



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mawrth, 9 Chwefror 2010
Tuesday, 9 February 2010

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi 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 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) in the Chair.*

Y Llywydd: Trefn ar gyfer cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog.

The Presiding Officer: Order for questions to the First Minister.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Regeneration Projects

Q1 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on Welsh Assembly Government regeneration projects in the Vale of Clwyd? OAQ(3)2638(FM)

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): We are working with partners to deliver regeneration in the Vale of Clwyd as part of the north Wales coast strategic regeneration area. Priorities include housing improvements in west Rhyl, increasing community cohesion and supporting people to access training and employment.

Ann Jones: I, too, was pleased when Rhyl was taken into the strategic regeneration area, and progress is being made on that. It will make a huge difference to the area, and to west Rhyl, in particular, as you have mentioned. I hope that you agree that regeneration is about more than buildings; it is about people. Therefore, we should take advice from those community groups in west Rhyl that, for so long, have felt that they have been the goose that laid the golden egg, in as much as they have been kept in deprivation in order to obtain the grants. They must not feel like that this time. Will you assure me that the strategy will look at advice from those groups, and will you join me in the constituency to look at the progress that the strategy has made on regeneration in the Vale of Clwyd?

The First Minister: For any regeneration strategy to be successful, it has to have the confidence and support of local people. Therefore, taking their views on board is an important part of that process. I look forward to joining you and your parliamentary

Prosiectau Adfywio

C1 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am brosiectau adfywio Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn Nyffryn Clwyd? OAQ(3)2638(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Yr ydym yn cydweithio â phartneriaid i gyflwyno adfywiad yn Nyffryn Clwyd fel rhan o ardal adfywio strategol arfordir y gogledd. Mae'r blaenoriaethau'n cynnwys gwelliannau tai yng ngorllewin y Rhyl, cynyddu cydlyniant cymunedol a chefnogi pobl i gael hyfforddiant a gwaith.

Ann Jones: Yr oeddwn innau'n falch pan dderbyniwyd y Rhyl i'r ardal adfywio strategol, ac mae hynny'n symud yn ei flaen. Gwnaiff wahaniaeth enfawr i'r ardal, ac i orllewin y Rhyl yn arbennig, fel y soniasoch. Gobeithio y cytunwch fod a wnelo adfywio â mwy nag adeiladau; mae'n ymwneud â phobl. Felly, dylem gymryd cyngor gan y grwpiau cymunedol hynny yng ngorllewin y Rhyl sy'n teimlo ers tro byd mai hwy yw'r wydd a ddodwyodd yr wy aur, a hwythau wedi'u cadw mewn stad o amddifadedd er mwyn cael y grantiau. Rhaid iddynt beidio â themlo hynny y tro hwn. A roddwch sicrwydd imi y gwnaiff y strategaeth edrych ar gyngor gan y grwpiau hynny, ac a ymunwch â mi yn yr etholaeth i edrych ar yr hyn y mae'r strategaeth wedi'i gyflawni o ran adfywio yn Nyffryn Clwyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Er mwyn i unrhyw strategaeth adfywio lwyddo, rhaid iddi ennyn hyder a chefnogaeth pobl leol. Felly, mae derbyn eu sylwadau'n rhan bwysig o'r broses honno. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymuno â chi a'ch cyd-Aelod seneddol yn yr etholaeth i weld y

colleague in the constituency to see the good work that the Assembly Government is doing in west Rhyl.

Mark Isherwood: Clearly, Rhyl and the surrounding areas have benefited from the strategic regeneration area approach. However, rural Denbighshire, with the exception of a small number of legacy projects, such as the extension of the Llangollen steam railway, can no longer access regeneration funding from the Welsh Government. The Welsh Government used to run the rural business action grant, which helped businesses to work together on joint projects and local authorities to undertake small environmental projects, which is crucial in a time like this, with communities seeking to address the economic challenges that they face. Equally, the council has supported rural diversification bids under axis 3 of the rural development plan, but has found that funding is not available to support these sorts of activities. Will you, therefore, consider reintroducing the rural business action grant?

The First Minister: In the course of its life, which is 2007-13, the rural development plan is bringing £795 million to rural communities. That means looking at ways of supporting businesses through the processing and marketing grant, through supply chain efficiency and through the micro-enterprise schemes that are being delivered at a local level through the axis 3 funding stream. They make a direct contribution to the wider rural economy. So, there are a number of schemes in place to help the rural economy for the life of the rural development plan, and beyond.

Janet Ryder: Communities First is a main plank of Government policy for regeneration, and it is crucial for some of the regeneration work that is needed in Rhyl, in particular. In response to questions that I have previously asked you in the Chamber, you have admitted that there may be problems with Communities First and that you are undertaking a review of the programme. When will that review be completed and

gwaith da y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud yng ngorllewin y Rhyl.

Mark Isherwood: Yn amlwg, mae'r Rhyl a'r cyffiniau wedi elwa o sefydlu ardaloedd adfywio strategol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw sir Ddinbych wledig, ac eithrio nifer fach o brosiectau etifeddol, fel estyniad rheilffordd stêm Llangollen, yn gallu cael cyllid adfywio mwyach oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru. Arferai Llywodraeth Cymru redeg y grant gweithredu busnesau gwledig, a helpodd fusnesau i gydweithio ar brosiectau ar y cyd a helpu awdurdodau lleol i ymgymryd â phrosiectau amgylcheddol bach, sy'n allweddol ar adeg fel hyn, a chymunedau'n ceisio delio â'r heriau economaidd a wynebant. Yn yr un modd, mae'r cyngor wedi cefnogi ceisiadau arallgyfeirio gwledig o dan echel 3 y cynllun datblygu gwledig, ond mae wedi canfod nad oes cyllid ar gael i gefnogi'r math hwn o weithgareddau. A wnewch, felly, ystyried ailgyflwyno'r grant gweithredu busnesau gwledig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ystod ei oes, sef 2007-13, daw'r cynllun datblygu gwledig â £795 miliwn i gymunedau gwledig. Mae hynny'n golygu edrych ar ffyrdd o gefnogi busnesau drwy'r grant prosesu a marchnata, drwy arbedion yn y gadwyn gyflenwi a thrwy'r cynlluniau microfenter sy'n cael eu gweithredu'n lleol drwy ffrwd ariannu echel 3. Maent yn gwneud cyfraniad uniongyrchol at yr economi wledig ehangach. Felly, mae nifer o gynlluniau ar droed i helpu'r economi wledig yn ystod oes y cynllun datblygu gwledig, a'r tu hwnt i hynny.

Janet Ryder: Mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn un o brif elfennau polisi adfywio'r Llywodraeth, ac mae'n hollbwysig ar gyfer rhywfaint o'r gwaith adfywio sy'n angenrheidiol yn y Rhyl, yn arbennig. Wrth ateb cwestiynau yr wyf wedi'u gofyn ichi o'r blaen yn y Siambr, yr ydych wedi cyfaddef y gall fod problemau gyda Chymunedau yn Gyntaf a'ch bod yn bwrw ati i adolygu'r rhaglen. Pryd y bydd yr adolygiad hwnnw

when will you be publishing its results, as it is such an important part of the Government's regeneration programme?

The First Minister: The first phase of the review has been completed. The second phase will involve a programme of audit inspections of Communities First partnerships, in direct response to the assessment of audit risk from the first report. In addition, there will be an action plan that will respond to the recommendations from the first phase. The reference group for the review is due to meet to consider the recommendations later this week, after which they will be drawn to the attention of the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government.

Eleanor Burnham: We welcome any moneys for regeneration. Rhyl, as well as Prestatyn, has needed this for some time. Where else will this money be spent and what timescale are we looking at? I know that we are predominantly discussing the Vale of Clwyd, but if you are not able to answer me directly about other parts of north Wales, you may be allowed to write to me. That would be very helpful, because there are other areas beyond Rhyl. We are very grateful, and we hope that Prestatyn will soon achieve the wonderful grandeur that it used to have years ago.

The First Minister: Thank you, Eleanor; I am sure that I will be allowed to write to you. The north Wales coast strategic regeneration area includes Rhyl. The core funding comes to £20 million for 2009-12. A further £5 million in European regional development funding and Assembly Government targeted match funding will be spent in Rhyl through the physical regeneration in north Wales project. The north Wales coast 2016 action plan has already been adopted, and a number of regeneration projects are under way in the immediate area of the Vale of Clwyd, with more than £9 million of strategic regeneration area investment. These projects include the purchasing of derelict houses in multiple occupation, the improvement of

wedi'i gwblhau a phryd y byddwch yn cyhoeddi ei ganlyniadau, gan ei fod yn rhan mor bwysig o raglen adfywio'r Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cam cyntaf yr adolygiad wedi'i gwblhau. Bydd yr ail gam yn golygu rhaglen o archwiliadau i bartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, mewn ymateb uniongyrchol i'r asesiad o'r perygl yn ôl yr archwiliad yn yr adroddiad cyntaf. Yn ogystal, bydd cynllun gweithredu a fydd yn ymateb i'r argymhellion yn y cam cyntaf. Dylai'r grŵp cyfeirio ar gyfer yr adolygiad gyfarfod i ystyried yr argymhellion yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon, ac wedyn fe'u cyflwynir i sylw'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr ydym yn croesawu unrhyw arian ar gyfer adfywio. Mae angen hyn ar y Rhyl, yn ogystal â Phrestatyn, ers tro. Ble arall y caiff yr arian hwn ei wario a beth yw'r amserlen? Gwn mai trafod Dyffryn Clwyd yr ydym yn bennaf, ond os na allwch roi ateb uniongyrchol imi am rannau eraill o'r gogledd, cewch ysgrifennu ataf. Byddai hynny o gymorth mawr, oherwydd y mae ardaloedd eraill ar wahân i'r Rhyl. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar iawn, a gobeithiwn yr adferir Prestatyn cyn bo hir i'r ysblander gwych a fu ganddi flynyddoedd yn ôl.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch, Eleanor; yr wyf yn siŵr y caf ysgrifennu atoch. Mae ardal adfywio arfordir y gogledd yn cynnwys y Rhyl. Mae'r cyllid craidd ar gyfer 2009-10 yn £20 miliwn. Caiff £5 miliwn arall mewn cyllid datblygu rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd a chyllid cyfatebol wedi'i dargedu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ei wario yn y Rhyl drwy'r prosiect adfywio ffisegol yn y gogledd. Mae cynllun gweithredu arfordir y gogledd 2016 eisoes wedi'i fabwysiadu, ac mae nifer o brosiectau adfywio ar droed yn ardal Dyffryn Clwyd ei hun, gyda mwy na £9 miliwn o fuddsoddiad ardal adfywio strategol. Mae'r prosiectau hyn yn cynnwys prynu tai amlfeddiannaeth sydd wedi mynd â'u pen iddynt, gwella canol tref y Rhyl, a

Rhyl town centre, and making environmental improvements not just to Prestatyn, but also to Rhuddlan.

Comisiwn Holtham

C2 Gareth Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am argymhellion comisiwn Holtham? OAQ(3)2630(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn derbyn argymhellion adroddiad cyntaf comisiwn Holtham, a byddaf yn parhau i fynd ar eu trywydd gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld adroddiad terfynol y comisiwn pan fydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn nes ymlaen eleni.

Gareth Jones: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, a diolch am eich atebion ar y pwnc eisoes. Yr wyf am ddiolch hefyd am atebion y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, ac yr wyf yn cydnabod, ac yn falch o glywed, fod trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt gyda'r Trysorlys.

A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am adborth o'r trafodaethau cychwynnol hynny? A oes gennych syniad pa bryd y byddwn yn debygol o weld cynnydd sylweddol tuag at ddiwygio fformiwla ddiffygiol Barnett er mwyn sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael ei chyfran deg o wariant cyhoeddus Prydain yn unol â'i hanghenion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae sawl cam i'w cymryd wrth ystyried argymhellion Holtham. Yn gyntaf, mae Liam Byrne, Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, wedi cadarnhau bod gwaith yn dechrau yn awr ar ailystyried y sefyllfa o safbwynt cydgyfeirio. Bydd asesiad o wariant fesul pen yn rhan o'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr nesaf o wariant, ac mae'r gwaith paratoi yn hynny o beth wedi dechrau.

Brian Gibbons: First Minister, would you agree that the use of the words 'wholly discredited' does not do justice to the Barnett formula and that the formula, historically, has

gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol nid yn unig ym Mhrestatyn, ond yn Rhuddlan hefyd.

Holtham Commission

Q2 Gareth Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Holtham commission's recommendations? OAQ(3)2630(FM)

The First Minister: I accept the recommendations of the Holtham commission's first report and will continue to pursue these with the UK Government. I look forward to seeing the final report of the commission when published later on this year.

Gareth Jones: Thank you for that answer, and thank you for your previous answers on this subject. I am also grateful for the responses of the Minister for Business and Budget, and I acknowledge, and am pleased to hear, that discussions with the Treasury are ongoing.

Can you give us an update in terms of any feedback from those preliminary discussions? Can you give us any indication of when we are likely to see substantial progress towards reforming the wholly discredited Barnett formula in order to ensure that Wales gets its fair share of Britain's public expenditure according to its needs?

The First Minister: We need to take a number of steps in considering the Holtham recommendations. First of all, Liam Byrne, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, has confirmed that work is now commencing as regards reconsidering the convergence situation. An assessment of spending per capita will take place as part of the next comprehensive spending review, and preparatory work has already commenced.

Brian Gibbons: Brif Weinidog, a gytunech nad yw defnyddio'r gair 'diffygiol' yn gwneud cyfiawnder â fformiwla Barnett a bod y fformiwla, yn hanesyddol, wedi

served Wales fairly well? One of the reasons why we are getting the extent of the convergence that we are getting is the record level of public expenditure that triggered that convergence. The great strength of the Holtham commission in recognising the emerging underfunding of Wales is that it was done on a shared basis with England. Therefore, it asks for comparative equality with England rather than engaging in the special pleading that we sometimes hear in the Chamber.

The First Minister: The Barnett formula has certainly served Wales well over the course of its life. However, it is clear from the Holtham review that there are a number of issues that need to be examined, because of the fact that it is coming to the end of its life. Members should be aware that the issue of the funding of the different parts of the UK is a matter for all the administrations in the UK. It is difficult, of course, to divorce Holtham from Calman and how Scotland is financed. Importantly, from our point of view, preparation work is now being taken forward and there is a recognition from the Treasury that this needs to be done. That is an important first step towards looking at resolving the issue of the future financing of all parts of the UK over the next few years.

Public Sector Cuts

Q3 Leanne Wood: What recent discussions has the First Minister had regarding UK public sector cuts? OAQ(3)2633(FM)

The First Minister: I have regular discussions with a range of people about the outlook for public sector spending in Wales.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, in response to the UK Government's plans to slash civil servants' redundancy pay, the Public and Commercial Services union has proposed a series of strikes designed to cause maximum disruption ahead of the UK general election. If industrial action is supported by the PCS

gwasanaethu Cymru'n weddol dda? Un o'r rhesymau pam yr ydym yn cael cymaint o arian cydgyfeirio ag yr ydym yn ei gael yw'r lefel uchaf erioed o wariant cyhoeddus a fu'n ysgogiad i'r cydgyfeirio hwnnw. Cryfder mawr comisiwn Holtham wrth gydnabod y duedd sy'n dod i'r amlwg i danariannu Cymru yw i hynny gael ei wneud ar y cyd â Lloegr. Felly, mae'n gofyn am gydraddoldeb cymharol â Lloegr yn hytrach nag ymroi i'r pledio arbennig a glywn weithiau yn y Siambr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae fformiwla Barnett yn sicr wedi gwasanaethu Cymru'n dda yn ystod ei hoes. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg yn ôl adolygiad Holtham fod angen archwilio nifer o gwestiynau, oherwydd y ffaith ei bod yn dod i derfyn ei hoes. Dylai Aelodau fod yn ymwybodol bod cwestiwn ariannu gwahanol rannau'r Deyrnas Unedig yn fater i bob gweinyddiaeth yn y DU. Mae'n anodd, wrth gwrs, gwahanu Holtham oddi wrth Calman a'r modd yr ariennir yr Alban. Mae'n bwysig, o'n safbwynt ni, fod gwaith paratoi bellach yn mynd rhagddo ac mae'r Trysorlys yn cydnabod bod angen gwneud hyn. Mae hynny'n gam cyntaf pwysig tuag at edrych ar ddatrys cwestiwn ariannu pob rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Toriadau yn y Sector Cyhoeddus

C3 Leanne Wood: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar ynghylch toriadau yn sector cyhoeddus y DU? OAQ(3)2633(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd gydag amrywiaeth o bobl am ragolygon gwario'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, mewn ymateb i gynlluniau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i gwtogi tâl dileu swyddi gweision sifil, mae undeb y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol wedi cynnig cyfres o streiciau gyda'r bwriad o darfu i'r eithaf cyn etholiad cyffredinol y Deyrnas Unedig. Os cefnogir

membership, it could affect all public services, from air traffic control to taxation. What representations have been made about the cut in civil servants' redundancy terms, and what contingency plans have been drawn up to make sure that people can continue to access vital public services should the strike go ahead?

1.40 p.m.

The First Minister: The Cabinet Office and the PCS have reached an impasse at the moment. I urge both sides to continue talking, because it is in everyone's best interest that there should be a fair settlement to the matter. However, we are talking about non-devolved areas here.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): First Minister, when did you last meet with Alistair Darling to discuss the impact of the budget on services in Wales, given that all mature political parties—with the possible exception of Plaid Cymru; although I did say 'mature', so that perhaps lets it off the hook—accept the need for some retrenchment? What discussions have you had about that, given that Alistair Darling is talking about 17 per cent cuts in non-protected budgets, and has said that that is utterly non-negotiable?

The First Minister: The Minister for Business and Budget, Jane Hutt, has met with Liam Byrne, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. As you would expect, financial issues were discussed. We know that there will be a series of challenging settlements over the next few years for us and for local government, but we also know that if there were to be a Conservative Government the situation would be far worse.

Nick Bourne: I had a feeling that you would say that; it was highly predictable. The truth is that your party has accepted that there have to be cuts. We have debt and any party coming into Government has to get rid of that

gweithredu diwydiannol gan aelodaeth yr undeb, gallai effeithio ar bob gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, o reoli traffig awyr i drethiant. Pa sylwadau sydd wedi'u gwneud ynglŷn â'r cwtogiad yn nhelerau diswyddo'r gweision sifil, a pha gynlluniau wrth gefn sydd wedi'u gwneud i sicrhau y gall pobl ddal i gael gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hanfodol petai'r streic yn mynd rhagddi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Swyddfa'r Cabinet ac undeb y PCS wedi methu cytuno hyd yn hyn. Yr wyf yn annog y ddwy ochr i ddal i siarad, oherwydd y peth gorau i bawb fyddai cael setliad teg i'r mater. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn yma am feysydd sydd nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Brif Weinidog, pryd y cyfarfuoch ddiwethaf ag Alistair Darling i drafod effaith y gyllideb ar wasanaethau yng Nghymru, gan gofio bod pob plaid wleidyddol aeddfed—ac eithrio Plaid Cymru, efallai; er mai 'aeddfed' a ddywedais, felly hwyrach bod hynny'n ei hesgusodi—yn derbyn yr angen am ryw faint o gwtogi? Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael ynglŷn â hynny, gan fod Alistair Darling yn sôn am doriadau o 17 y cant mewn cyllidebau nad ydynt wedi'u gwarchod, a'i fod wedi dweud nad oes dim negodi o gwbl i fod ar hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, Jane Hutt, wedi cyfarfod â Liam Byrne, Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys. Fel y gallech ddisgwyl, trafodwyd materion ariannol. Gwyddom y bydd cyfres o setliadau anodd yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf i ni ac i lywodraeth leol, ond gwyddom hefyd pe ceid Llywodraeth Geidwadol y byddai'r sefyllfa'n llawer gwaeth.

Nick Bourne: Yr oedd gennyf deimlad y dywedech hynny; yr oedd yn hawdd iawn ei ragweld. Y gwir yw bod eich plaid wedi derbyn bod yn rhaid wrth doriadau. Mae gennym ddyled a rhaid i unrhyw blaid a

debt, otherwise, over a period, we will find that interest payments mean that we cannot build new hospitals and schools and so on. I want to move on, because the nationalists have at least been responsible in this—I refer, of course, to the Scottish nationalists. In Scotland, there has been a suggestion made by the Scottish Conservatives, which has been taken up, of establishing an independent budget review group to look at all areas of Government spending, given that there will have to be retrenchments, to see what can be done across the board. That is an independent budget review group. Have you considered—bearing in mind, as I say, that that has been accepted in Scotland—how that could work in Wales?

The First Minister: The responsibility of ensuring that there is sufficient money made available through the budget lies with the Government. We will be examining that carefully over the next few months, given that we know that there will be a challenging settlement in the next financial year.

Nick Bourne: I am glad that the First Minister acknowledges that there will be a challenging settlement. That, at least, is a step forward. However, I would encourage him to consider that idea, because it appears to have been taken up in Scotland and it does seem to make sense. Referring again to Scotland, you will have seen that the boiler scrappage scheme has now been taken up in Scotland and is working not just in England, but north of Hadrian's Wall. In Wales, no decision has been taken on it as yet. When will that decision be taken? As you probably know, the decision rests with the Minister. She has said that she is considering it, but I encourage you to ensure that a decision is taken soon, given that Scotland and England now have successful schemes operating and we are getting a lot of requests for it in Wales. People are constantly raising the issue.

ddaw'n Llywodraeth gael gwared â'r ddyled honno, neu, dros gyfnod, fe welwn y bydd taliadau llog yn golygu na allwn adeiladu ysbytai ac ysgolion newydd ac yn y blaen. Mae arnaf eisiau symud ymlaen, oherwydd y mae'r cenedlaetholwyr o leiaf wedi bod yn gyfrifol ynglŷn â hyn—cyfeirio yr wyf, wrth gwrs, at genedlaetholwyr yr Alban. Yn yr Alban, gwnaed awgrym gan Geidwadwyr yr Alban, sydd wedi'i dderbyn, y dylid sefydlu grŵp annibynnol i adolygu'r gyllideb gan edrych ar holl feysydd gwario'r Llywodraeth, o gofio y bydd yn rhaid wrth doriadau, i weld beth y gellir ei wneud ym mhob maes. Grŵp annibynnol i adolygu'r gyllideb yw hwnnw. A ydych wedi ystyried—gan gofio, fel y dywedais, fod hynny wedi'i dderbyn yn yr Alban—sut y gallai hynny weithio yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfrifoldeb y Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael drwy'r gyllideb. Byddwn yn edrych yn ofalus ar hynny yn ystod y misoedd nesaf, a ninnau'n gwybod y daw setliad anodd yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn balch fod y Prif Weinidog yn cydnabod y bydd setliad anodd. Mae hynny, o leiaf, yn gam ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ei annog i ystyried y syniad hwnnw, oherwydd y mae'n ymddangos ei fod wedi'i dderbyn yn yr Alban ac mae'n debyg ei fod yn gwneud synnwyr. A chyfeirio eto at yr Alban, byddwch wedi gweld bod y cynllun sgrapio boeleri bellach wedi'i dderbyn yn yr Alban a'i fod yn gweithio nid yn unig yn Lloegr, ond i'r gogledd o Fur Hadrian. Yng Nghymru, nid oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud yn ei gylch eto. Pryd y gwneir y penderfyniad hwnnw? Fel y gwyddoch, mae'n debyg, penderfyniad i'r Gweinidog ydyw. Mae hi wedi dweud ei bod yn ei ystyried, ond yr wyf yn eich annog i sicrhau y gwneir penderfyniad yn fuan, gan fod gan yr Alban a Lloegr bellach gynlluniau llwyddiannus ar waith a'n bod ni'n cael llawer o geisiadau amdano yng Nghymru. Mae pobl yn codi'r mater o hyd.

The First Minister: An announcement on a Welsh scheme will be made tomorrow.

Christine Chapman: In the current economic climate, with tighter budgets, it is important to improve effectiveness across Government continually, which is why I welcome the invest-to-save fund, which funds projects to deliver more effective and efficient public services. Do you agree that, in tough times, we need that sort of action on spending to protect our services, and that that is in stark contrast to the Tories' proposed actions? They have made over £45 billion-worth of promises, but can barely explain how they will pay for them, leaving a £34 billion gap in their spending plans.

The First Minister: I could hardly agree more. On this side of the Chamber, we see financial prudence and investment; on the other side, we see recklessness and a failure to explain how promises will be paid for.

Jenny Randerson: The challenging budget round has already had an impact here in terms of next year's plans. You, as a Government, have to pass on any UK cuts to your own budget, which has an impact on our services. Post-16 education has suffered really badly this year in both further and higher education. In its evidence to the Finance Committee recently, representatives of the National Union of Teachers said that the national planning and funding system, which was intended to create a level playing field for post-16 education, was overly complex, bureaucratic, required huge amounts of data, with the burden of checking data falling on schools, and unfit for purpose. The representatives of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers said that the NPFS was responsible for spreading the funding fog that already existed in pre-16 education to the post-16 sector. Is that a part of the Minister's wholesale review of education? If not, why not? When will the terms and outcome of that review be made known?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwneir cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â chynllun i Gymru yfory.

Christine Chapman: Yn yr hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni, gyda chyllidebau tynnach, mae'n bwysig gwella effeithiolrwydd ar draws y Llywodraeth drwy gydol yr amser, a dyna pam yr wyf yn croesawu'r gronfa buddsoddi i arbed, sy'n ariannu prosiectau i gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mwy effeithiol ac effeithlon. A gytunwch, a hithau'n gyfnod anodd, fod arnom angen y math hwnnw o weithredu ynghylch gwariant i warchod ein gwasanaethau, a bod hynny'n dra gwahanol i'r hyn y mae'r Toriaid yn bwriadu ei wneud? Maent hwy wedi gwneud addewidion gwerth dros £45 biliwn, ond prin y gallant esbonio sut y talant amdanynt, gan adael bwlch o £34 biliwn yn eu cynlluniau gwario.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr. Ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, gwelwn ddoethineb ariannol a buddsoddi; ar yr ochr arall, gwelwn ryfyg a methu esbonio sut y telir am addewidion.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'r cylch cyllideb anodd eisoes wedi cael effaith yma o ran cynlluniau'r flwyddyn nesaf. Rhaid i chi, fel Llywodraeth, drosglwyddo unrhyw doriadau Prydeinig i'ch cyllideb eich hun, ac mae hynny'n effeithio ar ein gwasanaethau. Mae addysg ôl-16 wedi dioddef yn fawr eleni ym maes addysg bellach ac uwch fel ei gilydd. Yn ei dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ddiweddar, dywedodd cynrychiolwyr Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon fod y system gynllunio a chyllido genedlaethol, y bwriadwyd iddi sicrhau'r un amodau i bawb ym maes addysg ôl-16, yn orgymhleth, yn fiwrocraidd, yn galw am symiau enfawr o ddata, gan roi'r baich o wirio data ar ysgolion, ac yn anaddas i'r diben. Dywedodd cynrychiolwyr Cymdeithas yr Athrawon a'r Darlithwyr fod y system gynllunio a chyllido genedlaethol yn gyfrifol am ledaenu'r niwl cyllidol, a fodolai eisoes mewn addysg cyn-16, i'r sector ôl-16. A ydyw hynny'n rhan o adolygiad addysg cynhwysfawr y Gweinidog? Os nad ydyw, pam nad ydyw?

Pryd y datgelir telerau a chanlyniad yr adolygiad hwnnw?

The First Minister: The terms of the review will be known soon, but the review itself will encompass all education funding.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd telerau'r adolygiad yn hysbys yn fuan, ond bydd yr adolygiad ei hun yn cwmpasu holl gyllid addysg.

The Economy

Yr Economi

Q4 Nick Ramsay: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policies for supporting the economy? OAQ(3)2621(FM)

C4 Nick Ramsay: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cefnogi'r economi? OAQ(3)2621(FM)

The First Minister: Our policies are set out in 'One Wales'. They have been adapted through the economic summit process in light of the downturn. We are looking afresh at our policies for the post-recession economy through our economic renewal programme, which is due to be finalised by the middle of this year.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein polisiau wedi'u hamlinellu yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Fe'u mabwysiadwyd drwy broses yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd yn wyneb y dirywiad. Yr ydym yn edrych o'r newydd ar ein polisiau ar gyfer yr economi ôl-ddirwasgiad drwy ein rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd, y dylid ei chwblhau erbyn canol eleni.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. Forgive me for talking the economy up, but I welcome the UK and Welsh economies' emergence from recession, albeit later and in a far weaker state than the economies of other parts of the European Union, and even weaker than we had expected. Later today, we have an important debate in the Chamber on the future of the Assembly and its remit. I know that you are an advocate of our having primary law-making powers. Therefore, if and when there is a 'yes' vote in a referendum, what do you intend to do with those powers that you are not currently doing to secure and improve the Welsh economy?

Nick Ramsay: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Maddeuwch imi am ganmol yr economi, ond yr wyf yn croesawu atgyfodiad economïau'r Deyrnas Unedig a Chymru o'r dirwasgiad, er yn ddiweddarach ac mewn cyflwr llawer gwannach nag economïau rhannau eraill o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a hyd yn oed yn wannach nag yr oeddem wedi disgwyl. Yn ddiweddarach heddiw, cawn ddatl bwysig yn y Siambr am ddyfodol y Cynulliad hwn a'i gylch gwaith. Gwn eich bod yn lladmerydd dros gael hawliau deddfu sylfaenol. Felly, os/pan geir pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm, beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud gyda'r pwerau hynny nad ydych yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd i ddiogelu a gwella economi Cymru?

The First Minister: Do I detect the first signs of a split in the Tory ranks? If David Davies were my parliamentary colleague, I would also be worried about what I said on this. The whole point of having primary powers is so that we can do things more quickly. For example, in the future, we could deliver on our housing policies without having to go through the LCO process, which

Y Prif Weinidog: A wyf yn synhwyro'r arwyddion cyntaf o ymraniad yn rhengoedd y Torïaid? Pe bai David Davies yn gyd-Aelod seneddol â mi, byddwn innau'n poeni ynghylch beth i'w ddweud am hyn. Holl ddiben cael pwerau sylfaenol yw er mwyn inni allu gwneud pethau'n gynt. Er enghraifft, yn y dyfodol, gallem gyflawni ein polisiau tai heb orfod mynd drwy broses y Gorchymyn

we know has taken some time. We could also deliver the levy on single-use carrier bags far more quickly than we have been able to via the LCO process. There is no doubt that, with primary powers, things could be done far more quickly. However, it is also important that we have a Government in place that is willing to fund the Assembly properly, which has meant that we could have schemes such as ProAct and ReAct in place. All those schemes are to make sure that the Welsh economy rides the wave of the economic upturn, when it comes. We know that we would never have had those resources had there not been a Labour Government in place.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, my constituency of Caerphilly will benefit from yesterday's announcement on the enhancement areas fund, giving a £7 million-worth jobs boost. That will encourage about 150 small and medium-sized enterprises across Wales to employ disadvantaged and disabled workers, which is a matter of great interest and importance to me. Do you agree that this is yet another example of our putting forward positive policies that will help the Welsh economy to grow?

The First Minister: Yes. Now would be the worst time imaginable for us to cut, cut and cut, as some would. Now is the time to invest. If we want to make sure that we are in a strong position when the upturn comes, we have to make sure that we invest for the future. What do we see here? A total of 150 businesses benefiting from funding of between £10,000 and £90,000. That fund is to help new and existing businesses with the cost of capital investments, such as buying new equipment, supporting increasing productivity and job creation, and encouraging the employment of disadvantaged and disabled workers. They are precisely the people that the Government should be spending money on, to make sure that they can enter the labour market and get jobs. That is precisely the sort of scheme that

cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, sydd wedi cymryd cryn amser fel y gwyddom. Gallem hefyd gyflwyno'r ardoll ar fapiau siopa untro yn llawer cyflymach nag yr ydym wedi gallu gwneud drwy broses y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Nid oes amheuaeth na ellid, gyda phwerau sylfaenol, wneud pethau'n llawer cyflymach. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig hefyd fod gennym Lywodraeth sy'n fodlon ariannu'r Cynulliad yn iawn, a hynny wedi golygu ein bod wedi gallu sefydlu cynlluniau fel ProAct a ReAct. Amcan yr holl gynlluniau hynny yw gwneud yn siŵr fod economi Cymru'n manteisio ar yr adfywiad economaidd, pan ddaw hwnnw. Gwyddom na fyddem byth wedi cael yr adnoddau hynny pe na bai gennym Lywodraeth Lafur.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, bydd fy etholaeth yng Nghaerffili ar ei hennill yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad ddoe ynglŷn â'r gronfa ardaloedd gwella, sy'n rhoi hwb i swyddi sy'n werth £7 miliwn. Bydd hynny'n annog rhyw 150 o fusnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru i gyflogi gweithwyr anabl a than anfantais, sy'n fater o ddiddordeb a phwysigrwydd mawr i mi. A ydych yn cytuno mai dyma enghraifft arall eto fyth o gyflwyno polisiau cadarnhaol gennym a fydd yn helpu economi Cymru i dyfu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf. Dyma fyddai'r amser gwaethaf y gellid ei ddychmygu inni dorri, torri a thorri, fel y gwnâi ambell un. Dyma'r amser i fuddsoddi. Os oes arnom eisiau gwneud yn siŵr ein bod mewn sefyllfa gref pan ddaw'r gwelliant, rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn buddsoddi i'r dyfodol. Beth a welwn ni yma? Cyfanswm o 150 o fusnesau'n elwa o gyllid yn amrywio rhwng £10,000 a £90,000. Amcan y gronfa honno yw helpu busnesau newydd a rhai presennol gyda chost buddsoddiadau cyfalaf, megis prynu offer newydd, cefnogi cynhyrchiant cynyddol a chreu swyddi, ac annog cyflogi gweithwyr anabl a than anfantais. Dyma'r union bobl y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn gwario arian arnynt, i wneud yn siŵr y gallant fynd yn rhan o'r farchnad lafur a chael swyddi. Dyna'r union fath o gynllun y

we will continue to work on to make sure that as many barriers as possible are removed from people's way so that they can get jobs.

byddwn yn parhau i weithio arno i wneud yn siŵr y tynnir cynifer o rwystrau ag y gellir oddi ar ffordd pobl er mwyn iddynt allu cael swyddi.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, in your Labour leadership manifesto, you made great play of protecting front-line services and of cutting through bureaucracy. I join you in that aspiration. To do that, you have set up a review of education funding. Given the amount of the Assembly budget that it takes up, will you be doing the same with health?

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, yn eich maniffesto ar gyfer arweinyddiaeth y Blaid Lafur, gwnaethoch fôr a mynydd o warchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen a thorri biwrocratiaeth. Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â chi o ran y dyhead hwnnw. I wneud hynny, yr ydych wedi sefydlu adolygiad o gyllid addysg. O ystyried faint o gyllideb y Cynulliad y mae'n ei gymryd, a fyddwch yn gwneud yr un peth gydag iechyd?

1.50 p.m.

The First Minister: My colleague, the Minister for Health and Social Services, constantly looks for ways of reducing administrative costs in the health service, which is why we recently had a reorganisation; that demonstrates her commitment to that. What is important is that we continue to ensure that savings can be made in areas that do not involve front-line cuts. That is what separates us from the parties opposite.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn chwilio'n gyson am ffyrdd i leihau costau gweinyddol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dyna pam y cawsom ad-drefnu'n ddiweddar; mae hynny'n dangos ei hymrwymiad i hynny. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod yn parhau i sicrhau y gellir gwneud arbedion mewn meysydd nad ydynt yn golygu toriadau yn y rheng flaen. Dyna sy'n ein gwneud yn wahanol i'r pleidiau gyferbyn.

Kirsty Williams: Given that the reorganisation was carried out to deliver cost savings, could you outline what they are?

Kirsty Williams: O gofio mai i sicrhau arbedion o ran costau y gwnaed yr ad-drefnu, a allech amlinellu beth ydynt?

The First Minister: You know that the reorganisation was aimed at ensuring that more money was released for front-line services. That will continue to be the aim of this Government and the Minister for health.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddoch mai nod yr ad-drefnu oedd sicrhau y rhyddheid mwy o arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Dyna fydd nod y Llywodraeth hon a'r Gweinidog iechyd o hyd.

Kirsty Williams: I note, Presiding Officer, that the First Minister cannot give an answer to the question of how much savings will be made by the reorganisation. I do not think that it is too much to ask for a little consistency from the First Minister. Surely, if it is right to carry out a review into the funding of education in order to ensure that money gets to the front line, it is not too

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn sylwi, Lywydd, na all y Prif Weinidog roi ateb i'r cwestiwn faint o arbedion a wneir gan yr ad-drefnu. Ni chredaf ei bod yn ormod gofyn am ychydig o gysondeb gan y Prif Weinidog. Os yw'n iawn cynnal adolygiad o gyllid addysg er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arian yn mynd i'r rheng flaen, go brin ei bod yn ormod gofyn am wneud yr un peth yn y sector iechyd i sicrhau bod arian

much to ask for the same to be done in the health sector, especially given that senior health officials have already stated that 20 per cent of the health budget is not being spent effectively. If 20 per cent of NHS drugs went missing, or if 20 per cent of NHS equipment suddenly broke down, there would be an outcry. Surely, when a senior official says that 20 per cent of the health budget is not being spent effectively, it is time to act, First Minister. I will ask the question again. If it is good enough to be done for education, why will you not do the same for the NHS?

The First Minister: The original question was about the economy, not education, but there we are. That was your third supplementary question on that. However, I will give you an answer, which is quite simply this: we take the view that money is being spent efficiently in the health sector. You take the view that free prescriptions are a waste of money, but we do not. We think that that is an efficient use of public resources, as it ensures that people are able to access medicines. For you and your party that is a waste of money; for us, it is an investment in our people.

David Lloyd: Brif Weinidog, a allwch olrhain llwyddiannau diweddaraf y cynllun ProAct a'r amserlen debygol ar ei gyfer yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 389 o gwmnïau wedi derbyn cefnogaeth dan ProAct. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 8,385 o unigolion yn cael eu cefnogi drwy'r cynllun ac mae £21.7 miliwn wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer cwmnïau ac i'r rhai sy'n darparu hyfforddiant ar draws Cymru. Hefyd, mae 34 cwmni wedi cael cefnogaeth gyda phrentisiaethau ac mae 208 o brentisiaid yn cael eu cefnogi ar hyn o bryd, gyda chyllid o £287,000.

Ann Jones: I thank you, First Minister, for the ProAct and ReAct schemes, which have helped us through the recession. What we on this side of the Chamber will not do is use the recession to talk Britain, and society as a

yn mynd i'r rheng flaen, yn enwedig gan fod uwch swyddogion iechyd wedi dweud eisoes nad yw 20 y cant o'r gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei wario mewn modd effeithiol. Pe bai 20 y cant o gyffuriau'r GIG yn diflannu, neu pe bai 20 y cant o offer y GIG yn torri'n sydyn, fe geid stŵr mawr. Pan ddywed uwch swyddog nad yw 20 y cant o'r gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei wario'n effeithiol, siawns nad yw'n bryd gweithredu, Brif Weinidog. Gofynnaf y cwestiwn eto. Os yw'n ddigon da i'w wneud ar gyfer addysg, pam na wnewch yr un peth ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cwestiwn am yr economi, nid addysg, oedd y cwestiwn gwreiddiol, ond dyna ni. Dyna'ch trydydd cwestiwn atodol am hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhoddaf ateb ichi, sef, yn syml, hyn: yr ydym o'r farn bod arian yn cael ei wario'n effeithlon yn y sector iechyd. Yr ydych chi o'r farn mai gwastraff ar arian yw presgripsiynau am ddim, ond nid ydym ni. Yr ydym ni'n meddwl bod hynny'n ffordd effeithlon o ddefnyddio adnoddau cyhoeddus, gan ei fod yn sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cael moddion. I chi a'ch plaid, gwastraff ar arian yw hynny; i ni, mae'n fuddsoddiad yn ein pobl.

David Lloyd: First Minister, could you outline the latest successes of the ProAct scheme and the likely timetable for it in the future?

The First Minister: Some 389 companies have received support under ProAct. At present, 8,385 individuals are being supported by the scheme and £21.7 million has been committed to companies and to training providers across Wales. Also, 34 companies have received support with apprenticeships and 208 apprentices are being supported at present, with funding of £287,000.

Ann Jones: Diolch ichi, Brif Weinidog, am y cynlluniau ProAct a ReAct, sydd wedi'n helpu drwy'r dirwasgiad. Yr hyn na wnawn ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yw defnyddio'r dirwasgiad i ladd ar Brydain, a chymdeithas

whole, down. The Tories' myth of a broken Britain is worse than scaremongering, as it glosses over those who need most help. Although I agree with them, those are not my words. That is the view of *The Economist*, which goes on to describe the Tory rhetoric as a dangerous diagnosis. The day when David Cameron gave us that headline—[*Interruption.*]. Well, he did do that. That was on the day that we learned that homicide levels had fallen by 70 per cent since 1974, that crime levels are reducing, and that, although teenage pregnancy levels are still high, a child of 15 or 16 is less likely to have a baby than her grandmother was at that age. Can you assure me that we, on this side of the Chamber, will always be here for those who need us most, and that we will never pander to the right-wing attitudes of the Conservatives?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This session is known as questions to the First Minister. During this session, I call Members to ask questions, not to enter into a sub-debate with the opposition frontbench. I do not want to do anything to upset any Member today—or indeed on any day—but it would be very helpful if you allowed Members to ask their questions and the First Minister to respond; I will then call others, provided that they have not been too noisy in the interim.

The First Minister: The answer, quite simply, is that Britain is not broken. Britain has done well since 1997. There have been difficulties with the world economy, which Wales and Britain are coming through. The difference between us and the party opposite is that we did not seek to break Britain in the first place, which is what it did in the 1980s.

Small Businesses

Q5 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the support available to small businesses working in the public sector? OAQ(3)2615(FM)

yn gyffredinol. Mae chwedl y Torïaid, sef bod Prydain wedi torri, yn waeth na chodi bwganod, gan ei bod yn anwybyddu'r rhai y mae arnynt angen mwyaf o help. Er fy mod yn cytuno, nid fy ngeiriau i yw'r rheini. Dyna farn *The Economist*, sy'n mynd ymlaen i ddisgrifio rhyngwlad y Torïaid fel dadansoddiad peryglus. Y diwrnod y rhoddodd David Cameron y pennawd hwnnw inni—[*Torri ar draws.*] Wel, fe wnaeth hynny. Gwnaeth hynny ar y diwrnod y cawsom wybod bod lefelau dynladdiad wedi cwmpo 70 y cant ers 1974, fod lefelau troseddu ar i lawr, ac, er bod lefelau beichiogrwydd yn yr arddegau'n dal yn uchel, fod plentyn 15 neu 16 oed yn llai tebyg o gael baban na'i nain yn yr oedran hwnnw. A allwch fy sicrhau y byddwn ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siamb, yma o hyd i'r rhai y mae arnynt fwyaf o'n hangen, ac na wnawn fyth borthi agweddau adain dde'r Ceidwadwyr?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog yw enw'r sesiwn hon. Yn ystod y sesiwn hon, galwaf Aelodau i ofyn cwestiynau, nid i gychwyn is-ddadl gyda mainc flaen yr wrthblaid. Nid oes arnaf eisiau gwneud dim i dramgwyddo dim un Aelod heddiw—na dim un diwrnod yn wir—ond byddai o gymorth mawr pe caniatatech i Aelodau ofyn eu cwestiynau ac i'r Prif Weinidog ymateb; wedyn galwaf eraill, ar yr amod na fyddant wedi bod yn rhy swnllyd yn y cyfamser.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ateb, yn syml iawn, yw nad yw Prydain wedi torri. Mae Prydain wedi gwneud yn dda ers 1997. Cafwyd anawsterau gydag economi'r byd, y mae Cymru a Phrydain yn dod drwyddynt. Y gwahaniaeth rhyngom ni a'r blaid gyferbyn yw na wnaethom ni geisio torri Prydain yn y lle cyntaf, fel y gwnaeth hi yn yr 1980au.

Busnesau Bach

C5 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gefnogaeth sydd ar gael i fusnesau bach sy'n gweithio yn y sector cyhoeddus? OAQ(3)2615(FM)

The First Minister: We provide practical support to small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales, helping them win new contracts through programmes such as the Flexible Support for Business supplier development service and Construct Wales. In addition, the Sell2Wales website notifies companies of all Assembly Government contracts over £25,000 and of other public sector opportunities.

Janet Ryder: Public sector contracts are often given out to primary companies that then sublet them to other companies that sublet them further to other companies. I have been made aware of two occasions when the smaller companies at the end of the chain have not been paid for their work. When the work is undertaken for a body such as a health trust, those companies anticipate that they will be paid out of public money, but, in fact, they are paid by the company before them in the chain. Is there anything that the Government can do to protect those small companies, which are vital to communities in Wales, and ensure that they are not penalised by companies higher up in the chain running into financial problems?

The First Minister: You describe an unfortunate situation, but it is common in the world of construction, where subcontracting is the norm. The contract would be between the contractor and the subcontractor, rather than the subcontractor and the Assembly Government. The alternative would be for the Assembly Government to, effectively, indemnify every subcontract, which I do not think would be practical, although I sympathise with the companies that are in the situation that you mentioned.

Alun Cairns: One of your former Cabinet colleagues who is now on the backbenches, Andrew Davies, introduced, at the outset of the recession, changes to the procurement rules to allow smaller businesses to apply for public sector contracts. That was changed at the Assembly Government level, but it is

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn darparu cymorth ymarferol i fusnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru, gan eu helpu i ennill contractau newydd drwy raglenni fel y gwasanaeth datblygu cyflenwyr, o dan y cynllun Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes, ac Adeiladu Cymru. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'r wefan GwerthwchiGymru yn rhoi gwybodaeth i gwmnïau am bob contract gwerth dros £25,000 sy'n cael ei gynnig gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac am gyfleoedd eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus.

Janet Ryder: Rhoddir contractau sector cyhoeddus yn aml i gwmnïau preifat sydd yn eu his-osod wedyn i gwmnïau eraill sy'n eu his-osod ymhellach i gwmnïau eraill. Yr wyf wedi cael gwybod am ddau achlysur pryd na thalwyd i'r cwmnïau llai ar ben y gadwyn am eu gwaith. Pan wneir y gwaith i gorff fel ymddiriedolaeth iechyd, mae'r cwmnïau'n disgwyl y telir iddynt allan o arian cyhoeddus, ond, mewn gwirionedd, y cwmni sydd o'u blaen yn y gadwyn sy'n talu iddynt. A oes unrhyw beth y gall y Llywodraeth ei wneud i warchod y cwmnïau bach hynny, sydd yn hanfodol i gymunedau yng Nghymru, a sicrhau na chânt eu cosbi wrth i gwmnïau sy'n uwch yn y gadwyn fynd i drafferthion ariannol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn disgrifio sefyllfa anffodus, ond mae'n gyffredin ym myd adeiladu, lle y mae is-gontractio'n drefn arferol. Rhwng y contractwr a'r is-gontractwr y byddai'r contract, yn hytrach na rhwng yr is-gontractwr a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Y dewis arall fyddai i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, i bob pwrpas, indemnio pob is-gontract, rhywbeth na fyddai'n ymarferol yn fy marn i, er fy mod yn cydymdeimlo â'r cwmnïau sydd yn y sefyllfa a ddisgrifwyd gennych.

Alun Cairns: Ar ddechrau'r dirwasgiad, cyflwynodd un o'ch cyn gyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet, sydd bellach ar y meinciau cefn, Andrew Davies, newidiadau yn y rheolau caffael i ganiatáu i fusnesau llai ymgeisio am gontractau yn y sector cyhoeddus. Newidiwyd hynny ar lefel Llywodraeth y

local authorities and many other agencies that deliver on the Assembly Government's behalf. A large number of local authorities still have not changed their procurement rules, so this change has not been delivered for the companies that this was intended to help. What plans do you have to review this policy, to at least urge local authorities, or force them, if necessary, to allow smaller than usual indigenous companies to apply for public sector contracts?

The First Minister: We cannot force local authorities to allocate contracts to particular companies, nor can we interfere in how they seek to enter into contracts. We can, however, get the message across clearly that local authorities must ensure that they make it as easy as possible for local companies to bid for contracts. One problem that we found in the food sector, some seven or eight years ago, as public sector contracts became available, was that local companies and companies across the whole of Wales were in no state to bid for them. They did not have the capacity to supply to the extent that was required. Therefore, the Welsh procurement initiative was set up and companies were helped to understand what was required to achieve even big public sector contracts, such as those with the NHS trusts of the time. The result was that businesses in Wales started to do better. In 2007-08, some 47 per cent of Welsh Assembly Government expenditure was spent with businesses with Welsh postcodes. The target is to ensure that that figure grows over time.

Lorraine Barrett: Will you join me in welcoming the Coalfields Regeneration Trust project, which will create up to 40 jobs and help about 100 organisations to develop into social enterprises, which are small businesses? That will help them to deliver vital services for former mining communities. Do you agree that, coupled with the minimum wage, the family tax credit, which the Conservatives, I think, have

Cynulliad, ond awdurdodau lleol a llawer o asiantaethau eraill sydd yn gweithredu ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Nid yw nifer fawr o awdurdodau lleol byth wedi newid eu rheolau caffael, felly nid yw'r newid hwn wedi'i gyflawni i'r cwmnïau y bwriadwyd i hyn eu helpu. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i adolygu'r polisi hwn, i o leiaf annog awdurdodau lleol, neu eu gorfodi, os bydd yn rhaid, i ganiatáu i gwmnïau brodorol llai na'r arfer ymgeisio am gontractau yn y sector cyhoeddus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allwn orfodi awdurdodau lleol i roi contractau i gwmnïau penodol, ac ni allwn ychwaith ymyrryd yn y modd y ceisiant wneud contractau. Gallwn, fodd bynnag, gyfleu'r neges yn glir fod yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol sicrhau eu bod yn ei gwneud mor hawdd ag sy'n bosibl i gwmnïau lleol ymgeisio am gontractau. Un broblem a welsom yn y sector bwyd, ryw saith neu wyth mlynedd yn ôl, pan fyddai contractau sector cyhoeddus ar gael, oedd nad oedd cwmnïau lleol a chwmmnïau ledled Cymru gyfan mewn cyflwr addas i wneud cais amdanynt. Nid oedd ganddynt y gallu i gyflenwi i'r graddau a oedd yn ofynnol. Felly, sefydlwyd menter gaffael Cymru a chynorthwyo cwmnïau i ddeall yr hyn a oedd yn ofynnol er mwyn ennill hyd yn oed contractau mawr yn y sector cyhoeddus, fel y rhai gydag ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG ar y pryd. Y canlyniad oedd i fusnesau yng Nghymru ddechrau gwneud yn well. Yn 2007-08, gwariwyd rhyw 47 y cant o wariant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gyda busnesau â chodau post yng Nghymru. Y nod yw sicrhau bod y ffigur hwnnw'n tyfu o dipyn i beth.

Lorraine Barrett: A ymunwch â mi i groesawu prosiect Ymddiriedolaeth Adfywio'r Meysydd Glo, a fydd yn creu hyd at 40 o swyddi ac yn helpu rhyw 100 o sefydliadau i ddatblygu'n fentrau cymdeithasol, sydd yn fusnesau bach? Bydd hynny'n eu helpu i gyflenwi gwasanaethau hanfodol i hen gymunedau glofaol. A ydych yn cytuno y gwnaiff y credyd treth teulu, y mae gan y Ceidwadwyr, fe gredaf, gynlluniau

plans to discontinue for tens of thousands of families, and provisions such as the child trust fund, which, again, I believe that they oppose, will go a long way to build on the work already done by the Welsh Assembly Government to help former mining valleys—where I was born and brought up—which were decimated, as we remember, in the 1980s?

The First Minister: These are exciting times for social enterprises. In the 1980s, they were seen as quirky and they did not have a particularly successful track record, as we know, but that has changed tremendously. I was privileged to speak at the social enterprise conference at Cardiff International Arena last week, which was attended by more than 900 delegates. That shows that the sector is growing phenomenally, and the fact that we now have credit union coverage across the whole of Wales is one example of that. We know that, after what happened with the world banking sector, people are far more interested in ensuring that, when they invest or save, the money is used for the good of the local community.

2.00 p.m.

Manufacturing Industries

Q6 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the support for manufacturing industries in South Wales East? OAQ(3)2624(FM)

The First Minister: Through the Flexible Support for Business programme we have invested over £47 million from the single investment fund, helping 84 South Wales East manufacturing companies to safeguard over 1,700 jobs and create nearly 1,900 new ones.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer. You will know of the proud tradition of iron and steel-making in south-east Wales, though it is sadly now exhausted. At the time, there was much innovation in both iron and

i'w ddileu i ddegau o filoedd o deuluoedd, a darpariaethau megis y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant, sydd eto, fe gredaf, yn rhywbeth a wrthwynebant, ynghyd â'r isafswm cyflog, lawer i adeiladu ar y gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud eisoes gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i helpu hen gymoedd y glo—lle y cefais fy ngeni a'm magu—a ddinistriwyd, fel y cofiwn, yn yr 1980au?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n gyfnod cyffrous i fentrau cymdeithasol. Yn yr 1980au, fe'u gwelid fel pethau od ac nid oedd ganddynt record arbennig o lwyddiannus, fel y gwyddom, ond mae hynny wedi newid yn aruthrol. Cefais y fraint o siarad yng nghynhadledd y mentrau cymdeithasol yn Arena Ryngwladol Caerdydd yr wythnos diwethaf, a ddenodd dros 900 o gynadleddwyr. Mae hynny'n dangos bod y sector yn tyfu'n rhyfeddol, ac mae'r ffaith bod undebau credyd yn ledled Cymru bellach yn un enghraifft o hynny. Gwyddom, ar ôl yr hyn a ddigwyddodd gyda sector bancio'r byd, fod gan bobl lawer mwy o ddiddordeb mewn sicrhau, wrth fuddsoddi neu gynilo, fod yr arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio er lles y gymuned leol.

Diwydiannau Gweithgynhyrchu

C6 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gefnogaeth ar gyfer diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu yn Nwyrain De Cymru? OAQ(3)2624(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Drwy'r rhaglen Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes yr ydym wedi buddsoddi dros £47 miliwn o'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl, gan helpu 84 o gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu Dwyrain De Cymru i ddiogelu dros 1,700 o swyddi a chreu bron 1,900 o rai newydd.

William Graham: Diolch am eich ateb. Byddwch yn gwybod am draddodiad balch y gweithfeydd haearn a dur yn y de-ddwyrain, er ei fod, ysywaeth, yn hesb erbyn hyn. Ar y pryd, cafwyd llawer o arloesi yn y

steel-making, and similarly, over 50 years ago, aluminium manufacturing came to Rogerstone, and that has now finished. Could you devote some of your Government's resources to more research and development so that, although those industries cannot be revived, more manufacturing with these products can take place in South Wales East?

The First Minister: We are keen to encourage more research and development in Wales. There are some good examples in South Wales East of manufacturing plants of which research and development is an integral part. General Dynamics UK in Oakdale is a successful example, and we have Senior Automotive in Crumlin, MIB Panablok in Tredegar and Ramp Industries. There are a number of companies in South Wales East that are being helped. We are exceptionally keen to ensure that, working with our universities in particular, Wales is seen to be leading the way on research and development. We need to identify which sectors we should lead the way in, identify how that provision can be made, and then ensure that the research and development comes to Wales and stays here.

Social Services

Q7 Joyce Watson: What are the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for improving social services? OAQ(3)2641(FM)

The First Minister: Our priorities for social services in Wales are set out in our strategy, 'Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities'. Importantly, we have established an independent commission to consider how best social services and social care can meet the needs of the citizens of Wales over the next decade. It will report in November.

Joyce Watson: Thank you for that answer. A recent report by the chief inspectorate for

gweithfeydd haearn a dur fel ei gilydd, ac yn yr un modd, dros 50 mlynedd yn ôl, daeth gwaith alwminiwm i'r Tŷ Du, ac mae hwnnw bellach ar ben. A allech roi rhywfaint o adnoddau eich Llywodraeth i ragor o ymchwil a datblygu er mwyn hwyluso mwy o weithgynhyrchu gyda'r nwyddau hyn, er na ellir atgyfodi'r diwydiannau hynny, yn Nwyrain De Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn awyddus i annog mwy o ymchwil a datblygu yng Nghymru. Ceir rhai enghreifftiau da yn Nwyrain De Cymru o weithfeydd cynhyrchu lle y mae ymchwil a datblygu'n rhan annatod o hynny. Mae General Dynamics UK yn Oakdale yn enghraifft lwyddiannus, ac mae gennym Senior Automotive yng Nghrymlyn, MIB Panablok yn Nhrefdegar a Ramp Industries. Mae nifer o gwmnïau yn Nwyrain De Cymru sy'n cael cymorth. Yr ydym yn eithriadol o awyddus i sicrhau, gan gydweithio gyda'n prifysgolion yn arbennig, y gwelir Cymru'n arwain y ffordd o ran ymchwil a datblygu. Mae angen inni ddweud pa sectorau y dylem arwain y ffordd ynddynt, sut y gellir gwneud y ddarpariaeth honno, ac wedyn sicrhau y daw'r ymchwil a'r datblygu i Gymru ac aros yma.

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

C7 Joyce Watson: Beth yw blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? OAQ(3)2641(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru wedi'u hamlinellu yn ein strategaeth, 'Bywydau Bodlon, Cymunedau Cefnogol'. Un peth pwysig yr ydym wedi'i wneud yw sefydlu comisiwn annibynnol i ystyried beth yw'r ffordd orau i wasanaethau cymdeithasol a gofal cymdeithasol allu ateb anghenion pobl Cymru dros y degawd nesaf. Bydd yn cyflwyno'i adroddiad ym mis Tachwedd.

Joyce Watson: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Canfu adroddiad yn ddiweddar gan y brif

care and social services found that social services have improved in Wales over the past decade, and that is a reflection of the commitment of successive Labour Governments to improving people's lives. Carmarthenshire County Council had a favourable inspection of its children's services, highlighting the fact that a stable workforce is critical to delivery. It recognised that it is retaining more experienced staff and managers. The Deputy Minister for Social Services recently said that she was setting up a workforce to be chaired by the director of social services to look at just that issue. There is variation across mid and west Wales, where local authorities take different approaches to retaining their staff, with some using agency staff to fill gaps. What is the Assembly Government doing to ensure that stability is maintained, as in the example that I gave in Carmarthenshire? When is the taskforce due to report back?

The First Minister: You are right to point out that Carmarthenshire has done well, and has had an impressive report. The key is to ensure that, where there is good practice, such as in Carmarthenshire, it is understood and rolled out across the rest of Wales. We know that we have 22 social services authorities, and some perform better than others, if I can put it that way, but learning from these examples put forward by the better social services authorities must be a priority for those that are not doing quite so well.

In terms of the taskforce, you will be aware that the announcement was made roughly a fortnight ago by Gwenda Thomas, and the taskforce is still being set up. A date will then be set for when that taskforce should report back.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I raised with you a couple of weeks ago the situation that many

arolygiaeth dros ofal a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol fod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi gwella yng Nghymru dros y deng mlynedd diwethaf, ac mae hynny'n adlewyrchu ymrwymiad mwy nag un Llywodraeth Lafur i wella bywydau pobl. Cafodd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin arolwg ffafriol o'i wasanaethau plant, a bwysleisiodd fod gweithlu sefydlog yn hanfodol er mwyn cyflwyno gwasanaeth llwyddiannus. Cydnabu ei fod yn cadw mwy o staff profiadol a rheolwyr. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ddiweddar ei bod yn sefydlu tasglu o dan gadeiryddiaeth cyfarwyddwr y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i edrych ar yr union fater hwnnw. Ceir amrywiaeth ar draws y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, lle y mae awdurdodau lleol yn mynd ati mewn dulliau gwahanol i gadw eu staff, a lle y mae rhai'n defnyddio staff asiantaeth i lenwi bylchau. Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod sefydlogrwydd yn cael ei gynnal, fel yn yr enghraifft a roddais o sir Gaerfyrddin? Pryd y mae disgwyl i'r tasglu adrodd yn ôl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth nodi bod sir Gaerfyrddin wedi gwneud yn dda, ac wedi cael adroddiad da. Yr allwedd yw sicrhau, lle y ceir arferion da, fel yn sir Gaerfyrddin, fod hynny'n cael ei ddeall a'i ledaenu i weddill Cymru. Gwyddom fod gennym 22 o awdurdodau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a bod rhai'n gwneud yn well nag eraill, os caf ei gyfleu felly, ond i'r awdurdodau nad ydynt yn gwneud cystal, rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddysgu oddi wrth yr esiamplau hyn a gyflwynir gan yr awdurdodau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gwell.

Ynglŷn â'r tasglu, byddwch yn ymwybodol i'r cyhoeddiad gael ei wneud ryw bythefnos yn ôl gan Gwenda Thomas, ac mae'r tasglu'n dal i gael ei sefydlu. Wedyn pennir dyddiad ar gyfer pryd y dylai'r tasglu adrodd yn ôl.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ryw bythefnos yn ôl soniais wrthy ch am y sefyllfa y caiff llawer o

families find themselves in regarding compensation or reimbursement for social care costs. The window for claims closed at the beginning of December. To date, the Assembly Government has spent £2.6 million in interest alone for settling such claims, and there is a considerable backlog of claims to be dealt with in a timely manner. I appreciate that, at that time, you may not have been fully briefed on the process that you were going to undertake to ensure that these claims would be speedily processed. However, are you now in a position to give a clear indication that the Assembly Government is proceeding with haste to deal with those claims because, with the interest bill mounting daily, there is considerable drain on valuable resources, as well as distress endured by many claimants and their families over the years?

The First Minister: It goes without saying that we will seek to process claims as quickly as possible. I will write to you with more information on the timetable within which we will process those claims.

Helen Mary Jones: I am sure that you will agree that foster carers in Wales have a vital role to play in improving social services for children and young people. In recent evidence taken by the Children and Young People Committee, it was put to us that foster carers are not always treated as fully respected members of the childcare workforce, particularly with regard to having access, on occasion, to the information that they need to properly be able to care for the children who they are fostering on behalf of all of us. In the course of the review initiated by the Deputy Minister for Social Services, which I very much welcome, will you work with the Deputy Minister to ensure that the role of foster carers and their importance as part of the childcare workforce is reflected in the outcome of the review?

The First Minister: The work of foster carers cannot be overstressed. To begin with,

deuluoedd eu hunain ynnddi o ran digolledu neu ad-dalu costau gofal cymdeithasol. Caeodd y ffenestr ar gyfer hawlio ddechrau mis Rhagfyr. Hyd yma, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gwario £2.6 miliwn mewn llog yn unig ar gyfer setlo'r hawliadau hyn, ac mae cryn ôl-groniad o hawliadau sy'n aros i gael sylw mewn modd amserol. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli nad oeddech ar y pryd, efallai, wedi cael eich briffio'n llawn am y broses yr oeddech yn mynd i ymgymryd â hi i sicrhau y câi'r hawliadau hyn eu prosesu'n fuan. Fodd bynnag, a ydych mewn sefyllfa erbyn hyn i roi arwydd clir bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwrw ati ar frys i ddelio â'r hawliadau hyn oherwydd, a'r bil llog yn codi bob dydd, mae'r baich ar adnoddau gwerthfawr yn un sylweddol, yn ogystal â'r gofid a achosir i lawer o hawlwy'r a'u teuluoedd dros y blynyddoedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth reswm byddwn yn ceisio prosesu hawliadau cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Ysgrifennaf atoch i roi rhagor o wybodaeth am yr amserlen a ddilynwn i brosesu'r hawliadau hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod gan ofalwyr maeth yng Nghymru rôl allweddol i'w chwarae i wella gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i blant a phobl ifanc. Mewn tystiolaeth ddiweddar a gymerwyd gan y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, dywedwyd wrthym na chaiff gofalwyr maeth bob amser eu parchu'n llawn fel aelodau o'r gweithlu gofal plant, yn enwedig o safbwynt cael mynediad, ar brydiau, at y wybodaeth y mae arnynt ei hangen i allu gofalu'n iawn am y plant y maent yn eu maethu ar ein rhan ni i gyd. Yn ystod yr adolygiad a roddwyd ar waith gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol, sy'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei groesawu'n fawr, a wnewch weithio gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog i sicrhau y caiff rôl gofalwyr maeth a'u pwysigrwydd fel rhan o'r gweithlu gofal plant ei adlewyrchu yng nghanlyniad yr adolygiad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni ellir gorbwysleisio gwaith gofalwyr maeth. I ddechrau, nid oes

there are not enough of them, and those who are foster carers give so much of themselves and their time that they are also effectively covering for three or four other foster carers. Therefore, foster carers play a crucial role in helping looked-after children, without which help those children would find it difficult to have any sort of stability in their lives.

We are putting in place a framework to improve foster care in Wales, which will mean the introduction of an independent review mechanism for foster carers. That will provide them with the option of an independent review of decisions regarding whether they are suitable to foster or to change their existing terms of approval. We are looking to develop foster care induction standards, which describe the skills and competencies that a foster carer should be able to demonstrate. We are carrying out research on fees and allowances in developing a framework that rewards foster carers commensurate to the level of skills and complexity of the care that they provide. We are also putting in place new guidance on handling allegations of abuse against foster carers, which will outline expectations around the timetable for resolving allegations. In developing that framework, I am sure that foster carers will understand that, as far as we are concerned, they are very much valued.

Peter Black: The Assembly Government's plan to set a maximum charge for social care charges around Wales is progressing. However, that is being financed by the abolition of the joint working grant that has been in place for seven years and which is used by local authorities to fund good examples of joint working between them and health boards, particularly in terms of child and adolescent mental health services. Do you intend to consider the schemes that are currently funded by that grant to see what is worth rescuing from it before abolishing it, so that child and adolescent mental health services do not deteriorate further from the appalling position that they are already in?

digon ohonynt, ac mae'r rhai sy'n ofalwyr maeth yn ymroi cymaint ac yn rhoi cymaint o'u hamser fel eu bod hefyd i bob pwrpas yn gwneud gwaith tri neu bedwar gofalwr maeth arall. Felly, mae gofalwyr maeth yn chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth helpu plant sy'n derbyn gofal, plant a'i câi hi'n anodd, heb yr help hwnnw, cael unrhyw fath o sefydlogrwydd yn eu bywydau.

Yr ydym yn sefydlu fframwaith i wella gofal maeth yng Nghymru, a fydd yn golygu cyflwyno mecanwaith adolygu annibynnol ar gyfer gofal maeth. Bydd hynny'n rhoi cyfle iddynt gael adolygiad annibynnol ar benderfyniadau ynghylch eu haddasrwydd i faethu neu newid eu telerau cymeradwyo cyfredol. Yr ydym yn bwriadu datblygu safonau sefydlu gofal maeth, a fydd yn disgrifio'r sgiliau a'r cymwyseddau y dylai gofalwr maeth allu eu dangos. Yr ydym yn gwneud ymchwil i ffioedd a lwfansau gan ddatblygu fframwaith a fydd yn gwobrwyo gofalwyr maeth yn gymesur â lefel y sgiliau a chymhlethdod y gofal a roddant. Yr ydym hefyd yn sefydlu canllawiau newydd ar ymdrin â chyhuddiadau o gam-drin yn erbyn gofalwyr maeth, a fydd yn amlinellu disgwyliadau ynghylch yr amserlen ar gyfer datrys honiadau. Wrth ddatblygu'r fframwaith hwnnw, yr wyf yn siŵr y dealla gofalwyr maeth eu bod, o'n safbwynt ni, yn werthfawr dros ben.

Peter Black: Mae cynllun Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i bennu ffi uchaf am ofal cymdeithasol ar draws Cymru yn mynd rhagddo. Fodd bynnag, telir am hynny drwy ddiddymu'r grant cydweithio sydd wedi bodoli ers saith mlynedd ac a ddefnyddir gan awdurdodau lleol i dalu am enghreifftiau da o gydweithio rhyngddynt a byrddau iechyd, yn enwedig ym maes gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc. A ydych yn bwriadu ystyried y cynlluniau a ariennir ar hyn o bryd gan y grant hwnnw i weld beth sy'n werth ei achub o hynny cyn ei ddiddymu, fel na fydd gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc yn dirywio ymhellach o'r sefyllfa arswydus y maent

ynndi eisoes?

The First Minister: I do not accept that child and adolescent mental health services are deteriorating. There is considerable room to believe that they are, in fact, improving. On your point, what we intend to do as a Government is to ensure that we have a fair charging system in place, and you will understand that, with the Proposed Social Care Charges (Wales) Measure being passed in Plenary last month, that is what we aim to do. We also want to make the system more consistent with those in receipt of social care services, many of whom are vulnerable older people themselves. The first steps improvement package will be implemented from April of next year.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn derbyn bod gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc yn dirywio. Mae cryn le i gredu eu bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn gwella. Ynglŷn â'ch pwynt, yr hyn y bwriadwn ei wneud fel Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod gennym system deg ar gyfer codi tâl, a byddwch yn deall, gyda phasio'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Codi Ffioedd am Wasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymru) yn y Cyfarfod Llawn y mis diwethaf, mai dyna yw ein nod. Mae arnom eisiau sicrhau hefyd fod y system yn fwy cyson â'r rhai sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol, a llawer ohonynt yn bobl hŷn agored i niwed eu hunain. Gweithredir y pecyn gwella camau cyntaf o fis Ebrill y flwyddyn nesaf.

Post-16 Education

Q8 Chris Franks: What discussions has the First Minister had regarding post-16 education in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)2631(FM)

The First Minister: I have had no specific discussions regarding post-16 education in South Wales Central but you will be aware of the Government's commitment to ensuring that a greater proportion of education investment reaches the front line.

Chris Franks: Can you advise us whether a decision has been made by the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills to give the green light to Rhondda Cynon Taf cabinet's preferred option for the transformation of post-16 education? If so, can you tell us what decision was taken?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: I can tell you that no decision has been taken.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, one of the challenges faced by local authorities is to try to get a more consistent pattern of funding for secondary schools, particularly here in

Addysg ôl-16

C8 Chris Franks: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael ynghylch addysg ôl-16 yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)2631(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi cael dim trafodaethau penodol ynghylch addysg ôl-16 yng Nghanol De Cymru ond byddwch yn ymwybodol o ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod cyfran fwy o fuddsoddiad addysg yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen.

Chris Franks: A allwch ddweud wrthym a oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud gan yr Adran Plant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau i roi'r golau gwyrdd i hoff ddewis cabinet Rhondda Cynon Taf ar gyfer trawsnewid addysg ôl-16? Os oes, a allwch ddweud wrthym beth a benderfynwyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf ddweud wrthy ch nad oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud.

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, un o'r heriau a wynebir gan awdurdodau lleol yw ceisio cael patrwm ariannu mwy cyson i ysgolion uwchradd, yn enwedig yma yng

Cardiff. In the last year for which figures are available, the highest per-pupil spend at secondary school level was £5,013 and the lowest was £3,816—a difference of almost £1,200 or 31 per cent. While I am not asking you to comment on a matter that is obviously the responsibility of the local authority, will the Assembly Government consider looking at the huge variance that exists within local authorities in the way that education moneys are allocated to schools, as part of the Assembly Government's review of education spend?

The First Minister: The education spending review is designed to be comprehensive in terms of looking at the way in which money reaches the front line in education. You are right to point out that the variation in local authority areas is a matter for local authorities. This is precisely the sort of issue that people raise with politicians and that the review will be looking to address.

The Rural Economy

Q9 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on the rural economy? OAQ(3)2622(FM)

The First Minister: The rural economy, while having certain distinctive characteristics, has to be seen as part of the overall economy of Wales. As I have said on many occasions, the wellbeing and future sustainability of the economy is a priority for the Welsh Assembly Government.

Nick Bourne: As the First Minister knows, we are very supportive of the ProAct scheme, although we are concerned about the current underspend and the fact that, in many areas of Wales, the funding does not seem to be getting through. One such area is rural Wales. I was with a business yesterday in Ystradgynlais that has been in touch with the Assembly Government and had not been receiving much help until, mysteriously, an e-mail from the business was copied to all Assembly Members in the area—I will not

Nghaerdydd. Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf y mae ffigurau ar gael ar ei chyfer, y gwariant uchaf fesul disgybl ar lefel ysgol uwchradd oedd £5,013, a'r isaf oedd £3,816—gwahaniaeth o bron £1,200 neu 31 y cant. Er nad wyf yn gofyn ichi roi sylw ar fater sydd yn amlwg yn gyfrifoldeb i'r awdurdod lleol, a wnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried edrych ar yr amrywiaeth enfawr sy'n bodoli o fewn awdurdodau lleol yn y modd y dyrennir arian addysg i ysgolion, fel rhan o adolygiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o wariant addysg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bwriedir i'r adolygiad o wariant addysg fod yn gynhwysfawr o ran edrych ar y ffordd y mae arian yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen ym maes addysg. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth bwysleisio mai mater i awdurdodau lleol yw'r amrywiaeth yn ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol. Dyma'r union fath o fater y bydd pobl yn ei godi gyda gwleidyddion ac y bydd yr adolygiad yn ceisio rhoi sylw iddo.

Yr Economi Wledig

C9 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr economi wledig? OAQ(3)2622(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Er bod ganddi rai nodweddion unigryw, rhaid ystyried yr economi wledig fel rhan o economi gyffredinol Cymru. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud droeon, mae lles a chynaliadwyedd yr economi yn y dyfodol yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Fel y gwyr y Prif Weinidog, yr ydym yn gefnogol iawn i'r cynllun ProAct, er ein bod yn bryderus am y tanwario ar hyn o bryd a'r ffaith nad yw'n ymddangos, mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, fod y cyllid yn cyrraedd ei nod. Un ardal o'r fath yw'r Gymru wledig. Bùm yng nghwmni busnes ddoe yn Ystradgynlais sydd wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac nad oedd wedi cael llawer o help nes i gopi o e-bost gan y busnes, drwy ddirgel ffyrdd, gael ei anfon at bob Aelod Cynulliad yn yr

name the business for obvious reasons—and, all of a sudden, the Assembly team got back in touch. That concerns me and it concerned me more that the business had not been directed towards ProAct. What are you doing to ensure that details of ProAct are sent out to all parts of Wales so that we can increase the number of businesses making use of that scheme in all parts of Wales, not just in some of the more obvious areas?

The First Minister: I have before me a list of the organisations that have benefited from ProAct. For obvious reasons, I am not going to read them out, but there is a substantial number in Powys, Carmarthenshire, Flintshire and Pembrokeshire. They are from all over Wales, so I do not recognise the suggestion that some parts of Wales have lost out because of ProAct. Having said that, we want to make sure that ProAct is known to as many companies as possible. I am sure that this is something that you would have mentioned to the company when you were there.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno y byddai hyrwyddo a marchnata bwyd lleol yn gryn hwb i'r economi wledig oherwydd, wrth reswm, mae bwyd yn cael ei gynhyrchu mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Awgrymwyd y gellid ceisio sefydlu cerdyn Cymru a fyddai'n sicrhau bod pobl sy'n prynu nwyddau lleol yn cael eu gwobrwyo—byddai'n debyg i'r cardiau ffyddlondeb sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan gwmnïau mawr fel Tesco. A fyddech chi, mewn egwyddor, yn cefnogi'r math hwnnw o gynllun? A wnewch chi drafod gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion y posibilrwydd o geisio hyrwyddo'r math hwnnw o gerdyn a fyddai'n fodd o sicrhau bod bwyd a chynnyrch lleol yn cael cefnogaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mewn egwyddor, byddwn yn cefnogi cerdyn o'r fath. Pe bai cynllun o'r fath yn cael ei ddatblygu, byddai'n rhaid iddo gael ei ddatblygu gan gorff annibynnol y tu allan i'r sector cyhoeddus, er enghraifft corff cydweithredol y byddai pobl yn ymaelodi ag

ardal—nid enwaf y busnes am resymau amlwg—ac, yn sydyn, daeth tîm y Cynulliad yn ôl at y cwmni. Mae hynny'n peri pryder imi, a phryder mwy imi oedd nad oedd y busnes wedi cael ei gyfeirio tuag at ProAct. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod manylion am ProAct yn cael eu hanfon i bob rhan o Gymru er mwyn inni allu cynyddu nifer y busnesau sy'n defnyddio'r cynllun hwnnw ym mhob rhan o Gymru, nid dim ond yn rhai o'r ardaloedd mwyaf amlwg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennyf o'm blaen restr o sefydliadau sydd wedi elwa o ProAct. Am resymau amlwg, nid wyf yn mynd i'w darllen yn uchel, ond mae nifer sylweddol ym Mhowys, sir Gaerfyrddin, sir y Fflint a sir Benfro. Maent o bob rhan o Gymru, felly nid wyf yn cydnabod yr awgrym bod rhai rhannau o Gymru wedi bod ar eu colled oherwydd ProAct. Wedi dweud hynny, mae arnom eisiau gwneud yn siŵr bod ProAct yn hysbys i gynifer o gwmnïau ag sy'n bosibl. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hyn yn rhywbeth y byddech wedi'i grybwyll wrth y cwmni pan oeddech yno.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am sure that you would agree that promoting and marketing local food would provide a great boost to the rural economy because, naturally, the food is produced in rural areas. It has been suggested that a Wales card could be established that would ensure that people who buy local goods are rewarded—it would be similar to the loyalty cards used by major companies such as Tesco. Would you, in principle, support that kind of scheme? Will you discuss with your Cabinet colleagues the possibility of trying to promote that kind of card, which would be a way of ensuring that food and local produce are supported?

The First Minister: In principle, I would support such a card. If such a scheme were to be developed, it would have to be developed by an independent body outside of the public sector, for example a co-operative body that people could join in order to become part of

ef er mwyn bod yn rhan o'r cynllun. Mewn egwyddor, mae hwn yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn credu y gellid mynd ar ei drywydd.

Energy Developments

Q10 Michael German: Will the First Minister make a statement on the potential for energy developments in the Severn estuary? OAQ(3)2642(FM)

The First Minister: Tidal energy in the Severn estuary could generate up to 18 TWh of electricity each year for well over 100 years, which represents about 5 per cent of the UK's current energy needs. We are working with the UK Government to assess the environmental, social, economic and technical implications of different tidal power schemes that might be placed in the estuary.

Michael German: Thank you for that answer. The UK Government has said that it wants to give an answer to the question of which of the technologies and approaches would be most appropriate by the end of the year. Is that timetable still being adhered to, and, if so, at what point will the Welsh Assembly Government make its position clear? Which of the opportunities for Severn tidal power do you believe are currently still in the frame, and which are not?

The First Minister: The consultation phase is still ongoing. It is quite clear that any scheme to be developed would need to take into account the environmental aspects of the scheme and the estuary itself, and part of the estuary is a special area of conservation, so there would be a need to deal with that issue, given the habitats directive and the various European regulations that deal with that. However, in principle, the idea of a tidal power station in the Severn is very worthy of consideration, while recognising that there are, of course, significant environmental considerations that would have to be overcome.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, on behalf of

the scheme. In principle, this is something that I think could be pursued.

Datblygiadau Ynni

C10 Michael German: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y potensial ar gyfer datblygiadau ynni yn aber Hafren? OAQ(3)2642(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallai ynni'r llanw yn aber Hafren gynhyrchu hyd at 18 TWh o drydan bob blwyddyn am ymhell dros 100 mlynedd, sef tua 5 y cant o anghenion ynni cyfredol y Deyrnas Unedig. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i asesu goblygiadau amgylcheddol, cymdeithasol, economaidd a thechnegol gwahanol gynlluniau ynni'r llanw y gellid eu gosod yn yr aber.

Michael German: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi dweud bod arni eisiau rhoi ateb i'r cwestiwn pa un o'r technolegau a'r dulliau a fyddai'n fwyaf priodol erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. A ydyw'n dal i lynu at yr amserlen honno, ac, os ydyw, pryd y gwnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei safbwynt yn glir? Pa rai o'r cyfleon ar gyfer ynni llanw Hafren sydd yn dal dan sylw ar hyn o bryd yn eich barn chi, a pha rai nad ydynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyfnod ymgynghori'n dal ar droed. Mae'n gwbl glir y byddai angen i unrhyw gynllun a ddatblygid ystyried agweddau amgylcheddol y cynllun a'r aber ei hun, ac mae rhan o'r aber yn ardal gadwraeth arbennig, felly byddai angen delio â'r mater hwnnw, gan ystyried y gyfarwydddeb cynefinoedd a'r amryfal reoliadau Ewropeaidd sy'n delio â hynny. Fodd bynnag, mewn egwyddor, mae'r syniad o bwerdy'r llanw yn aber Hafren yn deilwng iawn i'w ystyried, gan gydnabod, wrth gwrs, fod ystyriaethau amgylcheddol sylweddol y byddai'n rhaid eu goresgyn.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, ar ran Helen

Helen Mary Jones, I recently met a group of people who were attempting to get sustainable energy projects off the ground in the Gwendraeth valley. They told me that they have come up against a number of different obstacles that have frustrated their efforts at installing microgeneration. The costs relating to the planning process and the microgeneration certificates are prohibitive. First Minister, do you agree that renewable microgeneration projects need to be encouraged as much as possible? Do you also agree to look at the obstacles to small-scale renewable energy projects, with a view to ensuring that additional guidance is issued to local authorities if you think that that would help the situation?

The First Minister: We will seek to remove unnecessary barriers to microgeneration, but we must bear in mind that there will be a need to ensure that the installation of microgeneration does not have an adverse impact on the rights of those living close by. That is what planning legislation and guidance is designed to do of course. As far as businesses are concerned, the Carbon Trust provides an innovative interest-free loan scheme, which is something that businesses can look at for themselves. However, if people feel that they are coming up against particular problems, the best way to deal with that would be for those problems to be made known to see whether there are ways to overcome them.

David Melding: First Minister, you may have seen reports of a study undertaken in the Netherlands about the experience there of capturing tidal energy and the environmental consequences. When that was published, there was an immediate rebuttal from those in favour of some form of barrage in the Severn. I think that it is very important that the Government study gets absolutely up-to-date with the current science, so that we can make a decision based on the scientific evidence and so that we are not overwhelmed by the latest report here or there that is not robustly tested against the sort of models that are being proposed for the Severn.

Mary Jones, cyfarfûm yn ddiweddar â grŵp o bobl a oedd yn ceisio cychwyn prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghwm Gwendraeth. Dywedasant wrthyf eu bod wedi wynebu nifer o rwystrau gwahanol sydd wedi llesteirio'u hymdrechion i sefydlu gwaith microgynhyrchu. Mae'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses gynllunio a'r tystysgrifau microgynhyrchu'n rhy uchel. Brif Weinidog, a gytunwch fod angen annog prosiectau microgynhyrchu gymaint ag y gellir? A gytunwch hefyd i edrych ar y rhwystrau i brosiectau bach ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy, gan ystyried sicrhau y rhoir canllawiau ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol os tybiwch y byddai hynny'n helpu'r sefyllfa?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceisiwn symud rhwystrau diangen i ficrogynhyrchu, ond rhaid inni gofio y bydd angen sicrhau nad yw sefydlu gwaith microgynhyrchu'n cael effaith andwyol ar hawliau pobl sy'n byw gerllaw. Dyna yw diben canllawiau a deddfwriaeth gynllunio, wrth gwrs. O ran busnesau, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon yn darparu cynllun benthyca di-log arloesol, sydd yn rhywbeth y gall busnesau edrych arno drostynt eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, os yw pobl yn teimlo eu bod yn wynebu problemau arbennig, y ffordd orau i ddelio â hynny fyddai rhoi gwybod am y problemau hynny er mwyn inni weld a oes ffyrdd i'w goresgyn.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, efallai eich bod wedi gweld adroddiadau am astudiaeth a wnaed yn yr Iseldiroedd ynglŷn â'r profiad yno o ddal ynni'r llanw a'r canlyniadau amgylcheddol. Pan gyhoeddwyd hwnnw, fe'i gwadwyd yn syth gan y rhai a oedd o blaid rhyw ffurf ar forglawdd yn aber Hafren. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig iawn i astudiaeth y Llywodraeth gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf un o fyd gwyddoniaeth gyfredol, er mwyn inni allu gwneud penderfyniad ar sail y dystiolaeth wyddonol a pheidio â chael ein llethu gan yr adroddiad diweddaraf o rywle neu'i gilydd nad yw wedi'i brofi'n llym yn erbyn y mathau o fodolau sy'n cael eu cynnig

ar gyfer aber Hafren.

The First Minister: The Severn estuary is unusual. I listened to the report on Radio 4 this morning that dealt with this and I listened to the views on both sides. It is quite clear that different estuaries have different environmental and technical aspects. The Severn estuary has the Severn bore, which, in itself, is unusual when compared with other estuaries. We know that the tides in the Severn rise and fall more than anywhere else in the world other than the Bay of Fundy in Canada, which is why it is so attractive in terms of tidal power. However, it is important that the studies that take place—not just the technical and engineering studies, but the environmental studies—are appropriate to the Severn estuary. I am not sure that it is possible to take a study conducted on one estuary and apply it automatically to another.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae aber Hafren yn anarferol. Gwrandewais ar yr adroddiad ar Radio 4 y bore yma ynglŷn â hyn a gwrandewais ar farn y ddwy ochr. Mae'n berffaith glir bod gan wahanol aberoedd wahanol agweddau amgylcheddol a thechnegol. Yn aber Hafren ceir eger Hafren, sydd, ynddo'i hun, yn anarferol o'i gymharu ag aberoedd eraill. Gwyddom fod y llanw yn aber Hafren yn codi a chwympo mwy nag yn unman arall yn y byd ar wahân i Fae Fundy yng Nghanada, a dyna pam y mae mor ddeniadol o ran ynni'r llanw. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod yr astudiaethau a wneir—nid dim ond yr astudiaethau technegol a pheirianegol, ond yr astudiaethau amgylcheddol—yn briodol i aber Hafren. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw'n bosibl cymryd astudiaeth a wnaed ar un aber a'i chymhwyso'n awtomatig i un arall.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog am ateb cwestiynau.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the First Minister for answering questions.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): There are no changes to report to this week's planned Government business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the business statement and announcement, which can be found in the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Nid oes dim newidiadau i'w cyhoeddi ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, a welir ymysg papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for Business and Budget for that statement. Can we have an oral statement on the future of community health councils? There has been a written statement on this, but the consultation on this issue was carried out over the Christmas period and so some community health councils did not receive details of it until after the consultation had closed.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb am y datganiad hwnnw. A gaem ddatganiad llafar ar ddyfodol cynghorau iechyd cymuned? Cafwyd datganiad ysgrifenedig ar hyn, ond gwnaed yr ymgynghori ar y mater hwn dros gyfnod y Nadolig ac ni chafodd rhai cynghorau iechyd cymuned fanylion amdano tan wedi i'r cyfnod ymgynghori ddod i ben.

2.20 p.m.

Issues about appointment processes and

Mae cwestiynau am brosesau penodi a

representation have been raised in my own area and more widely, by Meirionnydd Community Health Council in Gwynedd, by Brecknock and Radnor Community Health Council, and by Montgomery Community Health Council. In the interests of clarity, it would be useful if the Government could come forward with an oral statement so that we can raise issues with the Minister for health.

Jane Hutt: As you know, the Minister for Health and Social Services has carried out a full consultation on the future of the community health councils in the newly reconfigured NHS. The written statement lays out the way forward as a result of that consultation.

Nick Bourne: I apologise, but I made it clear that she has not carried out a full consultation, because there are many relevant bodies that did not know about the consultation until after it had closed. I invite the Minister to reconsider what I said, because there are some who did not know about it.

Jane Hutt: In respect of the information that had been received by the deadline of 31 July, the Minister had received proposals from all the CHCs, which is an important starting point for considering the way forward. Therefore, all the CHCs had the opportunity to put their views forward. The Minister has listened to those who responded to the consultation. The key point is that the Minister is committed to the retention of CHCs and to making sure that they have an important and independent role in representing the voice of patients. The additional £164,000 announced this year by the Minister will enable CHCs to perform their functions and to support the advocacy service, which is a service that they provide on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government.

chynrychiolaeth wedi'u codi yn fy ardal i ac yn ehangach, gan Gyngor Iechyd Cymuned Meirionnydd yng Ngwynedd, gan Gyngor Iechyd Cymuned Brycheiniog a Maesyfed, a chan Gyngor Iechyd Cymuned Trefaldwyn. Er mwyn eglurder, byddai'n fuddiol pe gallai'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno datganiad llafar er mwyn inni allu codi materion gyda'r Gweinidog iechyd.

Jane Hutt: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn ar ddyfodol y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn y GIG ar ei newydd wedd. Mae'r datganiad ysgrifenedig yn amlinellu'r ffordd ymlaen yn sgîl yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw.

Nick Bourne: Ymddiheuraf, ond dywedais yn glir nad yw hi wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn, oherwydd bod llawer o gyrrff perthnasol na wyddent am yr ymgynghoriad tan wedi iddo gau. Gwahoddaf y Gweinidog i ailystyried yr hyn a ddywedais, oherwydd y mae rhai nad oeddent yn gwybod amdano.

Jane Hutt: O safbwynt y wybodaeth a oedd wedi dod i law erbyn y dyddiad cau, sef 31 Gorffennaf, yr oedd y Gweinidog wedi cael cynigion gan bob un o'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned, sydd yn fan cychwyn pwysig ar gyfer ystyried y ffordd ymlaen. Felly, cafodd pob cyngor iechyd cymuned gyfle i gyflwyno'i sylwadau. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi gwrandao ar y rhai a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad. Y pwynt allweddol yw bod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i gadw cynghorau iechyd cymuned ac i wneud yn siŵr bod ganddynt rôl bwysig ac annibynnol o ran cynrychioli llais cleifion. Bydd y £164,000 ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd eleni gan y Gweinidog yn galluogi cynghorau iechyd cymuned i gyflawni eu swyddogaethau a chynnal y gwasanaeth eiriolaeth, sydd yn wasanaeth y maent yn ei ddarparu ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Chris Franks: May we have a statement from the First Minister regarding his discussions with the UK Government about ensuring that plans for electrifying the main lines between Swansea and London get the go-ahead? I am concerned about the timescale, which indicates that completion, if it goes ahead, would not take place before 2017. Could we also have a statement from the Welsh Government on the possibility of electrifying other routes across Wales, following the recent recommendation of the Enterprise and Learning Committee?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that you will agree that the announcement of the electrification of the Great Western main line by 2017 is a good first step. The Deputy First Minister continues to press the case with the Secretary of State for Transport for further electrification of the Wales network. That could include the Valleys network, which is a priority, as well as all diversionary lines from the north Wales main line. Clearly, the first step is to get the electrification of the line from Swansea to London.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, I would like you to ask the Minister for health to bring forward a debate on services for people who suffer from Alzheimer's disease. Last week, a report emphasised that the number of people suffering from this dreadful disease throughout the UK is greatly underestimated, and that the amount of Government money available for research into it was a fraction of the amount available for cancer treatments, for example. Ironically, on the same day that that report came out, the Alzheimer's Society in Cardiff announced the planned closure of its dementia service for those with young onset dementia. It is based in my constituency, at Oldwell Court. It is the only such service in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, and it appears to be closing because it is lacking less than £20,000 in funding from the health board. I am sure that you will agree that given the estimated number of 150 people who have young onset dementia in the Cardiff and Vale area, this is

Chris Franks: A gawn ddatganiad gan y Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â'i drafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch sicrhau y caiff cynlluniau i drydanu'r prif reilffyrdd rhwng Abertawe a Llundain fynd yn eu blaenau? Yr wyf yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r amserlen, sy'n awgrymu na chwblheid hyn, os aiff yn ei flaen, cyn 2017. A gaem ddatganiad hefyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ynglŷn â phosibilrwydd trydanu llwybrau eraill ar draws Cymru, yn sgîl yr argymhelliad yn ddiweddar gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod cyhoeddi y bydd prif reilffordd y Great Western yn cael ei thrydanu erbyn 2017 yn gam cyntaf da. Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn parhau i bwysu ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth am fwy o drydanu ar rwydwaith Cymru. Gallai hynny gynnwys rhwydwaith y Cymoedd, sydd yn flaenoriaeth, yn ogystal â phob rheilffordd ddargyfeiriol oddi ar brif reilffordd y gogledd. Yn amlwg, y cam cyntaf yw bod y rheilffordd o Abertawe i Lundain yn cael ei thrydanu.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, hoffwn ichi ofyn i'r Gweinidog iechyd gyflwyno dadl ar wasanaethau i bobl y mae clefyd Alzheimer arnynt. Yr wythnos diwethaf, pwysleisiodd adroddiad fod nifer y bobl y mae'r clefyd ofnadwy hwn arnynt drwy'r Deyrnas Unedig gyfan wedi'i danamcangyfrif yn ddifrifol, ac mai ffracsiwn o'r swm sydd ar gael i driniaethau canser, er enghraifft, yw'r arian gan y Llywodraeth sydd ar gael ar gyfer ymchwil iddo. Yn eironig, ar yr un diwrnod ag y daeth yr adroddiad hwnnw allan, cyhoeddodd Cymdeithas Alzheimer yng Nghaerdydd y bwriad i gau ei gwasanaeth demensia i bobl â demensia sy'n dechrau pan fyddant yn ifanc. Mae wedi'i leoli yn fy etholaeth, yn Oldwell Court. Dyma'r unig wasanaeth o'i fath yng Nghaerdydd a Bro Morgannwg, ac mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn cau am ei fod yn wynebu diffyg o lai nag £20,000 o gyllid gan y bwrdd iechyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, o ystyried yr amcangyfrif o 150 o bobl sydd â demensia

a service that we should not be losing.

Jane Hutt: We would all have been struck by the information and evidence that came forward last week from the Alzheimer's Society. This is an important area of policy and of delivery of services for the Minister for Health and Social Services and the Deputy Minister for Social Services. Clearly, it is an integrated service that needs to be delivered to patients suffering from Alzheimer's. Early diagnosis is crucial in terms of service delivery, and I am sure that you will make representations on behalf of local organisations.

Mark Isherwood: By consequence and without pre-preparation, I too was going to call for an oral statement on community health councils. I will repeat that call: a matter of such public interest and concern deserves more than a retrospective written statement issued because of concerns expressed following the letter of 29 January, which most Members were not even aware of until those concerns were raised with us after that date.

In the Minister's belated statement regarding recent criticism of her words, she talked about engagement events across Wales. I attended such an event in Wrexham, and, among the political parties, including your own, and among the health professionals and the community health council representatives, there was universal outcry and opposition. Reference was made in her written statement to her oral statement in the Chamber last year. After that statement, I raised with her the concerns of the north Wales community health councils, quoting from the submissions made to her, which said that the proposals were seriously flawed and would seriously inhibit the day-to-day workings of a proactive community health council. Her response was,

sy'n dechrau pan fyddant yn ifanc yn ardal Caerdydd a'r Fro, fod hwn yn wasanaeth na ddylem fod yn ei golli.

Jane Hutt: Gwnaeth y wybodaeth a'r dystiolaeth a ddaeth ger ein bron yr wythnos diwethaf gan y Gymdeithas Alzheimer gryn argraff arnom i gyd. Mae hwn yn faes pwysig o ran polisiau a chyflenwi gwasanaethau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yn amlwg, mae'n wasanaeth integredig y mae angen ei ddarparu i gleifion sydd â chlefyd Alzheimer. Mae diagnosis cynnar yn allweddol o ran cyflwyno'r gwasanaeth, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y cyflwynwch sylwadau ar ran cyrff lleol.

Mark Isherwood: Drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad a heb ragbaratoi, yr oeddwn innau'n mynd i alw am ddatganiad llafar ar gynghorau iechyd cymuned. Ailadroddaf yr alwad honno: mae mater sy'n ennyn cymaint o bryder a diddordeb ymhlith y cyhoedd yn haeddu mwy na datganiad ysgrifenedig ôl-weithredol a gyhoeddwyd oherwydd pryderon a fynegwyd wedi'r llythyr dyddiedig 29 Ionawr, nad oedd y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau hyd yn oed yn gwybod amdano nes codwyd y pryderon hynny gyda ni wedi'r dyddiad hwnnw.

Yn natganiad hwyr y Gweinidog yn sgîl y beirniadu'n ddiweddar ar ei geiriau, siaradodd am ddigwyddiadau ymgysylltu ar draws Cymru. Euthum i ddigwyddiad o'r fath yn Wrecsam, ac, ymysg y pleidiau gwleidyddol, gan gynnwys eich plaid chi, ac ymysg y gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a chynrychiolwyr y cynghorau iechyd cymuned, yr oedd protest a gwrthwynebiad cyffredinol. Cyfeiriwyd yn ei datganiad ysgrifenedig at ei datganiad llafar yn y Siambr y llynedd. Ar ôl y datganiad hwnnw, codais gyda hi bryderon cynghorau iechyd cymuned y gogledd, gan ddyfynnu o'r sylwadau a gyflwynwyd iddi, a ddywedai fod y cynigion yn ddifrifol wallus ac y byddent yn amharu'n ddifrifol ar waith beunyddiol cyngor iechyd cymuned rhagweithiol. Dyma'i hymateb:

'I want to indicate that this is my statement on this issue and that is my total response to the issues that have come through in the consultation.'

She refused to address the issues raised by the community health councils, representing more than 20 per cent of Wales's population. Last week, I was sent a copy of a letter that the Conwy federation of community health councils sent to the Minister on 6 January. It said that it supported the proposals, but felt that it was appropriate to express its serious concerns about what it considers the impracticalities of certain of the Minister's proposals. An individual who wrote to the Minister said that they, and many others, felt offended, disappointed and undervalued. Yesterday, I received a letter from a senior politician in north Wales who stated that this consultation was a sham and should be exposed as such. Public interest demands more than a written statement on a Friday afternoon to Assembly Members.

Jane Hutt: I hope that you will make that written statement available to all those constituents who have contacted you. It is a full written statement from the Minister on the future structure of community health councils in Wales, and it deals with the whole consultation process. I will not read it out to you because it was a written statement that was published. However, it includes the fact that the Minister made two statements on this issue: an oral statement in the Chamber and a written one issued to all AMs. As the Minister says, that goes substantially beyond what is accepted as good practice in consultation. Therefore, I urge you to draw the attention of your CHC contacts and constituents to this written statement. Surely we should celebrate the fact that we have community health councils in Wales and be ensuring that they are fit for purpose following the reorganisation and reform of our local health boards.

Mae arnaf eisiau dweud mai dyma fy natganiad ar y mater hwn ac mai dyma fy holl ymateb i'r materion sydd wedi codi yn yr ymgynghoriad.

Gwrthododd ateb y materion a godwyd gan y cynghorau iechyd cymuned, a gynrychiolai fwy nag 20 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru. Yr wythnos diwethaf, anfonwyd ataf gopi o lythyr yr oedd ffederasiwn cynghorau iechyd cymuned Conwy wedi'i anfon at y Gweinidog ar 6 Ionawr. Dywedai ei fod yn cefnogi'r cynigion, ond y teimlai mai priodol fyddai mynegi ei bryderon difrifol ynghylch yr hyn a wêl fel anymarferoldeb rhai o gynigion y Gweinidog. Yr oedd unigolyn a ysgrifennodd at y Gweinidog, a llawer o rai eraill, meddai, yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u tramgwyddo, eu siomi a'u dibrisio. Ddoe, cefais lythyr oddi wrth wleidydd uchel yn y gogledd a ddywedai mai twyll oedd yr ymgynghoriad hwn ac y dylid datgelu hynny. Mae budd y cyhoedd yn mynnu mwy na datganiad ysgrifenedig ar brynhawn dydd Gwener i Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Jane Hutt: Gobeithio y darparwch y datganiad ysgrifenedig hwnnw i bawb o'r etholwyr sydd wedi cysylltu â chi. Mae'n ddatganiad ysgrifenedig llawn gan y Gweinidog ar strwythur cynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol, ac yn delio â'r holl broses ymgynghori. Ni ddarllenaf ef ichi oherwydd yr oedd yn ddatganiad ysgrifenedig a gyhoeddwyd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cynnwys y ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi gwneud dau ddatganiad ar y mater hwn: datganiad llafar yn y Siambr ac un ysgrifenedig a anfonwyd at bob AC. Fel y dywed y Gweinidog, mae hynny'n mynd gryn dipyn ymhellach na'r hyn a dderbynnir fel arfer da wrth ymgynghori. Felly, fe'ch anogaf i dynnu sylw'r rhai y mae gennych gyswllt â hwy yn y cynghorau iechyd cymuned a'ch etholwyr at y datganiad ysgrifenedig hwn. Siawns na ddylem ddathlu'r ffaith bod gennym gynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru a sicrhau eu bod yn addas i'r diben wedi ad-drefnu a diwygio ein byrddau iechyd lleol.

Janet Ryder: Would you consider bringing forward a statement by the Minister for Rural Affairs on the grading of agricultural land and how that process is undertaken, particularly in the light of the unitary development plans that are being developed by county councils? It has recently been brought to my attention that farmers have had their land downgraded from a grade 2 to a grade 3b. The latter can be classed as building land, and yet those landholders were not informed of that downgrading. So, I think that a statement from the Minister would clarify this process.

Jane Hutt: The Minister will no doubt be aware of your question and the response that I give today. This is an issue where we need to look at the opportunities afforded by the Wales rural development plan, particularly the commitment to review the existing suite of agri-environment schemes and how they can impact on the grading of agricultural land.

Alun Cairns: After the last Assembly elections, the Welsh Assembly Government made a commitment not to close any hospitals; it was called a moratorium on hospital closures. Clearly, any rumour about hospital closure will have been made against that standard, and then combated against with the reassurance of the Welsh Assembly Government's clear, unequivocal policy.

2.30 p.m.

However, having tabled some written Assembly questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services, I have discovered that that policy was revoked in October 2008 with a private note—a ministerial letter—to health trusts and health boards. That certainly has not been communicated to the Chamber. It was a significant policy statement made immediately after the elections. Therefore, do you not accept that the Minister for Health and Social Services should present an oral statement so that she can be scrutinised appropriately and so that those people using

Janet Ryder: A wnaech ystyried cyflwyno datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ynglŷn â graddio tir amaethyddol a sut yr ymgymerir â'r broses honno, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r cynlluniau datblygu unedol sy'n cael eu datblygu gan gynghorau sir? Tynnwyd fy sylw'n ddiweddar at y ffaith bod ffermwyr wedi gweld israddio'u tir o radd 2 i radd 3b. Gellir dosbarthu'r ail fel tir adeiladu, ac eto ni hysbyswyd y tirfeddianwyr am yr israddio hwnnw. Felly, credaf y byddai datganiad gan y Gweinidog yn bwrw goleuni ar y broses hon.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'ch cwestiwn a'r ymateb a roddaf heddiw. Mae hyn yn fater lle y mae angen inni edrych ar y cyfleon a gynigir gan gynllun datblygu gwledig Cymru, yn enwedig yr ymrwymiad i adolygu'r set bresennol o gynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol a'r modd y gallant effeithio ar raddio tir amaethyddol.

Alun Cairns: Ar ôl etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad, gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymrwymiad i beidio â chau ysbytai; galwyd hyn yn foratoriwm ar gau ysbytai. Yn amlwg, bydd unrhyw si ynghylch cau ysbyty wedi'i wneud yn erbyn y safon honno, ac wedyn fe'i hymleddir gyda sicrwydd o ran polisi clir, diamwys Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Fodd bynnag, wedi cyflwyno ambell gwestiwn ysgrifenedig i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yr wyf wedi darganfod i'r polisi hwnnw gael ei ddiddymu ym mis Hydref 2008 drwy nodyn preifat—llythyr gan y Gweinidog—at ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a byrddau iechyd. Yn sicr, nid yw hynny wedi'i gyfleu i'r Siambr. Yr oedd yn ddatganiad polisi arwyddocaol a wnaed yn syth wedi'r etholiadau. Felly, onid ydych yn derbyn y dylai'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyflwyno

small hospitals the length and breadth of Wales—and particularly Fairwood Hospital, in my region—will know where they stand?

Jane Hutt: When Mr Cairns's voice is raised, we know that he is moving into territory on which he is unsure what the response will be from the Government. I have no evidence of what you say, but if you want to present evidence to the Minister for Health and Social Services, that is your prerogative.

The Presiding Officer: Andrew R.T. Davies, can you help him?

Andrew R.T. Davies: If that is what the Minister for Business and Budget is offering in response to an Assembly question, it makes me doubt the value of asking these questions.

I want to raise the issue of accountability within the health service, because it is important that we have a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services. We have heard about community health councils and their importance for many people across Wales. I have heard the Minister for business defending them, but she should consult her own community health council in the Vale of Glamorgan, as I have, and she would then hear the deep concerns that its members have about how its resources and, above all, its members' ability to advocate on behalf of patients have been constrained.

Many local authorities are finding that there are obstacles preventing them from getting their representatives onto the new local health boards. In many areas, particularly in north Wales and Powys, these new appointments have been put on hold and no new dates have been given. It is important for accountability that elected members sit on local health boards so that people can be confident that scrutiny is as robust as possible. I would be

datganiad llafar er mwyn gallu craffu'n briodol arni ac er mwyn i'r bobl hynny sy'n defnyddio ysbytai bach ar hyd a lled Cymru—ac yn enwedig Ysbyty Llwynteg, yn fy rhanbarth—wybod ymhle y maent yn sefyll?

Jane Hutt: Pan gyfyd Mr Cairns ei lais, gwyddom ei fod yn symud i diriogaeth lle nad yw'n siŵr beth fydd yr ymateb gan y Llywodraeth. Nid oes gennyf dystiolaeth o'r hyn a ddywedwch, ond os oes arnoch eisiau cyflwyno tystiolaeth i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, mae gennych hawl i wneud hynny.

Y Llywydd: Andrew R.T. Davies, a allwch ei helpu?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Os mai dyna y mae'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb yn ei gynnig mewn ymateb i gwestiwn Cynulliad, mae'n gwneud imi amau gwerth gofyn y cwestiynau hyn.

Mae arnaf eisiau codi mater atebolrwydd o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd, oherwydd y mae'n bwysig inni gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yr ydym wedi clywed am gynghorau iechyd cymuned a'u pwysigrwydd i lawer o bobl ledled Cymru. Yr wyf wedi clywed y Gweinidog busnes yn eu hamddiffyn, ond dylai hi ymgynghori â'i chyngor iechyd cymuned ei hun ym Mro Morgannwg, fel y gwneuthum i, ac wedyn fe glywai'r pryderon dwys sydd gan ei aelodau ynghylch y modd y cyfyngwyd ar ei adnoddau ac, yn fwy na dim, ar allu ei aelodau i eiriol ar ran cleifion.

Mae llawer o awdurdodau lleol yn canfod bod rhwystrau'n eu hatal rhag gosod eu cynrychiolwyr ar y byrddau iechyd lleol newydd. Mewn sawl ardal, yn enwedig yn y gogledd ac ym Mhowys, mae'r penodiadau newydd hyn wedi'u gohirio heb roi dyddiadau newydd. Mae'n bwysig er mwyn atebolrwydd fod aelodau etholedig yn eistedd ar fyrddau iechyd lleol er mwyn i bobl allu bod yn hyderus bod y broses graffu mor

most grateful if the Minister would come forward with a statement in response to what colleagues here have identified as failings of accountability in health delivery in Wales.

Could we also have a statement from the Government on the measures that it is taking in relation to local authorities' preparedness for bad weather conditions, as was touched on by the First Minister in his statement? The Welsh Assembly Government was working to secure additional supplies of salt and grit. We need to analyse the issues that arose as a result of the bad weather in January. We hope that we will not have bad weather next winter, but it cannot be ruled out. It is important that Members be made aware of the actions that the Welsh Assembly Government has taken with other public sector bodies to ensure that the public is inconvenienced as little as possible.

Jane Hutt: I completely agree with you about the importance of accountability in the health service and transparency in relation to consultation. Indeed, I was a member of the community health council many moons ago, and I was delighted to be the Minister for health who helped to save the community health councils in Wales when they were being abolished in England. That was one of the earliest examples of us showing that devolution can result in decisions being made in Wales that serve Welsh people.

I have responded to the consultation and have engaged, as you would expect, with local members to raise issues. I did that as part of the consultation. The important thing now is that the views that you and your colleagues, Mark Isherwood and the leader of the opposition, have expressed are important and will be fed in. I am sure that the Minister will take account of the points that have been raised.

You also raised a point regarding authorities' preparedness for inclement weather

gadarn ag sy'n bosibl. Byddwn yn dra diolchgar pe cyflwynai'r Gweinidog ddatganiad mewn ymateb i'r hyn y mae cyd-Aelodau yn y fan hon wedi'i nodi fel diffygion o ran atebolrwydd ym maes iechyd yng Nghymru.

A gaem ddatganiad hefyd gan y Llywodraeth ar y mesurau y mae'n eu cymryd mewn perthynas â pharodrwydd awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer tywydd garw, fel y crybwyllodd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ddatganiad? Yr oedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gweithio i sicrhau cyflenwadau ychwanegol o halen a graean. Mae angen inni ddadansoddi'r problemau a gododd yn sgîl y tywydd garw ym mis Ionawr. Gobeithio na chawn dywydd garw y flwyddyn nesaf, ond ni ellir dweud hynny i sicrwydd. Mae'n bwysig i Aelodau gael gwybod am y camau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cymryd gyda chyrrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus i sicrhau cyn lleied o anghyfleustra i'r cyhoedd ag y gellir.

Jane Hutt: Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd atebolrwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a thryloywder mewn perthynas ag ymgynghori. Yn wir, bûm yn aelod o'r cyngor iechyd cymuned amser maith yn ôl, ac yr oeddwn wrth fy modd mai fi oedd y Gweinidog iechyd a helpodd i achub y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru pan oeddent yn cael eu diddymu yn Lloegr. Yr oedd hynny'n un o'r enghreifftiau cynharaf lle yr oeddem yn dangos y gall datganoli arwain at wneud penderfyniadau yng Nghymru sydd o fudd i bobl Cymru.

Yr wyf wedi ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad ac wedi ymgysylltu, fel y disgwyliech, ag aelodau lleol i godi materion. Gwneuthum hynny fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad. Y peth pwysig yn awr yw bod y sylwadau yr ydych chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau, Mark Isherwood ac arweinydd yr wrthblaid, wedi'u mynegi yn bwysig ac y cânt eu cyflwyno. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cymer y Gweinidog sylw o'r pwyntiau a godwyd.

Codasoch bwynt hefyd ynglŷn â pharodrwydd awdurdodau ar gyfer tywydd

conditions, and the particularly harsh spell that we have had. We do not know whether we are in for a few more days of that, but the gritters are out. I assure colleagues that the salt supplies are in place to ensure that we can cover our responsibilities in relation to trunk roads. However, the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport has announced that £2.5 million will be available in addition to the road transport and maintenance grants. That is all a part of trying to serve the public and work with local government.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, I ask you to reconsider your answer to Alun Cairns. The fact of the matter is that your colleague, the Minister for health, changed some time ago the process by which she issued guidance to the NHS. Guidance was issued via Assembly circulars, which were published, but now it is issued via ministerial letters. To my knowledge, ministerial letters are not published and they therefore slip under the radar. Unless we get a tip-off from some disgruntled public servant, there is no way of knowing what guidance the Assembly Government has issued. I think that this is poor practice, and Alun Cairns is right to ask the Minister to make a statement in Plenary setting out the process for instructing the NHS to undertake particular tasks.

Secondly, the issue that I want to raise is in relation to the NHS's expenditure, as it has come to light that the Assembly Government's health department and the NHS have spent more than £18 million of public money on employing external management consultants. That is an incredible amount of public money to spend on engaging management consultants. I want the Minister for health to come here to make a statement on the guidance issued to the NHS on the employment of external management consultants, and on how she believes the NHS can demonstrate that the patient experience has been transformed as a result of spending £18 million on employing many management consultants and firms to

garw, a'r cyfnod arbennig o erwin a gawsom. Ni wyddom a ydym yn wynebu ychydig yn rhagor o ddyddiau o hynny, ond mae'r lorïau graeanu wrthi. Yr wyf yn sicrhau fy nghyd-Aelodau fod y cyflenwadau halen yn barod i sicrhau y gallwn gyflawni ein cyfrifoldebau mewn perthynas â chefnffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth wedi cyhoeddi y bydd £2.5 miliwn ar gael yn ychwanegol at y grantiau cynnal a thrafnidiaeth ffyrdd. Mae hynny i gyd yn rhan o geisio gwasanaethu'r cyhoedd a chydweithio â llywodraeth leol.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi ailystyried eich ateb i Alun Cairns. Y gwir yw i'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog iechyd, dro'n ôl newid y broses a ddefnyddiai i roi canllawiau i'r GIG. Rhoddid canllawiau drwy gylchlythyron y Cynulliad, a gyhoeddid, ond yn awr fe'u rhoddir drwy lythyrau gweinidogol. Hyd y gwn, ni chyhoeddid llythyrau gweinidogol ac felly nid ydynt yn dod i'r amlwg. Os na chawn rybudd gan ryw was sifil anfodlon, nid oes dim modd gwybod pa ganllawiau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u rhoi. Arfer gwael yw hyn yn fy marn i, ac mae Alun Cairns yn iawn wrth ofyn i'r Gweinidog wneud datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn amlinellu'r broses ar gyfer cyfarwyddo'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol i ymgymryd â thasgau penodol.

Yn ail, mae'r mater yr wyf yn dymuno'i godi'n ymwneud â gwariant y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, gan ei bod wedi dod yn amlwg bod adran iechyd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r GIG wedi gwario mwy na £18 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus ar gyflogi ymgynghorwyr rheoli allanol. Mae hynny'n swm anhygoel o arian cyhoeddus i'w wario ar gyflogi ymgynghorwyr rheoli. Mae arnaf eisiau i'r Gweinidog iechyd ddod yma i wneud datganiad ar y canllawiau a roddwyd i'r GIG ynghylch cyflogi ymgynghorwyr rheoli allanol, ac ar sut y cred hi y gall y GIG ddangos bod profiad y claf wedi'i drawsnewid o ganlyniad i wario £18 miliwn ar gyflogi llu o ymgynghorwyr a chwmnïau rheoli i wneud gwaith. Mae hyn yn fater

undertake work. This is a big issue now, and, looking to the next couple of years, how the NHS spends its money will become more of an issue, which the Assembly will want to take an interest in. I therefore ask you to consider allowing the Minister for health to make a statement.

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Jonathan, for your clearer and calmer delivery of that question, compared with your colleague. It is an important question, and I want to clarify the matter with the Minister. I certainly will do that.

Considering the issues that have been in the public domain—to do with the use of management consultants, for example—we must make sure that we recognise that this is a flexible resource that can supplement capacity, particularly when priority projects need to be taken forward without staff having the specialist skills and expertise to do so. However, I am sure that the Minister will have taken note of the issues that you have raised.

Y Llywydd: Yn olaf, ond nid y lleiaf, Brynle Williams.

Brynle Williams: Could the Minister for agriculture make a statement on the new animal health Bill to tell us how it would sit with our powers in Wales, given that the Bill is proposed by DEFRA and that we already have a degree of responsibility for animal health? Can the Minister present her views and explain to the Chamber how it will work with England and Scotland?

Could the Minister for transport also come forward with a statement on how long the people of north Wales must put up with the intolerable traffic congestion on the A55 because of maintenance works? Such works seem to be constant.

Jane Hutt: The Minister for Rural Affairs will come to the Chamber when it is appropriate to do so, in line with due process,

mawr yn awr, ac, wrth edrych ar y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod, bydd y modd y gwaria'r GIG ei arian yn dod yn fwy o bwnc llosg, y bydd y Cynulliad yn awyddus i ymddiddori ynddo. Felly gofynnaf ichi ystyried caniatáu i'r Gweinidog iechyd wneud datganiad.

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Jonathan, am ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw mewn ffordd eglurach a thawelach, o'i chymharu â'ch cyd-Aelod. Mae'n gwestiwn pwysig, ac mae arnaf eisiau cael eglurder ar y mater gyda'r Gweinidog. Fe wnaif hynny yn sicr.

O ystyried y materion sydd wedi bod yn bynciau trafod cyhoeddus—ynglŷn â defnyddio ymgynghorwyr rheoli, er enghraifft—rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cydnabod bod hyn yn adnodd hyblyg a all ychwanegu at gapasiti, yn enwedig pan fydd angen bwrw ymlaen â phrosiectau sy'n cael blaenoriaeth heb fod gan staff y sgiliau arbenigol a'r arbenigedd i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog wedi nodi'r materion a godasoch.

The Presiding Officer: Last but not least, Brynle Williams.

Brynle Williams: A allai'r Gweinidog amaeth wneud datganiad ar y Mesur iechyd anifeiliaid newydd i ddweud wrthym sut y byddai'n cyd-fynd â'n pwerau ni yng Nghymru, o gofio mai DEFRA sy'n cynnig y Mesur a bod gennym eisoes ryw gymaint o gyfrifoldeb dros iechyd anifeiliaid? A all y Gweinidog gyflwyno'i sylwadau ac esbonio i'r Siambr sut y gwnaiff hyn weithio gyda Lloegr a'r Alban?

A allai'r Gweinidog trafndiaeth yntau gyflwyno datganiad i ddweud am ba hyd y mae'n rhaid i bobl y gogledd ddiodeff y tagfeydd traffig annioddefol ar yr A55 oherwydd gwaith cynnal? Mae'n ymddangos bod gwaith o'r fath yn digwydd yno o hyd.

Jane Hutt: Daw'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig i'r Siambr pan fydd yn briodol gwneud hynny, yn unol â'r drefn briodol, i

to outline the powers that the National Assembly and Welsh Assembly Government will be responsible for under the animal health Bill.

On your second point, Brynle, we often find ourselves inconvenienced by maintenance works, but I am glad that it is being carried out on the A55, and I am sure that you are, too, to maintain the condition of that important road. I am also pleased that we have funding coming through to deal with the issues that have arisen as a result of the recent inclement weather, such as tackling the potholes.

amlinellu'r pwerau y bydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gyfrifol amdanynt o dan y Mesur iechyd anifeiliaid.

O ran eich ail bwynt, Brynle, mae gwaith cynnal yn aml yn peri anhwylystod inni, ond yr wyf yn falch ei fod yn digwydd ar yr A55, ac yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chithau, er mwyn cynnal cyflwr y ffordd bwysig honno. Yr wyf yn falch hefyd fod gennym arian yn dod i ddelio â'r problemau sydd wedi codi o ganlyniad i'r tywydd garw'n ddiweddar, megis mynd i'r afael a'r tyllau yn y ffordd.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 2.39 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 2.39 p.m.*

Setliad yr Heddlu The Police Settlement

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.19(iii), the amendment tabled to this motion has not been selected.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.19(iii), ni ddetholwyd y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd i'r cynnig hwn.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I move that

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with section 84H of the Local Government Finance Act 1988:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol ag adran 84H o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988:

approves the Local Government Finance Report (No. 2) 2010-2011 (Final Settlement—Police) laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on Tuesday, 2 February 2010. (NDM4396)

yn cymeradwyo Adroddiad Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Rhif 2) 2010-2011 (Setliad Terfynol—yr Heddlu) a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ddydd Mawrth, 2 Chwefror 2010. (NDM4396)

Last month, the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government presented the councils' settlement to the National Assembly and referred to the financial challenges that local government in Wales will face in the years to come. Today, I am pleased to present the details of the police funding settlement, and many of the challenges that the Minister referred to last month apply equally in this context.

Y mis diwethaf, cyflwynodd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol setliad y cynghorau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a chyfeiriodd at yr heriau ariannol y bydd llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru'n eu hwynebu yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Heddiw, yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno manylion setliad ariannol yr heddlu, ac mae llawer o'r heriau y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog atynt y mis diwethaf yr un mor berthnasol yn

y cyd-destun hwn.

2.40 p.m.

Police authorities have benefited from a fixed three-year settlement that has helped them to concentrate on financial planning for the medium term. This is the final year of the multi-year settlement for policing that was announced jointly back in December 2007. It has provided a background of stability and continuity against which the police and all stakeholders can plan, in partnership, with much greater certainty and confidence. However, we still have to consult on an annual basis and the details of the police settlement were circulated to police authorities on 26 November 2009. The consultation period ran until 7 January 2010.

As Members will know, funding from the Home Office and the Assembly Government is distributed using a distribution formula determined by the Home Office. The police service in Wales has benefited from a significant increase in resources over a sustained period. On a like-for-like basis, the Government grant for the police will have increased by more than 60 per cent from 1997-98 to 2010. That is a 16 per cent increase in real terms. For each of the three years, police authorities in Wales as a whole will receive an increase of 2.6 per cent. The Home Office provides a funding stream that ensures that no police authority receives less than 2.5 per cent over the same period. Support for police authorities in Wales will rise from £399 million in the current financial year to £409 million by 2010-11. The Assembly Government's contribution to this funding will rise from £164 million in the current financial year to £167 million in 2010-11.

We will continue to honour our commitments to funding operation Tarian and the offensive against class A drugs, while increasing our support for substance misuse with a £35 million package of funding for 2010-11. We will also be continuing our support for

Mae awdurdodau'r heddlu wedi elwa o setliad tair blynedd sefydlog sydd wedi'u helpu i ganolbwyntio ar gynllunio ariannol am y tymor canolig. Dyma flwyddyn olaf y setliad tair blynedd ar gyfer plismona a gyhoeddwyd ar y cyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2007. Mae wedi rhoi cefndir o sefydlogrwydd a dilyniant y gall yr heddlu a'i holl randdeiliaid gynllunio ar ei sail, mewn partneriaeth, gyda llawer mwy o sicrwydd a hyder. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni ymgynghori bob blwyddyn o hyd a chylchredwyd manylion setliad yr heddlu i awdurdodau'r heddlu ar 26 Tachwedd 2009. Parhaodd y cyfnod ymgynghori tan 7 Ionawr 2010.

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, dosberthir cyllid oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gartref a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gan ddefnyddio fformiwla ddosbarthu a bennir gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae gwasanaeth yr heddlu yng Nghymru wedi elwa o gynnydd sylweddol mewn adnoddau dros gyfnod maith. Ar sail cymharu elfennau tebyg, bydd grant y Llywodraeth i'r heddlu wedi cynyddu mwy na 60 y cant rhwng 1997-98 a 2010. Mae hynny'n gynnydd o 16 y cant mewn termau real. Ar gyfer pob un o'r tair blynedd, bydd awdurdodau'r heddlu yng Nghymru'n gyffredinol yn cael cynnydd o 2.6 y cant. Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref yn darparu ffrwd ariannu sy'n sicrhau nad oes dim un awdurdod heddlu'n cael llai na 2.5 y cant dros yr un cyfnod. Bydd cefnogaeth i awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru'n codi o £399 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol i £409 miliwn erbyn 2010-11. Bydd cyfraniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad at y cyllid hwn yn codi o £164 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol i £167 miliwn yn 2010-11.

Byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau i ariannu ymgyrch Tarian a'r ymgyrch yn erbyn cyffuriau dosbarth A, gan gynyddu ein cefnogaeth at gamdefnyddio sylweddau gyda pheccyn ariannu o £35 miliwn am 2010-11. Byddwn hefyd yn

preventative policies, and I am pleased to reaffirm our commitment to the Safer Communities fund. There is continued support as well through the all-Wales school liaison core programme, which is jointly funded by our police authority partners.

Policing and reducing crime remain top priorities for the UK Government and the Assembly Government. The police settlement provides a sound basis for taking forward the Assembly Government's programme of commitments set out in 'One Wales' on furthering community safety in Wales. Police authorities will receive a realistic and affordable increase in grant, backed up by a Home Office programme of reform and modernisation, and a continuing drive to increase efficiency and productivity and to cut bureaucracy.

The latest pre-budget report presents many challenges across the public sector and the policing community. The Home Office has set up a high-level working group that will drive the efficiency agenda and value for money. I welcome the work of that group, and the Assembly Government will stay closely in touch as it develops.

With the financial challenges we face, it is clear that business as usual is not an option. We have to provide services in ever more efficient and innovative ways, working together across geographical and organisational boundaries, if this gets us where we need to be. Police authorities have a key role to play in that, in such areas as collaborative fleet management and the joint provision of payroll services. On operational efficiency, including back-office functions, I am aware that the Welsh forces have set a target for support service to account for less than 7 per cent of the workforce by 2013-14.

I welcome the work that the Welsh forces

parhau ein cefnogaeth i bolisiâu ataliol, ac mae'n dda gennyf ailgadarnhau ein hymrwymiad i'r gronfa Cymunedau Diogelach. Mae cefnogaeth barhaus hefyd drwy raglen graidd cyswllt ysgolion Cymru gyfan, a ariennir ar y cyd gan awdurdodau'r heddlu sy'n bartneriaid inni.

Mae plismona a lleihau troseddu yn dal yn brif flaenoriaethau i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae setliad yr heddlu'n darparu sail gadarn ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen â rhaglen ymrwymadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a amlinellir yn 'Cymru'n Un' ar gyfer hybu diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru. Caiff awdurdodau'r heddlu gynydd realistig a fforddiadwy yn eu grant, a ategir gan raglen o ddiwygio a moderneiddio gan y Swyddfa Gartref, ac ymgyrch barhaus i gynyddu effeithlonrwydd a chynhyrchiant a lleihau biwrocraetiaeth.

Mae'r adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol diweddaraf yn cyflwyno sawl her ar draws y sector cyhoeddus a'r gymuned blismona. Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi sefydlu gweithgor ar lefel uchel a fydd yn hyrwyddo'r agenda dros effeithlonrwydd a gwerth am arian. Yr wyf yn croesawu gwaith y gweithgor hwnnw, a bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cadw cysylltiad agos ag ef wrth iddo ddatblygu.

Gyda'r heriau ariannol a wynebwn, mae'n amlwg na allwn ddal i weithredu fel arfer. Rhaid inni ddarparu gwasanaethau mewn ffyrdd mwyfwy effeithlon ac arloesol, gan gydweithio ar draws ffiniau daearyddol a threfniadol, os bydd hyn yn ein helpu i gyrraedd y nod. Mae gan awdurdodau'r heddlu rôl allweddol i'w chwarae yn hynny, mewn meysydd fel cydweithio i reoli cerbydau a chyd-ddarparu gwasanaethau'r gyflogres. O ran effeithlonrwydd gweithredol, gan gynnwys gweithgareddau cefn swyddfa, yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod heddluoedd Cymru wedi gosod targed y dylai gwasanaeth ategol gyfrif am lai na 7 y cant o'r gweithlu erbyn 2013-14.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r gwaith y mae

have been doing to achieve efficiency gains over the past few years. Under Police Authorities of Wales, a new position has been created of deputy chief constable, which is one of the first in the United Kingdom to work across boundaries. That will help to deliver the collaboration programme set out in the national policing plan. The publication of that plan in 2008 marked a significant step forward in promoting greater collaboration, and it is clear that police forces in Wales are leading the way on police collaboration. They are seen as exemplars across England and Wales. The result of that is a number of projects delivering on many fronts.

On shared services, the joint police and fire and rescue service at St Asaph is delivering tangible front-line benefits. It is delivering on better procurement, including developments on e-procurement and co-ordinated IT purchasing led by the Wales central team. Collaboratively, forces have secured £9.2 million of funding for procuring a mobile data solution for the whole of Wales. It is also delivering on the better use of IT systems—the National Policing Improvement Agency’s information system improvement strategy, ISIS, is set to transform the way in which police information systems are developed and managed nationally.

I repeat the statement made by the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government on the council settlement, that local government has demonstrated a good record, over recent years, in keeping down council tax rises, and police authorities have played their part in that. I trust that police authorities will continue to adopt their customary responsible approach to budgeting. Sound financial management and strong collaborative working will deliver real benefits for citizens and the safety of their communities.

Mark Isherwood: An Ernst and Young study recently concluded that the UK economy faces a decade of ‘painful

heddluoedd Cymru wedi bod yn ei wneud i sicrhau enillion effeithlonrwydd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. O dan Awdurdodau Heddlu Cymru, crëwyd swydd newydd dirprwy brif gwnstabl, sydd yn un o’r rhai cyntaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig i weithio ar draws ffiniau. Bydd hynny’n helpu i weithredu’r rhaglen gydweithio a amlinellwyd yn y cynllun plismona cenedlaethol. Yr oedd cyhoeddi’r cynllun hwnnw yn 2008 yn gam sylweddol ymlaen i hybu mwy o gydweithio, ac mae’n amlwg fod heddluoedd yng Nghymru’n arwain y ffordd o ran cydweithio rhwng heddluoedd. Fe’u gwelir fel esiampl ar draws Cymru a Lloegr. Canlyniad hynny yw cyflawni nifer o brosiectau ar sawl ffrynt.

O ran rhannu gwasanaethau, mae’r cydwasanaeth rhwng yr heddlu a thân ac achub yn Llanelwy’n rhoi manteision pendant ar y rheng flaen. Mae’n sicrhau gwell caffael, gan gynnwys datblygiadau ym maes e-gaffael a phrynu TG cydlynol o dan arweiniad tîm canolog Cymru. Gyda’i gilydd, mae’r lluoedd wedi sicrhau £9.2 miliwn o gyllid ar gyfer caffael system data symudol i Gymru gyfan. Mae’n sicrhau gwell defnydd o systemau TG hefyd—mae’r strategaeth i wella systemau gwybodaeth yr Asiantaeth Gwella Plismona Genedlaethol, ISIS, yn mynd i drawsnewid y modd y datblygir systemau gwybodaeth yr heddlu a’u rheoli’n genedlaethol.

Ailadroddaf y datganiad a wnaed gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol am setliad y cynghorau, sef bod llywodraeth leol wedi dangos record dda, dros y blynyddoedd diweddar, o ran cadw codiadau yn y dreth gyngor i lawr, ac mae awdurdodau’r heddlu wedi chwarae eu rhan yn hynny. Hyderaf y bydd awdurdodau’r heddlu’n parhau gyda’u hagwedd gyfrifol arferol at gyllidebu. Bydd rheolaeth ariannol gadarn a chydweithio cryf yn dod â manteision gwirioneddol i ddinasyddion a diogelwch eu cymunedau.

Mark Isherwood: Daeth astudiaeth gan Ernst and Young i’r casgliad yn ddiweddar fod economi’r Deyrnas Unedig yn wynebu

readjustment' and the Governor of the Bank of England has renewed his warning to the UK Government that it must cut the public deficit. Both the Welsh and UK Governments face tough decisions because of the dire state of public finances. Government is pushing to reduce police spending in England and Wales by £545 million by 2014, and the impact of police precepts in the final local government settlement will therefore be crucial. However, the vice-chair of the Police Federation of England and Wales has questioned

degawd o 'ailymaddasu poenus' ac mae Llywodraethwr Banc Lloegr wedi ailddatgan ei rybudd i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig fod yn rhaid iddi leihau'r ddyled gyhoeddus. Mae Llywodraethau Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig ill dwy'n wynebu penderfyniadau anodd oherwydd cyflwr enbydus cyllid cyhoeddus. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwthio dros gwtogi £545 miliwn ar wariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru a Lloegr erbyn 2014, a bydd effaith praeseptau'r heddlu yn y setliad terfynol i lywodraeth leol yn dyngedfennol felly. Fodd bynnag, mae is-gadeirydd Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr wedi cwestiynu

'whether the current approach to policing by Government is for the right and good of the service, or if indeed it's just another cost cutting exercise and a mask for poor management'.

a yw'r agwedd gyfredol at blismona gan y Llywodraeth yn iawn ac yn llesol i'r gwasanaeth, ynteu ai dim ond ymarferiad arall i gwtogi costau ydyw, a mwgwd i guddio rheolaeth wael.

He has described the UK Government's solutions so far as 'meaningless and counterproductive' and described Jack Straw's comments about police officers hiding behind bureaucracy as

Mae wedi disgrifio atebion Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig hyd yn hyn fel rhai 'diystyr a gwrthgynhyrchiol' ac wedi disgrifio sylwadau Jack Straw am swyddogion yr heddlu'n cuddio y tu ôl i fiwrocraiaeth fel rhai

'irresponsible and inflammatory...it wasn't police officers who brought in 3,000 new laws; it wasn't police officers who brought in a 30 page prosecution file, and it wasn't police officers who brought in multiple forms and authorities to use a pair of binoculars'.

anghyfrifol ac ymfflamychol...nid swyddogion yr heddlu a gyflwynodd 3,000 o ddeddfau newydd; nid swyddogion yr heddlu a gyflwynodd ffeil erlyniad 30 tudalen, ac nid swyddogion yr heddlu a gyflwynodd amryfal ffurflenni ac awdurdodau i ddefnyddio sbienddrych.

North Wales Police, for example, has to save £23 million over three years—a huge challenge for the new chief constable. Consideration is being given to centralising custody suites in north Wales. The possible closure of five police units across north Wales will mean that officers and prisoners, including mentally ill patients, will have to travel long distances. A freeze on recruitment by North Wales Police is impacting on the often forgotten needs of the criminal investigation department, as quality officers leave the force. Crime investigation requires a dedicated eye to ensure that the Crown

Mae Heddlu'r Gogledd, er enghraifft, yn gorfod arbed £23 miliwn dros dair blynedd—her enfawr i'r prif gwnstabl newydd. Mae canoli ystafelloedd cadw yn y gogledd yn cael ei ystyried. Bydd cau pum uned heddlu o bosibl ar draws y gogledd yn golygu y bydd yn rhaid i swyddogion a charcharorion, gan gynnwys cleifion iechyd meddwl, deithio dros bellterau maith. Mae rhewi recriwtio gan Heddlu'r Gogledd yn effeithio ar anghenion yr adran ymchwiliadau troseddol, a anghofir yn aml, wrth i swyddogion o safon adael yr heddlu. Mae ymchwilio i droseddau'n gofyn am lygad barcud i sicrhau y cyflwynir

Prosecution Service is presented with evidence to prosecute. The Home Office plans, however, to cut police overtime bills by £70 million a year. Funding pressures upon the CID have reduced the time allocated to the investigation of crime. No CID officer wants to work continually to a system of overtime. Having rest days cancelled week in, week out is compromising the service that the police wish to provide. Government cannot say 'No more overtime, but carry on doing the job'.

We live in difficult funding times, which must impact on police funding. However, the police service needs to be examined with knowledge and not left to the whims of political expediency. The police service is led by demand from society; planning can only go so far. Police federation members tell me of communication systems in dire need of upgrading, of retention and recruitment concerns, and of concerns about workforce modernisation imposed from London. Community policing cannot be funded by passing around a tin and shaking it. There has to be a radical re-look at how this is administered.

Chapter 4 of the All-Wales Convention highlights the paucity of understanding of policing issues in Wales, concluding that it is done by default and not design. Twelve months ago, the Welsh Government was warned of the consequences of not meeting correct tax precepts. Time has moved on and the case has been proven.

The public demands safer communities and police officers the resource to carry out their public duties. They should be focusing on police work, not paperwork. Responding to Government reports, the police federation chairman states:

'I appreciate that in tough economic times there is a need for belts to tighten and for

tystiolaeth i erlyn i Wasanaeth Erlyn y Goron. Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref, serch hynny, yn bwriadu cwtogi £70 miliwn y flwyddyn ar filiau goramser yr heddlu. Mae pwysau ariannol ar y CID wedi lleihau'r amser a roddir i ymchwilio i droseddau. Nid oes ar yr un swyddog CID eisiau gweithio yn ôl system goramser o hyd. Mae canslo dyddiau gorffwys wythnos ar ôl wythnos yn peryglu'r gwasanaeth y mae'r heddlu'n dymuno'i ddarparu. Ni all y Llywodraeth ddweud 'Dim mwy o oramser, ond daliwch ati i wneud y gwaith'.

Yr ydym yn byw mewn cyfnod ariannol anodd, sydd yn rhwym o effeithio ar gyllid yr heddlu. Fodd bynnag, mae angen edrych ar y gwasanaeth heddlu gyda gwybodaeth ac nid ei adael i fympwyon hwylustod gwleidyddol. Arweinir gwasanaeth yr heddlu gan y galw gan y gymdeithas; mae pen draw ar gynllunio. Dywed aelodau ffederasiwn yr heddlu wrthyf am systemau cyfathrebu y mae mawr angen eu huwchraddio, ac am bryderon ynghylch camau i foderneiddio'r gweithlu a orfodir gan Lundain. Ni ellir ariannu plismona cymunedol drwy basio tun o gwmpas a'i ysgwyd. Rhaid ailedrych yn drwyadl ar y modd y gweinyddir hyn.

Mae pennod 4 Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn amlygu'r diffyg dealltwriaeth o faterion plismona yng Nghymru, gan ddod i'r casgliad mai drwy ddamwain yn hytrach na chynllun y gwneir hyn. Ddeuddeng mis yn ôl, rhybuddiwyd Llywodraeth Cymru am ganlyniadau peidio â darparu praeseptau treth cywir. Mae amser wedi symud ymlaen ac mae'r achos wedi'i brofi.

Mae'r cyhoedd yn mynnu cymunedau mwy diogel ac mae swyddogion yr heddlu'n mynnu'r adnoddau i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau cyhoeddus. Dylent fod yn canolbwyntio ar waith yr heddlu, nid gwaith papur. Wrth ymateb i adroddiadau'r Llywodraeth, dywed cadeirydd ffederasiwn yr heddlu:

Sylweddolaf mewn cyfnod economaidd anodd fod angen tynhau gwregysau a rhoi

careful consideration to be given to how resources and budgets are allocated. But, equally importantly is ensuring that no squeeze on public funds is ever detrimental to the ability of forces to provide a consistent and effective frontline response. Spending should be curtailed where it makes sense but not to the detriment of the public who rely upon and expect a 24/7 emergency police service.'

He also said:

'It is time that someone tackled the piecemeal approach to changes to policing.'

2.50 p.m.

Conservatives have pledged to cut police bureaucracy, to scrap forms for stop-and-search and to reintroduce charging discretion to the custody sergeant, which alone will save 1 million hours of police time a year. As the Police Federation of England and Wales stated:

'the Police Reform Programme and the speed with which it is being implemented is at the root of the problem of 24/7 response policing'.

The picture is one of front-line officers struggling to cope with the realities of rapid reform and constant change. There is a need for a fundamental root-and-branch inquiry into the police service.

David Lloyd: Mae'n bleser gennyf gyfrannu at y ddadl hon am setliad ariannol yr heddlu. Fel y clywsom eisoes gan y Gweinidog, y cefndir i hyn yw'r sefyllfa ariannol fyd-eang. Mae pethau'n ymddangos yn ddu iawn yn gyllidol. Ar ben hynny, mae system ariannu'r heddlu wedi bod, ac erys, yn gymhleth iawn, gyda rhan o'r arian yn dod o'r Swyddfa Gartref, rhan arall o'r Cynulliad ac, wrth gwrs, rhan arall oddi wrth y trethdalwyr. Ar ben hynny y mae'r mater o sut yr ariennir y Cynulliad gan fformiwla Barnett. Mae'r arian sy'n mynd o'r Cynulliad i ariannu'r heddlu

ystyriaeth ofalus i'r modd y dyrennir adnoddau a chyllidebau. Ond mae llawn cyn bwysiced sicrhau nad yw gwasgfa ar arian cyhoeddus byth yn andwyol i allu heddluoedd i ddarparu ymateb rheng flaen cyson ac effeithiol. Dylid lleihau gwariant lle y mae'n gwneud synnwyr ond nid ar draul y gymuned sy'n dibynnu ar wasanaeth heddlu brys bob awr o'r dydd, bob dydd o'r wythnos, ac yn disgwyl cael hynny.

Dywedodd hefyd:

Mae'n bryd i rywun fynd i'r afael â'r agwedd ddigyswllt at newidiadau mewn plismona.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi addo cwtdogi biwrocratiaeth yn yr heddlu, cael gwared â ffurflenni ar gyfer stopio a chwilio, ac ailgyflwyno disgresiwn codi tâl i ringyll y ddalfa, a fydd ynddo'i hun yn arbed 1 miliwn awr o amser yr heddlu y flwyddyn. Fel y dywedodd Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr:

mae Rhaglen Ddiwygio'r Heddlu a chyflymder ei gweithredu wrth wraidd problem plismona ymatebol bob awr o'r dydd, bob dydd o'r wythnos.

Y darlun a geir yw swyddogion rheng flaen yn cael trafferth ymdopi â realiti diwygio cyflym a newid cyson. Mae angen ymchwiliad trwyadl sylfaenol i wasanaeth yr heddlu.

David Lloyd: It is a pleasure to contribute to this debate on the police settlement. As we have already heard from the Minister, the background to this is the global economic situation. Financially, things are looking black indeed. In addition, the police funding system has been, and remains, extremely complex, with some funding coming from the Home Office, some from the Assembly and, of course, some from the taxpayer. On top of that is the issue of how the Assembly is funded under the Barnett formula. The money that goes from the Assembly to fund

yn wastadol o dan bwysau, gan nad yw'r Cynulliad yn cael digon o arian yn y lle cyntaf. Cawn glywed mwy am fformiwla Barnett ar ddiwrnod arall, bid siŵr.

O ran rôl y Swyddfa Gartref yn hyn oll, credaf yn gryf, megis eraill dros y blynyddoedd yn y ddadl flynyddol hon, fod angen diwygio'r fformiwla a sut mae awdurdodau heddlu yn cael eu hariannu yn y lle cyntaf, i adlewyrchu mor brysur yw Heddlu De Cymru, er enghraifft. Mae Heddlu De Cymru yn cymharu â heddluoedd rhai o ddinasoedd mawr Lloegr, a dylai yn bendant gael ei ariannu ar raddfa debyg.

O ran rôl y Swyddfa Gartref mewn plismona a Chymru, mae angen iddi hefyd gydnabod realiti datganoli. Yn rhy aml, mae'r Swyddfa Gartref yn anghofio bod Cymru yn bod fel endid ar wahân. Fel meddyg teulu, gwelaf y gwrthdaro hwnnw'n eithaf aml, pan ddaw'r gwasanaeth iechyd i gysylltiad â gwasanaeth yr heddlu a'r carchardai. Derbyniwyd tystiolaeth yn ddiweddar yn y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant wrth iddo ystyried sut yr ydym yn delio â throseddwr ifanc, a ddangosodd fod problemau o hyd pan fydd gwasanaethau a ddatganolwyd i'r Cynulliad yn dod i gysylltiad â gwasanaethau sydd heb eu datganoli. Mae mur a fydd wastad yn gwahaniaethu gwasanaethau sydd heb eu datganoli oddi wrth wasanaethau sydd wedi'u datganoli. Y person sy'n dioddef yw'r person sydd yn y canol, ac yr ydym yn gweld hynny â phobl, er enghraifft, sydd â phroblemau salwch meddwl sy'n darganfod eu hunain yn y ddalfa. Dylai'r bobl hyn fod yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac nid mewn perygl o gael eu cloi mewn carchardai. Fodd bynnag, y realiti yw bod pobl sydd â salwch meddwl yn aml yn darganfod eu hunain mewn swyddfeydd heddlu a hefyd yn y carchar, lle na ddylent fod. Mae angen gwella'r cydweithio a'r cydariannu rhwng y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r gwasanaeth heddlu. Yn y pen draw, i wella'r cydlynw hwnnw, cred y blaid hon yn gryf y dylem ddatganoli gwasanaeth yr heddlu a'r system cyfiawnder troseddol yn gyfan gwbl i'r Cynulliad.

the police is constantly under pressure, as the Assembly does not receive enough money in the first place. We will hear more about the Barnett formula on another day, to be sure.

On the role of the Home Office in all this, I strongly believe, as others have said over the years in this annual debate, that we need to reform the formula and the way in which police authorities are financed in the first place, to reflect how busy South Wales Police is, for example. South Wales Police compares to the forces of some of England's large cities, and it should definitely be funded on a similar scale.

On the role of the Home Office in policing and Wales, it needs to acknowledge the reality of devolution. Too often, the Home Office forgets that Wales exists as a separate entity. As a general practitioner, I see that conflict quite frequently, when the health service comes into contact with the police service and the prison system. The Communities and Culture Committee received evidence recently, when it was looking into how we deal with young offenders, that revealed that there are still problems when services devolved to the Assembly come into contact with services that have not been devolved. There is a wall that will always separate devolved services from non-devolved services. The person who suffers is the person in the middle, and we have seen that with people who have mental health problems, for example, and who find themselves in custody. These people should be dealt with in the health service and should not be in danger of being incarcerated. However, the reality is that people who have a mental illness often find themselves in police stations and also in prison, where they should not be. The collaboration and the co-funding between the health service and the police service need to be improved. At the end of the day, to improve that co-ordination, my party believes strongly that we should devolve responsibility for the police service and the criminal justice service entirely to the Assembly.

Ariannu yw'r pwnc sylfaenol heddiw a theg yw cydnabod, yn dilyn ein sgysiaau aml â heddweision, fod costau ychwanegol yn deillio o statws Caerdydd fel prifddinas a'i rôl yn y Gemau Olympaidd sydd i ddod, oherwydd bydd rhai cystadlaethau yn digwydd yma. Rhaid plismona'r M4 gan nad llwybr yn unig i ddinasyddion gonest ydyw ond llwybr hefyd i'r sawl sy'n troseddu.

Yr ydym oll yn gwrandao ar y bobl yn ein cymunedau, a chredaf yn gryf bod rhaid arbed gorsafoedd yr heddlu yn lleol a sicrhau bod mwy ohonynt ar agor ddydd a nos. Heb yr argaeledd hwnnw, bydd ein dinasyddion yn dioddef. Wrth gwrs, o dderbyn setliad ariannol tyn, rhaid parhau i frwydro, yn enwedig i gael y Swyddfa Gartref yn Llundain i ddeall sylwedd ariannu'r heddlu yng Nghymru, a hefyd sylwedd datganoli. Yn y pen draw, galwaf am ddatganoli'r heddlu a'r system cyfiawnder troseddol yn gyfan gwbl yma i Gymru.

Peter Black: I enjoy Dai Lloyd's lectures on funding formulae, which we hear on a regular basis in the Chamber. I do not disagree with him, either—clearly, the funding formula is wrong. In this particular instance, we have two funding formulae to deal with: not just the Barnett formula, which determines how much money we have to spend as a National Assembly, and how much we can put into the police settlement, but also the funding formula used by the Home Office to decide how much is distributed to the police forces, and which ultimately determines our share of that funding. I would guess that we have little room for manoeuvre in how much we put in, because of the way that the Home Office funding formula works.

In a sense, that is a compelling argument in support of Dai's other point, on the devolution of policing to the Assembly. Police forces in Wales suffer by being funded through a Home Office formula that does not take into account the specific circumstances

The funding settlement is the main subject under discussion today, and it is fair to acknowledge, following our frequent discussions with police officers, that additional costs arise from Cardiff's status as a capital city and its role in the forthcoming Olympic Games, because some competitions are to be held here. The M4 will need to be policed because it is not only a route for honest citizens but also for those who break the law.

We all listen to the people in our communities, and I believe strongly that we must save local police stations and ensure that more of them are open day and night. Without that availability, our citizens will suffer. Of course, while accepting our tight financial settlement, we must continue to fight, particularly to get the Home Office in London to understand the reality of the police settlement in Wales and of devolution. Ultimately, I call for the devolution of the police and the criminal justice system entirely to Wales.

Peter Black: Byddaf yn mwynhau darlithoedd Dai Lloyd ar fformiwlâu ariannu, a glywn yn rheolaidd yn y Siambr. Nid wyf yn anghytuno ag ef, ychwaith—yn amlwg, mae'r fformiwla ariannu'n anghywir. Yn yr achos arbennig hwn, mae gennym ddwy fformiwla i ddelio â hwy: nid fformiwla Barnett yn unig, sy'n pennu faint o arian a gawn i'w wario fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a faint y gallwn ei roi at setliad yr heddlu, ond hefyd y fformiwla ariannu a ddefnyddir gan y Swyddfa Gartref i benderfynu faint a ddosberthir i'r heddluoedd, ac sydd yn y pen draw yn pennu ein cyfran ni o'r cyllid hwnnw. Fe dybiwn nad oes gennym fawr o le i symud ynghylch faint a gyfrannwn ni, oherwydd y ffordd y mae fformiwla ariannu'r Swyddfa Gartref yn gweithio.

Ar un ystyr, mae hynny'n ddadl arbennig o gryf o blaid pwynt arall Dai, ynglŷn â datganoli plismona i'r Cynulliad. Mae heddluoedd yng Nghymru'n dioddef o gael eu hariannu drwy fformiwla'r Swyddfa Gartref nad yw'n ystyried yr amgylchiadau

in which police have to operate in Wales. In particular, there is constant top-slicing of that money to fund initiatives that do not impinge on Wales at all, mostly in England's bigger inner cities. There is further top-slicing to fund London as a capital city, but South Wales Police does not necessarily benefit from similar funding to cope with pressures in Cardiff. There is a case to be made for the devolution of police funding, the distribution of that money and the performance management framework within which the police has to operate, which is also Anglo-centric.

This is a time of huge strain on public finances at all levels: for the UK Government, the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities. However, it is clear from the pressures that the police service is under that the Home Office is consistently underfunding its own police forces, and leaving others to plug the gap. With each successive year of underfunding from the Home Office there is additional pressure on police authorities to demand extra money from local councils in the form of the police precept. This year we are being asked to approve the police settlement before we officially know the effect on local authorities' contributions, which will clearly be an issue. The police authorities will face similar pressures to last year, when, in the case of South Wales Police in particular, there were huge pressures on what it could afford to do, and how much money it was able to raise.

Nor is it helpful that the relevant Minister in Wales operates different capping criteria to those in England. Either you use the same capping criteria, or you remove the service altogether and deal with it in a different way. If South Wales Police had last year been able to operate the same capping criteria as England, then it could comfortably have got the 9.8 per cent increase in council tax that commanded cross-party support, and thereby secured the funding that it needed. Instead, it is £14 million in the red, 234 police officers down, and has not been able to recruit

penodol y mae'n rhaid i heddlu weithredu oddi mewn iddynt yng Nghymru. Problem arbennig yw bod yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei frigidorri o hyd i ariannu mentrau nad ydynt yn ymwneud â Chymru o gwbl, gan amlaf yng nghanol dinasoedd mwyaf Lloegr. Ceir brigdorri pellach i ariannu Llundain fel prifddinas, ond nid yw Heddlu De Cymru o reidrwydd yn elwa o gyllid tebyg i ymdopi â phwysau yng Nghaerdydd. Ceir dadl o blaid datganoli arian yr heddlu, dosbarthu'r arian hwnnw a'r fframwaith rheoli perfformiad y mae'n rhaid i'r heddlu weithio oddi mewn iddo, sydd hefyd yn Eingl-ganolog.

Mae hon yn adeg o straen fawr ar gyllid cyhoeddus ar bob lefel: i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg yn ôl y pwysau sydd ar wasanaethau'r heddlu fod y Swyddfa Gartref yn gyson yn tanariannu ei heddluoedd ei hun, gan adael i eraill lenwi'r bwlch. Yn sgîl blwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn o danariannu gan y Swyddfa Gartref ceir pwysau ychwanegol ar awdurdodau'r heddlu i fynnu arian ychwanegol gan gynghorau lleol ar ffurf praesept yr heddlu. Eleni gofynnir inni gymeradwyo setliad yr heddlu cyn inni wybod yn swyddogol beth fydd yr effaith ar gyfraniadau'r awdurdodau lleol, a fydd yn amlwg yn bwnc llosg. Bydd awdurdodau'r heddlu'n wynebu pwysau tebyg i'r llynedd, pan gafwyd, yn achos Heddlu'r De'n arbennig, bwysau aruthrol ar yr hyn y gallai fforddio'i wneud, a faint o arian yr oedd yn gallu ei godi.

Nid yw'n help ychwaith fod y Gweinidog perthnasol yng Nghymru'n defnyddio meini prawf capio gwahanol i'r rhai yn Lloegr. Dylid naill ai defnyddio'r un meini prawf capio, neu ddileu'r gwasanaeth yn gyfan gwbl a delio â'r peth mewn ffordd wahanol. Pe bai Heddlu'r De y llynedd wedi gallu gweithredu'r un meini prawf capio â Lloegr, yna gallasai'n hawdd gael y cynnydd o 9.8 y cant yn y dreth gyngor a oedd yn cael ei gefnogi'n drawsbleidiol, ac felly sicrhau'r arian yr oedd arno ei angen. Yn lle hynny, mae £14 miliwn yn y coch, a 234 yn llai o

sufficiently to make up for the loss of the experienced officers. If you look at Cardiff, four police stations closed last year, with the loss of 61 cells, and although we have that swanky new police building down the road in Cardiff bay, it only provides 60 cells. Nearby Barry, which does not have the same access to that building, has to transport prisoners across the county, diverting officers from core patrol duties. That is completely unsatisfactory when you consider that the Vale of Glamorgan is 190 sq m, has the largest town per capita in England and Wales, an international airport, an operational seaport, a major arterial route in the shape of the M4, and a vast area of countryside. However, as a result of cuts in funding, just a few weeks ago, it was being policed by just one officer, and a few days ago, there were just two response officers covering Barry.

swyddogion heddlu, ac nid yw wedi gallu recriwtio'n ddigonol i wneud iawn am golli swyddogion profiadol. Os edrychwch ar Gaerdydd, caeodd pedair swyddfa heddlu y llynedd, gan golli 61 o gelloedd, ac er bod gennym yr adeilad newydd crand hwnnw i lawr y ffordd ym mae Caerdydd, dim ond 60 cell sydd yn hwnnw. Mae'r Barri gerllaw, nad oes ganddi'r un mynediad at yr adeilad hwnnw, yn gorfod cludo carcharorion ar draws y sir, gan dynnu swyddogion oddi wrth ddyletswyddau patrôl craidd. Mae hynny'n gwbl anfoddfaol pan ystyriwch fod Bro Morgannwg yn 190 milltir sgwâr, fod ganddi'r dref fwyaf y pen yng Nghymru a Lloegr, maes awyr rhyngwladol, porthladd môr gweithredol, un o'r prif ffyrdd ledled y wlad, sef yr M4, ac ardal wledig helaeth. Fodd bynnag, yn sgîl toriadau ariannol, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, dim ond un swyddog a oedd yn ei phlisma, ac ychydig ddyddiau'n ôl, dim ond dau swyddog ymateb a oedd yn gyfrifol am y Barri.

3.00 p.m.

That is completely unsatisfactory, but that is not happening only in Barry; it is replicated across Wales. For example, in Swansea, on a busy night, you could find only five or six police officers covering the majority of the city. Clearly, that is not satisfactory. It is one reason why we feel that we are unable to support the settlement. It is not only because the Assembly Government does not have the money to pass on, but because the funding criteria and the capping criteria are preventing police authorities from raising the money that they need for essential policing.

Mae hynny'n gwbl anfoddfaol, ond nid yn y Barri'n unig y mae hynny'n digwydd; ceir yr un sefyllfa ledled Cymru. Er enghraifft, yn Abertawe, ar noson brysur, ni allech weld mwy na phump neu chwe swyddog heddlu'n gofalu am y rhan fwyaf o'r ddinas. Yn amlwg, nid yw hynny'n foddhaol. Mae'n un rheswm pam y teimlwn na allwn gefnogi'r setliad. Nid dim ond am nad oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yr arian i'w drosglwyddo, ond oherwydd bod y meini prawf ariannu a'r meini prawf capio'n atal awdurdodau'r heddlu rhag codi'r arian y mae arnynt ei angen ar gyfer plisma hanfodol.

William Graham: This October, Newport and Gwent will command world attention with the hosting of the Ryder Cup. The funding presented today will have a marked effect on the way in which Wales is seen on the global stage. If the Government gets this wrong, it will not only cause huge embarrassment for Wales, but damage the reputation of our police service. Policing such a major event does not just happen. We

William Graham: Ym mis Hydref, bydd Casnewydd a Gwent yn hawlio sylw'r byd gan fod Cwpan Ryder yn cael ei gynnal yno. Caiff y cyllid a gyflwynir heddiw effaith sylweddol ar y ffordd y gwelir Cymru ar lwyfan y byd. Os cymer y Llywodraeth gam gwag ar hyn, bydd nid yn unig yn peri embaras enfawr i Gymru, ond yn niweidio enw da ein gwasanaeth heddlu. Nid rhywbeth sy'n digwydd, a dyna'r cyfan, yw plisma

are fully aware of the investment made privately and publicly, but meeting the day-to-day needs of the tournament, leading up to and following this iconic event, will require dedicated funding, training and resources over and above the daily policing needs of Gwent. The Ryder Cup is not a stand-alone event. It is integral to Wales and to maximising our investment in policing.

As a force, Gwent now has to save some £10.4 million by April 2011. That is not a one-off figure, but a recurring figure. That is also set before possible further cuts after announcements today and by police authorities. The paucity of funding means that Gwent has not recruited a single officer for the past 18 months. As a small force, it is feeling the effect of this, with a shortfall of some 80 officers. Being 80 officers short is a precarious position for any police force to be in, and none more so than Gwent.

It is easy to state that civilian staff are being recruited to take the administrative burden away from police officers, but the truth is far from that. The implications of cutbacks mean that there are, and are likely to be, significant reductions in police staff. They will mean that overtime will be reduced, with tasks not being completed—or even started. They will mean that the training needs of officers will not be met. That training is desperately needed, not only for the professional development of officers and ensuring retention of service, but for maximising the investment to provide a continued service. Resources are needed for delivering policing needs in investigation, quality training, equipment and police numbers, but warnings given well over 12 months ago may still be going unheeded.

Let us consider some of the policing needs in getting former USA Presidents down the M4 or flown into Gwent. When President Obama

digwyddiad mor fawr. Yr ydym yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r buddsoddiad sydd wedi'i wneud yn breifat ac yn gyhoeddus, ond i ateb anghenion y twrnament o ddydd i ddydd, hyd at y digwyddiad eiconig hwn ac wedyn, bydd angen neilltuo cyllid, hyfforddiant ac adnoddau uwchlaw anghenion plismona beunyddiol Gwent. Nid digwyddiad annibynnol yw Cwpan Ryder. Mae'n hollbwysig i Gymru ac i wneud y mwyaf o'n buddsoddiad mewn plismona.

Mae heddlu Gwent bellach yn gorfod arbed rhyw £10.4 miliwn erbyn mis Ebrill 2011. Bydd yn rhaid arbed hynny'n gyson, nid ffigur unwaith ac am byth ydyw. Mae hynny hefyd wedi'i osod cyn toriadau pellach posibl wedi'r cyhoeddiadau heddiw a chan awdurdodau'r heddlu. Mae prinder cyllid yn golygu nad yw Gwent wedi recriwtio'r un swyddog ers 18 mis bellach. Fel heddlu bach, mae'n teimlo effaith hyn, gyda diffyg o ryw 80 o swyddogion. Mae bod 80 swyddog yn brin yn sefyllfa fregus i unrhyw heddlu fod ynddi, a neb yn fwy felly na Gwent.

Hawdd yw dweud bod staff siflaidd yn cael eu recriwtio i gymryd y baich gweinyddol oddi ar swyddogion heddlu, ond mae hynny ymhell o'r gwir. Mae goblygiadau toriadau'n golygu bod gostyngiadau sylweddol yn staff yr heddlu a'u bod yn debyg o ostwng eto. Byddant yn golygu lleihau goramser, a gadael tasgau heb eu gorffen—neu heb eu dechrau hyd yn oed. Byddant yn golygu nad atebir anghenion hyfforddi swyddogion. Mae angen taer am yr hyfforddiant hwnnw, nid yn unig er mwyn datblygiad proffesiynol swyddogion a sicrhau y cedwir eu gwasanaeth, ond er mwyn sicrhau'r buddsoddiad mwyaf i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaeth. Mae angen adnoddau i ddiwallu anghenion plismona ym maes ymchwilio, hyfforddi o safon, offer a niferoedd yr heddlu, ond efallai fod rhybuddion a roddwyd ymhell dros 12 mis yn ôl yn dal i gael eu hanwybyddu.

Gadewch inni ystyried rhai o'r anghenion plismona o gludo cyn-Arlywyddion yr Unol Daleithiau i lawr yr M4 neu eu hedfan i

visited London for the G20 summit, he brought with him 800 staff and a 9.5 tonne car. The ramps into the O2 arena had to be strengthened because they had a safe working load of only 8 tonnes. Speed boats were on duty on the Thames. Perhaps it is fortunate that the Usk is tidal to Llantrisant. Gwent is expecting former American Presidents and a host of celebrities to attend the Ryder Cup. Clearly, all of us have absolute confidence in our police service and the planning, but what concerns me is the cost to the public and the detrimental effect on day-to-day policing of this round of funding for the tax precept. These are not issues so far in the future that they can be funded by mere promises. These are very serious matters with respect to the confidence of the public in Gwent, in that they will still require a daily police service serving them when these major events are upon us.

The Minister cannot state that investment in the police service is increasing when we all know that it is reducing. It is going down in real terms, which affects the public as well as the welfare and efficiency of ordinary police officers. Money has been wasted on ill-conceived ideas. A real balance must be struck between the employment of police staff and police officers. The sums spent by individual forces on a communications system called Airwave need to be reconsidered; they need to be pooled so that it can be upgraded and enhanced. The communication not spots across Wales are dangerous to the public and the lives of our officers. The Minister needs to understand that better and more cost-effective services can be achieved by maximising investment in police communications and providing advice to forces on collaboration, and not only on the communications systems themselves; they must ensure the full compatibility of IT systems.

Such a radical rethink is not a reserved matter

Went. Pan ymwelodd yr Arlywydd Obama â Llundain ar gyfer uwchgynhadledd yr G20, daeth ag 800 o staff a char 9.5 tunnell gydag ef. Bu'n rhaid cryfhau'r rampiau i arena'r O2 am mai llwyth gweithio diogel o 8 tunnell yn unig a oedd ganddynt. Yr oedd cychod cyflym ar ddyletswydd ar afon Tafwys. Efallai ei bod yn ffodus fod llanw yn afon Wysg hyd at Lantrisant. Mae Gwent yn disgwyl i gyn-Arlywyddion America a llu o enwogion fynychu Cwpan Ryder. Wrth reswm, mae gan bawb ohonom hyder llwyr yn ein gwasanaeth heddlu a'r cynllunio, ond yr hyn sy'n peri pryder i mi yw'r gost i'r cyhoedd a'r effaith andwyol ar blismona bob dydd a gaiff y cylch ariannu hwn ar braesept y dreth. Nid materion yw'r rhain sydd mor bell yn y dyfodol fel y gellir eu hariannu drwy addewidion yn unig. Mae'r rhain yn faterion difrifol iawn o safbwynt hyder y cyhoedd yng Ngwent, gan y bydd arnynt hwy eisiau gwasanaeth heddlu dyddiol o hyd tra bydd y digwyddiadau mawr hyn ar ein trothwy.

Ni all y Gweinidog ddweud bod buddsoddi yng ngwasanaeth yr heddlu ar i fyny a ninnau i gyd yn gwybod mai lleihau y mae. Mae'n gostwng mewn termau real, sy'n effeithio ar y cyhoedd yn ogystal ag ar les ac effeithlonrwydd swyddogion heddlu cyffredin. Mae arian wedi'i wastraffu ar syniadau hanner pob. Rhaid cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng cyflogi staff heddlu a swyddogion heddlu. Mae angen ailystyried y symiau a werir gan luoedd unigol ar system gyfathrebu Airwave; mae angen eu cyfuno er mwyn gallu ei huwchraddio a'i gwella. Mae'r manau digyswllt ar gyfer cyfathrebu ar draws Cymru'n beryglus i'r cyhoedd ac i fywydau ein swyddogion. Mae angen i'r Gweinidog ddeall y gellir sicrhau gwasanaethau gwell a mwy costeffeithiol drwy sicrhau'r buddsoddiad mwyaf yn systemau cyfathrebu'r heddlu a darparu cyngor i heddluoedd am gydweithio, ac nid dim ond ar y systemau cyfathrebu eu hunain; rhaid iddynt sicrhau bod systemau TG yn cydweddu'n llawn.

Nid mater wedi'i gadw'n ôl i Lundain yw

for London. The Minister must make the call on how cost-effective the roles of, say, PCSOs are and consider how the decisions today on the tax precept can deliver a real-time, accountable, 24/7 police service. That is the service that is rightly being demanded, and that will be obtained if we get the correct funding mechanisms. Presently, it is widely perceived that local police stations in Gwent will close because of inadequate funding. Single-event funding must not jeopardise the continuing wellbeing of the community. Although crime figures have reduced, the perception is that crime remains high, particularly among the elderly and the more vulnerable members of our society. Gwent Police has made enormous improvements with its new and well-accepted change of emphasis in community policing, but that must not be destroyed by inadequate funding.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): This is, of course, the final year of a multi-year settlement for police funding from December 2007. I appreciate that my colleagues have taken the opportunity to raise wider issues regarding funding formulae, responsibilities and relationships in relation to the delivery of first-class police services in Wales. I want to reassure colleagues, and state for the record, that, with an increase of 2.6 per cent, the police settlement for 2010-11 is higher than the additional 2.1 per cent available to local authorities in Wales. This will not impact on front-line policing. The Welsh Assembly Government is already committed to working with the Home Office and the policing community in Wales on the medium-term financial outlook. The Minister is due to meet the Minister of State responsible for crime and policing, David Hanson, on 12 February.

Jenny Randerson: I am delighted to hear that the Minister is meeting the UK Minister because, some months ago, I asked the

ailfeddwl mor radical. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog wneud y penderfyniad ynghylch pa mor gosteffeithiol yw rolau, dyweder, swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu, ac ystyried sut y gall y penderfyniadau heddiw ar braesept y dreth sicrhau gwasanaeth heddlu uniongyrchol, atebol, bob awr o'r dydd a phob dydd o'r wythnos. Dyna'r gwasanaeth y mae galw amdano, a hynny'n hollol deg, a cheir hynny os cawn y mecanweithiau ariannu cywir. Ar hyn o bryd, y canfyddiad gan lawer yw y bydd gorsafodded heddlu lleol yng Ngwent yn cau oherwydd cyllid annigonol. Rhaid peidio â chaniatáu i gyllid un digwyddiad beryglu lles parhaol y gymuned. Er bod ffigurau troseddu wedi disgyn, y canfyddiad yw bod troseddu'n dal yn uchel, yn enwedig ymysg yr henoed ac aelodau mwy bregus ein cymdeithas. Mae Heddlu Gwent wedi gwneud gwelliannau enfawr gyda'i bwyslais newydd ar blismona cymunedol, sydd wedi cael ei groesawu, ond rhaid i hynny beidio â chael ei ddifetha gan ddiffyg cyllid.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Hon, wrth gwrs, yw blwyddyn olaf setliad mwy nag un flwyddyn ar gyfer cyllid yr heddlu o fis Rhagfyr 2007. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod fy nghyd-Aelodau wedi achub y cyfle i godi materion ehangach ynglŷn â fformiwlâu ariannu, cyfrifoldebau a chysylltiadau o ran darparu gwasanaethau heddlu o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru. Mae arnaf eisiau sicrhau cyd-Aelodau, a datgan ar goedd, fod setliad yr heddlu ar gyfer 2010-11, gyda chynnydd o 2.6 y cant, yn uwch na'r 2.1 y cant ychwanegol sydd ar gael i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Ni fydd hyn yn effeithio ar blismona rheng flaen. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref a'r gymuned blismona yng Nghymru ar y rhagolwg ariannol yn y tymor canolog. Bydd y Gweinidog yn cwrdd â'r Gweinidog Gwladol sy'n gyfrifol am droseddu a phlismona, David Hanson, ar 12 Chwefror.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf wrth fy modd o glywed bod y Gweinidog yn cyfarfod â Gweinidog y Deyrnas Unedig oherwydd, rai

previous Minister what consultation he had had with the UK Minister about the issue of funding for Cardiff as a capital city. You will be aware that South Wales Police has a kind of reverse of top slicing, in that Cardiff and the surrounding area has to give £2.6 million to the rest of Wales, rather than receiving additional funding for its capital city role. I was appalled to hear that the previous Minister had not raised this issue at a UK level. I ask you to pass this information to the new Minister and to urge him to raise this issue when he meets the UK Minister.

Jane Hutt: I will answer the points that you made about capital city funding. Indeed, Dai Lloyd also made this point, particularly in relation to special events. Dr Brian Gibbons, Carl Sargeant's predecessor as Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, met the chief constables of Wales and the police authorities quarterly. They discussed a broad range of strategic policing issues. He also met representatives of the Police Federation of England and Wales, which represents police officers below the rank of superintendent, annually. It is important to hear the views and concerns of rank-and-file officers, and I can assure you that the Minister, Carl Sargeant, will also be having those regular meetings with the representatives of the police forces.

On the point that Dai Lloyd raised about special events and capital city funding, this issue is raised by South Wales Police in relation to Cardiff as a capital city and large sporting events in particular. The common England-and-Wales police funding formula makes provision for special events funding and a special payment is provided to the Metropolitan Police Authority. However, that is not only to fund capital city functions; it is also provided for national and international policing functions. We support any case made to the Home Office that ensures equal

misoedd yn ôl, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog blaenorol pa ymgynghori yr oedd wedi'i wneud gyda Gweinidog y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â chwestiwn ariannu Caerdydd fel prifddinas. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Heddlu'r De wedi cael rhyw fath o friddoriad o chwith, gan fod yn rhaid i Gaerdydd a'r cylch roi £2.6 miliwn i weddill Cymru, yn hytrach na chael arian ychwanegol yn sgîl ei rôl fel prifddinas. Fe'm brawychwyd o glywed nad oedd y Gweinidog blaenorol wedi codi'r mater hwn ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig. Gofynnaf i chi drosglwyddo'r wybodaeth hon i'r Gweinidog newydd a'i annog yntau i godi'r mater hwn pan gyferfydd â Gweinidog y Deyrnas Unedig.

Jane Hutt: Atebaf y pwyntiau a wnaethoch ynglŷn â chyllid i'r brifddinas. Yn wir, gwnaeth Dai Lloyd y pwynt hwn hefyd, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â digwyddiadau arbennig. Cyfarfyddai Dr Brian Gibbons, rhagflaenydd Carl Sargeant fel Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, â phrif gwnstabiliaid Cymru ac awdurdodau'r heddlu bob chwarter. Trafodent ystod eang o faterion yn ymwneud â phlisma strategol. Byddai'n cyfarfod hefyd â chynrychiolwyr Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr, sy'n cynrychioli swyddogion heddlu islaw lefel uwcharolygydd, bob blwyddyn. Mae'n bwysig clywed sylwadau a phryderon swyddogion cyffredin, a gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd y Gweinidog, Carl Sargeant, yntau'n cael y cyfarfodydd rheolaidd hynny gyda chynrychiolwyr yr heddluoedd.

Ynglŷn â'r pwynt a gododd Dai Lloyd ynghylch digwyddiadau arbennig a chyllid i'r brifddinas, codir y mater hwn gan Heddlu'r De yng nghyd-destun Caerdydd fel prifddinas a digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr yn arbennig. Mae fformiwla ariannu'r heddlu, sy'n gyffredin i Gymru a Lloegr, yn gwneud darpariaeth ar gyfer cyllid digwyddiadau arbennig, a darperir taliad arbennig i'r Awdurdod Heddlu Metropolitan. Fodd bynnag, nid i ariannu swyddogaethau prifddinas yn unig y mae hynny; fe'i darperir hefyd ar gyfer swyddogaethau plisma

treatment for Welsh police authorities and their English counterparts. That is made very clear in our response to the policing Green Paper. We take that very seriously in terms of any opportunities for consultation.

Peter Black: You just referred to equal treatment for English and Welsh police forces and you also said that the 2 per cent plus settlement for the police force is adequate to meet their needs. Do you not accept that having separate capping criteria in Wales and England is disadvantaging Welsh police forces and preventing them from raising the money that they need to ensure that we have police officers on our streets?

Jane Hutt: It is of key importance to look at the situation on a like-for-like basis. The Government grant for the police service in Wales will have increased by over 60 per cent between 1997-98 and 2010-11, as I mentioned in my opening remarks. Using the indicative provision, there has been a 60 per cent increase in real terms and that, of course, includes Home Office funding.

3.10 p.m.

It is important that the Home Office has set a funding floor of 2.5 per cent over the comprehensive spending review period, and forces in Wales will benefit from £16 million in funding during this time. That means an overall increase in Welsh police forces' allocation of 2.6 per cent, as I have said, which is made up of the police grant, the revenue support grant and floor funding.

On the points that Dai and Mark have made about North Wales Police and South Wales Police, there will be an increase of 2.7 per cent for South Wales Police and of 2.5 per cent for North Wales Police, Dyfed-Powys Police and Gwent Police. We should take account of specific grants from the Home

enedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Cefnogwn unrhyw achos a wneir i'r Swyddfa Gartref sy'n sicrhau triniaeth gydradd i awdurdodau heddlu Cymru a'u cymheiriaid yn Lloegr. Gwneir hynny'n glir iawn yn ein hymateb i'r Papur Gwyrdd ar blismona. Cymerwn hynny o ddifrif go iawn o ran unrhyw gyfleon i ymgynghori.

Peter Black: Yr ydych newydd gyfeirio at drin heddluoedd Cymru a Lloegr yn gydradd a dywedasoeh hefyd fod y setliad o 2 y cant a mwy i'r heddlu yn ddigonol i ateb eu hanghenion. Oni dderbyniwch fod cael meini prawf capio gwahanol yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn peri bod heddluoedd Cymru o dan anfantais ac yn eu hatal rhag codi'r arian y mae arnynt ei angen i sicrhau bod gennym swyddogion heddlu ar ein strydoedd?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n allweddol bwysig edrych ar y sefyllfa ar sail yr hyn sy'n debyg i'w gilydd. Bydd grant y Llywodraeth i'r gwasanaeth heddlu yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu mwy na 60 y cant rhwng 1997-98 a 2010-11, fel y soniais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol. A defnyddio'r ddarpariaeth ddangosol, cafwyd cynnydd o 60 y cant mewn termau real ac mae hynny, wrth gwrs, yn cynnwys cyllid y Swyddfa Gartref.

Mae'n bwysig bod y Swyddfa Gartref wedi pennu y bydd arian gwaelodol o 2.5 y cant dros gyfnod yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, a bydd lluoedd yng Nghymru'n elwa o £16 miliwn o gyllid yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Mae hynny'n golygu cynnydd cyffredinol yn nyraniad heddluoedd Cymru o 2.6 y cant, fel y dywedais, sydd yn gyfuniad o grant yr heddlu, y grant cynnal refeniw ac arian gwaelodol.

O ran y pwyntiau a wnaeth Dai a Mark am Heddlu'r Gogledd a Heddlu'r De, bydd cynnydd o 2.7 y cant i Heddlu'r De a 2.5 y cant i Heddlu'r Gogledd, Heddlu Dyfed Powys a Heddlu Gwent. Dylem gofio grantiau penodol gan y Swyddfa Gartref, yn ogystal â'r cyllid heb ei neilltuo. Ceir

Office, in addition to the unhypothecated funding. There is a range of specific grants, which are important. The income support of £12.3 million from the crime-fighting fund has increased police numbers. There has been £14.6 million for neighbourhood policing—Mark mentioned this—to fund community support officers, and £1.8 million for basic command-unit funding, which provides additional support for all local commanders in areas of high crime. It should also be recognised that we have provided additional funding of £4.6 million through the safer communities fund for 2009-10, which is critical in tackling youth crime, dealing with criminal damage and supporting interventions that target drug and alcohol misuse, which are key issues that have been raised by Dai and Mark today.

I know that the Assembly supports the all-Wales schools liaison core programme, which is very important. It is funded, 50:50, by the Welsh Assembly Government and the four Welsh police forces, and we are providing £2.5 million for that this financial year. That operates in 97 per cent of our schools.

Finally, when you look at the funding and some of the outcomes of it, the facts speak for themselves. In south Wales, the total number of police officers on 30 September was 3,081, 105 more than in March 1997. In Gwent, in respect of police strength, there were 1,422 officers at the end of September last year, 179 more than in March 1997. There are also 808 police support staff in Gwent, 356 more than in 1997, and there are 152 community support officers. I could go on. I hope that Members across the Chamber welcome the ways in which police authorities are working to ensure value for money in their spending, with collaboration in their use of IT and better procurement, to deliver the best services for our citizens.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any

amrediad o grantiau penodol, sydd yn bwysig. Mae'r cymorth incwm o £12.3 miliwn o'r gronfa ymladd troseddau wedi cynyddu niferoedd yr heddlu. Cafwyd £14.6 miliwn ar gyfer plismona yn y gymdogaeth—soniodd Mark am hyn—i dalu am swyddogion cymorth cymunedol, ac £1.8 miliwn ar gyfer cyllid sylfaenol unedau rheoli, sy'n darparu cefnogaeth ychwanegol i bob comander lleol mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir llawer o droseddau. Dylid cydnabod hefyd ein bod wedi darparu £4.6 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol drwy'r gronfa cymunedau diogelach am 2009-10, sydd yn hollbwysig wrth fynd i'r afael â throseddau gan bobl ifanc, delio â difrod troseddol a chefnogi ymyriadau sy'n targedu camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol, sydd yn faterion allweddol sydd wedi'u codi gan Dai a Mark heddiw.

Gwn fod y Cynulliad yn cefnogi rhaglen graidd cyswllt ysgolion Cymru gyfan, sydd yn bwysig iawn. Fe'i hariennir, hanner a hanner, gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a phedwar heddlu Cymru, ac yr ydym yn darparu £2.5 miliwn ar gyfer hynny yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Mae hynny'n weithredol mewn 97 y cant o'n hysgolion.

Yn olaf, pan edrychwch ar y cyllid a rhai o'i ganlyniadau, mae'r ffeithiau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain. Yn y de, yr oedd cyfanswm y swyddogion heddlu ar 30 Medi yn 3,081, 105 yn fwy nag ym mis Mawrth 1997. Yng Ngwent, o ran cryfder yr heddlu, yr oedd 1,422 o swyddogion ddiwedd Medi y llynedd, 179 yn fwy nag ym mis Mawrth 1997. Mae 808 o staff cymorth yr heddlu yng Ngwent hefyd, 356 yn fwy nag yn 1997, ac mae 152 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol. Gallwn fynd ymlaen. Gobeithio bod Aelodau ar draws y Siambr yn croesawu'r ffyrdd y mae awdurdodau'r heddlu'n gweithio i sicrhau gwerth am arian yn eu gwariant, gan gydweithio wrth ddefnyddio TG a defnyddio dulliau caffael gwell, i sicrhau'r gwasanaethau gorau i'n dinasyddion.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes unrhyw

Member object? I see that there are objections. Therefore, I will defer voting on this item until voting time.

Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau. Felly, gohiriaf y pleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan yr amser pleidleisio.

*Gohiriwyd y bleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Vote deferred until voting time.*

**Dadl a Chymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn Drafft, Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Llywodraeth Leol) 2010 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.34
Debate and Approval of the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Local Government) Order 2010 under Standing Order No. 22.34**

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I move that

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.34:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.34:

approves the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Local Government) Order 2010. (NDM4397)

yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Llywodraeth Leol) 2010. (NDM4397)

I am pleased to present the draft legislative competence Order to the Assembly. It extends the powers of the National Assembly in the field of local government in several important ways. The draft LCO will extend the Assembly's competence to cover community councils and community meetings, the setting of councillors' allowances, and promoting and supporting membership of councils across both tiers of local government in Wales.

Yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft i'r Cynulliad. Mae'n ymestyn pwerau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ym maes llywodraeth leol mewn sawl ffordd bwysig. Bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn ymestyn cymhwysedd y Cynulliad i gynnwys cyngorau cymuned a chyfarfodydd cymunedol, pennu lwfansau cyngorwyr, a hybu a chefnogi aelodaeth cyngorau ar draws dwy haen llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

The rationale for seeking this competence is set out in the explanatory memorandum, and was thoroughly examined during the pre-legislative scrutiny phase. To reiterate, first, the Assembly Government wanted to deliver on its outstanding policy commitments to develop community councils and to increase their effectiveness. These commitments date from our response in 2004 to the report produced by Aberystwyth University, and legislation is required to take them forward.

Mae'r memorandwm esboniadol yn egluro'r rhesymwaith dros geisio'r cymhwysedd hwn, ac archwiliwyd hynny'n drwyadl yn ystod y cyfnod craffu cyn deddfu. O ailddatgan y sefyllfa, yn gyntaf, yr oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am wireddu'r ymrwymadau polisi nas gwiredwyd eto i ddatblygu cyngorau cymuned ac i'w gwneud yn fwy effeithiol. Mae'r ymrwymadau hyn yn dyddio o'n hymateb yn 2004 i'r adroddiad a gynhyrchwyd gan Brifysgol Aberystwyth, ac mae angen deddfu er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â hwy.

Secondly, this competence is needed to take

Yn ail, mae angen y cymhwysedd hwn er

important steps to encourage a more diverse group of people to stand as councillors, and to improve the training, public accountability and working conditions of those who become councillors. These are important issues for the quality of our representative democracy, and were addressed in detail in the report of the Councillors Commission's expert panel in Wales, on which we consulted last year.

This draft LCO is needed to help to take forward proposals from the panel's report, which need legislation. Finally, the draft LCO is needed to deliver the Assembly Government's policy commitment to extend the responsibilities of the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales to enable it to undertake a wide-ranging reform of councillors' remuneration.

To remind Members, the proposed local government LCO was first published in July last year. It was subsequently scrutinised by Legislation Committee No. 2, the Welsh Affairs Committee and the House of Lords Constitution Committee. I would like to thank all three committees. In particular, I am grateful to the Legislation Committee No. 2 and the Welsh Affairs Committee for their thoughtful conclusions, which were published in their respective reports. I would also like to record our thanks to Dr Brian Gibbons, who guided this draft LCO through its scrutiny stages.

All three committees agreed that using the LCO process was appropriate. Both Legislation Committee No. 2 and the Welsh Affairs Committee supported the principles and purpose of each matter. Accordingly, we have made only technical changes to the draft LCO: footnote (a) has been updated to reflect the fact that the Bill referred to has now become an Act and there was a further change to Schedule 5 to streamline the drafting. Matters 12.1, 12.6 and 12.7 in field 12—the local government field—all included

mwyn cymryd camau pwysig i annog grŵp mwy amrywiol o bobl i sefyll sefyll fel cynghorwyr, ac i wella hyfforddiant, atebolrwydd cyhoeddus ac amodau gwaith y rhai sy'n dod yn gynghorwyr. Mae'r rhain yn faterion o bwys er mwyn sicrhau safon ein democratiaeth gynrychioladol, a rhoddwyd sylw manwl iddynt yn adroddiad panel arbenigwyr Comisiwn y Cynghorwyr yng Nghymru, yr ymgynghorwyd yn ei gylch y llynedd.

Mae angen y Gorchymyn drafft hwn er mwyn cynorthwyo i fwrw ymlaen â chynigion adroddiad y panel y mae angen deddfu yn eu cylch. Yn olaf, mae angen y Gorchymyn drafft i wireddu ymrwymiad polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymestyn cyfrifoldebau Panel Annibynnol Cymru ar Gydnabyddiaeth Ariannol i'w alluogi i ddiwygio'r gydnabyddiaeth i gynghorwyr drwyddi draw.

A gaf atgoffa'r Aelodau i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig ynghylch llywodraeth leol gael ei gyhoeddi gyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd? Yna, craffwyd arno gan Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig a Phwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi. Hoffwn ddiolch i bob un o'r tri phwyllgor. Yr wyf yn arbennig o ddiolchgar i Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, ac i'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig am eu casgliadau ystyrlon, a gyhoeddwyd yn eu hadroddiadau. Hoffwn hefyd gofnodi ein diolch i'r Dr Brian Gibbons, a fu'n tywys y Gorchymyn drafft hwn drwy ei gyfnodau craffu.

Cytunodd pob un o'r tri phwyllgor ei bod yn briodol defnyddio proses y Gorchymyn. Yr oedd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig ill dau'n cefnogi egwyddorion a phwrpas pob mater. Felly, nid ydym ond wedi gwneud newidiadau technegol yn y Gorchymyn drafft: mae troednodyn (a) wedi'i ddiweddarau i adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod y Mesur y cyfeirir ato bellach wedi dod yn Ddeddf a newidiwyd Atodlen 5 hefyd i symleiddio'r drafftio. Yr oedd materion 12.1, 12.6 a 12.7 ym maes

a definition of 'principal council'. The proposed Order defines a principal council for field 12 as a whole. Article 2 in the updated draft LCO removes the definition under the specific matters to avoid unnecessary duplication. This has led to consequential amendments to the definition of 'communities' in the interpretation field in the draft LCO. These changes do not affect the scope of the competence to be conferred on the Assembly.

The two committees made some suggestions about future actions following from this draft LCO. These are covered in more detail in the explanatory memorandum, but I will briefly address the main points that emerged. We are grateful to Legislation Committee No. 2 for highlighting the concerns of smaller community councils and the fact that they could be disadvantaged if unrealistic expectations were placed on them. Our intention is to enable community councils, not disadvantage them. We shall ensure that future proposed Measures will be proportionate to the size and capacity of all community and town councils.

We have also noted the call made by both committees for a review of the terms used in local government. We acknowledge that a number of terms are in common usage, but we have to have regard to the terms used in existing legislation. Occasionally we might need to create new definitions, but even then we are guided by the terms already in use. We will ensure that, when referring to the structures of local government in Wales, the terminology used will be carefully chosen and based on what the drafter thinks best conveys the intended meaning.

In conclusion, we are grateful for the careful consideration given to this draft LCO during the scrutiny stages and welcome the conclusion reached by all the committees that legislative competence in these areas should be conferred on the National Assembly for

12—maes llywodraeth leol—i gyd yn cynnwys diffiniad o 'brif gyngor'. Mae'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn diffinio prif gyngor ar gyfer maes 12 drwyddo draw. Mae erthygl 2 yn y diweddariad ar y Gorchymyn drafft yn dileu'r diffiniad o dan y materion penodol er mwyn osgoi dyblygu diangen. Yn sgîl hynny, diwygiwyd y diffiniad o 'gymunedau' ym maes dehongli'r Gorchymyn drafft. Nid yw'r newidiadau hyn yn effeithio ar gwmpas y cymhwysedd a drosglwyddir i'r Cynulliad.

Cafwyd ychydig o awgrymiadau gan y ddau bwyllgor ynglŷn â champau yn y dyfodol yn sgîl y Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Ymdrinnir â'r rhain yn fanylach yn y memorandwm esboniadol, ond soniaf yn gryno am y prif bwyntiau a gododd. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 am dynnu sylw at bryderon cynghorau cymuned llai a'r ffaith y gallent fod o dan anfantais petai disgwyl iddynt wneud pethau afrealistig. Ein bwriad yw galluogi cynghorau cymuned, nid eu rhoi o dan anfantais. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod Mesurau arfaethedig yn y dyfodol yn gydnaws â maint a gallu pob cyngor cymuned a thref.

Nodwyd hefyd gais y ddau bwyllgor am adolygu'r termau a ddefnyddir mewn llywodraeth leol. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod nifer o dermau'n cael eu defnyddio ar lafar gwlad, ond rhaid inni roi sylw i'r termau a ddefnyddir mewn deddfwriaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes. Efallai y bydd angen inni greu diffiniadau newydd o bryd i'w gilydd, ond hyd yn oed bryd hynny y termau a ddefnyddir eisoes sy'n ganllaw inni. Byddwn yn sicrhau, wrth gyfeirio at strwythurau llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, y caiff y derminoleg a ddefnyddir ei dewis yn ofalus ac y caiff ei seilio ar yr hyn sydd, ym marn y drafftiwr, yn cyfleu'r ystyr a fwriedir yn y ffordd orau.

I gloi, yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am yr ystyried gofalus a fu ar y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn ystod y cyfnodau craffu ac yn croesawu casgliad yr holl bwyllgorau y dyldid trosglwyddo cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd hyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol

Wales.

Val Lloyd: As Chair of the committee, I am pleased to be able to contribute to today's debate on this Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Local Government) Order 2010. First, I thank committee members for their hard work and consensual approach. I also extend the committee's thanks to all those who gave evidence—59 in total, comprising individuals and organisations. I thank the witnesses for their contributions, including the Councillors' Commission Expert Panel Wales, the Independent Remuneration Panel Wales, the Welsh Local Government Association, One Voice Wales, and the North Wales Association of Larger Town and Community Councils.

Their contributions were most helpful to the committee in carrying out its work, particularly given the relatively short amount of time that the committee was given to report on the proposed Order. I would very much like to thank Brian Gibbons, the former Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, for giving evidence to the committee and for his return visit when he allayed some of our concerns. We are also grateful to the chair and members of the Welsh Affairs Committee, with whom we held informal discussions. That proved to be helpful for both committees. Finally, I thank the clerk and deputy clerk to the committee, the Members' Research Service and our legal team.

Legislation Committee No. 2 considered the proposed LCO between July and December last year. We agreed that the committee's approach to scrutiny would be to consider the general principles of the proposed Order and whether the legislative competence specified in matters 12.8 to 12.17 of the Order should be conferred on the Assembly, and to decide whether the terms of the proposed Order are too broadly or too narrowly defined. We reported on 4 December 2009. The committee was unanimous in its agreement that legislative competence in the areas

Cymru.

Val Lloyd: A minnau'n Gadeirydd y pwyllgor, yr wyf yn falch o allu cyfrannu at y ddafl heddiw ynglŷn â Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Llywodraeth Leol) 2010. Yn gyntaf, diolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor am eu gwaith caled a'u hagwedd gydsyniol. Ar ran y pwyllgor, hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth—59 i gyd, a'r rheini'n unigolion ac yn sefydliadau. Diolch i'r tystion am eu cyfraniadau, gan gynnwys, Panel Arbenigol Comisiwn Cynghorwyr Cymru, y Panel Annibynnol ar Gydnabyddiaeth Ariannol Cymru, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Un Llais Cymru, a Chymdeithas Cynhorau Tref a Chymunedau Mwy Gogledd Cymru.

Yr oedd eu cyfraniadau'n gymorth mawr i'r pwyllgor wrth ei waith, yn enwedig gan mai cymharol fyr oedd y cyfnod a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor gyflwyno'i adroddiad am y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Hoffwn ddiolch yn fawr i Brian Gibbons, y cyn Weinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, am roi dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor ac am ddychwelyd eto i dawelu rhai o'n pryderon. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar hefyd i gadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig, y cawsom drafodaethau anffurfiol â hwy. Bu hynny'n gymorth i'r ddau bwyllgor. Yn olaf, diolch i glerc a dirprwy glerc y pwyllgor, i Wasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau ac i'n tîm cyfreithiol.

Ystyriodd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 y Gorchymyn arfaethedig rhwng mis Gorffennaf a mis Rhagfyr y llynedd. Cytunwyd y byddai'r pwyllgor yn mynd ati i graffu drwy ystyried egwyddorion cyffredinol y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac a ddylid trosglwyddo'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a bennid ym materion 12.8 i 12.17 yn y Gorchymyn i'r Cynulliad. Byddai hefyd yn penderfynu a yw termau'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig wedi'u diffinio'n rhy eang neu'n rhy gyfyng. Cyflwynwyd ein hadroddiad ar 4 Rhagfyr 2009. Yr oedd y

identified should be conferred on the Assembly. This was supported by all of the evidence received by the committee.

3.20 p.m.

A number of matters were broadly agreed by consultees, namely matter 12.8 on the constitution, structures and procedures of community councils and community reviews; matter 12.10, which would give community councils powers to promote or improve the economic, social, or environmental wellbeing of their areas; matter 12.13, which would give the Assembly competence to put in place measures to increase the competence of community councils; matter 12.14, which would give competence in respect of public participation in local government for communities apart from elections; and matter 12.16, which would provide the Assembly with competence relating to salaries, allowances and pensions, and other payments to members of county and county borough councils, national park authorities, community councils and fire and rescue authorities. We should not forget matter 12.17, which relates to promoting and supporting membership of local government institutions for communities and principal councils. Those were all totally agreed.

I will now turn to the remaining matters and the concerns that were raised in connection with them. Matter 12.9 would give the Assembly competence over the electoral arrangements for community councils, but excludes issues relating to the local government franchise and the voting system used at community council elections in Wales. While a significant majority of consultees were broadly in favour of the transfer of competence to the Assembly as provided under matter 12.9, some wished to see voting arrangements fully devolved to the Assembly and thus opposed the excepted matters. We accept the Minister's argument that the voting system is a contentious issue

pwylgor yn unfryd y dylid trosglwyddo cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd dan sylw i'r Cynulliad. Yr oedd yr holl dystiolaeth a gafodd y pwylgor yn cefnogi hyn.

Yr oedd y rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy'n cytuno'n gyffredinol ynglŷn â nifer o faterion, sef mater 12.8 sy'n ymwneud â chyfansoddiad, strwythurau a gweithdrefnau cynghorau cymuned ac adolygiadau cymunedol; mater 12.10, a fyddai'n rhoi'r pwerau i gynghorau cymuned hybu neu wella lles economaidd, cymdeithasol neu amgylcheddol eu hardal; mater 12.13, a fyddai'n rhoi'r cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad roi mesurau ar waith i gynyddu cymhwysedd cynghorau cymuned; mater 12.14, a fyddai'n rhoi cymhwysedd yng nghyswllt cyfranogiad y cyhoedd mewn llywodraeth leol ar gyfer cymunedau, ar wahân i etholiadau; a mater 12.16, a fyddai'n rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad ym maes cyflogau, lwfansau a phensiynau, a thaliadau eraill i aelodau cynghorau sir a chynghorau bwrdeistref sirol, awdurdodau'r parciau cenedlaethol, cynghorau cymuned ac awdurdodau tân ac achub. Ni ddylem anghofio mater 12.17, sy'n ymwneud â hybu a chefnogi aelodaeth o sefydliadau llywodraeth leol ar gyfer cymunedau a phrif gynghorau. Yr oedd pawb yn cytuno'n llwyr â'r rheini.

Trof yn awr at y materion sy'n weddill ac at y pryderon a godwyd ynglŷn â hwy. Byddai mater 12.9 yn rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad dros y trefniadau etholiadol ar gyfer cynghorau cymuned, ond mae'n eithrio materion sy'n ymwneud ag etholfraint llywodraeth leol a'r system bleidleisio a ddefnyddir yn etholiadau cynghorau cymuned yng Nghymru. Er bod mwyaftrif sylweddol y rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy'n gyffredinol o blaid trosglwyddo cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad yn unol â mater 12.9, yr oedd rhai am weld trefniadau pleidleisio'n cael eu datganoli'n llwyr i'r Cynulliad, ac felly'n gwrthwynebu'r materion a eithriwyd. Derbyniwn ddadl y Gweinidog fod y system

and that its inclusion in the proposed Order could impede the progress of an otherwise uncontentious Order. We also agreed that the excepted matters could form part of a separate Order.

Matter 12.11 would give the Assembly competence for the Welsh Ministers to make grants to community councils. Concerns were raised by some consultees that any money provided by way of direct grants by Welsh Ministers to town or community councils should be additional money, rather than money diverted from other services. Some also pointed out that there might be issues relating to possible financial implications and what they termed 'double taxation'. We have noted these concerns, but consider them to be more appropriately addressed in future Measures arising as a consequence of legislative competence conferred by this Order.

In relation to matter 12.12, which relates to the encouragement of productive collaboration between community councils and principal councils, we had some concerns that an unintended consequence of exercising power in this area may be an expectation that some town and community councils can deliver more than they are able to. We agreed that we would not wish to see these councils disadvantaged as a result. We suggested that the Minister considers this when developing Measures under this matter.

Matter 12.15 would give competence to the Assembly to legislate to encourage greater accountability in local government by way of the information provided by principal and community councils about their activities to local people. Some consultees raised concerns about the financial consequences of new duties being placed on town and community councils, particularly those that are smaller in size, and highlighted the need for assistance in fulfilling these duties. We acknowledge this issue and suggest that the

bleidleisio'n fater dadleuol ac y gallai ei chynnwys yn y Gorchymyn arafu hynt Gorchymyn nad yw'n ddadleuol fel arall. Cytunem hefyd y gallai'r materion a eithriwyd fod yn rhan o Orchymyn ar wahân.

Byddai mater 12.11 yn rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad er mwyn i Weinidogion Cymru roi grantiau i gynghorau cymuned. Yr oedd rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy'n awyddus i sicrhau y dylai unrhyw arian a roddid ar ffurf grantiau uniongyrchol gan Weinidogion Cymru i gynghorau tref neu gynghorau cymuned fod yn arian ychwanegol, yn hytrach nag yn arian a gyfeirid oddi wrth wasanaethau eraill. Tynnodd rhai sylw hefyd at y ffaith y gallai fod problemau ynghlwm wrth oblygiadau ariannol posibl a'r hyn a alwent yn 'drethu dwbl'. Yr ydym wedi nodi'r pryderon hyn, ond credwn y byddai'n fwy priodol ymdrin â hwy mewn Mesurau yn y dyfodol a fydd yn codi yn sgîl trosglwyddo cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drwy'r Gorchymyn hwn.

Ynghylch mater 12.12, sy'n ymwneud ag annog cydweithredu adeiladol rhwng cynghorau cymuned a phrif gynghorau, yr oeddem yn poeni braidd mai un canlyniad anfwriadol posibl, yn sgîl rhoi pŵer ar waith yn y maes hwn, fyddai bod disgwyl i rai cynghorau tref a chymuned gyflawni mwy nag y maent yn gallu gwneud. Cytunwyd na fyddem am weld y cynghorau hyn yn cael eu rhoi o dan anfantais o ganlyniad. Awgrymasom y dylai'r Gweinidog ystyried hyn wrth ddatblygu Mesurau o dan y mater hwn.

Byddai mater 12.15 yn rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu i annog mwy o atebolrwydd mewn llywodraeth leol wrth i brif gynghorau a chynghorau cymuned ddarparu gwybodaeth am eu gweithgareddau ar gyfer pobl leol. Yr oedd rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy'n poeni am ganlyniadau ariannol rhoi dyletswyddau newydd ar ysgwyddau cynghorau tref a chymuned, yn enwedig ar y rhai llai yn eu plith, a phwysleisiwyd bod angen rhoi cymorth iddynt gyflawni'r dyletswyddau

Minister considers this matter at the appropriate time.

In relation to the interpretation provisions, we had some sympathy with evidence from some consultees that there are now many terms in use to describe the various tiers of local government in Wales and that this can be confusing. We consider it to be important for there to be clarity and consistency in the terminology used in legislation. We urge the Minister to give careful consideration to the terminology used to define 'local government' in future Measures arising out of the draft Order.

In conclusion, the committee was content with the scope of the draft Order and the wording of all the matters, and it was content with the interpretation provisions. I look forward to the Minister's response.

Darren Millar: I am delighted to confirm the support of the Welsh Conservatives for this draft LCO. My party is passionate about strong local democracy and decision making, and we firmly believe that this LCO will help the Assembly to support that.

As one who believes in real devolution, it has been sad to see how the Assembly Governments of the past 10 years have interfered in the affairs of local government. From increasingly prescriptive guidance to ring-fenced grants, there have been fewer opportunities for councillors to use their discretion to decide what is best for their communities. Town and community councils in particular often feel powerless to address the issues that matter in their localities, and there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that their role needs to be enhanced and strengthened. Given that this draft LCO will confer competence on the Assembly to deliver just that, it has our full support.

The National Assembly for Wales needs to

hyn. Yr ydym yn cydnabod y broblem hon ac yn awgrymu y dylai'r Gweinidog ystyried y mater hwn ar yr adeg briodol.

O ran y darpariaethau dehongli, yr oeddem yn cydymdeimlo i raddau â'r dystiolaeth gan rai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy fod llawer o dermau'n cael eu defnyddio yn awr i ddisgrifio gwahanol haenau llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru ac y gall hyn fod yn ddryslyd. Credwn ei bod yn bwysig sicrhau eglurder a chysondeb yn y derminoleg a ddefnyddir mewn deddfwriaeth. Pwyswn ar y Gweinidog i ystyried yn ofalus y derminoleg a ddefnyddir i ddiffinio 'llywodraeth leol' mewn Mesurau yn y dyfodol a fydd yn codi o'r Gorchymyn drafft.

I gloi, yr oedd y pwyllgor yn fodlon ar gwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft ac ar eiriad yr holl faterion, ac yr oedd yn fodlon ar y darpariaethau dehongli. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Gweinidog.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf wrth fy modd yn cadarnhau cefnogaeth y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig i'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Mae fy mhlaid ar dân o blaid democratiaeth a phenderfynu'n lleol a chadarn, a chredwn yn gryf y bydd y Gorchymyn hwn yn gymorth i'r Cynulliad gefnogi hynny.

A minnau'n un sy'n credu mewn datganoli go iawn, mae wedi bod yn drist gweld sut y mae Llywodraethau'r Cynulliad yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf wedi ymyrryd â busnes llywodraeth leol. O roi canllawiau sy'n cyfyngu fwyfwy ar y cynghorau i neilltuo grantiau, mae llai o gyfle wedi bod i gynghorwyr benderfynu drostynt eu hunain beth sydd orau i'w cymunedau. Bydd cynghorau tref a chymuned yn aml yn teimlo nad oes ganddynt y grym i fynd i'r afael â'r pethau sydd o bwys yn eu cymdogaethau, ac yr wyf yn gwbl sicr bod angen ehangu a chryfhau eu rôl. Gan y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn trosglwyddo cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad gyflawni'r union beth hwnnw, yr ydym yn ei gefnogi'n llwyr.

Mae angen i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

be able to promote the role of town and community councils and to encourage engagement in local government and local democracy. We need to promote the role of town and community councils to citizens and, where appropriate, give this tier of government the opportunity to be responsible for delivering public services and functions. Who better to look after local parks and gardens, for example, than the people of the community that uses those facilities every day? Who will be more concerned about tackling graffiti on a wall—the people who have to put up with it in their backyard, or the local authority operative from the other side of the county? This will require a rethink of how resources are distributed to and by local government, and there are limitations on the capacity of some councils to deliver these functions, but I am sure that they are not insurmountable challenges, and, of course, the scope of this draft LCO would allow the Welsh Ministers to make direct grants available to town and community councils, if necessary, and introduce schemes to increase the competence of such councils.

Some have suggested that this may be a back-door route to so-called double taxation. I noticed that that was something of a theme in the committee's report. That is, where a town council picks up the bill for something that the local authority should already be doing. Some form of monitoring will be needed to protect council tax payers, but I cannot help feeling that some town and community councils would make taxpayers' money go further than some of our local authorities. It is time to restore civic pride in our communities, and improving the standing and membership of town and community councils will be a step in the right direction.

With regard to the membership of town and community councils, I fully support the competence over the co-option of members coming to the Assembly. I share some of the consultees' concerns, however, in respect of youth representatives and the potential for the

allu hybu rôl cynghorau tref a chymuned ac annog pobl i ymwneud â llywodraeth leol ac â democratiaeth leol. Mae angen inni hybu rôl cynghorau tref a chymuned ymhlith dinasyddion a, lle y bo hynny'n briodol, rhoi'r cyfle i'r haen hon o lywodraeth fod yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau a chyflawni swyddogaethau cyhoeddus. Pwy'n well i ofalu am barciau a gerddi lleol, er enghraifft, na phobl y gymuned sy'n defnyddio'r cyfleusterau hynny'n feunyddiol? Pwy a fydd yn poeni mwy am fynd i'r afael â graffiti ar wal—y bobl sy'n gorfod ei ddiodef yn eu hiard gefn, ynteu'r awdurdod lleol â'i swyddfeydd ym mhen arall y sir? Bydd angen ailfeddwl sut y caiff adnoddau eu dosbarthu i lywodraeth leol a chan lywodraeth leol er mwyn gwneud hyn, ac ni fydd pob cyngor yn gallu cyflawni'r holl swyddogaethau hyn, ond yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw'r anawsterau'n rhai na ellid eu goresgyn. Wrth gwrs, byddai cwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft hwn hefyd yn caniatáu i Weinidogion Cymru ddarparu grantiau uniongyrchol ar gyfer cynghorau tref a chymuned, petai angen, a chyflwyno cynlluniau i gynyddu cymhwysedd cynghorau o'r fath.

Mae rhai wedi awgrymu y gall hyn fod yn ddrws cefn at yr hyn a elwir yn drethu dwbl. Sylwais fod hynny'n thema braidd yn adroddiad y pwyllgor. Ystyr hynny yw bod cyngor tref yn talu'r bil am rywbeth y dylai'r awdurdod lleol fod yn ei wneud eisoes. Bydd angen rhyw fath o fonitro i amddiffyn y rhai sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor, ond ni allaf lai na themlo y byddai rhai cynghorau tref a chymuned yn defnyddio arian trethdalwyr yn fwy effeithiol nag y mae rhai o'n hawdurdodau lleol. Mae'n bryd adfer ein balchder yn ein bröydd a bydd gwella safon ac aelodaeth cynghorau tref a chymuned yn gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn.

O ran aelodaeth cynghorau tref a chymuned, yr wyf yn llwyr gefnogi'r cymhwysedd dros gyfethol aelodau sy'n dod i'r Cynulliad. Yr oedd rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy'n poeni am gynrychiolwyr ifanc a'r posibilrwydd y gallai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fynd ati i

Assembly Government to so-called socially engineer the membership of councils, but I believe that these concerns would be best addressed when considering proposed Measures.

With specific regard to matter 12.16 of the draft LCO, while we support the transfer of competence over remuneration for councillors, members of national parks, and fire and rescue authorities, my party is not convinced that the argument has been put sufficiently for the transfer of competence for remuneration of town and community councillors. We believe that the introduction of allowances for town and community councils would be costly and unnecessary, and that it would not have widespread public support. I know that the Measure stage will deal with this, too, but I want our opinion on record that Wales is well served by councillors who do what they do voluntarily as an act of public service and not because of a pay cheque. In the absence of a compelling argument for change, we believe that the existing arrangements should remain in place.

In closing, we support the draft LCO before us today, and we look forward to the Assembly Government bringing forward Measures in the near future to strengthen local democracy and local decision making.

Christine Chapman: I welcome this draft LCO. I know from my own experience as a community councillor how important a role that town and community councillors play in community life. I also served as a county borough member, but I will confine my remarks to the role of community and town councils.

3.30 p.m.

As the Aberystwyth report reminds us, community councils are far from being representative of their communities. Three out of four community and town councillors are men, fewer than one in 100 councillors

ystumio aelodaeth cynghorau'n fwriadol fel petai. Yr wyf finnau'n poeni am hynny hefyd. Ond credaf mai'r adeg orau i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn fyddai adeg ystyried Mesurau arfaethedig.

Gyda golwg benodol ar fater 12.16 yn y Gorchymyn drafft, er ein bod yn cefnogi trosglwyddo cymhwysedd dros gydnabyddiaeth ariannol ar gyfer cynghorwyr, aelodau'r parciau cenedlaethol a'r awdurdodau tân ac achub, nid yw fy mhlaid wedi'i hargyhoeddi'n llwyr gan y ddadl o blaid trosglwyddo cymhwysedd dros gydnabyddiaeth ariannol ar gyfer cynghorwyr tref a chymuned. Credwn y byddai cyflwyno lwfansau i gynghorau tref a chymuned yn gostus ac yn ddiangen, ac na fyddai cefnogaeth gref o blaid hynny o du'r cyhoedd. Gwn yr ymdrinnir â hyn hefyd yn ystod cyfnod y Mesur, ond yr wyf am roi ein barn ar glawr fod Cymru'n cael ei gwasanaethu'n dda gan gynghorwyr sy'n gwneud yr hyn a wnânt o'u gwirfodd, er mwyn gwasanaethu'r cyhoedd, nid er mwyn cael tâl. Onid oes dadl gref o blaid newid, credwn y dylid cadw at y trefniadau presennol.

I gloi, cefnogwn y Gorchymyn drafft sydd ger ein bron heddiw, ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyflwyno Mesurau yn y dyfodol agos i gryfhau democratiaeth leol a phenderfynu'n lleol.

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Gwn, a minnau wedi bod yn gynghorydd cymuned fy hun, mor bwysig yw rôl cynghorwyr tref a chymuned ym mywyd y gymuned. Bùm yn aelod o fwrdeistref sirol hefyd, ond sôn am gynghorau cymuned a thref yn unig a wnaif.

Fel y mae adroddiad Aberystwyth yn ein hatgoffa, nid yw cynghorau cymuned yn cynrychioli eu cymunedau o bellffordd. Dynion yw tri o bob pedwar cynghorwr cymuned a thref, mae llai nag un cynghorydd

are aged under 25, and fewer than one in six are aged under 45. This is unacceptable. Therefore, I am pleased that the draft LCO will enable the Assembly to respond to the work of the Councillors Commission's expert panel in Wales, which has been looking at a range of issues including the recruitment and retention of councillors. By becoming more diverse, it is more likely that they will attract more under-represented groups for the future. At a time when many people feel disillusioned with politics, politicians and democracy, this will be a positive move.

The way in which community councils communicate with the wider public is also important. While town and community councils are perceived as being close to the grass roots, in practice, their interaction with the local community can vary considerably, as picked up in the Aberystwyth report. It is still a sad fact that if you speak to members of the public, they sometimes struggle to name their community councillors. This is something that needs to be considered. I remain far from convinced that all community councils are reaching out to their communities as much as they should be. It is about moving beyond the usual suspects and working imaginatively with groups who most need their support. Community and town councils should consider their roles in this regard. Effective community councils will foster strong links with other groups in the community—it is about partnership work—such as environmental groups and the police. Val mentioned economic wellbeing, and community councils could work with groups involved with the economy, Communities First groups and other tiers of government. So, it is about strong partnership.

Such approaches must be strengthened, because only by collaboration will our communities prosper. Therefore, I welcome the development of the draft LCO.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats

o bob 100 o dan 25 oed, a llai nag un o bob chwech sydd o dan 45. Mae hyn yn annerbyniol. Felly, yr wyf yn falch y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i ymateb i waith panel arbenigwyr Comisiwn y Cynghorwyr yng Nghymru, sydd wedi bod yn ystyried amrywiaeth o faterion, gan gynnwys recriwtio a chadw cynghorwyr. Drwy ddod yn fwy amrywiol, byddant yn fwy tebyg o ddenu mwy o grwpiau nad ydynt wedi'u cynrychioli'n deg ar gyfer y dyfodol. A llawer o bobl ar hyn o bryd wedi'u dadrithio â gwleidyddiaeth, â gwleidyddion ac â democratiaeth, bydd hwn yn gam adeiladol.

Mae sut y bydd cynghorau cymuned yn cyfathrebu â'r cyhoedd ehangach yn bwysig hefyd. Er y credir bod cynghorau tref a chymuned yn agos at lawr gwlad, a dweud y gwir, gall eu hymwneud â'r gymuned leol amrywio'n sylweddol, fel y dywedir yn adroddiad Aberystwyth. Mae'n ffaith drist o hyd os siaradwch ag aelodau'r cyhoedd, eu bod weithiau'n ei chael yn anodd enwi eu cynghorwyr cymuned. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae angen ei ystyried. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi o bellffordd fod pob cynghorydd cymuned yn estyn allan i'w cymunedau i'r graddau y dylent. Mae a wnelo hyn â mynd y tu hwnt i'r criw arferol a defnyddio'r dychymyg i weithio gyda grwpiau y mae arnynt fwyaf o angen eu cymorth. Dylai cynghorau cymuned a thref ystyried eu rolau yn y cyswllt hwn. Bydd cynghorau cymuned effeithiol yn meithrin cysylltiadau cryf â grwpiau eraill yn y gymuned—mae a wnelo â gwaith partneriaeth—megis grwpiau amgylcheddol a'r heddlu. Crybwyllodd Val les economaidd, a gallai cynghorau cymuned weithio gyda grwpiau sy'n ymwneud â'r economi, grwpiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a haenau eraill llywodraeth. Felly, mae a wnelo â phartneriaeth gref.

Rhaid cryfhau dulliau o'r fath, oherwydd dim ond drwy gydweithio y bydd ein cymunedau'n ffynnu. Felly, yr wyf yn croesawu datblygu'r Gorchymyn drafft.

Peter Black: Bydd Democratiaid

will be supporting the draft LCO, because we believe that anything that brings more powers to the Assembly should be supported. Having listened to Val Lloyd's narrative setting out the committee's scrutiny of the draft LCO, I was slightly bemused, not by the committee's thorough job, for which it is to be commended, but by the complications in this draft LCO in terms of what is in and what is out. In a sense, this debate will inform the next debate on the agenda in terms of why we have to go to Westminster and take account of what powers we will be allowed, and not allowed, to draw down.

It is unarguable that powers over local government should rest with the National Assembly for Wales. I am not only referring to how we legislate for community councils and remuneration, which is set out in the draft LCO, but to the matters excluded in matter 12.9, namely the local government franchise, electoral registration and administration, and the voting system for the return of members in an election. I do not see any logic in having responsibility for the funding of local government, in having powers to legislate on a whole range of other issues, and in having powers of intervention on the part of Ministers and powers of secondary legislation, and not have the powers to deal with the particular measures I mentioned. That is a gaping hole in the draft LCO.

Therefore, I hope that this exclusion will be short-lived, because, with a bit of luck, when the referendum comes, it will be put right. However, I am disappointed that the Government has not seen fit to try to get the Westminster Government to include these items in the draft LCO. On voting systems and local government franchise, there is widespread support in the Chamber for reducing the voting age to 16 in local government elections. There is also a fair amount of support for changing the electoral

Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r Gorchymyn drafft, oherwydd credwn y dylid cefnogi unrhyw beth sy'n dod â mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad. Ar ôl gwranddo ar naratif Val Lloyd ynglŷn â gwaith craffu'r pwyllgor ar y Gorchymyn drafft, yr oeddwn yn teimlo'n ddryslyd braidd, nid oherwydd gwaith trwyadl y pwyllgor, a dylid ei ganmol am hynny, ond oherwydd cymhlethdodau'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn o ran yr hyn sydd wedi'i gynnwys a'r hyn sydd wedi'i hepgor. Mewn ffordd, bydd y ddadl hon yn goleuo'r ddadl nesaf ar yr agenda ynglŷn â pham mae'n rhaid inni fynd i San Steffan ac ystyried pa bwerau y caniateir inni eu trosglwyddo, a pha rai na chaniateir inni eu trosglwyddo.

Nid oes modd gwadu na ddylai pwerau dros lywodraeth leol fod yn nwylo Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Nid sôn yn unig yr wyf am sut y byddwn yn deddfu yng nghyswllt cynghorau cymuned a chydnabyddiaeth ariannol, sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y Gorchymyn drafft, ond at y materion sydd wedi'u heithrio ym mater 12.9, sef etholfraint llywodraeth leol, trefniadau cofrestru a gweinyddu etholiadol, a'r system bleidleisio ar gyfer ethol aelodau mewn etholiad. Ni welaf reswm o gwbl yn y ffaith ein bod yn gyfrifol am ariannu llywodraeth leol, fod gennym bwerau i deddfu ar ystod eang o faterion eraill, a bod gennym bwerau i ymyrryd ar ran Gweinidogion a phwerau i greu is-ddeddfwriaeth, heb fod gennym y pwerau i ymdrin â'r mesurau penodol a grybwyllais. Mae hwnnw'n fwelch enfawr yn y Gorchymyn drafft.

Felly, yr wyf yn gobeithio mai eithriad dros dro'n unig fydd yr eithriad hwn, oherwydd, gyda mymryn o lwc, pan ddaw'r refferendwm, bydd y sefyllfa'n cael ei hunioni. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gweld y ffordd yn glir i geisio cael gan Lywodraeth San Steffan gynnwys yr eitemau hyn yn y Gorchymyn drafft. O ran systemau pleidleisio ac etholfraint llywodraeth leol, mae cefnogaeth eang yn y Siambr o blaid gostwng yr oedran pleidleisio i 16 yn etholiadau

system for local government. We should be having that debate on a regular basis to ensure that the way in which people vote is reflected in the outcome. Having that kind of system would drastically reform the way in which local government operates across Wales. The fact that we cannot legislate to introduce proportional representation in local government is a major omission in the draft LCO, and I am disappointed that the Government is not prepared to put it right.

Given that everyone is talking of local government reorganisation taking place at some stage in the future—I know that the Minister has given an assurance that that will not happen this side of Assembly elections, and it is too late to do that anyway—if we are to reorganise local government, for example by having bigger councils or fewer councillors, we would expect some change in the voting system to be married into that. That would enable us to ensure fairer outcomes as a result of elections and to ensure that bigger councils would not be dominated by a particular party or faction. I am disappointed about that part.

I also want to refer to the issue of community councils. I have taken note of the committee's recommendations on this, which are valid, but they will need to be addressed when the Measures come forward. The community council report that was commissioned from Aberystwyth University during the first Assembly is the great unfinished business of that administration, of which the Welsh Liberal Democrats were a part. I very much welcome the fact that we will now be able to move forward with that by seeking the powers to deal with it. Again, the fact that the Assembly is not empowered to deal with those things is underlined by the fact that we have had to wait so long before being able to put that report into practice. I very much look forward to the Minister's proposals on that aspect of the draft LCO.

llywodraeth leol. Mae cryn dipyn o gefnogaeth hefyd o blaid newid y system etholiadol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Dylem fod yn cynnal y ddadl honno'n rheolaidd er mwyn sicrhau bod y ffordd y bydd pobl yn pleidleisio'n cael ei hadlewyrchu yn y canlyniad. Byddai cael y math hwnnw o system yn diwygio'n sylfaenol sut y mae llywodraeth leol yn gweithredu drwy Gymru. Mae'r ffaith na allwn ddeddfu i gyflwyno cynrychiolaeth gyfrannol mewn llywodraeth leol yn ddiffyg mawr yn y Gorchymyn drafft, ac yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn barod i gywiro hynny.

Gan fod pawb yn sôn am ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol rywbryd yn y dyfodol—gwn fod y Gweinidog wedi addo na wnaiff hynny ddiwydd cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad a'i bod yn rhy hwyr gwneud hynny beth bynnag—os ad-drefnir llywodraeth leol, er enghraifft drwy gael cynghorau mwy o faint neu lai o gynghorwyr, byddem yn disgwyl i ryw fath o newid yn y system bleidleisio fod ynghlwm wrth hynny. Byddai hynny'n ein galluogi i sicrhau canlyniadau tecach yn sgîl etholiadau a sicrhau na fyddai plaid neu garfan benodol yn teyrnasu dros gynghorau mwy o faint. Yr wyf yn siomedig ynglŷn â'r rhan honno.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio hefyd at fater cynghorau cymuned. Yr wyf wedi nodi argymhellion y pwyllgor ynglŷn â hyn, sy'n rhai dilys, ond bydd angen rhoi sylw iddynt pan gyflwynir y Mesurau. Yr adroddiad am gynghorau cymuned a gomisiynwyd gan Brifysgol Aberystwyth yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf yw busnes anorffenedig mawr y weinyddiaeth honno, gweinyddiaeth yr oedd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn rhan ohoni. Yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr y byddwn yn awr yn gallu bwrw ymlaen â hynny drwy geisio'r pwerau i ymdrin ag ef. Unwaith eto, mae'r ffaith inni orfod disgwyl mor hir cyn gallu rhoi'r adroddiad hwnnw ar waith yn pwysleisio nad oes gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i ymdrin â'r pethau hynny. Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at gynigion y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r agwedd honno ar y Gorchymyn drafft.

Gareth Jones: Hoffwn ddatgan buddiant ar y cychwyn gan fy mod i'n aelod o Gyngor Tref Llandudno. Yr wyf innau hefyd am ategu'r hyn a ddywedwyd am gyfraniad y Cadeirydd, Val Lloyd, a chlerc a staff y pwyllgor. Diolch yn fawr i chi am y gwaith trylwyr ac effeithiol yr ydych wedi ymgymryd ag ef ac am y ffordd yr ydych wedi hwyluso pethau ar ein cyfer fel aelodau'r pwyllgor deddfwriaeth.

Mae'n bleser gennyf, ar ran Plaid Cymru, groesawu'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn a fydd yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i greu Mesurau a fydd yn cynorthwyo gwella democratiaeth leol ac ymgysylltiad â'r gymuned yng Nghymru. Gwyddom fod gwendidau yn y broses o gyflwyno Gorchymion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, ond o leiaf mae'n rhoi cyfle inni, yn yr achos hwn, i newid pethau er gwell ym maes llywodraeth leol.

O ystyried yr adolygiadau diweddar o amgylchiadau cynghorau cymuned a chynghorwyr yng Nghymru, mae'n amlwg bod angen newid a gwella'r gyfundrefn bresennol. Canfu adroddiad 2003—mae'r Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio at adroddiad Aberystwyth—y cyfyngiadau yr oedd cynghorau cymuned yn credu eu bod yn eu hwynebu, a gwnaeth nifer o gynigion ar sut i wella rôl cynghorau cymuned, pe bai cyngor yn dymuno ysgwyddo cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol. Casglwyd hefyd fod y gweithdrefnau presennol ar gyfer sefydlu cyngor cymuned yn rhy gyfyng a bod y rhai i ddiddymu cyngor cymuned yn rhy lac. Yn ogystal, yn ôl panel arbenigol a sefydlwyd yn 2008, dylid gwella monitro amrywiaeth cynghorwyr ac ymgeiswyr, hyfforddiant a datblygiad cynghorwyr, trefniadau gweithio oriau hyblyg i gynghorwyr, ac atebolrwydd cyhoeddus cynghorwyr. Mae panel arall wedi argymhell newidiadau i gyflogau, lwfansau a phensiynau cynghorwyr.

Mae'n amlwg o hyn i gyd, ynghyd â'r hyn y mae nifer ohonom wedi ei ganfod o'n profiad ym myd llywodraeth leol dros rai

Gareth Jones: I declare an interest at the outset as a member of Llandudno Town Council. I, too, endorse the points made about the contribution of the Chair, Val Lloyd, and the committee clerk and staff. I thank you very much for your thorough and effective work and for the way in which you have facilitated things for us as members of the legislation committee.

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of Plaid Cymru, to welcome this draft Order, which will enable the Government of Wales to make Measures that will improve local democracy and create links with communities throughout Wales. We know that there are weaknesses in the process of putting forward legislative competence Orders, but at least it gives us an opportunity, in this case, to change things for the better in local government.

Bearing in mind the recent reviews of the circumstances of community councils and councillors in Wales, it is obvious that we need to change and improve the current system. The 2003 report—the Minister referred to the Aberystwyth report—highlighted the limitations that community councils believed that they faced, and it made a number of proposals to improve the role of community councils, should a council wish to take on additional responsibility. The report also concluded that the systems for establishing and abolishing a community council were too narrow and too lax respectively. In addition, according to an expert panel established in 2008, there was a need to improve the monitoring of the variety of councillors and applicants for council places, along with the training and development of councillors, flexible working arrangements for councillors, and the public accountability of councillors. Another panel has recommended changes to the salaries, allowances and pensions of councillors.

It is apparent from all of this, and from what a number of us have found in our own experience in local government over several

blynyddoedd, fod angen newid a bod y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn gyfrwng i newid pethau er gwell. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gan y Cynulliad na Gweinidogion Cymru y pŵer i ddeddfu er mwyn gwneud newidiadau sylweddol i'r gyfraith sy'n rhychwantu'r canlynol: cynghorau cymuned—eu cyfansoddiad a'u strwythur; adolygiadau cymunedol; a'r gydberthynas rhwng haenau llywodraeth leol. Pwysleisiaf y ffaith fod y gydberthynas rhwng cynghorau cymuned ac awdurdodau lleol neu gynghorau sir yn hynod o bwysig. Felly, byddai cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y Gorchymyn drafft yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i wneud newidiadau i'r gyfraith yn y meysydd hynny drwy gyfrwng Mesurau.

Plaid agrees with the many respondents who gave evidence and who felt that the draft LCO is very much in keeping with devolution. It has the potential to enhance the quality of local government in Wales. The Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations described this as promoting

'increased transparency, understanding and participation in this important area of civic life.'

3.40 p.m.

From the evidence presented, most witnesses favour the type of transfer that would give the Assembly competence, and only a minority favoured transferring the excluded matters that Val referred to, namely the franchise, electoral registration and administration, and the voting system. However, as the Minister was concerned about the controversy and complexity of including competence relating to the voting system, he felt that that should be made the subject of a separate Order. Apart from some debate and concern about terminology, as already referred to, and the expressions used to describe the various tiers of local government, I am confident that this draft LCO provides us with a real opportunity to effect improvements in the provision of local government in Wales, and I commend it to colleagues.

years, that we need change and that this draft Order is an opportunity to change things for the better. At present, the Assembly or Welsh Ministers do not have the power to legislate in order to make substantial changes to the law that governs the following: community councils—their constitution and structure; community reviews; and the relationship between the various tiers of local government. I emphasise the point that the relationship between community councils and local authorities or county councils is extremely important. Therefore, the legislative competence provided by this draft Order would enable the Assembly to make changes to the legislation in these areas by means of Measures.

Mae Plaid Cymru'n cytuno â llawer o'r ymatebwyr hynny a roddodd dystiolaeth a deimlai fod y Gorchymyn drafft yn gydnaws iawn â datganoli. Gallai wella safon llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru. Yn ôl disgrifiad Cymdeithas Mudiadau Gwirfoddol Powys, mae'n hybu

mwy o dryloywder, dealltwriaeth a chyfranogaeth yn y maes pwysig hwn o fywyd cyhoeddus.

Yn ôl y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd, mae'n well gan y rhan fwyaf o'r tystion y math o drosglwyddo a fyddai'n rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad, a dim ond lleiafrif a oedd o blaid trosglwyddo'r materion a eithriwyd y cyfeiriodd Val atynt, sef yr etholfraint, cofrestru ar gyfer etholiadau a'u gweinyddu, a'r system bleidleisio. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y Gweinidog yn poeni y byddai cynnwys cymhwysedd sy'n ymwneud â'r system bleidleisio'n ddadleuol ac yn gymhleth, teimlai y dylid gwneud hynny'n destun Gorchymyn ar wahân. Ac eithrio rhywfaint o drafod a phoeni am derminoleg, y cyfeiriwyd ato eisoes, a'r ymadroddion a ddefnyddir i ddisgrifio gwahanol haenau llywodraeth leol, yr wyf yn hyderus bod y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn rhoi cyfle gwirioneddol inni wella'r ffordd y darperir llywodraeth leol yng

Nghymru, ac yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo i'm cyd-Aelodau.

Jenny Randerson: As Peter has already said, the Welsh Liberal Democrats support every LCO in principle, because we are keen for the Assembly to accrue additional powers. I want to concentrate on two issues, and the first is terminology. I was pleased that the Minister referred to that in her opening remarks. This draft LCO uses terms such as 'institutions for communities', 'community meetings', and 'community institutions', which are different to 'institutions for communities'. This is very confusing, and the important point to remember is that community councillors are themselves extremely busy, unpaid volunteers, who often, particularly in the case of the smaller community councils, have to do without full-time clerking because of financial constraints, or a lack of availability for training, and so on. There is a real issue about the interpretation of legislation that uses such confusing terminology. Consider a community meeting: as Assembly Members, we frequently go to community meetings, but some of them are called by a local action group on an informal basis, and others are part of a formal calling procedure laid down in legislation. It would be understandable if people got confused as to what is meant by the various terms in this legislation, and so it is essential that a review is undertaken and the situation cleared up.

Another important point from my perspective is that one of the core aims of the draft LCO is to increase interest in community councils, and there was talk during the evidence gathering of increasing voter turnout. Witnesses expressed concern that so many seats on community councils are elected unopposed, with nominations having to be made by existing councillors to fill vacancies. The way to deal with this problem is to change the voting system, but this draft LCO does not cover that. I understand that this is

Jenny Randerson: Fel y mae Peter wedi dweud eisoes, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi pob Gorchymyn mewn egwyddor, oherwydd ein bod yn awyddus i'r Cynulliad gael pwerau ychwanegol. Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar ddau beth, a'r cyntaf yw terminoleg. Yr oeddwn yn falch i'r Gweinidog gyfeirio at hynny yn ei sylwadau agoriadol. Mae'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn defnyddio termau megis 'sefydliadau ar gyfer cymunedau', 'cyfarfodydd cymunedol', a 'sefydliadau cymunedol', sy'n wahanol i 'sefydliadau ar gyfer cymunedau'. Mae hyn yn ddryslyd iawn, a'r pwynt pwysig i'w gofio yw mai gwirfoddolwyr di-dâl eithriadol o brysur yw cynghorwyr cymuned eu hunain, a'r rheini'n aml, yn enwedig cynghorwyr y cynghorau cymuned llai, yn gorfod ymdopi heb glerc llawnamser oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol, neu fethu bod ar gael ar gyfer hyfforddiant ac yn y blaen. Mae problem wirioneddol ynghlwm wrth ddehongli deddfwriaeth sy'n defnyddio terminoleg mor ddryslyd. Ystyriwch gyfarfod cymunedol: byddwn ni, Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn aml yn mynd i gyfarfodydd cymunedol, ond bydd rhai ohonynt yn cael eu cynnull yn anffurfiol gan grŵp gweithredu lleol, a bydd eraill yn rhan o weithdrefn cynnull ffurfiol sydd wedi'i phennu mewn deddfwriaeth. Byddai'n rhwydd deall sut y byddai pobl yn drysu ynglŷn ag ystyr y gwahanol dermau yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon, ac felly, mae'n hanfodol adolygu'r sefyllfa a'i thacluso.

Pwynt pwysig arall o'm safbwynt i yw mai un o nodau craidd y Gorchymyn drafft yw creu mwy o ddiddordeb mewn cynghorau cymuned, ac, wrth gasglu tystiolaeth, soniwyd am gynyddu'r nifer sy'n pleidleisio. Yr oedd tystion yn poeni bod cynifer o'r seddi ar gynghorau cymuned yn cael eu hethol yn ddiwrthwynebiad, a bod yn rhaid i gynghorwyr sydd wedi'u hethol eisoes enwebu pobl i lenwi'r seddi gweigion. Newid y system bleidleisio yw'r ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, ond nid yw'r

not something on which 100 per cent of people agree, but there are other aspects of this draft LCO on which we lacked 100 per cent agreement from community councils.

However, the important point is that we should be seeking maximum powers to pass Measures in the future. It is lacking in transparency to have all sorts of things connected to the franchise and elections but not the electoral system. This is nevertheless an appropriate debate to have before the debate on our future powers in the Assembly. The limitations and inconsistencies of our powers are reflected in this draft LCO, and the fact that the Minister said that he could not justify asking for powers on the voting system proves to me the need for the Assembly to have proper legislative powers.

Jane Hutt: I start by thanking Val Lloyd for the important role that she played in chairing Legislation Committee No. 2. She has perhaps achieved the greatest consensus of support for the general principles of this draft legislative competence Order, and the committee has given full consideration to the issues raised through widespread consultation and scrutiny. I can see recognition across the Chamber of the effectiveness of the process, with the support of the clerks. The committee has delivered this positive report, and there are only a few issues with it, namely those raised in the Chamber this afternoon.

As the explanatory memorandum states, the draft LCO is based on evidence, which is important. The call for it was based on the report from the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, as there was frustration that its recommendations had not been progressed. The report recognised the constraints that community councils faced and set out proposals for enhancing their role. The Councillors' Commission report, 'Representing the Future', also identified the importance of the wider issues that Christine Chapman, Jenny Randerson and others have

Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn cynnwys hynny. Deallaf nad yw hyn yn rhywbeth y mae pawb yn cytuno yn ei gylch, ond mae agweddau eraill ar y Gorchymyn drafft hwn nad oedd cynghorau cymuned yn llwyr gytuno â hwy hefyd.

Fodd bynnag, y pwynt pwysig yw y dylem fod yn ceisio cael hynny a ellir o bwerau er mwyn pasio Mesurau yn y dyfodol. Mae cynnwys pob math o bethau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r etholfraint ac ag etholiadau ond peidio â chynnwys y system etholiadol yn arwain at ddiffyg tryloywder. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn ddadl briodol i'w chynnal cyn inni drafod ein pwerau yn y Cynulliad yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn dangos cyfyngiadau ac anghysonderau ein pwerau, ac mae'r ffaith i'r Gweinidog ddweud na allai gyfiawnhau gofyn am bwerau dros y system bleidleisio'n profi i mi fod angen i'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu go iawn.

Jane Hutt: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i Val Lloyd am ei rôl bwysig yn cadeirio Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2. Mae hi efallai wedi sicrhau'r consensws mwyaf o blaid egwyddorion cyffredinol y Gorchymyn cymhwysol deddfwriaethol drafft hwn, ac mae'r pwyllgor wedi ystyried yn llawn y materion a godwyd drwy ymgynghori eang a chraffu. Gallaf weld bod pawb drwy'r Siambr yn cydnabod effeithiolrwydd y broses, gyda chymorth y clerod. Mae'r pwyllgor wedi cyhoeddi'r adroddiad cadarnhaol hwn, nad yw ond yn codi ambell bryder, sef y rhai a godwyd yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma.

Fel y dywed y memorandwm esboniadol, seilir y Gorchymyn drafft ar dystiolaeth, ac mae hynny'n bwysig. Galwyd amdano ar sail adroddiad Prifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth, oherwydd bod pobl yn rhwystredig nad oedd dim cynnydd wedi bod o ran ei argymhellion. Yr oedd yr adroddiad yn cydnabod y cyfyngiadau a wynebid gan gynghorau cymuned ac yn rhestru cynigion ar gyfer cryfhau eu rôl. Yr oedd adroddiad Comisiwn y Cynghorwyr, 'Representing the Future', hefyd yn sôn am bwysigrwydd y materion ehangach y mae Christine Chapman, Jenny

raised, such as ensuring that we can improve the diversity of elected members, and enhance the support that they can give and the role that they can play.

To respond to some of the issues raised in the debate, it is important to recognise that the Assembly Government, in response to the Aberystwyth report's recommendations, made a commitment to encourage all county councils and county borough councils to introduce a charter for the community councils in their areas. We encourage charters to be agreed voluntarily, but there is a difficulty if they are not agreed voluntarily, and so we needed this legislative competence to make it a statutory requirement. The power that we are seeking will enable us to make it a statutory requirement to set up a scheme, but only if we consider it to be beneficial.

The issue about terminology that Jenny, Val and Gareth referred to in relation to the report of Legislation Committee No. 2 is important. I know that the Minister noted the comments made. He will carefully consider the wording used to describe local government when drafting future legislation and in communications to ensure clarity and consistency and that we streamline the terminology of local government. It is important that we consider that in the context of the consolidation of local government law in Wales.

Matter 12.9 relates to electoral arrangements, and I know that excluding the voting system from the definition was discussed and debated fully and robustly with Brian Gibbons in the scrutiny sessions. Peter, Gareth and Jenny also raised that issue. The competence being sought through this draft LCO flows from commitments already made and from well researched policy reports that I have already mentioned, and they did not include changing the voting system. It was discussed in committee, and the Minister clearly identified that it would serve only as a distraction from the main focus on the roles

Randerson ac eraill wedi'u codi, megis sicrhau ein bod yn gallu sicrhau mwy o amrywiaeth ymhlith aelodau etholedig, a chryfhau'r cymorth y gallant ei roi, a'r rôl y gallant ei chwarae.

Hoffwn ymateb i rai o'r materion a godwyd yn y ddadl. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, wrth iddi ymateb i argymhellion adroddiad Aberystwyth, ymrwymo i bwysu ar bob cyngor sir a phob cyngor bwrdeistref sirol i gyflwyno siarter ar gyfer cyngorau cymuned eu hardal. Yr ydym yn eu hannog i sicrhau cytundeb gwirfoddol i'r siarteri, ond mae anhawster yn codi os na cheir cytundeb gwirfoddol, ac felly, yr oedd angen y cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn arnom er mwyn ei wneud yn ofyniad statudol. Bydd y pŵer yr ydym yn ei geisio'n ein galluogi i'w gwneud yn ofyniad statudol sefydlu cynllun, ond dim ond os credwn y byddai'n fuddiol.

Mae mater y derminoleg y cyfeiriodd Jenny, Val a Gareth ato yng nghyswllt adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 yn bwysig. Gwn i'r Gweinidog nodi'r sylwadau a gafwyd. Bydd yn ystyried yn ofalus y geiriad a ddefnyddir i ddisgrifio llywodraeth leol wrth ddrafftio deddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol ac wrth gyfathrebu er mwyn sicrhau eglurder a chysondeb ac er mwyn symleiddio terminoleg llywodraeth leol. Mae'n bwysig inni ystyried hynny yng nghyd-destun cryfhau cyfraith llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Mae a wnelo mater 12.9 â threfniadau etholiadol, a gwn fod eithrio'r system bleidleisio o'r diffiniad wedi bod yn destun trafod a dadlau llawn a thrwyadl gyda Brian Gibbons yn y sesiynau craffu. Codwyd y mater hwnnw gan Peter, Gareth a Jenny hefyd. Mae'r cymhwysedd a geisir drwy'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn deillio o ymrwymadau sydd wedi'u gwneud eisoes ac o adroddiadau polisi a seiliwyd ar ymchwil drwyadl yr wyf wedi'u crybwyll eisoes, ac nid oeddent yn cynnwys newid y system bleidleisio. Fe'i trafodwyd yn y pwyllgor, a dywedodd y Gweinidog yn glir na fyddai

and responsibilities of community councils and broadening the pool of councillors.

That issue brings me to the key point of this draft LCO. As Darren indicated, we need to recognise that there is much to come forth by way of Measure making. Issues of remuneration were mentioned and he gave his party's views on many aspects of the draft LCO, while also supporting it. There are Measure-making opportunities for the future. Ensuring that community councillors are representative, are supported, and are recognised as having a key part to play in representative democracy is important and must emerge from this.

Finally, conferring this legislative competence on the Assembly will allow us to strengthen the structures and work of local government in Wales at all levels. It will enable us to ensure that local councillors reach out and engage with all sectors of the communities that they are set up to serve. It is appropriate that these issues should come within the competence of the Assembly, as everyone across the Chamber has supported. Therefore, I ask you to approve the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Local Government) Order 2010. That would allow it to go forward to both Houses of Parliament for the next stage.

3.50 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

hynny ond yn tynnu sylw oddi ar brif ffocws rolau a chyfrifoldebau cynghorau cymuned ac ehangu'r gronfa o gynghorwyr.

Daw hynny â mi at bwynt allweddol y Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Fel y dywedodd Darren, mae angen inni sylweddoli y daw llawer mwy yn sgîl gwneud Mesurau. Crybwyllwyd cydnabyddiaeth ariannol a mynegodd farn ei blaid ynglŷn â llawer o agweddau ar y Gorchymyn drafft, er ei fod hefyd yn ei gefnogi. Bydd cyfle i wneud Mesurau yn y dyfodol. Mae sicrhau bod cynghorwyr cymuned yn gynrychioladol, eu bod yn cael cymorth, ac y cydnabyddir bod ganddynt ran allweddol i'w chwarae ym myd democratiaeth gynrychioladol yn bwysig a rhaid i hynny godi o hyn.

Yn olaf, drwy drosglwyddo'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn i'r Cynulliad, byddwn yn gallu cryfhau strwythurau a gwaith llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru ar bob lefel. Byddwn yn gallu sicrhau bod cynghorwyr lleol yn estyn allan at bob sector o'r cymunedau y bwriedir iddynt eu gwasanaethu a'u bod yn meithrin cysylltiad â hwy. Mae'n briodol cynnwys y pethau hyn yng nghymhwysedd y Cynulliad, ac mae pawb drwy'r Siambr wedi cefnogi hynny. Felly, gofynnaf ichi gymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Llywodraeth Leol) 2010. Byddai hynny'n golygu y gallai fynd rhagddo i ddau Dŷ'r Senedd ar gyfer y cyfnod nesaf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 3.50 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.50 p.m.*

Cynnig ar Gofensiwn Cymru Gyfan Motion on the All-Wales Convention

The First Minister: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales resolves, in accordance with section 104(1) of the Government of Wales Act 2006, that a recommendation should be made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order in Council under section 103(1) of the Act. (NDM4395)

The wording of the motion before us today is a model of how to cloak in deadpan legal language a resolution of great importance. It is a motion for a formal proposal for a referendum on primary legislative powers for the Assembly. If adopted today, it will offer the prospect of another significant advance for devolution, allowing legislation for people in Wales to be made largely here in Wales.

Fel Llywodraeth, credwn fod yr amser wedi dod i symud pethau yn eu blaenau. Credwn fod y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth wedi dangos bod y ddeddfwriaeth a wneir yma yng Nghymru er lles pobl Cymru. Mae'n ymateb i bryderon pobl Cymru am bethau fel diogelwch trafnidiaeth ysgolion, ac mae'n cadarnhau polisiâu sydd wedi'u datblygu yng Nghymru drwy ymgynghori ac ymchwilio, megis y polisi o ran ymestyn dewisiadau'r cwricwlwm i bobl rhwng 14 a 19 oed. Mae hefyd yn meddwl bod modd inni symud yn ein blaenau yn gyflymach ar bynciau sy'n flaenoriaeth i ni. Mae'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) yn enghraifft dda, a gafodd ei gymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad ym mis Rhagfyr. Mae'n sicrhau ein bod yn gallu bwrw ymlaen yn gyflymach na Lloegr o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant.

This is real progress when, for so many years, we have had to wait in the queue for the right bus to come along in the shape of a parliamentary Bill. However, we have proved that we can handle legislation responsibly. We have shown that we can deliver quality

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn penderfynu, yn unol ag adran 104(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, y dylid gwneud argymhelliad i Ei Mawrhydi yn y Cyngor i wneud Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor o dan adran 103(1) o'r Ddeddf. (NDM4395)

Mae geiriad y cynnig sydd ger ein bron heddiw yn enghraifft berffaith o sut y mae cyfleu cynnig sydd o bwys mawr mewn iaith gyfreithiol ddi-fflach. Cynnig ffurfiol ydyw ar gyfer cynnal refferendwm ynglŷn â phwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad. Os caiff ei fabwysiadu heddiw, bydd yn golygu y gall datganoli gymryd cam pwysig arall, gan ganiatáu i ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer pobl yng Nghymru gael ei gwneud i raddau helaeth yma yng Nghymru.

As a Government, we believe that the time has now come to move things forward. We believe that the Assembly and the Government have demonstrated that legislation made in Wales is for the benefit of the people of Wales. It is responsive to the concerns of the people of Wales on matters such as the safety of school transport, and it accomplishes the policies developed in Wales through consultation and research, such as that to extend the curriculum choices available to 14 to 19-year-olds. It also means that we can move forward more swiftly on subjects that are priorities for us. The Proposed Children and Families (Wales) Measure is a good example, which was passed by the Assembly in December. It means that we can move forward more quickly than England to tackle child poverty.

Mae hyn yn gynnydd gwirioneddol, a ninnau ers cynifer o flynyddoedd, wedi gorfod aros yn y ciw i'r bws iawn gyrraedd ar ffurf Mesur seneddol. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi profi y gallwn ymdrin â deddfwriaeth yn gyfrifol. Yr ydym wedi dangos y gallwn greu

Welsh legislation that will make a real difference to people in Wales. We can prioritise, and we have prioritised, legislation that will champion the rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

The current arrangements, whereby the Assembly can gain law-making powers on a case-by-case basis, make sense as a stepping stone to the next stage. The next stage is one where the Assembly can pass laws relating to all devolved subjects. In the Assembly Government's view, the Assembly should be able to shape the laws that govern the activities of the Ministers who are accountable to it. The case for allowing the Assembly to legislate in relation to all such subjects is clear.

The next great test, however, is that of public opinion. That is why I want to turn now to the work of the All-Wales Convention. Rhodri Morgan paid tribute to the work of Sir Emyr Jones Parry and the executive committee of the convention, and I strongly endorse that. I also want to thank the establishing committee of Assembly Members and MPs, which worked so effectively at the outset to define the scope of the convention's inquiries. Finally, we should acknowledge the civic commitment of the thousands of members of the public and people from Welsh civic society who listened and contributed their views, whether face to face, in writing or online.

Sir Emyr and the executive committee were given the challenging task of stimulating debate on how and where laws for Wales should be made and of establishing the state of public opinion on the matter. They took a genuinely open approach, embracing all perspectives and listening equally carefully to all points of view. They reached out to all parts of society: you would not otherwise have found a mother and toddler group discussing the relative merits of Part 3 and Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006.

The All-Wales Convention reached two key

deddfwriaeth o safon i Gymru a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i bobl yng Nghymru. Gallwn flaenoriaethu, ac yr ydym wedi blaenoriaethu, deddfwriaeth a fydd yn hyrwyddo hawliau'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed a'r rhai mwyaf diffreintiedig.

Mae'r trefniadau presennol, lle y gall y Cynulliad gael pwerau i ddeddfu fesul achos, yn gam synhwyrton at y cam nesaf. Y cam nesaf yw lle y bydd y Cynulliad yn gallu pasio cyfreithiau sy'n ymwneud â phob pwnc sydd wedi'i ddatganoli. Ym marn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, dylai'r Cynulliad allu llunio'r cyfreithiau sy'n llywodraethu gweithgareddau'r Gweinidogion sy'n atebol iddo. Mae'r ddadl o blaid caniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu yng nghyswllt pob pwnc o'r fath yn glir.

Y prawf mawr nesaf, fodd bynnag, yw barn y cyhoedd. Dyna pam yr wyf yn awr am droi at waith Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Rhoddodd Rhodri Morgan deyrnged i waith Syr Emyr Jones Parry a phwyllgor gwaith y confensiwn, ac ategaf hynny'n gryf. Yr wyf hefyd am ddiolch i'r pwyllgor sefydlu o Aelodau'r Cynulliad ac Aelodau Seneddol, a fu'n gweithio mor effeithiol ar y cychwyn i ddiffinio cwrmpas ymholiadau'r confensiwn. Yn olaf, dylem gydnabod ymrwymiad dinesig y miloedd o blith y cyhoedd a phobl cymdeithas ddinesig Cymru a fu'n gwrando ac yn lleisio'u barn, boed hynny'n wyneb yn wyneb, yn ysgrifenedig neu ar-lein.

Rhoddwyd tasg anodd i Syr Emyr a'r pwyllgor gwaith, sef ysgogi trafodaeth ynglŷn â sut ac ymhle y dylid deddfu ar gyfer Cymru a chanfod beth oedd barn y cyhoedd am hyn. Aethant ati mewn ffordd gwbl agored, gan groesawu pob safbwynt a chan wrando yr un mor astud ar bob barn. Bu iddynt ymestyn at bob rhan o'r gymdeithas: fel arall, ni fydddech wedi gweld grŵp mam a'i phlentyn yn trafod rhagoriaethau cymharol Rhan 3 a Rhan 4 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

Lluniwyd dau gasgliad gan Gofensiwn

conclusions: first, that Part 4 offers substantial advantages over Part 3; and, secondly, that a 'yes' vote in a referendum is obtainable, even if there can be no certainty about it. The momentum of the argument for taking that next step forward has increased from the day that Sir Emyr handed over his report.

Before I go on to discuss the implications of today's motion, I want to pause to acknowledge the depth of the analysis that the convention carried out and the recommendations and conclusions that were made in its report, in addition to its two key conclusions. I have noted in particular the recommendation that efforts should continue to ensure that the administration of justice in Wales better reflects devolution. We are developing a distinct body of Welsh law. It is essential that anyone seeking justice in reliance on Welsh law has their case heard and advocated by people who are thoroughly versed in Welsh law.

The convention observed that people's values and beliefs about Wales as a nation or about the integrity of the United Kingdom might affect how they would vote in a referendum. My response is that a move to Part 4 would support both those values. Giving the Assembly the power to pass laws for Wales on matters that affect the people of Wales will respect the identity of Wales as a nation and maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom. No-one would maintain that Ian Paisley and Peter Robinson were seeking to break up the United Kingdom by participating in a Northern Ireland Assembly that has law-making powers. It would be tantamount to suggesting that the Democratic Unionist Party is little more than a Republican front.

Even with a successful referendum, the powers of the Assembly will not be as extensive as those of the Northern Ireland Assembly or the Scottish Parliament. Nevertheless, we must all accept that a referendum is a big ask of our people. If they

Cymru Gyfan: yn gyntaf, bod Rhan 4 yn cynnig manteision sylweddol o'i chymharu â rhan 3; ac, yn ail, bod modd cael pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm, hyd yn oed os nad oes modd bod yn sicr o hynny. Mae momentwm y ddadl o blaid cymryd y cam nesaf hwnnw wedi cynyddu ers y diwrnod y trosglwyddodd Syr Emyr ei adroddiad.

Cyn imi fynd rhagof i drafod goblygiadau'r cynnig heddiw, yr wyf am oedi i gydnabod dyfnder gwaith dadansoddi'r confensiwn a'r argymhellion a'r casgliadau a gafwyd yn ei adroddiad, yn ogystal â'i ddau brif gasgliad. Yr wyf wedi sylwi'n benodol ar yr argymhelliad y dylid parhau i ymdrechu i sicrhau bod gweinyddu cyfiawnder yng Nghymru'n adlewyrchu datganoli'n well. Yr ydym yn datblygu corff unigryw o gyfraith i Gymru. Mae'n hanfodol, o ran unrhyw un sy'n ceisio cyfiawnder, gan ddibynnu ar gyfraith Cymru, i'w hachos gael ei glywed gan bobl sy'n gwbl hyddysg yng nghyfraith Cymru ac mai pobl o'r fath sy'n eiriol drostynt.

Un o sylwadau'r confensiwn oedd y gallai gwerthoedd a syniadau pobl ynglŷn â Chymru fel cenedl neu ynglŷn ag undod y Deyrnas Unedig ddylanwadu ar sut y byddent yn pleidleisio mewn refferendwm. Fy ymateb i yw y byddai symud at Ran 4 yn gydnaws â gwerthoedd y naill garfan a'r llall. Drwy roi'r pŵer i'r Cynulliad basio cyfreithiau i Gymru ynglŷn â materion sy'n effeithio ar bobl Cymru, perchir hunaniaeth Cymru fel cenedl, a chedwir undod y Deyrnas Unedig. Ni fyddai neb yn honni bod Ian Paisley a Peter Robinson yn ceisio chwalu'r Deyrnas Unedig drwy fod yn rhan o Gynulliad yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a chanddo bwerau i ddeddfu. Byddai hynny'n gyfystyr ag awgrymu nad yw Plaid yr Unoliaethwyr Democraidd fawr fwy na mwgwd i'r Gweriniaethwyr.

Hyd yn oed os llwydda refferendwm, ni fydd pwerau'r Cynulliad mor eang â'r rhai sydd gan Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon neu Senedd yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni oll dderbyn bod refferendwm yn gofyn cwestiwn mawr i'n pobl. Os gofynnir iddynt a

are asked and they say ‘yes’, they will have given the Assembly a vote of confidence over its power to legislate for Wales.

Mae’n bwysig inni ganolbwyntio ar bwysigrwydd y cynnig hwn heddiw. Bydd yn cychwyn yn ffurfiol y broses a fydd yn ein harwain at refferendwm ar y cwestiwn a ddylai’r cyfreithiau sy’n effeithio ar Gymry yn unig gael eu gwneud yng Nghymru.

If Assembly Members support this motion—and not only by a majority, but by a majority of at least two thirds of all Members—that will be the signal to the UK Government to start working with us to pave the way for that referendum. If there is a ‘yes’ vote in that referendum, the new legislative powers will be brought into effect through an Order, which will simply require the approval of the Assembly.

There has been some discussion of whether we should now signal the date for a referendum or, indeed, rule out certain dates. That is not appropriate at this stage. We all know that there is a UK general election coming. I dare say that all parties in the Chamber, including my own, will be focused on that general election. However, there is much that we can do in the meantime to prepare the ground for a referendum. The crucial issues, such as the date and the question—the wording of which is no easy matter to resolve—are merely the tip of the iceberg, given the amount of detailed work that will need to be done on the rules for the conduct of a referendum. We want to keep the options open as regards the best date for a referendum, and the best way to keep options open is to start the preparations as far in advance as we can. That said, the report of the All-Wales Convention and previous statements made by the Electoral Commission make it clear that there may well be great difficulties in holding a referendum on the same day as an Assembly election. The Government acknowledges those difficulties and the strength of feeling held on all sides of the Chamber about the

hwythau’n ateb ‘ie’, byddant wedi rhoi pleidlais o hyder i’r Cynulliad gael pŵer i ddeddfu ar gyfer Cymru.

It is important that we focus on the importance of today’s motion. It will formally start a process that will take us to a referendum on whether laws that affect only the people of Wales should be made in Wales.

Os bydd Aelodau’r Cynulliad yn cefnogi’r cynnig hwn—ac nid dim ond drwy fwyafrif, ond drwy fwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair fan leiaf o’r holl Aelodau—dyna fydd yr arwydd i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ddechrau gweithio gyda ni i baratoi’r ffordd ar gyfer y refferendwm hwnnw. Os ceir pleidlais ‘ie’ yn y refferendwm hwnnw, daw’r pwerau deddfu newydd i rym drwy Orchymyn, ac ni fydd ond yn rhaid cael cymeradwyaeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer hynny.

Mae rhywfaint o drafod wedi bod ynghylch a ddylem awgrymu dyddiad yn awr ar gyfer refferendwm neu, yn wir, a ddylem wrthod rhai dyddiadau penodol. Nid yw hynny’n briodol ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod bod etholiad cyffredinol ar y gweill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae’n siŵr y bydd pob plaid yn y Siambr, gan gynnwys fy mhlaid i fy hun, yn canolbwyntio ar yr etholiad cyffredinol hwnnw. Serch hynny, mae cymaint y gallwn ei wneud yn y cyfamser i fraenaru’r tir ar gyfer refferendwm. Crib y rhewfryn yn unig yw’r materion hollbwysig, megis y dyddiad a’r cwestiwn—ac ni fydd geiriad hwnnw’n beth hawdd ei ddatrys, o gofio faint o waith manwl y bydd angen ei wneud ar y rheolau ar gyfer cynnal refferendwm. Yr ydym am gadw’r opsiynau ar agor o ran y dyddiad gorau ar gyfer refferendwm a’r ffordd orau o gadw’r opsiynau ar agor yw rhoi cychwyn ar y paratodau mor fuan ag y gallwn. Wedi dweud hynny, mae adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan a datganiadau blaenorol gan y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn ei gwneud yn glir ei bod yn eithaf posibl bod anawsterau mawr ynghlwm wrth gynnal refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod ag etholiad y Cynulliad. Mae’r

issue. We will work to address these difficulties and to move forward on an all-party basis.

We also need to remember that the Secretary of State, the Electoral Commission and the people of Wales will all want to have their say in this debate. We cannot set the date of the referendum by ourselves; it is a matter for agreement between here and Westminster, because the referendum Order must be approved by the Assembly—again, by at least 40 AMs voting in favour—and by both Houses of Parliament. For an Order to be put to Parliament and win approval, it will need the backing of the UK Government.

The key point is that we should not lose momentum now. The next step is for the Assembly to give the clearest possible signal to the Welsh public and to the UK Government that the time is right to start preparations for a referendum. I commend the motion to the Assembly.

Nick Bourne: This debate is about the trigger for the referendum. My personal view is let us get on with it. People can unite around this, no matter what view they take of the outcome of that referendum. It certainly has my support, and I believe that it also has my group's support although, as is known, we have a free vote on the issue. I have indicated to other party leaders that I think that we should march forward together on this issue in calling for a referendum so that people can have that decisive say.

4.00 p.m.

Indeed, my party was the first to call for a referendum on this issue. It was an open question for the Richard commission. It did not give a view on whether there should be a referendum or not—it left that question open.

Llywodraeth yn cydnabod yr anawsterau hynny a nerth y teimladau ar bob ochr i'r Siambr ynglŷn â'r mater. Byddwn yn gweithio i fynd i'r afael â'r anawsterau hyn ac i symud ymlaen gyda chefnogaeth pob plaid.

Mae angen inni gofio hefyd y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, y Comisiwn Etholiadol a phobl Cymru i gyd am gael llais yn y ddadl hon. Ni allwn bennu dyddiad y refferendwm ar ein pen ein hunain; rhywbeth i ni a San Steffan gytuno arno ydyw, oherwydd rhaid i'r Gorchymyn refferendwm gael ei gymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad—unwaith eto, drwy bleidleisio o'i blaid gan o leiaf 40 o Aelodau'r Cynulliad—a chan ddau Dŷ'r Senedd. Er mwyn cyflwyno Gorchymyn gerbron y Senedd a chael ei chymeradwyaeth, bydd angen cael cefnogaeth Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

Y pwynt allweddol yw na ddylem gollu momentwm yn awr. Y cam nesaf yw i'r Cynulliad roi'r arwydd clirïaf posibl i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru ac i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig mai dyma'r adeg iawn i ddechrau paratoi ar gyfer refferendwm. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Cynulliad.

Nick Bourne: Mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon â sbarduno'r refferendwm. Fy marn bersonol i yw, gadewch inni fwrw ymlaen â hyn. Gall pobl uno ynglŷn â hyn, ni waeth beth yw eu barn am ganlyniad y refferendwm hwnnw. Yr wyf fi'n sicr yn ei gefnogi, a chredaf fod fy ngrŵp yn ei gefnogi hefyd, er bod gennym bleidlais rydd ynglŷn â hyn, fel sy'n hysbys. Yr wyf wedi dweud wrth arweinyddion y pleidiau eraill fy mod yn meddwl y dylem gamu ymlaen gyda'n gilydd i alw am refferendwm er mwyn i bobl allu lleisio'u barn yn glir.

Yn wir, fy mhlaid i oedd y gyntaf i alw am refferendwm ynglŷn â hyn. Yr oedd yn gwestiwn agored i gomisiwn Richard. Nid oedd hwnnw'n mynegi barn ynglŷn ag a ddylid cynnal refferendwm ai peidio—

My own view is that there needs to be a referendum; there needs to be a laying on of hands by the Welsh public, the electorate, if we are to have these extra powers. Our position at Westminster is also more than clear. We will support the call for the referendum, if there is a call from here. That is the position of Cheryl Gillan and David Cameron. Our position is clear, open and unequivocal.

I believe that it is also important that the referendum is not held on the same day as the Assembly elections—our general election in Wales. There are two separate, distinct and important campaigns to be run: one for the Assembly elections and one for the referendum. I think that the confusion of the two campaigns clashing and overlapping would not do the ‘yes’ campaign or the Assembly elections’ campaign any good at all. I welcome the First Minister’s reassurance on that issue. I welcome his statement that we will work to seek agreement among all parties here, as well as at Westminster, on the date. I think that that is important. I hope that we will be able to work together so that we can move forward on that.

I hope that there will be some clear indication from Peter Hain at Westminster on this. Although our position is clear, I have to say that the position of the Labour Secretary of State, as he looms large in background, Svengali-like, is far from clear on this issue. I hope that he will clarify his position. Our position is clearer and more positive than that of Peter Hain and the Labour Party at Westminster. What will happen there?

My personal view on extra powers is well known: I think that we need extra powers. I have believed that for some considerable time. There is no certainty about a referendum. I have heard the Secretary of State say that we have to be certain about winning this referendum. The results of elections and referenda are never certain, as

gadawodd y cwestiwn hwnnw’n agored. Fy marn i fy hun yw bod angen cynnal refferendwm, fod angen i gyhoedd Cymru, yr etholwyr, roi sêl eu bendith, os ydym am gael y pwerau ychwanegol hyn. Mae ein safbwynt yn San Steffan hefyd yn gwbl glir. Byddwn yn cefnogi’r cais am refferendwm, os daw cais o’r fan hon. Dyna safbwynt Cheryl Gillan a David Cameron. Mae ein safbwynt yn glir, yn agored ac yn ddiamwys.

Credaf ei bod yn bwysig hefyd na chaiff y refferendwm ei gynnal yr un diwrnod ag etholiadau’r Cynulliad—ein hetholiad cyffredinol yng Nghymru. Mae angen cynnal dwy ymgyrch bwysig ar wahân: un ar gyfer etholiadau’r Cynulliad ac un ar gyfer y refferendwm. Credaf na fyddai drysu rhwng y ddwy ymgyrch a’u gweld yn gwrthdaro ac yn gorgyffwrdd o fudd o gwbl i’r ymgyrch ‘ie’ nac i ymgyrch etholiadau’r Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn croesawu’r ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog wedi tawelu’n meddwl ynglŷn â hynny. Yr wyf yn croesawu ei ddatganiad a byddwn yn gweithio i sicrhau cytundeb ymhlith pob plaid yma, yn ogystal ag yn San Steffan, ynglŷn â’r dyddiad. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu cydweithio er mwyn inni allu symud ymlaen ar hynny.

Yr wyf yn gobeithio y cawn awgrym clir gan Peter Hain yn San Steffan ynglŷn â hyn. Er bod ein safbwynt ni’n glir, rhaid imi ddweud bod safbwynt yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Llafur, ac yntau’n gysgod enfawr Svengalaidd yn y cefndir, ymhell o fod yn glir ynglŷn â hyn. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y gwnaiff egluro’i safbwynt. Mae ein safbwynt ni’n eglurach ac yn fwy cadarnhaol na safbwynt Peter Hain a safbwynt y Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan. Beth a wnaiff ddigwydd yno?

Mae fy marn bersonol ynglŷn â phwerau ychwanegol yn hysbys: credaf fod angen pwerau ychwanegol arnom. Yr wyf yn credu hynny ers tro byd. Nid oes sicrwydd ynglŷn â refferendwm. Yr wyf wedi clywed yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dweud bod yn rhaid inni fod yn sicr ynglŷn ag ennill y refferendwm hwn. Nid yw canlyniadau

we all know, unless you happen to live in the old eastern Europe or North Korea. We do not know what the outcomes will be. They will be hard fought. We need a clear-cut decisive resolution of this question.

Many in the 'no' camp also believe that we need this referendum now. I do not always agree, as you know, with David Davies—*[Laughter.]*

There would be no need to hold the front page for the headline, 'Bourne disagrees with David Davies'. On this issue, however, I do agree with him, because he also believes that we need this referendum.

I am very proud of the maturity of my group and my party on our approach to this issue. We believe that we need a strong Wales in a strong United Kingdom. We believe that we should unite today, as a National Assembly, to give an unequivocal view from this institution that we need this referendum. We believe that we should also come together to agree its date, across the parties here and at Westminster, in the interests of Wales.

There is nothing magic about a referendum in itself; the important point is what it can do for the people of Wales. We will be able to grapple afresh with the issues that really matter to people in everyday life. As you go around Wales, this is not the talking point in pubs, clubs and shops and on the doorstep. If you ask people, they have a view on it, but what they are really concerned about are health issues, education issues, the economy, the environment, agriculture, culture and our language. These are the issues that come up. I agree with the First Minister that, with these extra powers, we would be better able to deal with some of these problems—some of which seem to be intractable.

etholiadau na refferenda byth yn sicr, fel y gwyddom oll, oni fyddwch yn digwydd byw yn un o hen wledydd dwyrain Ewrop neu yng Ngogledd Corea. Ni wyddom beth fydd y canlyniadau. Bydd y frwydr yn un galed. Mae angen inni gael barn bendant a diamwys i ddatrys y cwestiwn hwn.

Mae llawer yn y garfan 'na' hefyd yn meddwl bod angen y refferendwm hwn arnom yn awr. Nid wyf bob tro'n cytuno, fel y gwyddoch, â David Davies—*[Chwerthin.]*

Ni fyddai angen atal y dudalen flaen ar gyfer y pennawd, 'Bourne yn anghytuno â David Davies'. Ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cytuno ag ef, oherwydd ei fod yntau'n credu bod angen y refferendwm hwn arnom.

Yr wyf yn falch iawn o aeddfedrwydd fy ngrŵp a'm plaid o ran ein hagwedd at y mater hwn. Credwn fod angen Cymru gref mewn Teyrnas Unedig gref arnom. Credwn y dylem uno heddiw, fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, i leisio barn ddiamwys gan y sefydliad hwn fod angen y refferendwm hwn arnom. Credwn y dylem hefyd ddod at ein gilydd i gytuno ar ddyddiad i'w gynnal, y pleidiau yma a'r pleidiau yn San Steffan, er lles Cymru.

Nid oes dim byd gwyrthiol ynglŷn â refferendwm ynddo'i hun; y pwynt pwysig yw beth y gall ei wneud dros bobl Cymru. Byddwn yn gallu mynd i'r afael o'r newydd â'r pethau sydd o wir bwys i bobl yn eu bywyd beunyddiol. Wrth ichi fynd o gwmpas Cymru, nid dyma'r peth y mae pobl yn sôn amdano mewn tafarndai, mewn clybiau, mewn siopau ac ar y trothwy. Os gofynnwch i bobl, mae ganddynt farn yn ei gylch ond yr hyn sy'n eu poeni o ddifrif yw iechyd, addysg, yr economi, yr amgylchedd, amaethyddiaeth, diwylliant a'n hiaith. Dyna'r pethau sy'n codi. Yr wyf yn cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog y byddem yn gallu ymdrin â rhai o'r problemau hyn yn well—rhai ohonynt yn broblemau digon anodd i bob golwg—petai gennym y pwerau ychwanegol hyn.

I will not keep the Assembly long, because I know that many people want to speak in this important debate. This vote is important. It is important so that we can get the right powers. It is important, essentially, so that we can deliver on behalf of the people of Wales. I hope that today we can display unity on this issue and send a clear message to the present Secretary of State and to successive Governments that this issue needs to be resolved soon.

Kirsty Williams: I will begin by welcoming very much the tabling of this motion today. I consider it an honour to be able to speak in a debate that I believe will take us forward to the next steps, to make the devolution process truly work for the people of Wales. The debate today, and, hopefully, the vote later this afternoon, are a fitting conclusion to the work of the All-Wales Convention. Like the First Minister, I add my thanks once again to Sir Emyr Jones Parry, his colleagues on the convention and the secretariat, who worked so hard to produce that important report.

The report provides a devastating critique of our current system, and extinguishes, once and for all, the credibility of any politician who continues to say that what we have now is a sustainable way of governing our nation in the future. It also challenges us all in the Chamber on the way forward. It says that a ‘yes’ vote is possible, which I truly believe, but it also says that we, as politicians, need to do more across the political divides to talk to people, to explain to them the work of this institution, and to demonstrate why a ‘yes’ vote will really make a difference in their everyday lives.

I joked at the weekend that not everyone gets out of bed in the morning motivated by a desire to change our constitution—except perhaps for Mike German. The reality is that if we are to convince people to vote ‘yes’ in the referendum, we have to demonstrate what

Ni chadwaf y Cynulliad yn hir, oherwydd gwn fod llawer o bobl am siarad yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Mae'r bleidlais hon yn bwysig. Mae'n bwysig er mwyn inni allu cael y pwerau iawn. Mae'n bwysig, yn ei hanfod, er mwyn inni allu cyflawni pethau ar ran pobl Cymru. Yr wyf yn gobeithio heddiw y gallwn ddangos undod ynglŷn â hyn ac anfon neges glir at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol presennol ac at y Llywodraeth hon a'r un nesaf fod angen datrys y mater hwn yn fuan.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy groesawu'n fawr gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn heddiw. Yr wyf yn ei hystyried yn anrhydedd gallu siarad mewn dadl a fydd, fe gredaf, yn ein harwain at y camau nesaf, er mwyn gwneud i'r broses ddatganoli weithio o ddirif i bobl Cymru. Mae'r ddadl heddiw, a'r bleidlais yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma gobeithio, yn ddiweddglo teilwng i waith Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Yr wyf ffinau, fel y Prif Weinidog, am ddiolch unwaith eto i Syr Emyr Jones Parry, i'w gydweithwyr yn y confensiwn ac i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth, a fu'n gweithio mor galed i gynhyrchu'r adroddiad pwysig hwnnw.

Mae'r adroddiad yn feirniadaeth ddeifiol ar ein system bresennol ac mae'n chwalu, unwaith ac am byth, hygredd unrhyw wleidydd sy'n dal i ddweud bod yr hyn sydd gennym yn awr yn ffordd gynaliadwy o lywodraethu ein cenedl yn y dyfodol. Mae hefyd yn ein herio ni i gyd yn y Siambr o ran y ffordd ymlaen. Mae'n dweud bod pleidlais 'ie' yn bosibl, ac yr wyf yn gwir gredu hynny, ond mae'n dweud hefyd fod angen i ni, wleidyddion, wneud rhagor ar draws y rhaniadau gwleidyddol i siarad â phobl, i esbonio gwaith y sefydliad hwn iddynt, ac i ddangos pam y bydd pleidlais 'ie' yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn yn eu bywydau beunyddiol.

Soniais yn gellweirus dros y penwythnos nad yw'r awydd i newid ein cyfansoddiad yn ysgogi pawb i neidio o'i wely yn y bore—ar wahân i Mike German efallai. Y gwir yw, er mwyn argyhoeddi pobl i bleidleisio 'ie' yn y refferendwm, fod yn rhaid inni ddangos sut y

we will do with the tools, how we will use the new powers to make decisions on their behalf, how we will use the new mechanisms to make their lives that little bit easier, and how, currently, we are held back from doing just that because of the tortuous process of LCOs and Measures. It is only by giving real-life examples of what we want to do and what we could do that we will motivate people to vote 'yes', and not simply through talking of issues of principle. Important as they are, that will not be enough.

The other crucial component, if the 'yes' vote is to succeed, is to move forward on a consensual basis. I know that, in the past, I have been accused of being one of the least consensual people in the National Assembly for Wales, but this is a time for all progressive voices in the Chamber, regardless of political persuasion, to come together, to work hard and to make the arguments to the people of Wales. We must do that soon, because, like the First Minister, I am sure that in the months to come we will become preoccupied with issues to do with the general election. It would be a dereliction of our duty not to at least begin to put in place the building blocks of a good 'yes' campaign, one that should include Members from across the Chamber and, more importantly, people who do not sit in the Chamber at all.

Moving to the issue of the date of the referendum, I and my party are on record as expressing our concerns about the prospect of the referendum being held on the same date as polling for the National Assembly for Wales. I, like the All-Wales Convention and the Electoral Commission—the First Minister has referred to its previous statements—share the concerns about what a dual vote on that day will mean in relation to being able to express clearly the reasons why people should vote 'yes'. That is why I thank the First Minister for acknowledging those concerns in the Chamber this afternoon, and for pledging that he and the Government will work with all parties to move forward on a

byddwn yn defnyddio'r arfau, sut y byddwn yn defnyddio'r pwerau newydd i benderfynu pethau ar eu rhan, sut y byddwn yn defnyddio'r mecanweithiau newydd i wneud eu bywydau ychydig yn haws, a sut na allwn wneud yr union beth hwnnw ar hyn o bryd oherwydd proses drofaus y Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a'r Mesurau. Dim ond drwy roi enghreifftiau go iawn o'r hyn yr ydym am ei wneud a'r hyn y gallem ei wneud y llwyddwn i gymell pobl i bleidleisio 'ie', ac nid dim ond drwy sôn am egwyddorion. Er bod y rheini'n bwysig, ni fydd hynny'n ddigon.

Elfen hollbwysig arall er mwyn llwyddo i gael pleidlais 'ie' yw symud ymlaen drwy gydsyniad. Gwn imi gael fy nghyhuddo yn y gorffennol o fod yn un o'r bobl leiaf cydsyniol yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, ond dyma'r adeg i bob llais blaengar yn y Siambr, ni waeth beth yw ei safbwynt gwleidyddol, ddod at ei gilydd, gweithio'n galed a chyflwyno'r dadleuon i bobl Cymru. Rhaid inni wneud hynny'n fuan oherwydd yr wyf finnau, yr un fath â'r Prif Weinidog, yn sicr y byddwn yn y misoedd nesaf yn ymroi i faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r etholiad cyffredinol. Byddem yn esgeuluso'n dyletswydd pe na baem o leiaf yn dechrau gosod blociau adeiladu ymgyrch 'ie' effeithiol. Dylai'r ymgyrch honno gynnwys Aelodau o bob rhan o'r Siambr, ac yn anad dim, pobl nad ydynt yn eistedd yn y Siambr o gwbl.

A symud at ddyddiad y refferendwm, yr wyf fi a'm plaid wedi dweud ar goedd ein bod yn poeni am y posibilrwydd y caiff y refferendwm ei gynnal ar yr un dyddiad â'r etholiad ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf yn cytuno â Chonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan ac â'r Comisiwn Etholiadol—ac mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi cyfeirio at ei ddatganiadau blaenorol—ac yn poeni am yr hyn y bydd pleidlais ddeuol ar y diwrnod hwnnw'n ei olygu o ran gallu mynegi'n glir y rhesymau pam y dylai pobl bleidleisio 'ie'. Dyna pam yr wyf yn diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am gydnabod y pryderon hynny yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma, ac am addo y bydd ef a'r Llywodraeth yn gweithio gyda phob plaid i

cross-party basis.

I also acknowledge that, in the end, it will not be a matter for us alone, and that other people will need to have their views sought on the date. Ultimately, it will be a matter for the Secretary of State for Wales, but I welcome the commitment that the First Minister has expressed to the Chamber this afternoon. If everyone—hopefully—or the majority of Members vote ‘yes’, that gives us the very best start for a positive ‘yes’ campaign. It would have been disastrous for this mission if, today, we could not come together, work together and vote together. It would have given the worst possible message to those who, outside the Chamber—and even within it—do not want us to succeed in securing additional powers. Therefore, again, I thank the First Minister for that commitment.

4.10 p.m.

Over the last 10 years—almost 11 years—that we have been in the Assembly, we have often referred to historic dates; we have had more than our fair share, perhaps. However, I truly believe that today’s vote is the most important that we have had. It sets us on the start of a path towards the next decade of devolution—a decade when we can truly demonstrate that, with the appropriate powers, we can deliver for all of our citizens.

Helen Mary Jones: Like others, I am pleased to be taking part in this important debate, which is a major step towards the delivery of an important ‘One Wales’ commitment to give the people of a Wales a choice, through a referendum, as to whether we continue with the current cumbersome, costly and time-consuming law-making process or whether we move to a simpler, quicker process, where political responsibility for the decisions that affect all of our lives are much more clear and accountable.

symud ymlaen ar sail drawsbleidiol.

Yr wyf yn cydnabod hefyd, yn y pen draw, nad mater i ni’n unig fydd hyn ac y bydd yn rhaid ceisio barn pobl eraill ynglŷn â’r dyddiad. Yn y pen draw, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a fydd yn penderfynu, ond yr wyf yn croesawu’r ymrwymiad y mae’r Prif Weinidog wedi’i roi i’r Siambr y prynhawn yma. Os bydd pawb—gobeithio—neu fwyafrif yr Aelodau’n pleidleisio ‘ie’, mae hynny’n rhoi’r cychwyn gorau un inni ar gyfer ymgyrch ‘ie’ gadarnhaol. Buasai’n drychinebus i’r ymgyrch hon pe na baem yn gallu dod at ein gilydd heddiw, gweithio gyda’n gilydd a phleidleisio gyda’n gilydd. Byddai wedi rhoi’r neges waethaf posibl i’r rhai y tu allan i’r Siambr—a hyd yn oed y tu mewn iddi—nad ydynt am inni lwyddo i sicrhau pwerau ychwanegol. Felly, unwaith eto, diolch i’r Prif Weinidog am yr ymrwymiad hwnnw.

Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf—bron 11 mlynedd—yr ydym wedi bod yn y Cynulliad, yr ydym wedi cyfeirio’n aml at ddyddiadau hanesyddol; yr ydym wedi cael mwy na’n cyfran deg, efallai. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn gwir gredu mai’r bleidlais heddiw yw’r bwysicaf inni ei chynnal. Mae’n ein rhoi ar ben llwybr tuag at ddegawd nesaf datganoli—degawd pan allwn ddangos o ddifrif, o gael y pwerau priodol, y gallwn gyflawni pethau dros ein dinasyddion i gyd.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf finnau’n falch o gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon, sy’n gam mawr tuag at gyflawni un o ymrwymladau pwysig ‘Cymru’n Un’ i roi dewis i bobl Cymru, drwy refferendwm, ynglŷn ag a ddylem barhau â’r broses ddeddfu feichus, gostus sy’n draul ar ein hamser, ynteu a ydym am symud at broses symlach, gyflymach, lle y bydd y cyfrifoldeb gwleidyddol dros y penderfyniadau sy’n effeithio ar ein bywydau ni i gyd yn llawer mwy eglur ac atebol.

When the referendum comes, and we will know today that it will come—although the question about exactly when, as others have said, must remain for debate on another day—this is what it will be about: clarifying roles and clearing up who is responsible for what, which is certainly not clear now. I would very much concur with what Kirsty Williams and others have said because, when we have this debate with the people of Wales, we need to explain to them, with practical examples, the challenges that this system presents, not only to us as legislators and to our colleagues in Westminster, but also to the voluntary organisations and the ordinary citizens of Wales, who do not know at the moment who they ought to lobby about what.

We could all cite many examples and I have previously talked about the proposed carers LCO process—I have never been more politically grateful to anyone in my life than I was to Gwenda Thomas for taking that ball up and running with it, so that I did not have to go through all of those complex procedures myself. What is clear is that carers in Wales would today be enjoying the rights that I proposed for them and that were supported unanimously in the Chamber if I had been able to bring forward a Member proposed Measure instead of a proposed LCO. As it is, the power has only just come down, and it will be another year before those rights are introduced.

Jonathan Morgan's proposed mental health LCO is entirely within fields that are devolved, where the budgets are the responsibility of our Assembly Government. There is unanimous support here for giving mental health patients, at risk of being compelled to be treated, a reciprocal right to treatment. Again, two and three-quarter years later, I understand that the process of bringing that power down will finally be completed this week, but again, it will be another year before we can legislate as an Assembly to give those people those rights in

Pan ddaw'r refferendwm, a chawn wybod heddiw y daw—er bod y cwestiwn ynglŷn â pha bryd yn union, fel y mae eraill wedi dweud, yn rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid inni ei drafod rywbryd eto—bydd a wnelo â hyn: egluro rolau a'i gwneud yn glir pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth. Yn sicr, nid yw hynny'n glir yn awr. Byddwn yn cytuno i raddau helaeth iawn â'r hyn y mae Kirsty Williams ac eraill wedi'i ddweud oherwydd, pan fyddwn yn trafod hyn gyda phobl Cymru, bydd angen inni esbonio iddynt, drwy roi enghreifftiau ymarferol, anawsterau'r system hon, nid yn unig i ni sy'n deddfu ac i'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan, ond hefyd i fudiadau gwirfoddol Cymru a'i dinasyddion cyffredin, nad ydynt yn gwybod ar hyn o bryd at bwy y dylent fynd i lobio ynglŷn â beth.

Gallem i gyd ddyfynnu llawer o enghreifftiau ac yr wyf wedi sôn o'r blaen am broses y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ynglŷn â gofalwyr—nid wyf erioed wedi bod yn fwy diolchgar yn wleidyddol yn fy mywyd nag a oeddwn i Gwenda Thomas am ymafael yn y mater hwnnw ac ymdrin ag ef, fel nad oedd yn rhaid imi fynd drwy'r gweithdrefnau cymhleth hynny i gyd fy hun. Yr hyn sy'n amlwg yw y byddai gofalwyr yng Nghymru heddiw'n mwynhau'r hawliau a gynigiais ar eu cyfer, a hawliau a gefnogwyd yn unfrydol yn y Siambr, petawn wedi gallu cyflwyno Mesur arfaethedig Aelod yn hytrach na Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Fel y mae, newydd gael y pŵer yr ydym, ac aiff blwyddyn arall heibio cyn cyflwyno'r hawliau hynny.

Mae'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig ynghylch iechyd meddwl gan Jonathan Morgan yn gyfan gwbl o fewn meysydd sydd wedi'u datganoli, a'n Llywodraeth ni yn y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am y cyllidebau ar eu cyfer. Mae cefnogaeth unfrydol yma o blaid rhoi'r un hawl i gleifion iechyd meddwl y mae perygl iddynt gael eu gorfodi i gael triniaeth, i gael triniaeth. Unwaith eto, ddwy flynedd a naw mis wedyn, deallaf y cwblheir y broses honno o drosglwyddo'r pŵer o'r diwedd yr wythnos hon, ond eto, aiff blwyddyn arall heibio cyn i ni fel Cynulliad allu deddfu i

areas that are entirely uncontroversial here, and that are probably, to be truthful, uncontroversial anywhere. I do not want to talk about the first proposed housing and local government LCO, but from the outside, it seems clear to me that some MPs, perhaps understandably, were confused about what their role in that process was supposed to be. We could cite many other practical examples, and all of this has happened with Governments at both ends of the M4 that were keen to make this system work as best we could.

I make no assumptions about either the outcome of the next Westminster election or about what the approach of another Westminster Government would be on these issues. However, what is clear is that any Westminster Government that chose to do so could, as things stand, bring most of the legislative programme here in Wales to a grinding halt. I do not necessarily suggest that any Westminster Government would wish to do so, but surely it cannot be right that it has that power.

I have never explained the current system to anyone who thought that it made sense. That includes people who were opposed to devolution in the first place. I have lost count of the people who have said to me, 'If we have got to have devolution, at least make sure that we are clear about who is responsible for what'. My anecdotal experience supports the convention's findings and I thank the First Minister for his kind words about the work of the establishing committee—it was a positive process. As an establishing committee, we asked the convention to do some difficult things and I am grateful for its achievements and for its reaching out to people who would not otherwise be engaged in this debate.

One thing that is clear from the convention's evidence is that the current system is not sustainable. I very much welcome the breadth of support in the Chamber today for a chance

roi'r hawliau hynny i'r bobl hynny mewn meysydd nad oes dim dadl yn eu cylch yma, ac, a dweud y gwir, nad oes dadl yn eu cylch yn unman, mae'n debyg. Nid wyf am sôn am y Gorchymyn arfaethedig cyntaf ynghylch tai a llywodraeth leol, ond o'r tu allan, mae'n ymddangos yn glir i mi fod rhai Aelodau Seneddol, a hawdd deall hynny efallai, wedi drysu ynglŷn â'u rôl yn y broses honno. Gallem ddyfynnu llawer o enghreifftiau ymarferol eraill, ac mae hyn i gyd wedi digwydd pan oedd y Llywodraeth bob pen i'r M4 yn awyddus i sicrhau bod y system hon yn gweithio cystal ag y gallem.

Nid wyf yn rhagdybio canlyniad yr etholiad nesaf i San Steffan nac ychwaith beth fyddai agwedd Llywodraeth arall yn San Steffan at y materion hyn. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n amlwg yw y gallai unrhyw Lywodraeth yn San Steffan a ddewisai wneud hynny, fel y mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, atal y rhan fwyaf o'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol yma yng Nghymru yn y fan a'r lle. Nid wyf o anghenraid yn awgrymu y byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth yn San Steffan yn dymuno gwneud hynny, ond ni all fod yn iawn, siawns, fod y pŵer hwnnw ganddi.

Nid oes neb yr wyf wedi esbonio'r system bresennol iddo'n meddwl ei bod yn system gall. Mae hynny'n cynnwys pobl a oedd yn gwrthwynebu datganoli yn y lle cyntaf. Ni allaf gyfri'r bobl sydd wedi dweud wrthyf, 'Os oes yn rhaid inni gael datganoli, gadewch inni o leiaf sicrhau ein bod yn glir ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth'. Mae fy mhrofiad anecdotaidd yn cefnogi canfyddiadau'r confensiwn, a diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei eiriau caredig ynglŷn â gwaith y pwyllgor sefydlu—yr oedd yn broses gadarnhaol. Gofynnodd y pwyllgor sefydlu i'r confensiwn wneud rhai pethau anodd ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr hyn a gyflawnodd ac am iddo ymestyn at bobl na fyddent fel arall yn ymwneud â'r drafodaeth hon.

Un peth sy'n glir yn ôl tystiolaeth y confensiwn yw nad oes modd cynnal y system bresennol. Yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr iawn ehangder y gefnogaeth yn y

to move on. It is true to say that it is much more usual for me to agree with Nick Bourne than it is for him to agree with David Davies about many things. It is positive that all of us who have tried to make this system work are saying clearly that we need to put the issues to the people of Wales and give them an opportunity to understand the system. As Kirsty Williams has said, the support for change of those organisations, such as carers and mental health voluntary organisations, which, with us, have tried to make this settlement work is perhaps even more important.

The time will come soon to take these debates out of the Chamber and into our communities. We will all have a role to play in that regard. However, I feel strongly that when it comes to a 'yes' campaign, it should not be us—the usual suspects—making the case, but perhaps the people on the receiving end: the mental health patients who would have the rights that Jonathan wanted to give them, and the carers who would have the rights that I, and everyone else in the Chamber, wanted to give them, had we had the power to do so. Those are the people who need to lead those debates in their communities.

Therefore, while we wait for the time for an active 'yes' campaign, I hope that the Secretary of State, and our Government here, will make preparations for a referendum a priority, and I welcome what the First Minister has said in that regard. This is important, not because we need more power in the Assembly for its own sake, but because the Assembly needs the tools to do the job to deliver for the people who send us here. We, the people of Wales, need to know which buck stops where. In the end, it is as simple as that. I commend this motion to the Assembly.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i

Siambr heddiw o blaid cyfle i symud ymlaen. Mae'n wir dweud ei bod yn fwy arferol o lawer i mi gytuno â Nick Bourne nag ydyw iddo ef gytuno â David Davies ynglŷn â llawer o bethau. Mae'n gadarnhaol bod pawb ohonom sydd wedi ceisio gwneud i'r system hon weithio'n dweud yn glir fod angen inni gyflwyno'r materion dan sylw i bobl Cymru a rhoi cyfle iddynt ddeall y system. Fel y mae Kirsty Williams wedi dweud, efallai ei bod yn bwysicach byth sicrhau cefnogaeth y sefydliadau hynny o blaid newid, rhai megis mudiadau gwirfoddolwyr ar gyfer gofalgwyr ac ym maes iechyd meddwl, sydd wedi cydweithio â ni i geisio sicrhau bod y setliad hwn yn gweithio.

Daw'n adeg cyn bo hir inni fynd â'r dadleuon hyn allan o'r Siambr ac i'n cymunedau. Bydd gennym i gyd rôl i'w chwarae yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn teimlo'n gryf, o ran ymgyrch 'ie', nad ni—y criw arferol—a ddylai fod yn cyflwyno'r ddadl, ond efallai'r bobl hynny ar ben draw'r broses: y cleifion iechyd meddwl a fyddai'n cael yr hawliau yr oedd Jonathan am eu rhoi iddynt, a'r gofalgwyr a fyddai'n cael yr hawliau y byddwn i, a phawb arall yn y Siambr, am eu rhoi iddynt, petasai'r pŵer gennym i wneud hynny. Y rheini yw'r bobl y mae angen iddynt arwain y dadleuon hynny yn eu cymunedau.

Felly, wrth inni ddisgwyl am yr adeg pan fydd yn bryd cynnal ymgyrch 'ie' frwd, yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a'n Llywodraeth yma yn gwneud paratoi ar gyfer refferendwm yn flaenoriaeth, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i ddweud yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Mae hyn yn bwysig, nid oherwydd bod angen rhagor o bŵer arnom yn y Cynulliad er ei fwyn ei hun, ond oherwydd bod angen yr arfau ar y Cynulliad i wneud y gwaith a fydd yn cyflawni pethau dros y bobl sy'n ein hanfon yma. Mae angen i ni, bobl Cymru, wybod pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth. Yn y pen draw, mae mor syml â hynny. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig hwn i'r Cynulliad.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to have the

gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Yr wyf yn cyfrannu i'r ddadl hon fel rhywun a bleidleisiodd yn erbyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn y lle cyntaf. Nid wyf yn ceisio cuddio hynny. Cyn bod unrhyw un yn gweiddi arnaf ac yn fy nghyhuddo o fod yn hollol anghywir ar y mater yn y gorffennol, datganaf fy mod yn derbyn bod pethau wedi symud ymlaen, ac mae fy safbwynt wedi newid ers blynyddoedd.

Mae hi'n bwysig yn awr ein bod yn sicrhau bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn gweithio i bobl Cymru. Y cwestiwn sylweddol ar hyn o bryd yw: a yw Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn gweithio i bobl Cymru ac o fudd iddynt? A yw'r system bresennol a threfniadau llywodraethol Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn ddigonol i sicrhau ein bod, fel gwleidyddion, yn gweithredu'n effeithiol ar ran pobl Cymru? 'Nac ydy' yw'r ateb yn fy marn i, ac mae'n glir mai dyma yw casgliad y confensiwn hefyd. Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud:

'Mae'r Confensiwn yn argyhoeddedig bod Rhan 4 yn cynnig mantais sylweddol o'i chymharu â'r trefniadau presennol yn Rhan 3.'

Mae'n amlwg bod y system bresennol yn feichus, yn gymhleth ac yn araf. Nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr bod rhai Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn cymryd dwy neu dair blynedd i'w cymeradwyo cyn bod y pwerau yn cael eu trosglwyddo o San Steffan. A yw cyfundrefn fel hyn yn effeithiol? A ydym, fel gwleidyddion ac Aelodau Cynulliad, yn defnyddio ein hamser yn effeithiol wrth graffu ar y Gorchmynion hyn? Nac ydym, wrth gwrs. Byddai'n llawer gwell ein bod yn treulio ein hamser yn creu deddfwriaeth yn lle trafod ble dylai'r ddeddfwriaeth cael ei chreu. Mae adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn gwneud hynny'n hollol glir. Mae'r adroddiad yn datgan y byddai symud i Ran 4 yn cynnig

'gwell effeithlonrwydd, yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i ddrafftio'r ddeddfwriaeth mewn ffordd strategol, yn rhoi mwy o eglurder, yn

opportunities to contribute to this debate this afternoon. I contribute to this debate as someone who voted against establishing the Assembly in the first instance. I am not trying to hide that. Before anyone shouts at me and accuses me of being totally wrong on this matter in the past, I declare that I accept that things have moved on, and that my view changed some years ago.

It is now important that we ensure that the National Assembly for Wales works for the people of Wales. The substantive question at the moment is: does the National Assembly for Wales work for and benefit the people of Wales? Is the current system of Welsh governance arrangements adequate to ensure that we, as politicians, operate effectively on behalf of the people of Wales? The answer to that is 'no' in my opinion, and it is clear that that is also the convention's conclusion. The report says:

'The Convention is convinced that Part 4 offers substantial advantage over the present arrangements in Part 3.'

It is obvious that the current system is cumbersome, complex and slow. It does not make sense that some legislative competence Orders take two or three years to be approved before powers are transferred from Westminster. Is a system such as this effective? Are we, as politicians and Assembly Members, using our time effectively in scrutinising these Orders? No, of course not. It would be much better for us to spend our time creating legislation rather than discussing where legislation should be created. The All-Wales Convention report makes that perfectly clear. The reports states that moving to Part 4 would offer

'greater efficiency, permit a strategic approach to the drafting of the legislation, provide more clarity, be more consistent with

cynnig mwy o gysondeb o ran rheol y gyfraith a'r traddodiad democrataidd, ac yn adlewyrchu aeddfedrwydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru sy'n datblygu.'

the rule of law and democratic tradition, and reflect the emerging maturity of the National Assembly for Wales.'

Mae'n amlwg o'r casgliadau hyn fod yn rhaid newid y gyfundrefn bresennol. Gorau po gyntaf y mae hyn yn digwydd. Dyna pam y mae'n bwysig ein bod yn pleidleisio dros ddechrau'r broses o gynnal refferendwm er mwyn i bobl Cymru gael penderfynu a ydynt yn hapus gyda'r system bresennol.

It is obvious from these conclusions that the current system must change. The sooner that happens, the better. That is why it is important to vote in favour of starting the process of holding a referendum so that the people of Wales can decide whether they are happy with the current system.

Mae'n glir o'r adroddiad fod cefnogaeth pobl Cymru i ddatganoli a'u parodrwydd i'w dderbyn yn gadarn. Mae'n hollbwysig cael llinellau clir o ran pwerau San Steffan a phwerau bae Caerdydd.

It is clear from the report that the support of the people of Wales to devolution and their willingness to accept it is steadfast. It is important to have clear lines between the powers of Westminster and the powers of Cardiff bay.

4.20 p.m.

Mae'n glir o'r adroddiad fod dryswch ymysg y cyhoedd ynglŷn â chyfrifoldebau presennol y Cynulliad. Mae'r confensiwn wedi cadarnhau bod gwybodaeth y cyhoedd am y prosesau a'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn gyfyngedig. Yn sgîl hyn, mae'n hollbwysig creu eglurder, a'r unig ffordd o wneud hynny yw drwy newid y system bresennol a symud ymlaen i Ran 4 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Mae'r rhai ohonom sydd o blaid hyn yn dweud y dylai'r pwerau rhannol sydd gan y Cynulliad dros yr 20 maes y mae'n gyfrifol amdanynt ar hyn o bryd newid i fod yn bwerau i ddeddfu ymhob un o'r 20 maes yn llawn. Yn fy marn i, byddai hyn yn gam i dacluso'n setliad cyfansoddiadol, gan greu'r llinellau clir o ran pwerau'r Cynulliad a phwerau Senedd Prydain yr wyf am eu gweld.

It is clear from the report that there is confusion among the public regarding the current responsibilities of the Assembly. The convention has confirmed that the public's knowledge of matters relating to the Government of Wales Act 2006 is limited. Therefore, it is vitally important to ensure clarity, and the only way to do that is by changing the current system and moving on to Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006. Those of us that are in favour of this say that the limited powers that the Assembly has over the 20 fields for which it is currently responsible should change to powers to legislate fully in all 20 fields. In my view, that would be a step towards tidying up our constitutional settlement, creating the clear lines of accountability in relation to the powers of the Assembly and the powers of the British Parliament that I would like to see.

Mae'n amlwg o adroddiad y confensiwn fod pobl Cymru yn barod i drafod y mater hwn ac yn barod i bleidleisio 'ie' mewn refferendwm, er y dylid dehongli canlyniadau'r adroddiad yn ofalus iawn, wrth gwrs. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn cydnabod y byddai

It is clear from the convention's report that the people of Wales are willing to discuss this matter and to vote 'yes' in a referendum, although the outcomes of the report should be interpreted very carefully, of course. I am pleased that the First Minister and the Government recognise that holding a

cynnal refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod ag etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn creu anawsterau. Ni fyddai synnwyr mewn cynnal refferendwm ac etholiad ar yr un diwrnod, gan y byddai unigolion ac aelodau o'r gwahanol bleidiau'n ceisio gweithio gyda'i gilydd dros bleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm ac, yr un pryd, yn ymladd â'i gilydd am seddi yn y Cynulliad. Byddai hynny'n drychinebus, yn enwedig i'r rhai ohonom sydd am ymgyrchu dros bleidlais 'ie'.

Mae heddiw'n ddiwrnod pwysig, ac er mwyn cael gwared ar y system bresennol a chreu setliad cyfansoddiadol clir y gall pawb ei ddeall, yr wyf yn annog Aelodau i bleidleisio dros y cynnig, gan obeithio y bydd pawb yn ei gefnogi er mwyn dechrau'r broses o gynnal refferendwm, oherwydd y byddaf i, yn bendant, yn ymgyrchu dros bleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm hwnnw.

Brian Gibbons: There can be no doubt about the direction of travel for devolution in Wales. There is no doubt that it will be towards more accountability, more responsibility and more powers for the National Assembly. There is no realistic prospect of turning the clock back, and repeated opinion polls have confirmed that. Indeed, this has been one of the messages from the All-Wales Convention. For many in Wales, the National Assembly is seen as part of the fabric of political life and as here to stay. That is underpinned by the All-Wales Convention's findings that support for the Assembly is strongest among the youngest in our population, with support falling off as people get older. That was brought home to me most strongly by young people at Glan Afan Comprehensive School in my constituency. They undertook an extensive survey of opinions in Port Talbot, and were very involved in the All-Wales Convention itself. I congratulate the pupils at Glan Afan on the level of their engagement. They found in their informal survey that, in the Port Talbot area, which is part of the industrial heartland of south Wales, 59 per cent of the population were in support of extending the Assembly's powers, compared to the 47 to 49

referendum on the same day as the Assembly elections would create some difficulties. It would not make sense to hold a referendum and an election on the same day as individuals and members of different parties would be trying to work together towards securing a 'yes' vote in a referendum, while fighting each other for seats in the Assembly at the same time. That would be disastrous, especially for those of us who want to campaign for a 'yes' vote.

Today is an important day, and in order to get rid of the current system and create a clear constitutional settlement that everyone can understand, I encourage Members to vote in favour of the motion, and I hope that everyone will support it so that the process of holding a referendum can begin, because I will certainly be campaigning for a 'yes' vote in that referendum.

Brian Gibbons: Ni all neb amau i ba gyfeiriad y mae datganoli'n mynd yng Nghymru. Nid oes amheuaeth na fydd yn symud tuag at fwy o atebolrwydd, mwy o gyfrifoldeb a mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Nid oes dim argoel realistig y caiff y cloc ei droi'n ôl, ac mae polau piniwn dro ar ôl tro wedi cadarnhau hynny. Yn wir, dyma un o negeseuon Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. I lawer yng Nghymru, ystyrir y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn rhan o wead bywyd gwleidyddol ac yn rhywbeth sydd yma i aros. Ategir hynny gan ganfyddiadau Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan mai ymhlith yr ieuengaf yn ein poblogaeth y mae'r gefnogaeth gryfaf i'r Cynulliad, a bod y gefnogaeth yn edwino ymhlith pobl hŷn. Cefais fy ngwneud yn ymwybodol iawn o hynny gan bobl ifanc Ysgol Gyfun Glan Afan yn fy etholaeth. Cynhaliwyd arolwg barn eang ganddynt ym Mhort Talbot, ac yr oeddent yn ymwneud llawer â Chonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan ei hun. Yr wyf yn llongyfarch disgyblion Glan Afan ar ymwneud cymaint â'r broses. Yn eu harolwg anffurfiol, gwelsant fod 59 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn ardal Port Talbot, sy'n rhan o gadarnle diwydiannol de Cymru, o blaid ehangu pwerau'r Cynulliad, o'i gymharu â rhwng 47

per cent that the All-Wales Convention reported. That is not too surprising, of course, because we know that the level of support in Neath Port Talbot in the 1997 referendum was greater than in the rest of Wales.

However, having said that—and I think that Nick Bourne mentioned this in his contribution—let there be no doubt that despite the unanimous view that is likely to emerge from this debate, constitutional reform is low on the list of the Welsh electorate's priorities. The fact that this is not an issue that sets the pulse racing for any but a small minority is likely to be reflected in the turnout in a referendum. All of us here need to recognise that while the overall majority in favour of more powers appears to be very strong, when the All-Wales Convention looked at the possible outcome based on those who are most likely to vote, the majority was reduced to 3 per cent.

It has already been said that people find it difficult to understand the current settlement, but the evidence of the All-Wales Convention tells us that the more people feel that they understand the issues, the less likely they are to vote 'yes'. Therefore, despite the unanimity, or the great majority in favour of this, in the Chamber we cannot be certain that that reflects the settled will of people in Wales. Ordinary voters in Wales are more concerned about who rules them than divvying up the powers of those who do. The bread-and-butter issues are more important to them, as Nick Bourne said in his contribution.

We need to acknowledge, therefore, that if who rules them is the most important issue for voters in Wales, deciding who rules must take priority, in the timing of this, over what powers are available to those who rule. We also need to take account of the fact that, for some people, the vote's taking place seems to be more important than its outcome. That is a highly dangerous strategy. We should only embark on a referendum when we are

a 49 y cant yn ôl Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Nid yw hynny'n ormod o syndod, wrth gwrs, oherwydd gwyddom fod lefel y gefnogaeth yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot yn refferendwm 1997 yn uwch nag a oedd yng ngweddill Cymru.

Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny—a chredaf i Nick Bourne grybwyll hyn yn ei gyfraniad—gadewch inni fod yn glir, er gwaethaf y farn unfrydol sy'n debyg o ddeillio o'r ddadl hon, fod diwygio cyfansoddiadol yn isel ar restr blaenoriaethau etholwyr Cymru. Mae'r ffaith nad yw hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n cyflymu llif gwaed neb heblaw lleiafrif bach yn debyg o gael ei hadlewyrchu yn y nifer a fydd yn pleidleisio mewn refferendwm. Mae angen inni i gyd yma gydnabod, er bod y mwyafrif cyffredinol sydd o blaid rhagor o bwerau i bob golwg yn gryf iawn, pan edrychodd Comisiwn Cymru Gyfan ar y canlyniad posibl ar sail y rhai sydd fwyaf tebyg o bleidleisio, fod y mwyafrif yn gostwng i 3 y cant.

Dywedwyd eisoes fod pobl yn ei chael yn anodd deall y setliad presennol, ond, yn ôl tystiolaeth Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, yr oedd pobl yn llai tebyg o bleidleisio o blaid os oeddent yn teimlo eu bod yn deall y materion dan sylw'n dda. Felly, er gwaethaf yr unfrydedd, neu'r mwyafrif mawr, o blaid hyn yn y Siambr, ni allwn fod yn sicr bod hyn yn adlewyrchu ewyllys sefydlog y bobl yng Nghymru. Mae pleidleiswyr cyffredin yng Nghymru'n poeni mwy ynghylch pwy sy'n eu rheoli nag ynghylch cryfhau pwerau'r rhai sy'n gwneud hynny. Mae eu bara menyn yn bwysicach iddynt, fel y dywedodd Nick Bourne yn ei gyfraniad.

Mae angen inni gydnabod, felly, os mai pwy sy'n eu rheoli yw'r mater pwysicaf i bleidleiswyr yng Nghymru, mai penderfynu pwy sy'n rheoli sy'n gorfod cael y flaenoriaeth wrth amseru hyn yn hytrach na pha bwerau sydd ar gael i'r rhai sy'n rheoli. Rhaid inni ystyried hefyd y ffaith bod cynnal y bleidlais yn bwysicach na'i chanlyniad i rai pobl, i bob golwg. Mae honno'n strategaeth ofnadwy o beryglus. Ni ddylem gychwyn ar

reasonably confident that the settled view of the people of Wales is likely to result in a vote in the affirmative.

There are a number of reasons why we need to be reasonably confident of the views of the people of Wales when we seek their final judgment. Referenda, particularly on the constitutional settlement in Wales, do not take place very often. If we go to the electorate prematurely and it says 'no', we may not get another chance for quite a number of years. That is not an acceptable state of affairs. Every Assembly should have the opportunity to express a view on whether or not we should seek a further referendum. Perhaps it could be taken up with our Westminster colleagues that every Assembly with a fresh mandate should be able to seek a further view on this. Nonetheless, the historical precedent is as it is.

Finally, there is the important consideration of the political implications—if not the constitutional implications—of a 'no' vote. If there were a 'no' vote, those parties, particularly at Westminster, who are not in favour of further devolution to Wales, could use that as a pretext for not expanding the powers further, or even for returning the powers that we have to Westminster. The decision that we are taking today makes today a historic day, but the timing of the ballot is as important. It is more important that we get it right than we get it early.

Michael German: I am tempted to respond to that last point by Brian Gibbons. Some people believe that you need to trust the people in a referendum campaign. Trying to fix the result is not the approach that I would take to a referendum. You need to make sure that you have a strong enough argument. If you have a strong enough argument when you make your case, you should be able to trust the people of Wales to make the right decision. However, I agree with the first point that he made about which is the most important decision. He made a powerful

daith refferendwm oni bai ein bod yn weddol hyderus bod barn sefydlog pobl Cymru'n debyg o arwain at bleidlais gadarnhaol.

Mae nifer o resymau pam mae angen inni fod yn weddol hyderus ynglŷn â barn pobl Cymru pan geisiwn eu dyfarniad terfynol. Ni chynhelir refferenda yn aml iawn, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r setliad cyfansoddiadol yng Nghymru. Os awn at yr etholwyr yn rhy fuan, a hwythau'n dweud 'na', efallai na chawn gyfle arall am gryn nifer o flynyddoedd. Nid yw hynny'n sefyllfa dderbyniol. Dylai pob Cynulliad gael y cyfle i fynegi barn ynghylch a ddylem geisio refferendwm arall ai peidio. Efallai y gellid codi hynny gyda'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan, sef y dylai pob Cynulliad a chanddo fandad newydd allu ceisio barn arall ynglŷn â hyn. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r cynsail hanesyddol.

Felly, rhaid ystyried pwysigrwydd goblygiadau gwleidyddol—os nad goblygiadau cyfansoddiadol—pleidlais 'na'. Pe ceid pleidlais 'na', gallai'r pleidiau hynny, yn enwedig yn San Steffan, nad ydynt o blaid rhagor o ddatganoli i Gymru, ddefnyddio hynny'n esgus dros beidio ag ehangu'r pwerau rhagor, neu hyd yn oed dros ddychwelyd y pwerau sydd gennym i San Steffan. Mae'r penderfyniad a wnawn heddiw'n golygu bod heddiw'n ddiwrnod hanesyddol, ond mae amseru'r bleidlais yn bwysig. Mae sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud y peth yn iawn yn bwysicach na'i wneud yn gynnar.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn cael fy nhemtio i ymateb i'r pwynt olaf hwnnw gan Brian Gibbons. Mae rhai pobl yn credu bod angen ichi ymddiried yn y bobl mewn ymgyrch refferendwm. Ni fyddwn yn mynd ati i geisio sicrhau canlyniad penodol ymlaen llaw wrth gynnal refferendwm. Mae angen ichi sicrhau bod gennych ddadl ddigon cryf. Os oes gennych ddadl ddigon cryf wrth gyflwyno'ch achos, dylech allu ymddiried ym mhobl Cymru i wneud y penderfyniad cywir. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â'r pwynt cyntaf a wnaeth ynglŷn â pha benderfyniad yw'r un

argument for not asking two questions on the same day: one about who is in charge and who makes the decisions, and the second about our process. However, I find it somewhat amusing that this is also the day when his party has proposed another referendum on constitutional change.

These are important matters for us to discuss. Helen Mary was right in saying that there will be a clear choice: to give the National Assembly primary law-making powers in the areas for which we are already responsible, or to keep the present system, under which we ask Westminster or Whitehall for those powers in a piecemeal way. It is as simple as that.

4.30 p.m.

However, when you put a question to people in a referendum, they often answer a different question to the one that you are posing. Therefore, I agree with those people who believe that it will not be easy, and I agree with the First Minister that we will have to make those arguments strongly and that we will have to prepare them.

Unlike in 1998, some preparatory work is being done at present. We have a body that is seeking to secure a 'yes' vote for the first of the propositions that I put to you, which includes all the political parties represented in the Chamber and which has been powerfully working in the background for several years. That is important, because it is easy for people to say 'no'. Do you remember the last campaign: 'Just say no'? Do those of you who were involved in the campaign remember that? There can be 1,001 arguments for saying 'no' that have nothing to do with the clear question that I posed at the beginning of my contribution today. Therefore, we must be clear that we will have to fight to win this argument. Brian Gibbons was absolutely right; the figures are not as clear cut as people make out. There is an argument to be made and there is a campaign

pwysicaf. Cyflwynodd ddadl rymus dros beidio â gofyn dau gwestiwn ar yr un diwrnod: un ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gyfrifol ac yn gwneud y penderfyniadau, a'r ail ynglŷn â'n proses. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ei chael yn ddifyr braidd mai heddiw hefyd yw'r diwrnod y mae ei blaid wedi cynnig refferendwm arall ynglŷn â newid cyfansoddiadol.

Mae'r rhain yn faterion pwysig inni eu trafod. Yr oedd Helen Mary yn llygad ei lle wrth ddweud y bydd dewis clir: rhoi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y meysydd yr ydym eisoes yn gyfrifol amdanynt, neu gadw at y system bresennol. O dan y system honno yr ydym yn gofyn i San Steffan neu i Whitehall am y pwerau hynny fesul tipyn. Mae mor syml â hynny.

Fodd bynnag, pan fyddwch yn gofyn cwestiwn i bobl mewn refferendwm, byddant yn aml yn ateb cwestiwn gwahanol i'r un y byddwch yn ei ofyn. Felly, cytunaf â'r bobl hynny sy'n credu na fydd yn hawdd, a chytunaf â'r Prif Weinidog y bydd yn rhaid inni gyflwyno'r dadleuon hynny'n rymus ac y bydd yn rhaid inni eu paratoi.

Yn wahanol i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn 1998, mae rhywfaint o waith paratoi ar y gweill eisoes. Mae gennym gorff sy'n ceisio sicrhau pleidlais 'ie' o blaid y cynnig cyntaf a roddais ger eich bron, sy'n cynnwys yr holl bleidiau gwleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Siambr ac sydd wedi bod yn gweithio'n rymus yn y cefndir ers sawl blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n bwysig, oherwydd y mae'n rhwydd i bobl ddweud 'na'. A ydych yn cofio'r ymgyrch ddiwethaf: 'Dywedwch na'? A yw'r rhai ohonoch a oedd yn rhan o'r ymgyrch yn cofio hynny? Gall fod 1,001 o ddadleuon dros ddweud 'na' nad oes a wnelont ddim â'r cwestiwn clir a ofynnais ar ddechrau fy nghyfraniad heddiw. Felly, rhaid inni fod yn glir y bydd yn rhaid inni frwydro i ennill y ddadl hon. Yr oedd Brian Gibbons yn llygad ei le; nid yw'r ffigurau mor glir ag y mae pobl yn ei awgrymu. Mae dadl i'w chyflwyno

to be run. That is why it is crucial that, at this time, we do not sit back and wait to run a short campaign. I believe that we had that problem in 1998 and that that narrow victory was caused by the fact that we did not allow the campaign to run for enough time and that we did not develop the arguments. That is why we must start the backroom work now. That is why activating this campaign is not about getting people to take the message out to the doorsteps now, but it is about getting the party backroom boffins to be part of the campaign, working now to prepare the ground in readiness. I welcome what the First Minister said in that we must start preparing early. 'Early' for me, is not now, but last year or the year before, which is why we have been relying heavily on those people who have already been making matters clearer.

This is about explanation. It is about explaining what we currently do. It is not about progressing to a different point of view. For those of you who will hear the argument that this is a slippery slope to independence many times—which is an argument that three of the parties in the Chamber will have to answer, and the biggest argument that we will have to compete with—what you will have to say in answer to that is quite clear: 'Your protection against that is the fact that the majority of people vote for parties that want to remain part of the United Kingdom.' That is the answer to that argument, but it is not an easy one to give. As long as people have to vote on the question of who they want to give power to, who they want to run Wales or who they want to make those decisions, the answer is whichever party that they vote for in the National Assembly elections. We will also have to promote that answer, because that is also in the background for people.

One of the most clear and powerful arguments on the other side is cash: 'This is costing you money.' The key issue is what it

ac mae ymgyrch i'w chynnal. Dyna pam mae'n hollbwysig inni beidio â gorffwys ar ein rhwyfau yn awr ac aros i gynnal ymgyrch fer. Credaf inni gael y broblem honno yn 1998 ac mai'r rheswm dros y fuddugoliaeth fregus honno oedd am inni beidio â gadael digon o amser i'r ymgyrch bara'n ddigon hir ac na wnaethom ddatblygu'r dadleuon. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni ddechrau'r gwaith yn yr ystafell gefn yn awr. Dyna pam nad drwy gael pobl i fynd â'r neges allan ar stepen y drws yn awr y dylem roi'r ymgyrch hon ar waith, ond drwy gael arbenigwyr ystafelloedd cefn y pleidiau i fod yn rhan o'r ymgyrch, gan weithio yn awr i fraenaru'r tir. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog, sef bod yn rhaid inni ddechrau paratoi'n gynnar. Ystyr 'cynnar' i mi yw nid yn awr, ond y llynedd, neu'r flwyddyn gynt, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi bod yn dibynnu'n fawr ar y bobl hyn sydd eisoes wedi bod yn gwneud materion yn eglurach.

Mae a wnelo hyn ag esbonio. Mae a wnelo ag esbonio'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud eisoes. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â symud ymlaen at safbwynt gwahanol. I'r rhai ohonoch a fydd yn clywed y ddadl mai llwybr llithrig at annibyniaeth yw hyn—sy'n ddadl y bydd tair o'r pleidiau yn y Siambur yn gorfod ei hateb, a'r ddadl fwyaf y bydd yn rhaid inni gystadlu â hi—mae'r hyn y bydd yn rhaid ichi ei ddweud i ateb hynny'n eithaf clir: 'Eich amddiffyniad yn erbyn hynny yw'r ffaith bod mwyafrif y bobl yn pleidleisio dros bleidiau sydd am aros yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig'. Dyna'r ateb i'r ddadl honno, ond nid yw'n un rhwydd. Cyhyd â bod pobl yn gorfod pleidleisio ynglŷn â phwy y maent am roi pŵer iddynt, pwy y maent am eu gweld yn llywodraethu Cymru neu pwy y maent am eu gweld yn gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny, yr ateb yw pa blaid bynnag y byddant yn pleidleisio drosti yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Bydd yn rhaid inni hyrwyddo'r ateb hwnnw hefyd, oherwydd y mae hynny hefyd yn y cefndir i bobl.

Un o'r dadleuon cliraf a mwyaf pwerus ar yr ochr arall yw arian: 'Mae hyn yn costio ichi.' Y mater allweddol yw faint y mae'n ei gostio

is costing us at present to have a system that is run so inefficiently, involving claiming pieces of a jigsaw in order to run and make laws for Wales. How much did it cost, for example, for the environment LCO that went away as four pages, but returned as eight, and those four new pages were all exceptions, which are things that we could not and cannot do? How much energy and cost were involved in that? Is it not more effective to run Wales in a way in which we can say clearly, when we want laws in Wales, that they are made in Wales and when we want to, we can act swiftly for the benefit of our communities and constituencies in Wales?

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf innau hefyd yn croesawu'r bleidlais hon a'r ddadl hon heddiw. Mae'r ffaith bod y drafodaeth hon yn digwydd o gwbl yn adlewyrchiad o gywirdeb geiriau Ron Davies rai blynyddoedd yn ôl pan ddywedodd mai proses yw datganoli ac nid digwyddiad. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hawdd i'r drafodaeth benodol hon gael ei boddi mewn dadl ehangach ar y cyfansoddiad. Yr hyn sydd ger ein bron heddiw yw pleidlais i ddechrau'r broses gyfreithiol i gael refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar faterion sydd wedi eu datganoli; yr hawl i ni, fel corff democrataidd y genedl hon, wella bywydau ein cyd-ddinasyddion mewn dull synhwyrol ac effeithiol; yr hawl i Lywodraeth Cymru weithredu ar ei haddewidion ar sail mandad gan yr etholwyr; a'r hawl i Aelodau unigol gyflwyno deddfwriaeth er lles y bobl.

Yr ydym i gyd yn y Siambr yn ymwybodol o'r cymhlethdodau, y gost a'r afterwch sydd yn nodweddiadol o'r system bresennol. Mae Helen Mary eisoes wedi manylu ar hynny'n effeithiol ac yn yr un modd galwodd Paul y gyfundrefn bresennol yn feichus ac araf. Yr ydym hefyd newydd glywed Mike German yn sôn am ba mor aneffeithlon yw'r system hon.

inni ar hyn o bryd cael system mor aneffeithiol, sy'n golygu hawlio darnau o jigso er mwyn llywodraethu a deddfu ar gyfer Cymru. Faint a gostiodd, er enghraifft, inni gael y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ynghylch yr amgylchedd a aeth oddi yma ar bedair tudalen, ond a ddychwelodd ar wyth, ac eithriadau oedd y pedair tudalen newydd hynny i gyd, sy'n bethau na chaem ac na chawn eu gwneud? Faint o ynni a chost a oedd ynghlwm wrth hynny? Onid yw'n fwy effeithiol llywodraethu Cymru mewn modd lle y gallwn ddweud yn glir, pan fyddwn am gael deddfau yng Nghymru, eu bod yn cael eu gwneud yng Nghymru, a'n bod yn gallu symud yn gyflym pan fyddwn am wneud hynny er budd ein cymunedau a'n hetholaethau yng Nghymru?

Gareth Jones: I also welcome this vote and this debate today. The fact that this debate is taking place at all is a reflection of the accuracy of Ron Davies's words some years ago when he said that devolution is a process and not an event. However, it is easy for this specific discussion to be lost in a broader debate on the constitution. What we have before us today is a vote to trigger the legal process to have a referendum on primary law-making powers for the National Assembly on devolved matters; the right for us, as this nation's democratic body, to improve the lives of our fellow citizens in a sensible and effective manner; the right for the Welsh Government to fulfil its pledges on the basis of a mandate from the electorate; and the right for individual Members to bring forward legislation for the benefit of the people.

All of us in this Chamber are aware of the complexities, cost and unwieldy nature of the current system. Helen Mary has already detailed that effectively and, likewise, Paul called the current system cumbersome and slow. We have also just heard Mike German saying how ineffective this system is.

Fel aelod o Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, yr wyf wedi cael y fraint o wrando ar dystiolaeth gan bobl Cymru ar LCOs sydd wedi'u cyflwyno. Mae clywed eu syniadau ar sut y gall deddfwriaeth Gymreig wella eu bywydau wedi'i gwneud yn amlwg i mi y dylai'r broses deddfwriaethol ddechrau a gorffen gyda phobl Cymru. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, er bod y broses yn dechrau gyda'r bobl, mae eu mewnbwn dan fygythiad gan ymyrraeth San Steffan. Rhaid i bawb ystyried cyd-destun Prydeinig gwahanol lle, efallai, y byddai Llywodraeth newydd yn Llundain yn llai parod i hyrwyddo hawliau pobl Cymru. Efallai bod y bleidlais ddiweddar y cyfeiriodd Helen Mary ati gan Bwyllgor Materion Cymreig San Steffan ar yr LCO ar dai fforddiadwy yn adlewyrchiad o'r hyn sydd i ddod, oherwydd ni fu i bob aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw gefnogi trosglwyddo'r grym yn ei sgîl.

While this debate and the proceeding vote represent a procedural change to the current constitutional settlement, we can be in no doubt of its significance. This is a significant day in the evolution of Welsh governance, as will the referendum that follows. A key significance is the fact that, throughout the devolution process, one important precedent has been set on such matters, which is that the people of Wales are sovereign, and it is they who have the final say on the pace and nature of the constitutional advancement of our nation. That is a principle that has been central to my party's ethos for generations and one that I am proud to see apparent in our wider democratic life. The question before us is not whether Wales should have constitutional parity with Scotland or Northern Ireland—far from it. Today is about beginning the process of mopping up a cumbersome and wasteful procedure and replacing it with a sensible and sustainable mechanism.

Yr wyf yn falch o glywed cefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn gan bob plaid yn y Cynulliad. Gwir adlewyrchiad o aeddfedrwydd y corff

As a member of Legislative Committee No. 2, I have had the privilege of listening to evidence from the people of Wales on LCOs that have been put forward. Hearing their ideas on how Welsh legislation can improve their lives has made it clear to me that the legislative process should begin and end with the people of Wales. However, at the moment, although the process begins with the people, their input is under threat from intervention from Westminster. We must all consider a different British context where, perhaps, a new Government in London will be less willing to promote the rights of the people of Wales. Perhaps the recent vote, to which Helen Mary referred, by the Westminster Welsh Affairs Committee on the LCO on affordable housing is a reflection of what is to come, as not all members of that committee supported the transfer of powers that that would allow.

Er bod y ddadl hon a'r bleidlais wedyn yn golygu newid gweithdrefnol yn y setliad cyfansoddiadol presennol, ni allwn amau nad yw'n arwyddocaol. Mae heddiw'n ddiwrnod arwyddocaol yn esblygiad llywodraethu Cymru, a bydd y refferendwm sy'n dilyn yn arwyddocaol yn yr un modd. Un arwyddocâd allweddol, drwy gydol y broses ddatganoli, yw'r ffaith bod un cynsail pwysig wedi'i osod ar gyfer materion o'r fath, sef bod pobl Cymru'n sofran, ac mai ganddynt hwy y bydd y llais terfynol ynglŷn â chyflymder a natur datblygiad cyfansoddiadol ein cenedl. Mae honno'n egwyddor sydd wedi bod yn rhan ganolog o ethos fy mhlaid ers cenedlaethau ac mae'n un yr wyf yn falch o'i gweld yn amlwg yn ein bywyd democrataidd ehangach. Y cwestiwn sydd ger ein bron yw nid a ddylai Cymru gael cydraddoldeb cyfansoddiadol â'r Alban neu â Gogledd Iwerddon—nid hynny ydyw o gwbl. Mae a wnelo heddiw â dechrau'r broses o gyroni gweithdrefn feichus a gwastraffus a rhoi mecanwaith synhwyrton a chynaliadwy yn ei lle.

I am pleased to hear support for this motion from every party in the Assembly. The fact that we are having a sensible discussion for

hwn yw ein bod i gyd yn trafod yn synhwyrol er lles pobl Cymru ac ni all neb wadu hynny. Mae hynny'n fy ngwneud yn hyderus iawn, pe baem yn sicrhau pwerau deddfu sylfaenol, y byddai safon y ddeddfwriaeth honno a'r trafodaethau perthnasol yn raenus, yn safonol ac o ansawdd. Mae'n anrhydedd bersonol arbennig cael bod yma heddiw i gefnogi'r cynnig.

Trish Law: I made my feelings known to Nick Bourne last week that I am strongly opposed to the referendum being held on 5 May 2011, on Assembly election day. It appears that the Electoral Commission acknowledges that holding two poles on the same day may be problematic and the likelihood now is that the referendum will be held in the autumn or, at the latest, in March of next year. This motion today triggers the whole process and I dare say that the 'yes' and 'no' camps will be busily sharpening their knives over the coming weeks as Peter Hain and many of his New Labour colleagues agonise over this one.

While I am all for a referendum, I have no strong views on extending powers to full law-making powers, although I tend to think that the present system is cumbersome, slow and is left wanting. My main concern over the coming weeks and months will be to ensure that my electors in Blaenau Gwent receive all the necessary information for and against extra powers, so that they can make an informed judgement on referendum day. What I do not want to see, although I am not confident that I will not, is a concerted campaign by UKIP and like-minded people who treat this Assembly with contempt and hostility and who are hellbent on preventing this institution from gaining extra powers, not because they do not genuinely believe that those powers should be devolved, but because they have a combative attitude towards the Assembly. They just do not like the Assembly. I think that the 'yes' lobby will have a harder slog in many places than the 'no' camp, for the Assembly has yet to win the hearts and minds of all the people of

the benefit of the people of Wales is a true reflection of the maturity of this body, and no-one can deny that. That makes me very confident that, should we secure primary law-making powers, legislation and related discussions will be of a high standard and of good quality. It is a personal privilege to be here today to support this motion.

Trish Law: Dywedais wrth Nick Bourne yr wythnos diwethaf fy mod yn teimlo'n gryf yn erbyn cynnal y refferendwm ar 5 Mai 2011, diwrnod etholiad y Cynulliad. Mae'n ymddangos bod y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn cydnabod y gallai cynnal dwy bleidlais ar yr un diwrnod fod yn broblem, a'i bod yn debyg erbyn hyn y cynhelir y refferendwm yn yr hydref, neu fan hwyraf ym mis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r cynnig heddiw'n sbarduno'r broses gyfan a mentraf ddweud y bydd y gwerysll 'ie' a'r gwerysll 'na' wrthi'n brysur yn hogi eu cylllyll yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf wrth i Peter Hain a llawer o'i gyd-Aelodau yn Llafur Newydd ymboeni ynglŷn â hyn.

Er fy mod yn llwyr o blaid refferendwm, nid oes gennyf farn gref ynglŷn ag ehangu'r pwerau i gael pwerau deddfu llawn, er fy mod yn tueddu i feddwl bod y system bresennol yn feichus, yn araf ac yn ddiffygiol. Y prif beth y byddaf am ei sicrhau dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf fydd bod fy etholwyr ym Mlaenau Gwent yn cael yr holl wybodaeth angenrheidiol o blaid ac yn erbyn pwerau ychwanegol, er mwyn iddynt lunio barn ar sail gwybodaeth ar ddiwrnod y refferendwm. Yr hyn nad wyf am ei weld, er nad wyf yn hyderus na welaf hynny, yw ymgyrch gref gan UKIP, a phobl o'r un anian sy'n dangos diffyg parch a gelyniaeth at y Cynulliad hwn ac sy'n benderfynol o atal y sefydliad hwn rhag ennill rhagor o bwerau, nid am nad ydynt yn credu o ddifrif na ddylid datganoli'r pwerau hynny, ond oherwydd eu bod â'u cas ar y Cynulliad. Yn syml, nid ydynt yn hoffi'r Cynulliad. Credaf y caiff y lobi 'ie' frwydr galetach mewn llawer o ardaloedd nag a gaiff y gwerysll 'na', oherwydd nid yw'r

Wales, and, as I have just said, opponents of the Assembly will be loathed to extend further powers to this body.

This historic vote today effectively passes power to the people for it will not be politicians like us but the people of Wales who will determine the future shape of this Assembly.

4.40 p.m.

Alun Davies: I start by thanking the convention for its work over the last year or two. It has established a sound basis for this debate, and for those to come across Wales in the months ahead. Like many others in this Chamber, I am not politically motivated by constitutional minutiae and debates about constitutional issues; I am motivated by what politics can do for people, and the way that it can change their lives. I am motivated by the Assembly's potential to make a difference to people across Wales. It is striking that this debate has been one of the first, since I have been a Member, on which Members from all sides of the Chamber have come to the same conclusion based on shared experience. Like many others, I have sat on legislative committees examining proposed Measures and legislative competence Orders, and I have been convinced that those legislative tools are unable to deliver the programme that the Government has been elected on. It is a crisis—not simply for devolution, for the Assembly, or for Wales, but for the United Kingdom—if an elected Government is unable to deliver the programme for which it has a mandate. Thinking in particular of the legislative competence Order on housing, I sat for what felt like years—it was probably months—on the relevant committee, but there was a failure of process.

Many will pin the blame on Whitehall or Westminster, but that is simplistic. The work

Cynulliad wedi ennill meddyliau a chalonnau holl bobl Cymru eto, ac, fel yr wyf newydd ddweud, bydd gwrthwynebwyr y Cynulliad yn gyndyn o roi rhagor o bwerau i'r corff hwn.

Mae'r bleidlais hanesyddol heddiw mewn gwirionedd yn trosglwyddo grym i'r bobl oherwydd nid gwleidyddion fel ni ond pobl Cymru a fydd yn penderfynu beth fydd siâp y Cynulliad hwn yn y dyfodol.

Alun Davies: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r confensiwn am ei waith dros y flwyddyn neu ddwy ddiwethaf. Mae wedi gosod sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer y ddadl hon, ac ar gyfer y rhai y bydd Cymru'n eu hwynebu yn y misoedd a ddaw. Ni chaf fy ysbrydoli'n wleidyddol gan fanylion cyfansoddiadol a dadleuon ynglŷn â materion cyfansoddiadol, ac mae hynny'n wir am lawer o bobl eraill yn y Siambr hon; yr hyn y gall gwleidyddiaeth ei wneud dros bobl sy'n fy nghymell i, a'r ffordd y gall newid eu bywydau. Sut y gall y Cynulliad wneud gwahaniaeth i bobl ledled Cymru sy'n fy nghymell. Mae'n drawiadol mai'r ddadl hon yw un o'r rhai cyntaf, ers pan wyf yn Aelod, y mae Aelodau o bob ochr i'r Siambr wedi dod i'r un casgliad yn ei chylch, ar sail rhannu'r un profiad. Fel llawer un arall, yr wyf wedi eistedd ar bwyllgorau deddfwriaethol yn archwilio Mesurau a Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, ac yr wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi nad yw'r arfau deddfu hynny'n gallu gwireddu'r rhaglen yr etholwyd y Llywodraeth i'w gwireddu. Mae'n argyfwng—nid dim ond i ddatganoli, i'r Cynulliad, neu i Gymru, ond i'r Deyrnas Unedig—os na all Llywodraeth etholedig wireddu'r rhaglen y mae ganddi fandad i'w gwireddu. A meddwl yn benodol am y Gorchmyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ynghylch tai, bûm yn eistedd am yr hyn a oedd yn teimlo fel blynyddoedd—misoedd ydoedd mae'n debyg—ar y pwyllgor perthnasol, ond methodd y broses.

Bydd llawer yn beio Whitehall neu San Steffan, ond gorsymleiddio yw hynny.

of the Welsh Affairs Committee is often underrated, and its current work on Wales and Whitehall is more important than many here recognise. However, to use a word that has been used by many others this afternoon, the process itself is cumbersome, and only works where there is goodwill on all sides. That is not a good basis for any constitutional settlement.

I would prefer to see stability, clarity and accountability. Those of us who are members of the happily renamed Constitutional Affairs Committee have been taking evidence on clarity and stability over the past few weeks. We were told by the Law Society that the current system is almost incomprehensible to many lawyers. We have also been told—by different lawyers, I accept—that certainty in legal terms is more important than being understandable to people. I accept that as good evidence, but it is not good for democracy if the people who we represent do not know who is responsible for delivering which policy. That is not good for democratic representation or participation. We want to see more people involved in the political process, but the system actively precludes that, and we have a duty and a responsibility to make the case for a better, more durable and robust constitutional settlement that will provide a basis for the Government here to govern, and for a relationship with the rest of the United Kingdom that is more stable, understandable and structured, and more enduring. However, in making that case, let us make the argument relevant to the lives of people. Myself and the other members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee will spend more time listening to lawyers, and we enjoy that, but we are not elected to exercise our minds on these dry legal arguments. We are here to make changes to people's lives.

Tanbrisir gwaith y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig yn aml, ac mae ei waith presennol ar Gymru a Whitehall yn bwysicach nag y mae llawer yma'n ei sylweddoli. Fodd bynnag, a defnyddio gair y mae llawer o rai eraill wedi'i ddefnyddio y prynhawn yma, mae'r broses ei hun yn feichus, ac nid yw ond yn gweithio pan fydd ewyllys da ar bob ochr. Nid yw hynny'n sylfaen dda ar gyfer unrhyw setliad cyfansoddiadol.

Byddai'n well gennyf weld sefydlogrwydd, eglurder ac atebolrwydd. Mae'r rhai ohonom sy'n aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol, a rhoi ei enw newydd gwell iddo, wedi bod yn gwrando ar dystiolaeth ynglŷn ag eglurder a sefydlogrwydd yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Dywedwyd wrthym gan Gymdeithas y Gyfraith fod y system bresennol fwy neu lai'n annealladwy i lawer o gyfreithwyr. Yr ydym wedi cael ar ddeall hefyd—gan gyfreithwyr gwahanol, yr wyf yn derbyn—fod sicrwydd o safbwynt cyfreithiol yn bwysicach na bod yn ddealladwy i bobl. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod hynny'n dystiolaeth dda, ond nid yw'n dda i ddemocratiaeth os nad yw'r bobl yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli'n gwybod pwy sy'n gyfrifol am wireddu pa bolisi. Nid yw hynny'n beth da i gynrychiolaeth ddemocrataidd nac i gymryd rhan yn y broses. Yr ydym am weld mwy o bobl yn ymwneud â'r broses wleidyddol, ond mae'r system ei hun yn atal hynny, ac mae'n ddyletswydd ac yn gyfrifoldeb arnom ddadlau o blaid setliad cyfansoddiadol a fydd yn un gwell, yn fwy hirhoedlog a chadarn ac a fydd yn sylfaen i'r Llywodraeth hon lywodraethu. Mae angen perthynas â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig sy'n fwy sefydlog ac yn haws ei deall, perthynas ac iddi fwy o strwythur ac sy'n para'n hwy. Fodd bynnag, wrth gyflwyno'r ddadl honno, gadewch inni sicrhau bod y ddadl yn berthnasol i fywydau pobl. Byddaf fi ac aelodau eraill y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol yn treulio mwy o amser yn gwrando ar gyfreithwyr, ac yr ydym yn mwynhau hynny, ond nid ydym yn cael ein hethol i roi ein meddwl ar waith ynglŷn â'r dadleuon cyfreithiol sychion hyn. Yr ydym yma i newid bywydau pobl.

My first speech here was on the environmental protection LCO; it still has not become law. That is a failure of the system. The housing legislation dominated the hustings that I took part in before I was elected to the Assembly; we are still not legislating on it. The language issue came up time and again. This week, we will receive the powers and I hope that we will legislate before we all leave office. Please vote for this, make it real and let us campaign for a 'yes' vote on the basis of what is best not only for the people of Wales, but for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Nick Ramsay: I am pleased to contribute to the debate, which I believe is possibly the most significant debate that we have yet had in this Chamber. It is a debate which, as we have heard today, is not about our parties, their individual and diverse policies, or indeed about our individual beliefs, but about the very nature of what we are doing here as Assembly Members. Perhaps I come to all of this with the eyes of a new Assembly Member, elected for the first time in 2007, but, over the last three years, I have found myself wrestling with the sort of questions that you simply do not get at other levels of government. When people ask me about my job as an Assembly Member, I have to explain not only my views and policy beliefs, but the reason for taking those decisions in Cardiff and what this Assembly is for. Let us be frank: we work with this on a daily basis, but a significant part of the electorate is, at best, confused by the powers that the Assembly has.

There is a wider issue that needs to be addressed about voter apathy, which affects all political institutions and parties to a certain or lesser extent. However—and this is where I differ from the First Minister—in my mind, the Government of Wales Act 2006

Yr oedd a wnelo fy araith gyntaf yma â'r Gorchymyn ynghylch diogelu'r amgylchedd; nid yw'n ddeddf eto. Mae hynny'n fethiant yn y system. Y ddeddfwriaeth ynglŷn â thai oedd prif destun trafod yr hustyngau y bŵm yn cymryd rhan ynddynt cyn imi gael fy ethol i'r Cynulliad; nid ydym yn deddfu ynglŷn â hynny eto. Codwyd mater yr iaith dro ar ôl tro. Yr wythnos hon, cawn y pwerau ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwn yn deddfu cyn inni i gyd adael ein swyddi. Pleidleisiwch dros hyn os gwelwch yn dda, a bod cystal â'ch gair a gadewch inni ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais 'ie' ar sail yr hyn sydd orau nid dim ond i bobl Cymru, ond i'r Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw.

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn falch o gyfrannu at y ddadl. Yr wyf yn credu mai hon efallai yw'r ddadl bwysicaf inni ei chael hyd yn hyn yn y Siambr hon. Mae'n ddadl sy'n ymwneud, fel yr ydym wedi clywed heddiw, nid â'n pleidiau, a'u polisiau unigol ac amrywiol, nac yn wir â'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gredu fel unigolion, ond ag union natur yr hyn yr ydym ni, Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn ei wneud yma. Efallai fy mod yn edrych ar hyn drwy lygaid Aelod newydd o'r Cynulliad, a etholwyd am y tro cyntaf yn 2007, ond, yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf, yr wyf wedi fy nghael fy hun yn ymgodymu â'r math o gwestiynau nad ydynt byth yn codi ar lefelau eraill o lywodraeth. Pan fydd pobl yn fy holi am fy ngwaith fel Aelod Cynulliad, rhaid imi nid yn unig esbonio fy marn a'r polisiau yr wyf yn credu ynddynt, ond y rheswm dros wneud y penderfyniadau hynny yng Nghaerdydd a beth yw diben y Cynulliad hwn. Gadewch inni fod yn blaen: yr ydym yn gweithio gyda hyn yn feunyddiol, ond mae cyfran sylweddol o'r etholwyr mewn penbleth, ar y gorau, ynghylch y pwerau sydd gan y Cynulliad.

Ceir mater ehangach y mae angen rhoi sylw iddo, sef difaterwch pleidleiswyr, sy'n effeithio ar yr holl sefydliadau a'r pleidiau gwleidyddol i ryw raddau. Fodd bynnag—a dyma lle yr wyf yn anghytuno â'r Prif Weinidog—yn fy marn i, gwnaeth Deddf

made things far worse by establishing a legislative process, without asking the people, that is confusing, bizarre and unsustainable. Indeed, the word used was 'cumbersome'. It was a temporary political fix and not the constitutional solution that the people of Wales and the people of the United Kingdom need.

The problems that it has created here and in Westminster leads many to question the LCO process and to want to move from Part 3 to Part 4 of the 2006 Act as swiftly as possible. I think that anyone who works with that process understands why that is the case. That move from Part 3 to Part 4 is technically what the referendum would be about, and it is for all of us here to make the arguments and explain what the debate is about, to make that clear, and to explain what it is not about.

As Mike German said earlier, this is not about an independent Wales or moving to independence, although I do accept that some Members here may, in their heart of hearts, sincerely want that. It is not about greater fiscal powers, although, as the Holtham commission has identified, there may well be some arguments for that in some limited form or other at some point in time. This vote is not about an extension of powers way beyond the devolved fields over in the Assembly currently has competence, although we accept that some issues outside the existing settlement will probably continue to be considered as potential candidates for devolution in the future, regardless of this referendum happening or not. We are talking about giving the Assembly and future Assemblies the type of tools that they may need to do the job that each one of us is expected to carry out.

It is a referendum about the working of the Assembly itself and its relationship with Westminster, which is why I do not believe—like many Members—that this vote should take place on the day of the general

Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 bethau'n waeth o lawer drwy sefydlu proses deddfu, heb ofyn i'r bobl, a honno'n un ddryslyd, rhyfedd ac anghynaliadwy. Yn wir, y gair a ddefnyddiwyd oedd 'beichus'. Ateb gwleidyddol dros dro ydoedd yn hytrach na'r ateb cyfansoddiadol y mae ei angen ar bobl Cymru ac ar bobl y Deyrnas Unedig.

Mae'r problemau y mae wedi'u creu yma ac yn San Steffan yn peri i lawer amau proses y Gorchymynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a dymuno symud o Ran 3 Deddf 2006 at Ran 4 cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Credaf fod unrhyw un sy'n gweithio gyda'r broses honno'n deall pam. Y symud hwnnw o Ran 3 i Ran 4 fyddai hanfod y refferendwm yn dechnegol, a'n lle ni i gyd yma yw cyflwyno'r dadleuon ac esbonio beth yw hanfod y ddadl, er mwyn gwneud hynny'n glir, ac esbonio'r hyn nad yw'n ymwneud ag ef.

Fel y dywedodd Mike German yn gynharach, nid oes a wnelo hyn â Chymru annibynnol nac â symud tuag at annibyniaeth, er fy mod yn derbyn y gall fod rhai Aelodau yma, sydd yn ddiffuant, o waelod eu calon, am weld hynny. Nid oes a wnelo â mwy o bwerau ariannol, er bod comisiwn Holtham wedi dangos ei bod yn eithaf posibl bod rhai dadleuon o blaid hynny ar ryw ffurf gyfyngedig neu'i gilydd rywbyrd. Nid oes a wnelo'r bleidlais hon ag ymestyn pwerau y tu hwnt i'r meysydd datganoledig y mae gan y Cynulliad gymhwysedd ynddynt eisoes, er ein bod yn derbyn y bydd rhai materion y tu allan i'r setliad, mae'n debyg, yn dal i gael eu hystyried yn bethau y gellid eu datganoli yn y dyfodol, ni waeth a gynhelir y refferendwm hwn ai peidio. Yr ydym yn sôn am roi'r math o arfau i'r Cynulliad ac i Gynulladau'r dyfodol y gall fod eu hangen arnynt i wneud y gwaith y mae disgwyl i bob un ohonom ei wneud.

Refferendwm ynglŷn â dulliau gweithio'r Cynulliad ei hun ydyw a'i berthynas â San Steffan, a dyna pam nad wyf yn credu—gan gytuno â llawer o'r Aelodau—y dylai'r bleidlais hon gael ei chynnal ar ddiwrnod

Assembly election. That would cheat the electorate of an Assembly election. The date is not a secondary issue; it is a core issue.

This may come as a surprise to some of you, but I am not from exactly the most pro-devolution part of Wales. In fact, a large majority of my constituency voted against the establishment of this Assembly when the last referendum was held, now over 10 years ago. When I speak to people in the pubs, restaurants and shops of Monmouthshire, it is clear that, given the chance, a number would even vote against it today. Quite honestly, some would rather that this place was not here at all. Many of them would rather that I was not here at all, but I do not suppose that you can blame them for that. *[Laughter.]* However, the Assembly is here. As far as I am concerned, the question now is about not whether it should be doing things but how it should be doing them. That is why I support this motion for a referendum. I do not pretend that it will be an easy question to ask, and, for many people, it will not be an easy question to answer. However, it is a question that must now be asked, because the time has come for all of us to move on.

4.50 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: It is an interesting point, is it not, that in a country—and I use the term ‘country’ to refer to the UK in this case—where we have so few referenda, we have to have a debate on the subject here and at Westminster? This is like London buses—you wait ages for one, and then two come along together.

Members of the public are not interested in LCOs. In fact, they glaze over if you try to explain them. However, they are interested in results and they feel tremendous frustration that we take so long to get results. That, of course, is a product of the LCO process. The truth is that the current system is not working, despite our best efforts. The LCO

etholiad cyffredinol y Cynulliad. Byddai hynny'n dwyn etholiad y Cynulliad oddi ar yr etholwyr. Nid ystyriaeth eilradd yw'r dyddiad, ond ystyriaeth graidd.

Efallai y bydd hyn yn synnu rhai ohonoch, ond nid y rhan o Gymru yr wyf yn dod ohoni yw'r un fwyaf brwd dros ddatganoli. A dweud y gwir, pleidleisiodd mwyafrif mawr o'm hetholwyr yn erbyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad hwn pan gynhaliwyd y refferendwm diwethaf, a hynny dros 10 mlynedd yn ôl bellach. Pan fyddaf yn siarad â phobl yn nhafarndai, bwytaï a siopau sir Fynwy, mae'n amlwg, pe rhoddid y cyfle iddynt, y byddai nifer hyd yn oed yn pleidleisio yn ei erbyn heddiw. A bod yn gwbl onest, byddai'n well gan rai pe na bai'r lle hwn yma o gwbl. Byddai'n well gan lawer ohonynt pe na bawn innau yma o gwbl, ond go brin y gallwch eu beio am hynny.*[Chwerthin.]* Hyd y gwelaf, nid a ddylai fod yn gwneud pethau yw'r cwestiwn yn awr, ond sut y dylai fod yn eu gwneud. Dyna pam yr wyf yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn o blaid refferendwm. Nid wyf yn cymryd arnaf y bydd yn gwestiwn hawdd ei ofyn, ac, i lawer o bobl, ni fydd yn gwestiwn hawdd ei ateb. Serch hynny, mae'n gwestiwn y mae'n rhaid ei ofyn yn awr, oherwydd y mae'n bryd inni i gyd symud yn ein blaen.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n bwynt diddorol, onid yw, mewn gwlad—a defnyddiaf y term ‘gwlad’ i gyfeirio at y Deyrnas Unedig yn yr achos hwn—lle y cynhelir cyn lleied o refferenda, fod yn rhaid inni gael dadl ynglŷn â'r pwnc yma ac yn San Steffan? Mae hyn fel bysiau Llundain—ar ôl disgwyl am un am hydoedd, daw dau ar unwaith.

Nid yw Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol o ddiddordeb i'r cyhoedd. A dweud y gwir, bydd golwg bell ar eu hwynebau os ceisiwch eu hesbonio. Fodd bynnag, mae canlyniadau o ddiddordeb iddynt ac maent yn aruthrol o rwystredig ein bod yn cymryd cymaint o amser i sicrhau canlyniadau. Wrth gwrs, canlyniad proses y

system is not working as Peter Hain and Rhodri Morgan said that it would. It is not the swift handover of power that it was hoped it would be; it is an arduous, intensive, painfully slow, trawl through the detail, with arguments about minute aspects of power. It is an irony that such a slim organisation—I am referring not to people's individual girth, but to the fact that there are only 60 of us, which, in comparison with other countries' representation, is a low number—is the only assembly or parliament in the world that has to do all its work twice. That is essentially what we are dealing with in terms of legislation.

Other Members have already referred to the length of time that things take. Think of the examples of the forgone opportunities. This afternoon, we forwent the opportunity of asking for power over the voting system for local councils in a draft LCO. That is illogical, but I understand the pragmatic reasons why the Minister took that decision: it is a controversial subject, so, if it had been included, the draft LCO would have been rejected. I was on the committee that looked at the housing LCO. It did not cover the private rented sector, although, logically, it should have done, and in order to do a comprehensive job on housing in Wales, you need it to be included. However, the Deputy Minister had not had enough time to produce evidence to back up her request in that respect. Jonathan Morgan's mental health LCO took three years. It will get Royal Assent this week, but three years have elapsed. They are three lost years for those suffering with mental illness in Wales, when we could have had a better system for dealing with them.

The system is not working now and it seems to survive as part of an old boys' club for Labour Ministers at either end of the M4. What would happen if you had parties of

Gorchmynion yw hynny. Y gwir yw nad yw'r drefn bresennol yn gweithio, er inni wneud ein gorau glas. Nid yw system y Gorchmynion yn gweithio fel y dywedodd Peter Hain a Rhodri Morgan y byddai. Nid yw pŵer yn cael ei drosglwyddo'n hwylus fel y gobeithid; mae'n golygu llusgo'n llafurus, yn ddyfal, ac yn boenus o araf drwy'r manylion, gan ddadlau ynglŷn â'r mân agweddau ar bŵer. Mae'n eironig, a ninnau'n sefydliad mor fain—ac nid sôn am faint canol unigolion yr ydwyf ond at y ffaith nad oes ond 60 ohonom, sy'n nifer bach o'i gymharu â chynrychiolaeth gwledydd eraill—mai dyma'r unig gynulliad neu senedd yn y byd sy'n gorfod gwneud ei holl waith ddwywaith. Yn ei hanfod, dyna'r gwirionedd o ran deddfu.

Mae Aelodau eraill eisoes wedi cyfeirio at arafwch y broses. Meddyliwch am enghreifftiau o'r cyfleoedd a gollwyd. Y prynhawn yma, collwyd y cyfle i ofyn am bŵer dros y system bleidleisio ar gyfer cynghorau lleol mewn Gorchymyn drafft. Mae hynny'n afresymegol, ond yr wyf yn deall rhesymau pragmataidd y Gweinidog dros benderfynu hynny; mae'n bwnc llosg, felly, petai wedi'i gynnwys, byddai'r Gorchymyn drafft wedi'i wrthod. Yr oeddwn yn aelod o'r pwyllgor a edrychodd ar y Gorchymyn tai. Nid oedd yn cynnwys y sector preifat ar rent, er y dylasai wneud hynny, yn rhesymegol, ac er mwyn ymdrin yn gynhwysfawr â thai yng Nghymru, mae angen ichi gynnwys hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi cael digon o amser i baratoi'r dystiolaeth a fyddai'n cefnogi ei chais yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Cymerodd Gorchymyn iechyd meddwl Jonathan Morgan dair blynedd. Caiff Gydsyniad Brenhinol yr wythnos hon, ond mae tair blynedd wedi mynd heibio. Mae'r rheini'n dair blynedd sydd wedi'u colli i'r rhai sydd â salwch meddwl yng Nghymru, pan allasem gael gwell system ar eu cyfer.

Nid yw'r drefn yn gweithio yn awr ac, i bob golwg, mae'n rhygnu ymlaen fel rhan o glwb hen fechgyn i Weinidogion Llafur y naill ben a'r llall i'r M4. Beth a ddigwyddai petai

different colour in Government at either end of the motorway? I believe that the system would break down entirely and we could face a constitutional crisis.

I want to refer to the future. I welcome to the 'yes' campaign those Conservatives who have changed their minds—they have had a conversion on the road to the Senedd. We need far more people of that ilk in the 'yes' campaign. It is very important that people who were previously doubters join the campaign. We need a 'yes' campaign that embraces people of every political colour and every part of society, and we certainly need a 'yes' campaign that embraces people who are not politicians. It would be a big mistake if we did not embrace people, for example, from the voluntary sector. We are all preoccupied with the general election and, while we deal with that, I believe that a 'yes' campaign will gather pace. It will gather pace without us, and it will be a stronger campaign as a result. I strongly believe that to have the referendum on the same day as the Assembly elections would be a road to disaster, as we would all be arguing with each other and not concentrating on speaking with a united voice on this.

We must not make the mistake that was made in 1998, when there were four separate party campaigns—to be fair, one of them was the 'No' campaign, but there were three separate 'yes' campaigns, as well as the 'Yes for Wales' campaign. Compare that with Scotland, where there was a strong, united campaign. The 'no' campaign is united and is already up and running, and the 'yes' campaign this time has to catch up rapidly.

Someone has already repeated the famous phrase that devolution is a process and not an event. Wales, in 1998, was not seen as being capable of having Scottish-style devolution. We have served our 10-year apprenticeship, and it is time to cut the apron strings. I hope that a unanimous, or nearly unanimous, vote this afternoon will send a crucial, united message to the Government and, more

gennyich bleidiau o liw gwahanol yn y Llywodraeth yn neuben y draffordd? Credaf y byddai'r system yn chwalu'n llwyr ac y gallem wynebu argyfwng cyfansoddiadol.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio at y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn croesawu i'r ymgyrch 'ie' y Ceidwadwyr hynny sydd wedi newid eu meddwl—maent wedi cael tröedigaeth ar y ffordd i'r Senedd. Mae angen llawer mwy o bobl o'r math hwnnw yn yr ymgyrch 'ie'. Mae'n bwysig iawn bod pobl a oedd gynt yn amau yn ymuno â'r ymgyrch. Mae angen ymgyrch 'ie' sy'n coleddu pobl o bob lliw gwleidyddol ac o bob rhan o'r gymdeithas, ac yn sicr, mae angen ymgyrch 'ie' sy'n coleddu pobl nad ydynt yn wleidyddion. Byddai peidio â choleddu pobl o'r sector gwirfoddol, er enghraifft, yn gamgymeriad mawr. Yr etholiad cyffredinol sydd ar ein meddwl ni i gyd ac, wrth inni fynd i'r afael â hwnnw, credaf y bydd ymgyrch 'ie' yn magu traed. Bydd yn magu traed hebom, a bydd yn ymgyrch gryfach o'r herwydd. Credaf yn gryf y byddai cynnal y refferendwm yr un diwrnod ag etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn esgor ar drychineb, oherwydd byddem i gyd yn dadlau â'n gilydd yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar siarad ag un llais am hyn.

Rhaid inni beidio â gwneud y camgymeriad a wnaethpwyd yn 1998, pan gynhaliwyd pedair ymgyrch ar wahân gan y pleidiau—a bod yn deg, yr ymgyrch 'Na' oedd un, ond cynhaliwyd tair ymgyrch 'ie' ar wahân, yn ogystal â'r ymgyrch 'Ie dros Gymru'. Cymharwch hynny â'r sefyllfa yn yr Alban, lle cafwyd ymgyrch gref unedig. Mae'r ymgyrch 'na' yn unedig ac mae eisoes ar waith, a'r tro hwn, mae angen i'r ymgyrch 'ie' roi traed dani i'w dal.

Mae rhywun eisoes wedi ailadrodd yr ymadrodd enwog mai proses yn hytrach na digwyddiad yw datganoli. Yn 1998, ni chredid y gellid rhoi i Gymru y math o ddatganoli a gafodd yr Alban. Yr ydym wedi bwrw ein prentisiaeth am 10 mlynedd, ac mae'n bryd inni dorri'r llinyn. Gobeithio y bydd pleidlais unfrydol, neu bron yn unfrydol y prynhawn yma'n anfon neges hollbwysig,

importantly, to the people of Wales.

Brynle Williams: Mae'n anrhydedd mawr cael siarad er mwyn dangos fy nghefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn. Mae hwn yn gam mawr ymlaen i Gymru, i ni yn y Siambr ac i'r wlad gyfan—prin bod angen dweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae rhywfaint o ddryswch ymysg aelodau'r cyhoedd oherwydd nid ydynt yn gwybod beth yn union y maent yn delio ag ef, ac nid ydynt yn deall ychwaith ein bod ni'n dymuno symud ymlaen a rhoi'r cyfle iddynt hwy wneud y penderfyniad. Fel y dywedais, daw cyfle wedi heddiw i'r wlad wneud penderfyniad ac i symud ymlaen.

Yr ydym wedi clywed pawb yn rhoi rhesymau technegol dros symud ymlaen ac yn sôn am y gost, a gwyddom fod costau mawr yn gysylltiedig â hyn. Gwnaed y pwyt yn glir i mi yn ddiweddar drwy gyfrwng y ffaith bod rhywun yn y gogledd eisiau dod i'r de i weld Gweinidog, ond bu trafferthion mawr ynghylch hynny. I mi, byddai gwneud hyn yn rhoi'r bobl lle y dylent fod—dylai'r gwleidyddion fod yn atebol i'r bobl—a dyna'r hyn y mae'r Siambr yn ei roi i bawb. Felly, mae hwn yn gam pwysig ofnadwy.

Yr ydym fel plentyn sy'n dechrau cerdded. Yr ydym wedi cymryd y cam cyntaf wrth sefydlu'r lle; y cam nesaf yw mynd ymlaen â'r bleidlais hon. Y cam olaf i'r plentyn yw gollwng llaw ei dad neu ei fam, ac, i ni, mae hynny'n golygu cael y bleidlais a sicrhau bod y pwerau yn dod i'r Cynulliad. Dyna sut yr wyf i yn gweld y sefyllfa. Ni fyddaf yn pleidleisio o blaid heddiw yn unig, ond byddaf yn gwneud hynny eto yn y dyfodol.

Leanne Wood: I do not think that anyone should underestimate the task that is ahead of us after the vote today. It will be difficult to inspire people to vote for what is really no more than an administrative tidying-up exercise. To those of us here in the bay bubble and those anoraks who watch

unedig at y Llywodraeth, ac yn anad dim, at bobl Cymru.

Brynle Williams: It is a great privilege to stand here today to support this motion. This is an important step forward for Wales, for us in the Chamber and for the country as a whole—that goes without saying. However, there is some confusion among members of the public because they do not know exactly what they are dealing with, and neither do they understand that we wish to move forward and give them the opportunity to make the decision. As I said, the country will have the opportunity, following today's debate, to make the decision and to move forward.

We have heard many people giving technical reasons for moving forward and heard them referring to the cost, and we know that there are significant costs involved. The point was brought home to me recently by the very fact that someone from north Wales who wanted to come here to see a Minister encountered many problems in trying to do so. To my mind, taking this step today will put the people where they should be—the politicians should be accountable to the people—and that is what this Chamber provides. Therefore, this is an extremely important step.

We are almost like a child starting to walk. We have taken the first step in establishing this place; the next step is to proceed to this vote. The child's final step is to let go of the parent's hand, and, to us, that means voting today and ensuring that the powers come to the Assembly. That is how I see things. I will be voting in favour not only today, but again in the future.

Leanne Wood: Ni chredaf y dylai neb ddiystyru'r dasg sydd o'n blaenau ar ôl y bleidlais heddiw. Bydd yn anodd ysbrydoli pobl i bleidleisio dros rywbeth nad yw'n fawr mwy nag rhyw gymhennu gweinyddol. I'r rhai ohonom yma yn swigen y bae a'r anoracs hynny sy'n gwyllo popeth a wnawn,

everything that we do, this trigger vote is big news. In constitutional terms, this vote is big news. However, in the big scheme of things, it is neither big news nor exciting news. When people ask me how a 'yes' vote in the forthcoming referendum will affect their lives, I find that a difficult question to answer. The Assembly will have powers over the same 20 areas as it has now, and we will not be able to do anything that we cannot do now. It will mean that law making will be quicker, more efficient, that there will be less duplication, and that it will be less wasteful and less costly. It will not result in a big change, and that is why I am unable to understand why there has been any opposition and why there has been so much game playing in relation to the referendum.

There is plenty on record about the games that have been played in the run-up to this point. There are people out there who will continue to oppose the holding of a referendum, and will continue to play games with the process—but why? At the danger of breaking the consensus this afternoon, I disagree with many of those who have spoken, as I believe that a referendum will deliver nothing of significance to most people, particularly people who have recently lost their jobs or homes in the recession. However, it will deliver a more streamlined and efficient way of making Welsh legislation. What I do not understand is how anyone can be opposed to that.

5.00 p.m.

I have listened carefully to the arguments put forward by so-called True Wales, which will run the 'no' campaign for this referendum. Its spokesperson, Rachel Banner, appeared this week on the BBC Wales *Politics Show* with my colleague, Nerys Evans. Banner's reasons for wanting a 'no' vote included AMs' pay and expenses, a lack of public engagement, and that a 'yes' vote would take us down the slippery slope to independence. I do not think

mae'r bleidlais sbarduno hon yn newydd mawr. O safbwynt cyfansoddiadol, mae'r bleidlais hon yn newydd mawr. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar bethau'n ehangach, nid yw nac yn newydd mawr nac yn newydd cyffrous. Pan fydd pobl yn gofyn imi sut y bydd pleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm a gynhelir yn effeithio ar eu bywydau, byddaf yn cael y cwestiwn hwnnw'n un anodd ei ateb. Bydd gan y Cynulliad bwerau dros yr un 20 maes ag sydd ganddo ar hyn o bryd, ac ni fyddwn yn gallu gwneud dim na allwn ei wneud eisoes. Bydd yn golygu y byddwn yn gallu deddfu'n gyflymach ac yn fwy effeithlon, y bydd llai o ddyblygu ac y bydd yn llai gwastraffus ac yn llai costus. Ni fydd yn arwain at newid mawr, a dyna pam na allaf ddeall pam mae unrhyw wrthwynebiad wedi bod o gwbl a pham mae cymaint o chwarae gemau wedi bod yng nghyswllt y refferendwm.

Mae digon wedi'i gofnodi am y gemau sydd wedi'u chwarae wrth inni gyrraedd y fan hon. Bydd rhai pobl yn dal i wrthwynebu cynnal refferendwm, ac yn dal i chwarae gemau gyda'r broses—ond pam? Er bod perygl imi chwalu'r consensws y prynhawn yma, yr wyf yn anghytuno â llawer o'r rhai sydd wedi siarad, oherwydd ni chredaf y bydd refferendwm yn cyflawni dim byd o bwys ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o bobl, yn enwedig ar gyfer pobl sydd wedi colli eu swyddi neu eu cartrefi yn y dirwasgiad yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn darparu ffordd symlach a mwy effeithlon o greu deddfwriaeth i Gymru. Yr hyn nad wyf yn ei ddeall yw sut y gall neb wrthwynebu hynny.

Yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n ofalus ar y dadleuon a gyflwynir gan y rhai sy'n eu galw eu hunain yn True Wales, a fydd yn cynnal yr ymgyrch 'na' ar gyfer y refferendwm hwn. Ymddangosodd ei lefarydd, Rachel Banner, yr wythnos hon ar *Politics Show* BBC Wales gyda'm cyd-Aelod, Nerys Evans. Rhai o resymau Banner dros ddymuno cael pleidlais 'na' oedd cyflogau a threuliau Aelodau'r Cynulliad, diffyg ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd, ac

that we need to spend any time on the pay argument—we just need to compare our expenses’ system with that of MPs. On public engagement, the Assembly is more accessible to people wanting to influence legislation than Westminster could ever be. Our Petitions Committee provides a direct way for citizens of this country to have a voice in creating Assembly policy and legislation. We may all want more engagement from a wider section of Welsh society, but no-one can correctly claim that the Assembly engages with fewer people in Wales than Westminster does.

Finally, on the slippery slope argument, if I thought that this referendum could take us somewhere nearer to independence, you would not be able to contain my enthusiasm for it. As I explained at the beginning, enthusiastic about this I am not. Yes, I believe that independence would be the best outcome for Wales. I also believe in a world free of imperialism and war, but that will not come any closer after this referendum either.

Therefore, let us expose these scaremongering arguments for what they are and ensure that everyone knows that there is an awfully long way to go, and many more referenda and elections to be held, before we are on the slope, slippery or otherwise, to the kind of Wales that my colleagues in Plaid Cymru and I want to see in the future.

Mohammad Asghar: I am grateful for the opportunity to speak this historic afternoon on the future of devolution in Wales. This debate today marks a significant and historic milestone on the road to full and workable powers for the Assembly. Let it be clear that this road does not lead to independence. I would say that the majority of people in this country do not want independence. As I go around Wales, I do not find any strong desire to sever links with the United Kingdom,

y byddai pleidlais ‘ie’ yn ein harwain ar hyd y llwybr llithrig at annibyniaeth. Ni chredaf fod angen inni dreulio amser o gwbl ar y ddadl ynglŷn â chyflogau—yr unig beth y mae angen inni ei wneud yw cymharu ein system treuliau â system yr Aelodau Seneddol. O ran ymgysylltu â’r cyhoedd, mae’r Cynulliad yn fwy agored i bobl sydd am ddylanwadu ar ddeddfwriaeth nag y gallai San Steffan fyth fod. Mae ein Pwyllgor Deisebau’n cynnig llwybr uniongyrchol i ddinasyddion y wlad hon gael llais yn y broses o greu polisiau a deddfwriaeth y Cynulliad. Efallai ein bod i gyd am weld mwy o ymgysylltu gan fwy o garfanau yng nghymdeithas Cymru, ond ni all neb honni’n deg fod y Cynulliad yn ymgysylltu â llai o bobl yng Nghymru nag y mae San Steffan.

Yn olaf, ynglŷn â dadl y llwybr llithrig, petawn yn meddwl y gallai’r refferendwm hwn fynd â ni gam yn nes at annibyniaeth, ni allech ffrwyno fy mrwdfrydedd drosto. Fel yr esboniais ar y cychwyn, nid wyf yn frwd drosto o gwbl. Ydwyf, yr wyf yn meddwl mai annibyniaeth fyddai’r canlyniad gorau i Gymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn credu mewn byd heb nac imperialaeth na rhyfel, ond ni ddaw hynny gam yn nes ar ôl y refferendwm hwn ychwaith.

Felly, gadewch inni ddatgelu beth sydd wraidd y dadleuon hyn sy’n codi bwganod a sicrhau bod pawb yn gwybod bod gennym ffordd bell iawn i fynd, a llawer mwy o refferenda ac etholiadau i’w cynnal, cyn inni gyrraedd y llwybr, boed lithrig neu beidio, at y math o Gymru yr wyf fi a’ m cyd-Aelodau ym Mhlaid Cymru am ei gweld yn y dyfodol.

Mohammad Asghar: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad am ddyfodol datganoli yng Nghymru y prynhawn hanesyddol hwn. Mae’r ddadl heddiw’n garreg filltir bwysig a hanesyddol ar y ffordd at bwerau llawn sy’n gweithio i’r Cynulliad. Gadewch iddi fod yn glir nad yw’r ffordd hon yn arwain at annibyniaeth. Byddwn yn dweud nad yw mwyafrif pobl y wlad hon am gael annibyniaeth. Wrth imi fynd o gwmpas Cymru, nid wyf yn gweld awydd cryf o gwbl

particularly among the ethnic minority population. Many in those communities still do not understand what devolution entails and do not engage with the democratic process. There is a huge job to be done in reaching out and educating these communities, reassuring them that devolution does not mean independence.

The All-Wales Convention recommended that the National Assembly be given full primary legislative powers in the devolved areas, subject to the approval of the people of Wales in a referendum. Primary legislative powers, it concluded, would offer distinct advantages for Wales and confer a particular legitimacy on the National Assembly. Ever since the 'yes' vote in 1997, the Conservatives have accepted devolution and are committed to making it work in the best interests of all the people of Wales. As David Cameron has said,

'We need to make the politics of the principality about progress, not politically inspired grievance'.

I am pleased that David Cameron has indicated that the future Conservative Government will not block a request for a referendum on full law-making powers from the Assembly. I also recognise that the First Minister has acknowledged the strength of feeling on all sides of the Chamber against holding a referendum on the same day as the Assembly elections. It would cause considerable confusion among the electorate if politicians were seen to be campaigning with and against each other at the same time. A referendum will enable people on both sides of the argument to have their say on how Wales is governed.

Devolution is about bringing decisions closer to the people. More powers will bring us closer to our aim of creating a strong Wales in a strong United Kingdom. This is a crucial debate. I have just read an e-mail from my family back home, who asked me why all

i dorri'r cysylltiad â'r Deyrnas Unedig, yn enwedig ymhlith poblogaeth y lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Mae llawer yn y cymunedau hynny nad ydynt yn deall o hyd beth yw hanfod datganoli ac nid ydynt yn ymwneud â'r broses ddemocrataidd. Mae gwaith enfawr i'w wneud i estyn allan ac addysgu'r cymunedau hyn, gan dawelu eu meddwl nad yw datganoli'n golygu annibyniaeth.

Argymhelliad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan oedd y dylid rhoi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol llawn yn y meysydd sydd wedi'u datganoli ar yr amod bod pobl Cymru'n cymeradwyo hynny mewn refferendwm. Daeth i'r casgliad y byddai pwerau deddfu sylfaenol yn cynnig manteision amlwg i Gymru ac yn rhoi cyfreithlondeb penodol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Byth ers y bleidlais 'ie' yn 1997, mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi derbyn datganoli ac wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau ei fod yn gweithio er budd holl bobl Cymru. Fel y mae David Cameron wedi dweud,

Mae angen inni sicrhau bod a wnelo gwleidyddiaeth y dywysogaeth â chynnydd, yn hytrach nag ag achwyn sy'n cael ei ysgogi gan fuddiannau gwleidyddol.

Yr wyf yn falch bod David Cameron wedi dweud na wnaiff Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn y dyfodol rwystro cais gan y Cynulliad am refferendwm ynglŷn â phwerau deddfu llawn. Yr wyf yn cydnabod hefyd fod y Prif Weinidog wedi cydnabod nerth y teimladau ar bob ochr i'r Siambr yn erbyn cynnal refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod ag etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Byddai'n peri cryn ddryswech ymhlith yr etholwyr petaent yn gweld gwleidyddion yn ymgyrchu gyda'i gilydd ac yn erbyn ei gilydd ar yr un pryd. Bydd refferendwm yn golygu bod pobl ar ddwy ochr y ddadl yn cael dweud eu dweud ynglŷn â sut y llywodraethir Cymru.

Mae a wnelo datganoli â dod â phenderfyniadau'n nes at y bobl. Bydd mwy o bwerau'n dod â ni'n nes at ein nod o greu Cymru gref o fewn Teyrnas Unedig gref. Mae'r ddadl hon yn ddadl hollbwysig. Yr wyf newydd ddarllen e-bost gan fy nheulu

Assembly Members looked shocked and stunned, and why did we not look pleased about the fact that we are making history today.

David Melding: I believe that this motion should be carried because I believe in democracy. It is a profound time when we have a referendum on an important issue, just as it is when we hold an election for the Assembly or the Westminster Parliament, because on that day it is the people who are the principal political actors, not the Assembly or Parliament, and it is the people who are truly sovereign. However, like all true sovereignty, it has to be exercised with great caution and sparingly. That is why we do not run to the people every week asking them to resolve this issue or that.

However, I have been disturbed by some of the contributions made this afternoon. Gareth Jones's contribution disappointed me; Leanne Wood's did not surprise me. When Gareth says that this referendum would merely be a mopping-up exercise, I believe that he inadvertently misleads the people of Wales. Leanne is simply wrong to say that it is an administrative tidying-up exercise. We cannot go to the people of Wales with a matter of prime importance about their future and say that it is trivial. That is a ridiculous position to be in. By agreeing this motion, we are resolving—or asking them to resolve—a matter of prime importance: whether this institution becomes recognisably one that deals with full law-making powers, similar to all sorts of institutions in the English-speaking world in devolving federal systems, and akin, in our responsibilities, to the Westminster or the Scottish Parliament. I do not think that that is in any way trivial, and I do not see a referendum ever being held again on the powers of this institution unless it is proposed in the future that they be taken away. This is probably the last time that people will be asked to pass judgment on a matter of profound importance relating to the powers of the National Assembly for Wales.

gartref, a oedd yn gofyn imi pam yr oedd golwg syfrdan a syn ar holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad a pham nad oeddem yn edrych yn falch o'r ffaith ein bod yn creu hanes heddiw.

David Melding: Credaf y dylid derbyn y cynnig hwn oherwydd credaf mewn democratiaeth. Mae cynnal refferendwm ynglŷn â mater pwysig yn adeg o bwys mawr, fel y mae cynnal etholiad ar gyfer y Cynulliad neu ar gyfer Senedd San Steffan, oherwydd ar y diwrnod hwnnw, y bobl yw'r prif actorion gwleidyddol, nid y Cynulliad na'r Senedd, a'r bobl sy'n wirioneddol sofran. Fodd bynnag, fel sy'n wir am bob sofraniaeth wirioneddol, rhaid bod yn ofalus iawn wrth ei rhoi ar waith a pheidio â bod yn afrad gyda hi. Dyna pam nad ydym yn rhedeg at y bobl bob wythnos i ofyn iddynt ddatrys rhyw fater neu'i gilydd.

Fodd bynnag, mae rhai o'r cyfraniadau y prynhawn yma yn fy mhoeni. Fe'm siomwyd gan gyfraniad Gareth Jones; ni synnais at gyfraniad Leanne Wood. Pan ddywed Gareth na fyddai'r refferendwm hwn fawr mwy na chymhennu, credaf ei fod yn anfwriadol yn camarwain pobl Cymru. Mae Leanne yn gwbl anghywir wrth ddweud mai cymhennu gweinyddol yw hyn. Ni allwn fynd at bobl Cymru gyda mater o'r pwys mwyaf ynglŷn â'u dyfodol a dweud ei fod yn ddibwys. Mae hynny'n sefyllfa wirion i fod ynddi. Drwy dderbyn y cynnig hwn, yr ydym yn datrys—neu'n gofyn iddynt hwy ddatrys—mater o'r pwys mwyaf: a ddaw'r sefydliad hwn yn un y cydnabyddir ei fod yn ymdrin â phwerau deddfu llawn, tebyg i bob math o sefydliadau yn y byd Saesneg ei iaith mewn systemau ffederal sy'n datganoli, ac sy'n debyg, o ran ein cyfrifoldebau, i Senedd San Steffan neu Senedd yr Alban. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n ddibwys o gwbl, ac ni chredaf y cynhelir refferendwm byth eto ynglŷn â phwerau'r sefydliad hwn oni chynigir eu tynnu oddi arnom yn y dyfodol. Mae'n debyg mai dyma'r tro olaf y gofynnir i bobl roi eu barn ynglŷn â mater o'r pwys mwyaf sy'n ymwneud â phwerau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Therefore, let us at least start with a rigorous and responsible debate. Let us not quote people who cannot answer for themselves in the Chamber, as Leanne did, and then parody their arguments. Let us take their arguments on, but let us do so when they are present and can answer for themselves. We have to respect those who want to vote 'no' and will campaign for a 'no' vote. It is important that all the arrangements be financed properly and treated with all proper consideration and dignity, and I am sure that the First Minister will pass that on to the Electoral Commission. There is an alternative to the view that is held by nearly everyone here, and it should be heard with great respect.

However, I believe that a 'yes' vote would move us towards being a much more robust political system—and not just in Wales, but in the whole of Britain. If we become a law-making body, the whole of the British constitution becomes more balanced. Indeed, the English question, relating to specifically English legislative procedures, probably has to be dealt with more quickly than it otherwise would be.

The great problem with the Government of Wales Act 2006, which had many merits, was that the legislative competence Order system took us further away from the classical British parliamentary model and divided responsibility over issues relating to legislation.

5.10 p.m.

It also did not resolve the prime question before us, namely why, when you devolve full executive powers—as were devolved in 1999—you do not also devolve the concomitant legislative powers, which is how the Executive is held to account by the legislature in all other parliamentary institutions that follow the British political model. There is no other model like ours. We

Felly, gadewch inni ddechrau o leiaf gyda dadl gadarn a chyfrifol. Gadewch inni beidio â dyfynnu pobl na allant ateb drostynt eu hunain yn y Siambr, fel y gwnaeth Leanne, ac yna parodio'u dadleuon. Gadewch inni ymateb i'w dadleuon, ond gadewch inni wneud hynny pan fyddant yn bresennol ac yn gallu ateb drostynt eu hunain. Rhaid inni barchu'r rhai sydd am bleidleisio 'na' ac a fydd yn ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais 'na'. Mae'n bwysig i'r trefniadau i gyd gael eu hariannu'n iawn ac iddynt gael eu trin yn ystyriol ac yn urddasol fel sy'n briodol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog drosglwyddo hynny i'r Comisiwn Etholiadol. Mae barn arall sy'n groes i'r farn a arddelir gan bron pawb yma, a dylid rhoi parch mawr i'r farn honno.

Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddai pleidlais 'ie' yn ein symud tuag at fod yn system wleidyddol fwy cadarn o lawer—ac nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond ym Mhrydain drwyddi draw. Os down yn gorff sy'n deddfu, bydd cyfansoddiad Prydain drwyddo draw'n fwy cytbwys. Yn wir, mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid ymdrin yn gyflymach â'r cwestiwn ynglŷn â Lloegr, sy'n ymwneud â gweithdrefnau deddfu penodol ar gyfer Lloegr, nag y byddai gofyn gwneud fel arall.

Y broblem fawr gyda Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, ac yr oedd iddi lawer o ragoriaethau, oedd bod system y Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn mynd â ni ymhellach oddi wrth fodel seneddol clasurol Prydain ac yn rhannu'r cyfrifoldeb dros faterion sy'n ymwneud â deddfwriaeth.

Nid oedd ychwaith yn datrys y prif gwestiwn sydd ger ein bron, sef pam, pan fyddwch yn datganoli pwerau gweithredol llawn—fel y'u datganolwyd yn 1999—na ddatganolir hefyd y pwerau deddfu sy'n cyd-fynd â hwy, oherwydd dyna sut y bydd y Weithrediaeth yn cael ei dal yn atebol gan y ddeddfwrfa ym mhob sefydliad seneddol arall sy'n dilyn model gwleidyddol Prydain. Nid oes yr un

are unique, and that is because the people in the Labour Party did not think—and I have to say that it may have been a prudent judgment at the time—that a fully robust model would pass the test of a referendum in 1997.

I will finish by saying that I do not think that it would be in any way helpful for this referendum to be held on an election day. The date suggested is that of the next Assembly election. It is true that referenda are held on election day in some jurisdictions, but they tend to be secondary questions that relate to an aspect of taxation, perhaps, or to public health or whatever. They do not tend to be profoundly important constitutional issues. There would be a comic dimension to having both polls on the same day. Just imagine Rhodri Morgan being cheered to the rafters at a ‘yes’ rally held in the Penarth Cons club, but then, before he could take any questions from the pro-devolution Tories, he would have to say, ‘I must depart now and rush down Plymouth Road to help Alun Michael to canvass in his highly marginal seat’. That is just not going to work. [*Laughter.*]

Jonathan Morgan: I am in favour of holding a referendum. I would vote ‘yes’ in that referendum and I would urge my constituents to vote ‘yes’ in it as well.

The past 11 years have seen some considerable change, and those of us elected in 1999 will remember the considerable constraints that were put on us by the Government of Wales Act 1998. It became clear what the Assembly could and simply could not do. I remember visiting a group in the constituency back in 1999—I think it was a Women’s Institute group. We were discussing the nature of devolution at the end of the session, what it meant for Wales, and how we compared with the rest of the UK. I suspect that the overwhelming majority of

model arall tebyg i’n hun ni. Yr ydym yn unigryw, a’r rheswm dros hynny yw nad oedd y bobl yn y Blaid Lafur yn meddwl—ac mae’n rhaid imi ddweud efallai fod honno’n farn ddoeth ar y pryd—y byddai model cwbl gadarn yn cael sêl bendith mewn refferendwm yn 1997.

Caeaf ben y mwdwl drwy ddweud nad wyf yn meddwl y byddai o fudd o gwbl cynnal y refferendwm hwn ar ddiwrnod etholiad. Y dyddiad a awgrymir yw dyddiad etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad. Mae’n wir bod refferenda’n cael eu cynnal ar ddiwrnod etholiad mewn rhai awdurdodaethau, ond y duedd yw mai ynglŷn â chwestiynau eilaidd y mae’r rheini, sy’n ymwneud ag agwedd ar drethu, efallai neu ag iechyd cyhoeddus neu beth bynnag y bo. Nid ydynt fel rheol yn ymwneud â materion cyfansoddiadol o bwys mawr. Gallai cynnal y ddwy bleidlais ar yr un diwrnod arwain at ambell sefyllfa ddigrif. Dychmygwch Rhodri Morgan yn cael ei gymeradwyo i’r cymylau mewn rali ‘ie’ yng nghlwb Ceidwadwyr Penarth, ond wedyn, cyn iddo allu ymateb i unrhyw gwestiwn gan y Torïaid sydd o blaid datganoli, byddai’n rhaid iddo ddweud, ‘Rhaid imi fynd yn awr a rhuthro i lawr i Plymouth Road i roi help llaw i Alun Michael ganfasio yn ei sedd hynod ymylol’. Nid wyf yn gweld hynny’n gweithio o gwbl. [*Chwerthin.*]

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf o blaid cynnal refferendwm. Byddwn yn pleidleisio ‘ie’ yn y refferendwm hwnnw a byddwn yn annog fy etholwyr i bleidleisio ‘ie’ ynddo hefyd.

Mae newid mawr wedi bod yn yr 11 mlynedd diwethaf, a bydd y rhai ohonom a etholwyd yn 1999 yn cofio’r cyfyngiadau sylweddol a roddwyd arnom yn sgîl Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Daeth yn glir beth y gallai’r Cynulliad ei wneud a beth na allai ei wneud. Cofiaf ymweld â grŵp yn fy etholaeth yn 1999—credaf mai grŵp Sefydliad y Merched ydoedd. Yr oeddem yn trafod natur datganoli ar ddiwedd y sesiwn, beth yr oedd yn ei olygu i Gymru, a sut yr oeddem yn cymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Yr wyf yn tybio bod mwyafrif helaeth y menywod yn y

ladies in that group had voted 'no' in the 1997 referendum, but virtually all of them were absolutely astonished and appalled that we had a lesser settlement than that given to Scotland and Northern Ireland. Bizarrely, that fundamental dislike for the concept of devolution was suddenly replaced by feelings of national pride over what we were given in the 1998 Act. The debate has changed, and people's opinions have changed.

In Members' earlier contributions, it was made absolutely clear that the process of legislative competence Orders is cumbersome and takes up resources—and I speak as one who hopes to see my draft LCO on the provision of mental health services clear the final hurdle of the Privy Council tomorrow. Despite the fact that we in the Assembly wanted to see the reform of mental health services, that could not happen simply because the powers did not rest here. When I have been out and about talking to people about the need to reform mental health services and provide better services for people in Wales, they have been absolutely astonished that we have not been able to do so, and that we have had to request the transfer of powers.

There are good reasons why a referendum is required. There are good reasons why I believe that that referendum can be won and why proper powers need to exist here. I represent a constituency that voted overwhelmingly against the Assembly in the first referendum, but the mood and opinions have changed. They have shifted, and not just towards accepting devolution. A larger number of people in Cardiff North accept that proper powers—primary powers—are desirable. In 2005, I remember that more than a third of the people surveyed by ITV Wales for an opinion poll accepted that primary law-making powers for the Assembly would be desirable—and that was in a constituency that voted overwhelmingly against the Assembly in 1997. Therefore, I believe that even in those areas where there was considerable doubt and opposition

grŵp hwnnw wedi pleidleisio 'na' yn refferendwm 1997, ond yr oedd pob un ohonynt fwy neu lai'n syfrdan ac yn gwaredu inni gael setliad llai na'r setliad a roddwyd i'r Alban ac i Ogledd Iwerddon. Yn rhyfedd ddigon, yn lle'r agwedd sylfaenol wrthwynebus i'r syniad o ddatganoli, yn sydyn, yr oeddent yn teimlo balchder cenedlaethol wrth weld yr hyn a roddwyd inni yn Neddf 1998. Mae'r ddadl wedi newid, ac mae barn pobl wedi newid.

Yng nghyfraniadau'r Aelodau'n gynharach, fe'i gwnaethpwyd yn gwbl glir bod proses y Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn feichus ac yn draul ar adnoddau—ac yr wyf yn siarad fel un sy'n gobeithio gweld fy Ngorchymyn drafft ar ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn goresgyn y rhwystr olaf, sef y Cyfrin Gyngor, yfory. Er ein bod ni yn y Cynulliad am weld diwygio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, ni allai hynny ddigwydd oherwydd nad yma yr oedd y pwerau. Wrth imi fynd o gwmpas a siarad â phobl ynglŷn â bod angen diwygio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl a darparu gwell gwasanaethau i bobl yng Nghymru, maent wedi bod yn gwbl syfrdan nad ydym wedi gallu gwneud hynny, a'n bod wedi gorfod gofyn am drosglwyddo pwerau.

Mae rhesymau da pam mae gofyn cynnal refferendwm. Mae gennyf finnau resymau da dros gredu y gellir ennill y refferendwm hwnnw a pham mae angen cael pwerau iawn yma. Yr wyf yn cynrychioli etholaeth a bleidleisiodd o fwyafrif mawr yn erbyn y Cynulliad yn y refferendwm cyntaf, ond mae'r awyrgyleh a barn pobl wedi newid. Maent wedi symud, ac nid dim ond tuag at dderbyn datganoli. Mae mwy o bobl yng Ngogledd Caerdydd yn derbyn bod pwerau iawn—pwerau sylfaenol—yn ddymunol. Yn 2005, yr wyf yn cofio bod mwy na thraean y bobl a holwyd gan ITV Cymru mewn pŵl piniwn yn derbyn y byddai'n ddymunol cael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad—ac yr oedd hynny mewn etholaeth a bleidleisiodd o fwyafrif mawr yn erbyn y Cynulliad yn 1997. Felly, credaf, hyd yn oed yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle yr oedd cryn amheuaeth a

previously, the case can be made for why a referendum should be won.

I believe that that referendum is winnable. However, the 'no' camp has already had a head start. If we want the people of Wales to support a 'yes' campaign, that has to be led vigorously and with imagination. We need to inspire people to vote 'yes' by explaining what they will gain by saying 'yes' to proper powers, and demonstrating that a 'yes' campaign is about their future as citizens of Wales, not our future as the politicians of Wales.

The campaign that follows needs to have cross-party support. I agree that we need to sign up to that campaign as individuals and as politicians, but it would be a mistake to believe that a campaign run solely by politicians would be the most successful of campaigns. It has to be wider. It needs to draw from people in civic society, and it needs to motivate people to get behind that campaign.

As someone who is proud of being Welsh and British and who sees a long and happy future for Wales as a central part of Britain, I believe that this referendum is a chance for our nation to show what can be achieved, with devolution doing things differently because we can do them better.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Beth bynnag fo'n safbwynt gwleidyddol, yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn ymwybodol o arwyddocâd y ddatl hon. Os yw buddiannau Cymru a phobl Cymru yn golygu rhywbeth inni—ac mae hynny'n sicr o fod yn wir yn achos y lle hwn—mae hwn yn gwestiwn o'r pwys mwyaf i dyfodol ein dull o lywodraethu.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y drafodaeth. Diolchaf yn arbennig am y ffordd aeddfed a synhwyrol y mae'r Aelodau wedi cyflwyno eu sylwadau. Medrwn ymfalchïo yn yr unfrydedd barn, nid yn unig fel Cynulliad, ond hefyd fel cenedl. Pan

gwrthwynebiad yn y gorffennol, y gellir pledio'r achos ynglŷn â pham y dylid ennill refferendwm.

Credaf fod modd ennill y refferendwm hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwrsyll 'na' eisoes wedi cael y blaen arnom. Os ydym am i bobl Cymru gefnogi ymgyrch 'ie', rhaid arwain yr ymgyrch honno gydag egni a dychymyg. Mae angen inni ysbrydoli pobl i bleidleisio 'ie', drwy esbonio'r hyn y byddant yn ei ennill drwy ddweud 'ie' o blaid pwerau iawn, a thrwy ddangos bod a wnelo ymgyrch 'ie' â'u dyfodol hwy, ddinasyddion Cymru, nid â'n dyfodol ni, wleidyddion Cymru.

Mae angen sicrhau cefnogaeth pob plaid i'r ymgyrch sy'n dilyn. Yr wyf yn cytuno bod angen inni ymuno â'r ymgyrch honno fel unigolion ac fel gwleidyddion, ond byddai'n gamgymeriad credu mai ymgyrch a gynhelid gan wleidyddion yn unig fyddai'r ymgyrch fwyaf llwyddiannus. Rhaid iddi fod yn ehangach. Mae angen iddi ddenu pobl o'r gymdeithas ddinesig, ac mae angen iddi ysgogi pobl i gefnogi'r ymgyrch.

A minnau'n rhywun sy'n falch o fod yn Gymro ac yn Brydeiniwr, ac sy'n gweld dyfodol hir a hapus i Gymru fel rhan ganolog o Brydain, credaf fod y refferendwm hwn yn gyfle i'n cenedl ddangos yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni, wrth i ddatganoli wneud pethau'n wahanol oherwydd ein bod yn gallu eu gwneud yn well.

The Deputy First Minister: Whatever our political views, I am sure that we are all aware of the significance of this debate. If the interests of Wales and the people of Wales mean anything to us—and that is sure to be true in this place—this is a question of greatest import to the future of our method of governance.

I thank everyone who has contributed to the discussion. I am particularly grateful for the mature and sensible way in which Members have presented their views. We can take pride in the unanimity of opinion, and not only as an Assembly, but as a nation. At the

sefydlwyd y Cynulliad bron 11 mlynedd yn ôl, ychydig a fyddai wedi credu y byddem wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa hon, gydag Aelodau o bob plaid a gynrychiolir yn y Cynulliad yn datgan y dylem gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, heb orfod mynd ar ofyn San Steffan am yr hawl.

Mae heddiw hefyd yn ddiwrnod pwysig yn y broses o sicrhau bod gan y Cynulliad y pwerau deddfu angenrheidiol i symud Cymru ymlaen. Mae Cymru wedi cymryd camau breision yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, ac mae'r Cynulliad—fel y'n hatgoffwyd gan Brynle Williams—wedi tyfu mewn aeddfedrwydd. Felly, credaf ein bod bellach yn barod i symud ymlaen yn hyderus, gan ofyn i bobl Cymru roi cefnogaeth mewn refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu ychwanegol. Mae 18 o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi cyfrannu at y drafodaeth, ac mae pob un ohonynt wedi dweud y byddant yn cefnogi'r cynnig ac y byddant yn ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm.

Bu i'r Prif Weinidog amlinellu yr achos a wnaeth y Llywodraeth dros gael refferendwm dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

Nick Bourne, the leader of the opposition, was the first of seven Conservative Assembly Members to say that he would not only support the request for the referendum, acknowledging that he was on the 'no' side in 1997, but that he would also support a 'yes' campaign in that referendum. Nick Bourne set the tone when he said that he was a 'no' voter in 1997, but that we should now move to a referendum and that he would campaign for a 'yes' vote. He also said that if there were an incoming Conservative Government at Westminster, it would not stand in the way of a request by the Assembly. I have received a similar assurance from Peter Hain, the Secretary of State for Wales, that he, also, would not stand in the way of a request by the Assembly, if a request is made. He has made his position clear on a number of occasions, in public and in private, about the referendum date. The First Minister set out the Government's position on that, which has

Assembly's inception nearly 11 years ago, few would have believed that we would arrive at this point, with Members of every party represented in the Assembly stating that we should get primary law-making powers in the National Assembly, without having to go cap in hand to Westminster to request them.

Today is also an important day in the process of ensuring that the Assembly has the legislative powers required to move Wales forward. Wales has made great strides during the past 10 years, and the Assembly—as we were reminded by Brynle Williams—has grown to maturity. Therefore, I believe that we are now ready to move forward with confidence, asking the people of Wales to lend their support in a referendum on additional legislative powers. A total of 18 Assembly Members have contributed to the discussion today, and each and every one of them has said that he or she would support the motion and would campaign for a 'yes' vote in a referendum.

The First Minister outlined the case that the Government made for holding a referendum under the Government of Wales Act 2006.

Nick Bourne, arweinydd yr wrthblaid, oedd y cyntaf o blith saith Aelod Ceidwadol o'r Cynulliad i ddweud y byddai nid yn unig yn cefnogi'r cais am y refferendwm, gan gydnabod ei fod ar yr ochr 'na' yn 1997, ond y byddai hefyd yn cefnogi ymgyrch 'ie' yn y refferendwm hwnnw. Crëwyd y naws gan Nick Bourne pan ddywedodd iddo bleidleisio 'na' yn 1997, ond y dylem yn awr symud at refferendwm ac y byddai'n ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais 'ie'. Dywedodd hefyd, petai Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn dod i rym yn San Steffan, na fyddai'n rhwystro cais gan y Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi cael sicrwydd tebyg gan Peter Hain, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, na fyddai yntau, ychwaith, yn rhwystro cais gan y Cynulliad, os gwneir cais. Mae wedi gwneud ei sefyllfa'n glir sawl tro, yn gyhoeddus ac yn breifat, ynglŷn â dyddiad y refferendwm. Eglurodd y Prif Weinidog safbwynt y Llywodraeth ynglŷn â hynny, ac mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi derbyn

been accepted by opposition parties. I am also grateful for the comments that Kirsty Williams made on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrats. She was right to pay tribute to the all-Wales convention for the tremendous work that it has done in gathering all that evidence and allowing us to come to the conclusion today that we should move to the next step.

5.20 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones made it clear that the new procedure, if people voted 'yes' in the referendum, would be simpler and quicker. In the referendum campaign—and I also need to make this clear—we need to clarify the roles of the Assembly and Westminster in relation to these powers. She rightly said that, assuming that the Assembly votes in favour of this motion, we need to take that debate to the people of Wales.

Diolch i chithau, Paul, am eich cyfraniad hefyd ac am gydnabod, er eich bod wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn cael Cynulliad yn 1997, eich bod yn awr yn credu y dylem symud at gael refferendwm ac y byddech yn ymgyrchu dros bleidlais 'ie', gan amlinellu eich rhesymau dros hynny.

Brian Gibbons sounded a note of caution for us, in that there should be a referendum, but that its timing would be crucial. We all accept that. We need to hold a referendum at a time when we can maximise the opportunity for a 'yes' vote. He echoed something that many Members have said in this debate, namely that we should not be talking about great constitutional issues in that debate with the people of Wales, but bread-and-butter issues, which are what will win a 'yes' vote. How do we make it clear to the people of Wales that they would benefit by having these extra powers?

Mike German also made it clear that we have to understand what the referendum would be about when it came and that he did not

hynny. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am sylwadau Kirsty Williams ar ran Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Yr oedd yn llygad ei lle'n rhoi teyrnged i gonfensiwn Cymru gyfan am y gwaith aruthrol y mae wedi'i wneud yn hel yr holl dystiolaeth honno gan ganiatáu inni gasglu heddiw y dylem gamu ymlaen.

Pwysleisiodd Helen Mary Jones y byddai'r weithdrefn newydd, petai pobl yn pleidleisio 'ie' yn y refferendwm, yn symlach ac yn gyflymach. Yn ymgyrch y refferendwm—ac mae angen imi wneud hyn yn glir hefyd—mae angen inni egluro rôl y Cynulliad a rôl San Steffan yng nghyswllt y pwerau hyn. Yr oedd yn llygad ei lle'n dweud, a thybio bod y Cynulliad yn pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig hwn, fod angen inni fynd â'r ddadl honno at bobl Cymru.

I also thank you, Paul, for your contribution and for acknowledging that, although you voted against having an Assembly in 1997, you now believe that we should move to hold a referendum and that you would campaign for a 'yes' vote, having outlined your reasons for doing so.

Cawsom air o rybudd gan Brian Gibbons, a ddywedodd, er y dylid cynnal refferendwm, y byddai'r amseru'n hollbwysig. Yr ydym i gyd yn derbyn hynny. Mae angen inni gynnal refferendwm ar adeg pan allwn sicrhau'r cyfle gorau un ar gyfer pleidlais 'ie'. Adleisiodd rywbeth y mae llawer o Aelodau wedi'i ddweud yn y ddadl hon, sef na ddylem fod yn sôn am faterion cyfansoddiadol pwysig yn y drafodaeth honno gyda phobl Cymru, ond am faterion bara menyn, oherwydd dyna'r pethau a wnaiff sicrhau pleidlais 'ie'. Sut y mae ei gwneud yn glir i bobl Cymru y byddent yn elwa o gael y pwerau ychwanegol hyn?

Pwysleisiodd Mike German hefyd fod yn rhaid inni ddeall beth fyddai hanfod y refferendwm pan ddeuai ac nad oedd yn

underestimate the battle that we have to persuade the people of Wales. However, the consensus that we have achieved in the Assembly today is significantly different to the situation that we faced in 1997, and that consensus will stand us in good stead.

Cyfeiriodd Gareth at y problemau sydd wedi codi yn San Steffan gyda'r broses fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, ac felly ei fod yn ystyried heddiw yn ddiwrnod pwysig o ran datblygu sut y byddwn yn llywodraethu yng Nghymru.

I also thank Trish Law for her contribution. She made her position clear on the date of the referendum and that, at the end of the day, it is the people of Wales who should decide in that referendum on the next step.

In his contribution, Alun Davies said that we need a better constitutional settlement and that we should make the case for that, again, by talking about those bread-and-butter issues.

I listened carefully to Nick Ramsay's speech, in which he said that he was perhaps not the greatest fan of some of the things that David Davies was saying. I am grateful to Nick for the way that he presented his arguments today. What is remarkable—and this needs to be acknowledged—is that the support for the referendum and for a 'yes' vote has not only come from all parts of the Chamber, but from all parts of Wales. It has come from east, west, north and south. A united nation and a united geographical spread of Members behind this request is a significant step forward from where we were in 1997. He said that they are not talking about it in the pubs and clubs of Monmouth, but he will be out campaigning for a 'yes' vote, which is very significant.

Jenny Randerson made it clear that the public is interested in results or outcomes, and that is absolutely right. We need to make that case.

diystyru'r frwydr sydd o'n blaen i ddwyn perswâd ar bobl Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r consensws yr ydym wedi'i sicrhau yn y Cynulliad heddiw yn sylweddol wahanol i'r sefyllfa yr oeddem yn ei hwynebu yn 1997, a bydd y consensws hwnnw'n sylfaen gadarn inni.

Gareth referred to the problems that have arisen at Westminster with the process as it stands, and said that he therefore believes that today is an important day for developing the way in which we govern in Wales.

Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i Trish Law am ei chyfraniad. Gwnaeth hi ei sefyllfa'n glir ynglŷn â dyddiad y refferendwm, ac mai pobl Cymru, maes o law, a ddylai benderfynu ynglŷn â'r cam nesaf yn y refferendwm hwnnw.

Yn ei gyfraniad, dywedodd Alun Davies fod angen setliad cyfansoddiadol gwell arnom ac y dylem gyflwyno'r ddadl o blaid hynny, eto, drwy sôn am y materion bara menynt hynny.

Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar araith Nick Ramsay, pan ddywedodd nad oedd efallai'n un o gefnogwyr mwyaf rhai o'r pethau yr oedd David Davies yn eu dweud. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Nick am y ffordd y cyflwynodd ei ddadleuon heddiw. Yr hyn sy'n nodedig—ac mae angen cydnabod hyn—yw bod y gefnogaeth o blaid y refferendwm ac o blaid pleidlais 'ie' nid yn unig wedi dod o bob rhan o'r Siambr, ond o bob rhan o Gymru. Mae wedi dod o'r dwyrain, o'r gorllewin, o'r gogledd ac o'r de. Mae cael cenedl unedig a dosbarthiad daearyddol unedig o Aelodau'n cefnogi'r cais hwn yn gam sylweddol ymlaen o'r lle yr oeddem yn 1997. Dywedodd nad dynt sôn amdano yn nhafarndai ac yng nghlybiau sir Fynwy, ond y bydd allan yn ymgyrchu o blaid pleidlais 'ie', ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth arwyddocaol iawn.

Pwysleisiodd Jenny Randerson fod gan y cyhoedd ddi-ddordeb mewn canlyniadau ac mae hynny'n gwbl gywir. Mae angen inni gyflwyno'r ddadl honno.

Diolch i Brynle hefyd am ei sylwadau, sef ei fod ef yn gweld heddiw fel cam mawr o ran symud Cymru ymlaen a'i fod yn gyfle i bobl Cymru wneud y penderfyniad.

Leanne indicated that this was not such a big deal. What we must remember, however, is that this is not just about streamlining the legislative procedure; it is also about making the decisions in the right place. That is what this referendum should be about. Where is the right place for us to make laws affecting Wales? It is here, in the National Assembly.

Mohammad Asghar supported the move towards what are not quite full law-making powers. Even if we won this referendum, we would not have the same powers as the Scottish Parliament. These are not quite the full law-making powers that it has. Nevertheless, he said that this was a historic milestone.

David Melding talked about the sovereignty of the people, and how it is they who will eventually make this decision. The people are the principal political actors in this, so even if we secure a unanimous vote today, as I hope that we will, it is the people who will eventually make the decision. None of us underestimate the case that we need to make for a 'yes' vote. Jonathan Morgan said that he felt that circumstances had changed, even in his constituency, since 1997.

We can say with some confidence that most people in Wales now believe that the Assembly is the place where most of the decisions that affect their daily lives should be taken. That is what the people of Wales tell us. If you ask them which decisions affect their daily lives, they are the decisions about their homes, schools, jobs, health, and the security of their families. In one form or another, all of these are covered to a great

I thank Brynle for his comments, namely that he sees today as a great step in moving Wales forward and that it is an opportunity for the people of Wales to decide.

Awgrymodd Leanne nad oedd hyn mor bwysig â hynny. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei gofio, fodd bynnag, yw nad dim ond â symleiddio'r weithdrefn ddeddfu y mae a wnelo hyn; mae a wnelo hefyd â gwneud y penderfyniadau yn y man iawn. Dyna y dylai'r refferendwm hwn fod yn ei drafod. Ymhle y mae'r lle iawn inni greu cyfreithiau sy'n effeithio ar Gymru? Yma, yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Yr oedd Mohammad Asghar yn cefnogi'r symudiad tuag at bwerau deddfu nad ydynt yn bwerau deddfu llawn yn hollol. Hyd yn oed petaem yn ennill y refferendwm hwn, ni fyddai gennym yr un pwerau â Senedd yr Alban. Nid yw'r rhain yr un fath yn hollol â'r pwerau deddfu llawn sydd ganddi hi. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd fod hon yn garreg filltir hanesyddol.

Soniodd David Melding am sofraniaeth y bobl, ac mai hwy a fydd maes o law'n penderfynu. Y bobl yw'r prif actorion gwleidyddol yn hyn, felly hyd yn oed os llwyddwn i sicrhau pleidlais unfrydol heddiw, a gobeithio y gwnawn, y bobl yn y pen draw a fydd yn gwneud y penderfyniad. Nid oes neb ohonom yn diystyru'r ddadl y mae angen inni ei chyflwyno er mwyn sicrhau pleidlais 'ie'. Dywedodd Jonathan Morgan ei fod yn teimlo bod yr amgylchiadau wedi newid, hyd yn oed yn ei etholaeth ef, ers 1997.

Gallwn ddweud yn weddol hyderus fod y rhan fwyaf o bobl Cymru bellach yn credu mai yn y Cynulliad y dylid gwneud y rhan fwyaf o'r penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau beunyddiol. Dyna a ddywed pobl Cymru wrthym. Os gofynnwch iddynt pa benderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau beunyddiol, penderfyniadau yw'r rheini ynglŷn â'u cartrefi, eu hysgolion, eu swyddi, eu hiechyd, a sicrwydd i'w teuluoedd.

extent by the Assembly's current responsibilities. If you go on to ask the people of Wales whether the Assembly should have more tools in order to do its job effectively, then most—if we believe the opinion polls—would say 'yes'. I have always believed that, in order to win the argument for extra responsibilities, we need to win people's confidence. The argument is about facts, reasoned debate, tackling the arguments of our opponents, and presenting our case in the best possible way, but it is also about confidence. We need people in Wales to be comfortable in allowing the Assembly to have these extra law-making powers. After all, if it is right for the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Scottish Parliament to have powers to make laws without having to get the consent of Westminster, then surely it is right for us in Wales. What is more natural than allowing the Assembly to pass laws about Wales here in Wales?

Since 2007, we have been able to bring legislation closer to the people of Wales, but, as we have heard today, that has at times been a tortuous process. The All-Wales Convention told us that Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 offers a substantial advantage over the present arrangements under Part 3. It also told us that a referendum can be won, although, as we have heard, there is no guarantee.

Having listened to the debate, I am hopeful that we will have unanimous support for this motion. That would be a good indication to the people of Wales that this Assembly, after a mature, reasoned debate, is ready to take the battle for the winning of that referendum to the people of Wales after the next general election. I ask all Members to support the motion to give the clearest possible signal that this request for a referendum carries the broadest possible consensus in the Assembly. We need 40 Members to support the motion, which is a high threshold, but to have all

Rywsut neu'i gilydd, mae cyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad eisoes yn cynnwys y rhain i gyd i raddau helaeth. Os ewch rhagoch i ofyn i bobl Cymru a ddylai'r Cynulliad gael mwy o arfau i wneud ei waith yn effeithiol, yna, byddai'r mwyafrif—os coeliwn y polau piniwn—yn dweud 'dylai'. Yr wyf wedi meddwl erioed, er mwyn ennill y ddadl dros gyfrifoldebau ychwanegol, fod angen inni ennill ymddiriedaeth pobl. Mae a wnelo'r ddadl â ffeithiau, trafodaeth ar sail rheswm, mynd i'r afael â dadleuon ein gwrthwynebwyr a chyflwyno'n hachos yn y ffordd orau posibl, ond mae a wnelo hefyd ag ymddiriedaeth. Mae angen i bobl Cymru deimlo'n gyfforddus ynglŷn â chaniatáu i'r Cynulliad gael y pwerau deddfu ychwanegol hyn. Wedi'r cyfan, os yw'n iawn i Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon a Senedd yr Alban gael pwerau i ddeddfu heb orfod cael caniatâd San Steffan, siawns nad yw'n iawn i ninnau yng Nghymru. Beth sy'n fwy naturiol na chaniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu ynglŷn â phethau sy'n berthnasol i Gymru yma yng Nghymru?

Ers 2007, yr ydym wedi gallu dod â deddfwriaeth yn nes at bobl Cymru, ond, fel yr ydym wedi clywed heddiw, mae hynny ar brydiau wedi bod yn broses drofaus. Dywedodd Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan wrthym fod Rhan 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn cynnig mantais sylweddol dros y trefniadau presennol o dan Ran 3. Dywedodd wrthym fod modd ennill refferendwm, ond, fel yr ydych wedi clywed, nad oes modd gwarantu hynny.

Ar ôl gwranddo ar y ddadl, yr wyf yn gobeithio y cawn gefnogaeth unfrydol i'r cynnig hwn. Byddai hynny'n arwydd da i bobl Cymru fod y Cynulliad hwn, ar ôl dadl aeddfed ar sail rheswm, yn barod i fynd â'r frwydr at bobl Cymru, gyda'r nod o ennill y refferendwm hwn ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Galwaf ar yr Aelodau i gyd i gefnogi'r cynnig er mwyn rhoi'r arwydd cliraf posibl bod y cais hwn am refferendwm yn seiliedig ar y consensws ehangaf posibl yn y Cynulliad. Mae angen i 40 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig, sy'n drothwy uchel, ond byddai bod

Members of all parties supporting the request would strengthen our case substantially.

pob Aelod o bob plaid yn cefnogi'r cais yn cryfhau ein dadl yn sylweddol.

We must also recognise that it is one thing to trigger the referendum, but quite another to secure a 'yes' vote. We now start that work. After the general election we will have much to do, but, today, let us get off to the best possible start by having unanimous support for the motion.

Rhaid inni sylweddoli hefyd mai un peth yw sbarduno'r refferendwm, ond mai peth arall yn llwyr yw sicrhau pleidlais 'ie'. Yr ydym yn dechrau ar y gwaith hwnnw yn awr. Ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol, bydd gennym lawer i'w wneud, ond heddiw, gadewch inni roi'r cychwyn gorau un i bethau drwy gael cefnogaeth unfrydol i'r cynnig.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac i Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Fel arfer, mewn dadl mor unfryd â hon, ni fyddwn ond yn gosod y cwestiwn, ond, oherwydd gofynion arbennig adran 104 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, cawn bleidlais wedi'i chofnodi. Bydd hynny'n digwydd yn awr, yn y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Deputy First Minister and Members for their contributions. Normally, with a debate as unanimous as this, I would simply put the question, but, given the special requirements of section 104 of the Government of Wales Act, there will be a recorded vote. That will be taken now, in voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y bleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Vote deferred until voting time.*

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4396: O blaid 34, Ymatal 13, Yn erbyn 6.
Motion NDM4396: For 34, Abstain 13, Against 6.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Lloyd, Val
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asgar, Mohammad
Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4395: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4395: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asgar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William

Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Mae hynny yn fwy nag ateb gofynion Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: That more than meets the requirements of the Government of Wales Act 2006. [*Applause.*]

Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

That concludes our proceedings for today.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.31 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.31 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)

Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
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, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
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, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)