



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mawrth, 8 Rhagfyr 2009
Tuesday, 8 December 2009

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynndi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfeithiad 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.

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Gwnaf ddatganiad byr o raghysbysiad. Bydd y Prif Weinidog, fel yr wyf yn deall, yn gwneud datganiad ar ddiwedd ein trafodion heddiw ynglŷn â'i ymddiswyddiad. Diolch yn fawr.

The Presiding Officer: I will make a brief statement of prior warning. The First Minister, as I understand it, will make a statement at the end of our deliberations today about his resignation. Thank you.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Priorities

Q1 Darren Millar: Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for 2010? OAQ(3)2485(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I confidently anticipate that the Welsh Assembly Government, under its new management, will focus on leading Wales out of the recession. The ProAct scheme has given companies and their workforce a real appetite for the upgrading of skills, which will stand us in good stead as the recovery in world trade gets under way.

Darren Millar: Thank you for your answer, First Minister. I recognise that this will be your last appearance as First Minister to answer questions in the Chamber, so I suppose that my question would have been better put to your successor. This week in Copenhagen, important discussions are taking place on climate change. The biggest impact of climate change in Wales has been in the form of wetter weather and an increased risk of flooding. Do you agree that the new First Minister and his Cabinet should make climate change a top priority, particularly flood risk management? Given that next year marks the twentieth anniversary of the devastating Towy floods in my constituency, would it not be appropriate to mark that date by agreeing to a significant investment in flood defences along the banks of the tidal river Clwyd, to ensure that my constituents get the flood protection benefits that other parts of Wales

Blaenoriaethau

C1 Darren Millar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer 2010? OAQ(3)2485(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yr wyf yn rhagweld yn hyderus y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, o dan ei rheolaeth newydd, yn canolbwytio ar dywys Cymru o'r dirwasgiad. Mae cynllun ProAct wedi rhoi archwaeth i gwmnïau ac i'w gweithlu am wella sgiliau, a bydd hynny'n sylfaen dda inni wrth i fasnach y byd ddechrau ymadfer.

Darren Millar: Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Brif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli mai hyn fydd ymddangosiad olaf fel Prif Weinidog i ateb cwestiynau yn y Siambr, felly mae'n debyg y buasai'n well imi ofyn fy nghwestiwn i'ch olynnydd. Yr wythnos hon yn Copenhagen, mae trafodaethau pwysig ar y gweill ynglŷn â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yr effaith fwyaf sydd wedi bod ar Gymru yn sgil y newid yn yr hinsawdd yw tywydd gwlypach a mwy o berygl llifogydd. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai'r Prif Weinidog newydd a'i Gabinet wneud y newid yn yr hinsawdd, yn enwedig rheoli perygl llifogydd, yn un o'i brif flaenoriaethau? O gofio mai'r flwyddyn nesaf fydd ugeinfed pen-blwydd llifogydd difrodus Tywyn yn fy etholaeth, oni fyddai'n briodol nodi'r dyddiad hwnnw drwy gytuno i fuddsoddi'n sylweddol mewn amddiffynfeydd rhag llifogydd ar hyd glannau afon lanw Clwyd, er mwyn sicrhau bod fy etholwyr yn cael y warchodaeth rhag

currently enjoy?

The First Minister: I visited Towyn shortly after the floods with my wife, Julie—neither of us in a political capacity. It was remarkable how difficult they had been to manage, because so many people who live in Towyn do not have families living immediately nearby. Many people retire to Towyn and so their children, who would normally support their parents in such a crisis, live 50 miles or 100 miles away in the midlands or north-west England. When there is a tidal surge, that part of north Wales is underneath the high water level, and it is important that we recognise that, as it will be characteristic of the area in future. I am really pleased that the UK Government's Flood and Water Management Bill is to confer framework powers on Welsh Ministers to enable them to deal with flood risk more effectively in the future.

Alun Davies: First Minister, it has been a pleasure and a privilege to serve you over the past few years, and I know that we all feel very deeply that we will miss you and the weekly sessions that we have here. You have bequeathed to your successor not only an enviable record in Government but also an activist role for Government in the face of one of the greatest economic storms this country has ever seen. Do you agree that it must be a continuing priority of the Assembly Government's to ensure that Wales becomes a country that is confident and prosperous, and that punches above its own weight in economic terms and in other parts of life?

The First Minister: Your words are more than kind, Alun, and I am grateful for your support now, in my last session, and in the previous 300 plus question sessions to the First Minister—although you were not a Member of the Assembly for all those sessions.

On the policy priorities to strengthen Wales and its economy, I mentioned ProAct earlier, which has changed the culture of our

llifogydd a gaiff rhannau eraill o Gymru ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymwelais â Thywyn yn fuan ar ôl y llifogydd gyda'm gwraig, Julie—er nad aeth yr un ohonom yno yn rhinwedd ein swyddi gwleidyddol. Yr oedd yn anhygoel mor anodd oedd rheoli'r sefyllfa, oherwydd nad oes gan gynifer o bobl sy'n byw yn Nhywyn deulu'n byw yn y cyffiniau. Bydd llawer o bobl yn ymddeol i Dywyn ac felly, mae eu plant, a fyddai fel rheol yn cynorthwyo'u rhieni mewn argyfwng fel hyn, yn byw 50 milltir neu 100 milltir i ffwrdd yng nghanolbarth neu yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Pan fydd ymchwydd yn y llanw, mae'r rhan honno o'r gogledd o dan lefel penllanw, ac mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod hynny, oherwydd bydd yn un o nodweddion yr ardal yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn falch dros ben y bydd Mesur Rheoli Llifogydd a Dŵr Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn trosglwyddo pwerau fframwaith i Weinidogion Cymru i'w galluogi i ymdrin yn fwy effeithiol â pherygl llifogydd yn y dyfodol.

Alun Davies: Brif Weinidog, mae wedi bod yn bleser ac yn faint eich gwasanaethu yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf, a gwn ein bod i gyd yn teimlo i'r byw y byddwn yn gweld eich eisiau chi a'r sesiynau wythnosol a gawn yma. Yr ydych wedi gadael ar eich ôl i'ch olynnydd nid yn unig record sy'n destun eiddigedd yn y Llywodraeth ond hefyd rôl ragweithiol i'r Llywodraeth yn wyneb un o'r stormydd economaidd mwyaf y mae'r wlad hon wedi'i gweld erioed. A gytunwch fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad barhau i'w hystyried yn blaenoriaeth sicrhau bod Cymru'n dod yn wlad hyderus a ffyniannus, ac yn wlad sy'n gwneud yn well na'r disgwyl o ran yr economi ac mewn meysydd eraill?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn garedig iawn, Alun, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich cefnogaeth yn awr, yn fy sesiwn ddiwethaf, ac yn y 300 a mwy o sesiynau cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog—er nad oeddech yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad ar gyfer pob un o'r sesiynau hynny.

O ran y blaenoriaethau polisi i gryfhau Cymru a'i heconomi, soniais yn gynharach am ProAct, sydd wedi newid diwylliant ein

attitudes to skills in industry. The ReAct scheme does the same in getting people who have been made redundant back into work. The joint European resources for micro to medium enterprises programme also provides access to finance for small businesses. So far, JEREMIE is unique to Wales although some of the English regions are now considering copying it. Therefore, there are many made-in-Wales policies, although they will soon be seen elsewhere as copied-from-Wales policies. That shows that we must not only survive the recession but be really competitive when the upturn comes and try to enable companies in Wales to take advantage of the very competitive exchange rate of the pound sterling relative to the euro.

hagweddau at sgiliau mewn diwydiant. Mae'r cynllun ReAct yn gwneud yr un peth o ran cael pobl sydd wedi colli eu swyddi yn ôl i'r gwaith. Mae'r rhaglen cyd-adnoddau Ewropeaidd ar gyfer busnesau micro i ganolig hefyd yn agor y drws at arian i fusnesau bach. Hyd yn hyn, rhaglen unigryw i Gymru yw JEREMIE er bod rhai o ranbarthau Lloegr yn ystyried ei gopio yn awr. Felly, mae gennym lawer o bolisiau sydd wedi'u gwneud yng Nghymru, er y cānt eu gweld mewn mannau eraill cyn bo hir ar ffurf polisiau sydd wedi'u copio o Gymru. Mae hynny'n dangos bod yn rhaid inni nid yn unig oroesi'r dirwasgiad ond bod yn wirioneddol gystadleuol pan ddaw tro ar fydd a cheisio galluogi cwmniau yng Nghymru i fanteisio ar gyfradd gyfnewid gystadleuol iawn y bunt sterling o'i chymharu â'r ewro.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): First Minister, today is a historic day, and I welcome Oscar to my group. I feel great pride in the fact that he has joined us; it says a lot about the inclusive nature of our party.

It is also a historic day, First Minister, because, as has been acknowledged, it is your last question time as First Minister. I have calculated that, during your tenure, you have answered some 12,000 questions, or certainly responded to 12,000 questions. [Laughter.] I pay great tribute to the panache that you have brought to the office and to your commitment to public life, which is undoubtedly. I wish you, and Julie—who I believe is in the public gallery—a long, happy and healthy retirement. I have no doubt that you will have a massive continuing role in public life.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Brif Weinidog, mae heddiw'n ddiwrnod hanesyddol, ac yr wyf yn croesawu Oscar i'm grŵp. Yr wyf yn ymfalchion fawr yn y ffaith ei fod wedi ymuno â ni; mae'n dweud llawer am natur gynhwysol ein plaid.

Mae'n ddiwrnod hanesyddol hefyd, Brif Weinidog, oherwydd, fel y mae wedi'i gydnabod, dyma'ch sesiwn cwestiynau olaf fel Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf wedi cyfrif ichi, yn ystod eich cyfnod yn y swydd, ateb tua 12,000 o gwestiynau, neu o leiaf ymateb i 12,000 o gwestiynau. [Chwerthin.] Rhoddfa deyrnged fawr i'r ffordd yr ydych wedi gwneud eich swydd â steil ac i'ch ymrwymiad i fywyd cyhoeddus, nad oes amheuaeth yn ei gylch. Dymunaf ymddeoliad hir, hapus ac iach i chi, ac i Julie—sydd yn yr oriel gyhoeddus, fe gredaf. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth na fyddwch yn parhau i wneud cyfraniad enfawr mewn bywyd cyhoeddus.

I offer congratulations to Carwyn Jones on his election. Given the circumstances that we know of, it must have been a gruelling time for Carwyn. We offer warm congratulations on his success and look forward to locking horns with him in the new year when he succeeds you as First Minister.

Hoffwn longyfarch Carwyn Jones ar gael ei ethol. O gofio'r amgylchiadau y gwyddom amdanyst, mae'n siŵr bod y cyfnod hwn wedi bod yn un anodd i Carwyn. Fe'i llongyfarchwn yn gynnes ar ei lwyddiant, gan edrych ymlaen at fynd benben ag ef yn y flwyddyn newydd pan fydd yn eich olynu yn swydd y Prif Weinidog.

I have a question on the manufacturing strategy, which is a subject on which we have locked horns in the past. We learnt last week,

Mae gennyf gwestiwn am y strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu, sy'n bwnc yr ydym wedi bod benben yn ei gylch o'r blaen. Clywsom

on 2 December, from Welsh Assembly Government officials that the manufacturing strategy has been in draft form, or so they say, and fit for purpose since the autumn of 2008. I find that amazing because I have asked on no fewer than 10 occasions this year—on 21 January, 4 February, 19 May, 3 June, 9 June, 30 June, 1 July, 14 July, and on two occasions in September—what has happened to the strategy. I was not told that the strategy was fit for purpose and in a form that could be published. Could you enlighten us as to the latest state of this strategy?

The First Minister: I will first respond to your preamble and your kind words. You have obviously done quite some research into the number of questions that I have answered; I mentioned that this is something like my three hundred and tenth question session as First Minister. I realise that I have not answered all questions to your satisfaction, but that is in the nature of politics. Apart from on very few occasions, the spirit in which First Minister's questions has been undertaken by all party leaders in different guises during my 10 years as First Minister—in a single-party Government, during the coalition Government of two and a half years with the Liberal Democrats, and, more recently, during the two and a half years of coalition Government with Plaid Cymru—and the atmosphere in which views have been exchanged, information elicited and questions answered has, in general, been something that I am very proud of. It is a matter for the Presiding Officer to rule this place with his usual rod of iron wrapped in velvet, which he has done extremely well. Strong scrutiny of the First Minister by way of the weekly question session is an essential part of democracy, and I am grateful to everyone who has taken part.

On the manufacturing strategy, I do not think that one should get too hung up on those very words. The key question is: is a manufacturing policy being formulated and how exactly does it fit into the overall economic strategy? The Deputy First Minister recently announced an economic

yr wythnos diwethaf, ar 2 Rhagfyr, gan swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod y strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu wedi bod ar ffurf ddrafft, neu dyna y maent yn ei ddweud, ac yn addas i'r diben ers hydref 2008. Mae hynny'n fy syfrdanu, oherwydd imi ofyn o leiaf 10 o weithiau eleni—ar 21 Ionawr, 4 Chwefror, 19 Mai, 3 Mehefin, 9 Mehefin, 30 Mehefin, 1 Gorffennaf, 14 Gorffennaf a dwywaith ym mis Medi—beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r strategaeth. Ni ddywedwyd wrthyf fod y strategaeth yn addas i'r diben ac ar ffurf y gellid ei chyhoeddi. A allech ein goleuo ynglŷn â chyflwr diweddaraf y strategaeth hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymatebaf yn gyntaf i'ch rhagymadrodd a'ch geiriau caredig. Mae'n amlwg eich bod wedi gwneud cryn ymchwil i nifer y cwestiynau yr wyf wedi'u hateb; sonais mai dyma'r tri chant a degfed sesiwn cwestiynau neu rywbedd tebyg i hynny fel Prif Weinidog. Sylweddolaf nad wyf wedi ateb pob cwestiwn i'ch bodloni, ond dyna natur gwleidyddiaeth. Ac eithrio ychydig iawn o weithiau, ar y cyfan, yr wyf wedi bod yn falch iawn o ysbryd y ffordd y mae holl arweinwyr gwahanol y pleidiau wedi gofyn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog yn ystod fy 10 mlynedd yn y swydd. Yr oedd hynny'n wir pan oedd mewn Llywodraeth un blaidd, yn ystod y Llywodraeth glymbiaid am ddwy flynedd a hanner gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ac, yn fwy diweddar, yn ystod dwy flynedd a hanner y Llywodraeth glymbiaid â Phlaid Cymru—ac yr wyf yn falch iawn hefyd o'r awyrgylch wrth i bobl gyfnewid barn, wrth iddynt geisio gwybodaeth ac wrth i gwestiynau gael eu hateb. Gwaith y Llywydd yw rheoli'r fan hon â'i wialen haearn arferol wedi'i lapio mewn melfed, ac mae wedi gwneud hynny'n eithriadol o dda. Mae craffu'n llym ar y Prif Weinidog drwy gyfrwng y sesiwn cwestiynau wythnosol yn rhan hanfodol o ddemocratiaeth, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu.

O ran y strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu, ni chredaf y dylai rhywun boeni'n ormodol am yr union eiriau hynny. Y cwestiwn allweddol yw: a oes polisi gweithgynhyrchu'n cael ei lunio a sut yn union y mae'n cydwedu â'r strategaeth economaidd gyffredinol? Cyhoeddodd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog raglen

renewal programme, and we must be sure that the manufacturing strategy fits into that. The economic renewal programme is out to consultation. Its broad thrust, as I have mentioned previously, is that Wales should move in the direction of the Singaporean strategy. What is the Singaporean strategy? It is a combination of high-end manufacturing that is not in competition with the Chinese or other low-wage economies, and of services, such as financial services among others. Different views will be taken as to how strong the recovery of financial services is ever going to be over the next 10 to 15 years. We have said that, compared with the grants-dominated strategy of the past, it will be based on skill sets, infrastructure, quality of life, links with universities, and technology. That is not just the broad principle for manufacturing; it is the key to having a successful manufacturing strategy in the future. So, do not get too hung up on the words 'a manufacturing strategy', given that there is an overall strategy into which manufacturing will fit.

adnewyddu economaidd yn ddiweddar, a rhaid inni fod yn siŵr bod y strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu'n cydweddu â honno. Mae'r rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd yn destun ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd. Ei byrdwn cyffredinol, fel yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, yw y dylai Cymru symud i gyfeiriad strategaeth debyg i strategaeth Singapore. Beth yw strategaeth Singapore? Cyfuniad o weithgynhyrchu ym mhen uchaf y farchnad nad yw'n cystadlu ag economi Tsieina neu ag economiau cyflogau isel eraill, a gwasanaethau, megis gwasanaethau ariannol ymhlið eraill. Bydd gan bobl wahanol farn ynglŷn ag i ba raddau y bydd gwasanaethau ariannol yn llwyddo i ymadfer dros y 10 neu'r 15 mlynedd nesaf. Yr ydym wedi dweud, o'i chymharu â'r strategaeth sydd wedi canolbwytio ar grantiau yn y gorffennol, y seilir hon ar setiau sgiliau, ar sealwaith, ar ansawdd bywyd, ar gysylltiadau â phrifysgolion, ac ar dechnoleg. Nid dim ond yr egwyddor gyffredinol ar gyfer gweithgynhyrchu yw hynny; dyma'r allwedd ar gyfer cael strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu lwyddiannus yn y dyfodol. Felly, peidiwch â rhoi gormod o bwys ar y geiriau 'strategaeth gweithgynhyrchu', o gofio bod gennym strategaeth gyffredinol y bydd gweithgynhyrchu'n rhan ohoni.

1.40 p.m.

Nick Bourne: Thank you for that response and for your kind words in return, First Minister. Like you, I think that the Singaporean model is a good one to follow. It was a good one to follow under Lee Kuan Yew and then Goh Chok Tong, and now under Lee Kuan Yew's son. We certainly have much to learn from that economy. To come back to the strategy that you referred to, and which I referred to, I accept that it may not be a single policy document, but there is clearly some confusion as to what form it takes. We have been invited by the Deputy First Minister to participate and to work with him on developing the strategy, but yet we are told by WAG officials that it already exists in draft form. Is that draft form suitable for publication? If it was fit for purpose in August 2008, surely it can be published so that we can, as four parties that work together on occasion—as you rightly said—get around the table and work on it.

Nick Bourne: Diolch ichi am yr ymateb hwnnw, ac am eich geiriau caredig chithau, Brif Weinidog. Yr wyf finnau hefyd yn meddwl bod model Singapore yn fodel da i'w ddilyn. Yr oedd yn un da i'w ddilyn o dan Lee Kuan Yew ac wedyn o dan Goh Chok Tong, ac yn awr o dan fab Lee Kuan Yew. Yn sicr, mae gennym lawer i'w ddysgu oddi wrth yr economi honno. A dychwelyd at y strategaeth y cyfeiriasoch ati, ac y cyfeiriaisiainnau ati, yr wyf yn derbyn nad un ddogfen bolisi ydyw efallai, ond mae'n amlwg bod rhywfaint o ddryswech ynghylch ar ba ffurf y mae. Yr ydym wedi cael ein gwahodd gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i gymryd rhan ac i weithio gydag ef i ddatblygu'r strategaeth, ond eto i gyd, dywed swyddogion y Llywodraeth wrthym ei bod eisoes yn bodoli ar ffurf ddrafft. A yw'r ffurf ddrafft honno'n addas i'w chyhoeddi? Os oedd yn addas i'w diben ym mis Awst 2008, oni ellir ei chyhoeddi, er mwyn i ni, yn bedair plaid sy'n

Something must exist for it to be referred to as being in draft form.

The First Minister: Yes, but the details of it have been overtaken by the new economic renewal programme, which Ieuan Wyn Jones, as the Minister, did mention, and I have mentioned. Jane Hutt is another Minister with a strong involvement, as well as John Griffiths, as the Deputy Minister for Skills, and, pre and post Copenhagen, the Minister for the Environment, Sustainability and Housing also has a strong interest in this, because if companies are to succeed—we have said this publicly, and we have no reason to doubt it—when recession turns into recovery, whenever that is, their products, services or processes will need to be lean, green, high tech, niche and global. Those are the five principles. Grants will come into that, in that we are not going to take any tools out of the tool box, but we will try to emphasise an investment culture as we move towards a Singaporean strategy.

You mentioned that Lee Kuan Yew has handed on a strategy and Government to his son. Carwyn is not my son—I have to make that clear. [Laughter.] The Singaporean strategy does not extend to succession policies either, but despite the enormous success that Singapore has had in financial services and as a port, an airport, and tourist area, the Lee Kuan Yew view was that you should never allow manufacturing to be less than 25 per cent of total gross domestic product, even though you do not really need it because you are involved in financial services, ports and tourism and so on in such a strong way. There is an interesting point there, which the UK Government used to ignore completely, but it has now latched on to a Singaporean-type strategy that there is a minimum level of manufacturing below which you should not allow your economy to fall. Professor Bhattacharyya of the University of Warwick—Lord Bhattacharyya

gweithio gyda'i gilydd weithiau—ac yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle'n dweud hynny—allu dod o gwmpas y bwrdd a gweithio arni? Mae'n rhaid bod rhywbeth ar gael os dywedir ei bod ar ffurf ddraftf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Oes, ond mae'r rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd newydd yn golygu bod ei manylion yn llai perthnasol nag a oeddent. Cyfeiriodd Ieuan Wyn Jones, y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol, at hyn ac yr wylfinnau hefyd wedi cyfeirio ato. Gweinidog arall sy'n ymwnaed llawer â hyn yw Jane Hutt, a John Griffiths hefyd, y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau ac mae gan y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai, cyn Copenhagen ac ar ôl Copenhagen, ddiddordeb mawr yn hyn, oherwydd, er mwyn i gwmniau lwyddo—yr ydym wedi dweud hyn ar goedd, ac nid oes gennym reswm o gwbl dros ei amau—pan dry'r dirwasgiad yn adferiad, pa bryd bynnag y digwydd hynny, bydd angen i'w cynnyrch, eu gwasanaethau neu eu prosesau fod yn ddarbodus, yn wyrdd, yn gynnyrch uwch dechnoleg, yn arbenigol ac yn fydd-eang. Dyna'r pum egwyddor. Bydd grantiau'n rhan o hynny, yn yr ystyr nad ydym yn bwriadu tynnu dim arfau o'r blwch arfau, ond byddwn yn ceisio pwysleisio diwylliant buddsoddi wrth inni symud tuag at strategaeth debyg i strategaeth Singapore.

Soniwyd am Lee Kuan Yew'n trosglwyddo strategaeth a Llywodraeth i'w fab. Nid yw Carwyn yn fab imi—rhaid imi wneud hynny'n glir. [Chwerthin.] Nid yw strategaeth Singapore yn cynnwys polisiau olyn uchwaith, ond er gwaethaf y llwyddiant enfawr y mae Singapore wedi'i gael ym maes gwasanaethau ariannol, ac fel porthladd, maes awyr ac ardal i dwristiaid, barn Lee Kuan Yew oedd na ddylech byth ganiatâu i weithgynhyrchu fod yn llai na 25 y cant o gyfanswm y cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth, er nad oes ei angen arnoch mewn gwirionedd am eich bod yn ymwnaed cymaint â gwasanaethau ariannol, porthladdoedd a thwristiaeth ac yn y blaen. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt didorol, yr arferai Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ei anwybyddu'n llwyr, ond mae bellach yn dilyn strategaeth debyg i strategaeth Singapore, sef na ddylech adael i'ch economi ddisgyn o dan lefel benodol o

as he is now—has always said that, as have we. Now everyone else is saying that. We are really pleased about that.

Nick Bourne: Thanks for clearing up the confusion about Carwyn's parentage—I think that that is a rumour that you have just started. I hope that Julie is still in the gallery after that. Coming back to what Lee Kuan Yew said about ensuring that 25 per cent of GDP should be in manufacturing, I would not disagree with that. However, in Wales manufacturing fell from 28 per cent of GDP in 1997 to 18 per cent in 2006, the last year for which we have figures. I have a few points to raise on the strategy—whether it is in document form or not. A strategy was published for the rest of the UK. If we are to scrutinise it, we will have to have something published so that we can say where you are going right and where you are going wrong. If we have an invitation to participate in the process—which I am keen to do, as is my party—we will have to work on the basis of something. You said that the situation has moved on, but we were told just last week—not a long time ago—that the strategy exists in draft form and is fit for purpose and has been for over a year. Will you publish it, or will your successor please do so, so that we can join in the process of scrutiny and make our economy as successful as that of Singapore?

The First Minister: The issue is whether it is still regarded as relevant or whether it has been overtaken by the economic renewal programme. I am giving you as much information as I can about how we see it in terms of the kinds of products, processes and services that will be competitive in the future, whether in manufacturing or in services. Likewise, I have talked about the shift from a grants-oriented culture to a strategy based on investment, skills, quality of life, technology and infrastructure. I have said that we are attaching ourselves in some ways to the

weithgynhyrchu. Mae'r Athro Bhattacharyya o Brifysgol Warwick—yr Arglwydd Bhattacharyya fel y mae yn awr—wedi dweud hynny erioed, a ninnau hefyd. Yn awr, mae pawb arall yn dweud hynny. Yr ydym yn falch dros ben ynglŷn â hynny.

Nick Bourne: Diolch am ddatrys y dryswch ynglŷn â thras Carwyn—credaf eich bod newydd roi si ar led. Gobeithio bod Julie'n dal yn yr oriel ar ôl hynny. A dod yn ôl at yr hyn a ddywedodd Lee Kuan Yew ynglŷn â sicrhau y dylai 25 y cant o'r cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth fod yn weithgynhyrchu. Ni fyddwn yn anghytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, gostyngodd gweithgynhyrchu o 28 y cant o'r cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth yn 1997 i 18 y cant yn 2006, y flwyddyn olaf y mae gennym ffigurau ar ei chyfer. Mae gennyd ychydig o bwyntiau i'w codi ynglŷn â'r strategaeth—boed honno ar ffurf dogfen neu beidio. Cyhoeddwyd strategaeth ar gyfer gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Er mwyn inni graffu arni, rhaid inni weld rhywbeth sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi er mwyn inni allu dweud beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn iawn a beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn anghywir. Os gwahoddir ni i gyfrannu at y broses—ac yr wyf yn awyddus i wneud hynny, a'm plaid hefyd—bydd yn rhaid inni weithio ar sail rhywbeth. Dywedasoch fod y sefyllfa wedi symud yn ei blaen, ond dywedwyd wrthym yr wythnos diwethaf—nid amser maith yn ôl—fod y strategaeth ar gael ar ffurf ddrafft a'i bod yn addas i'w diben a'i bod felly ers dros flwyddyn. A wnewch ei chyhoeddi, neu a wnaiff eich olynydd hynny os gwelwch yn dda, er mwyn inni allu ymuno yn y broses o graffu a gwneud ein heonomi mor llwyddiannus ag economi Singapore?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y broblem yw a yw'r strategaeth yn dal i gael ei hystyried yn berthnasol ynteu a yw'r rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd wedi'i disodli. Yr wyf yn rhoi cymaint o wybodaeth ichi ag y gallaf ynglŷn â sut yr ydym yn ei gweld o ran y mathau o gynnrych, prosesau a gwasanaethau a fydd yn gystadleuol yn y dyfodol, boed hynny mewn gweithgynhyrchu neu mewn gwasanaethau. Yn yr un modd, yr wyf wedi sôn am y symud oddi wrth ddiwylliant sy'n tueddu at grantiau ac at strategaeth sydd wedi'i seilio ar fuddsoddi, ar sgiliau, ar ansawdd bywyd, ar

Singaporean model—we cannot parallel Singapore in every respect, as it has such a wonderful location next to so many hugely expanding emerging markets, but that is the broad thrust of it. I am not sure what more you would want to go on, really, in terms of your being able to contribute.

I am grateful that you assisted me in clearing up how succession is planned. There is one other thing that I want to say. You mentioned that you wish me a happy retirement—I am not retiring, I am going to the backbenches, but I do not intend to be a back-seat driver. Julie is definitely not retiring and, if I have anything to do with it in terms of helping her in Cardiff North, she will have a long political career in front of her.

Gareth Jones: Hoffwn innau hefyd ddiolch ichi am ateb cwestiynau dros y blynnyddoedd, o dymor cyntaf y Cynulliad, a dymuno'r gorau ichi.

Brif Weinidog, a wnewch chi roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am unrhyw fwriadau i weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Holtham? A ydych yn ffyddio y gallai Trysorlys y Deyrnas Unedig weithredu i gywiro rhywfaint ar y diffyg o ran cyllid? Mae'r diffyg hwnnw'n effeithio arnom yng Nghymru ac yn golygu ein bod yn colli £8.5 biliwn dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf, o'r hyn a ddeallaf. A gytunwch fod hyn yn fater o frys, gan y gallai Llywodraeth Doriadd yn Llundain anwybyddu adroddiad Holtham yn llwyr ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf oll, diolch ichi, Gareth, am eich geiriau caredig. Gan fod y gynhadledd ar yr amgylchedd yn cael ei chynnwl yn Copenhagen, mae'n dda gennyf ddweud ffarwél a diolch i chi, gan mai chi yw'r unig berson sy'n cynrychioli'r egwyddor o ailgylchu yn y Cynulliad, fel ein hunig 'retread'. Felly, yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn gallu gofyn cwestiwn heddiw ar bwnc mor bwysig â chomisiwn Holtham a'r rhagolygon pe bai'r gwaethaf yn digwydd a'r Toriaid yn ennill mwyafrif yn yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf fis Mai neu fis Mehefin

dechnoleg ac ar seilwaith. Yr wyf wedi dweud ein bod yn ein cysylltu'n hunain mewn rhai ffyrdd â model Singapore—ni allwn ddynwared Singapore ym mhob agwedd, gan ei bod mewn lleoliad mor wych wrth ymyl cynifer o farchnadoedd sy'n datblygu ac yn ehangu'n enfawr, ond dyna fyrdwn cyffredinol pethau. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth arall y byddech am gael ei wybod, a dweud y gwir, o ran gallu cyfrannu.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am fy nghynorthwyo i ddatrys sut y mae cynllunio olyniaeth. Mae un peth arall yr wyf am ei ddweud. Dywedasoch eich bod yn dymuno ymddeoliad hapus imi—nid wyf yn ymddeol, mynd i'r meinciau cefn yr wyf, ond nid wyf yn bwriadu bod yn yrrwr sedd gefn. Nid yw Julie'n ymddeol, mae hynny'n bendant, ac os bydd gennyl unrhyw ddylanwad ar y peth o ran ei chynorthwyo yng Ngogledd Caerdydd, bydd ganddi yrfa wleidyddol hir o'i blaen.

Gareth Jones: I, too, would like to thank you for answering questions over the years, from the first Assembly, and wish you the best.

First Minister, will you update us on any intention to implement the Holtham commission's recommendations? Are you confident that the United Kingdom Treasury could take action to rectify some of the budgetary deficit? That deficit affects us all in Wales and means that we will lose £8.5 billion over the next 10 years, as I understand it. Do you agree that this is a matter of urgency, given that a Tory Government in London could completely ignore the Holtham report following the next general election?

The First Minister: First, thank you, Gareth, for your kind words. Given that the conference on the environment is being held in Copenhagen, I am pleased to be able to say goodbye and thank you to you, as the only Assembly Member who represents the principle of recycling, as our only 'retread'. Therefore, I am pleased that you are able to ask a question today on an issue as important as the Holtham commission and what would happen if worst comes to worst and the Tories gain a majority at the next general election in May or June 2010. If that happens,

2010. Os digwydd hynny bydd brwydr. Bydd yn eithaf anodd dwyn perswâd ar y Trysorlys, pwy bynnag fydd yn ennill yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Yr hyn sydd gennym yn awr yw addewid sy'n mynd hanner ffordd tuag at ein nod. Nid yw'n addewid sy'n rhoi cyfle inni gael llys apêl sy'n uwch na'r Trysorlys os credwn ei fod yn anghywir. Dyna'r agwedd sydd yn eisiau, a dyna'r hyn y byddwn yn dymuno ei weld rhywbyrd yn y dyfodol—os ydym yn anghytuno â'r Trysorlys, nad yw'n gallu dweud '*Dyna ni, editor's decision is final*'; nid oes dim y gallwch ei wneud am y sefyllfa a rhaid ichi dderbyn yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddweud'. Yr hyn yr ydym am ei weld yw llys apêl lle y gallem fynd ag unrhyw anghytundeb gyda'r Trysorlys os byddai'n cwtogi ein cyllideb yn is na'r hyn y dylem ei gael. Ni fyddai modd i'r Trysorlys gael y gair olaf pe byddai'r sefyllfa ddelfrydol honno'n bodoli yn y dyfodol.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to your contribution to Welsh public life, and to the crucial role that you have played in establishing the National Assembly during its early years. I trust that your move to the back benches will give you more time to spend with your family, especially your grandchildren whom I know, from conversations that you have had, bring you a lot of joy, and on your considerable interests outside of politics.

Like Nick Bourne, I offer my congratulations to Carwyn Jones on his victory last week. To lead your party is an incredible honour and, having spent a year in the job, I can heartily recommend it, Carwyn, although it brings considerable challenges on occasion. I wish you well, First Minister. I will miss our exchanges during questions—they have been lively but enjoyable. In that vein, I am sure that you would not thank me if I made this last exchange one of cosy consensus.

You have publicly stated that your most pleasing legacy to Wales will be the foundation phase. Will you be equally pleased with the state of education funding

there will be a battle. It will be difficult to persuade the Treasury whoever wins the next general election. What we have at the moment is a promise that goes halfway to achieving our goal. It is not a promise that allows us to appeal to a higher court should we believe that the Treasury makes the wrong decision. That is the element that is missing, and that is what I would like to see sometime in the future—if we disagree with the Treasury, that it is not able to say, 'That's it, editor's decision is final; there is nothing you can do about it so you have to accept what we say'. We want to see an appeals court where we could take any disagreement with the Treasury over cuts in our budget that would take us below what we should be getting. The Treasury would not be given the final word if that ideal solution came about some time in the future.

Arweinydd Democraiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, a gaf achub y cyfle hwn i roi teyrnged i'ch cyfraniad i fywyd cyhoeddus Cymru, ac i'ch rôl hollbwysig o ran sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei flynyddoedd cyntaf? Hyderaf y bydd gennych fwy o amser i'w dreulio gyda'ch teulu wrth ichi symud i'r meinciau cefn, yn enwedig gyda'ch wyrion sydd, fe wn o wrando ar eich sgyrsiau, yn dod â llawer o lawenydd ichi, ac amser i'w dreulio ar eich diddordebau lu y tu allan i fyd gwleidyddiaeth.

Fel Nick Bourne, hoffwn gynnig fy llongyfarchiadau i Carwyn Jones ar ei fuddugoliaeth yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae arwain eich plaid yn anrhydedd anhygoel, ac ar ôl treulio blwyddyn yn y swydd, gallaf ei argymhell yn galonnog, Carwyn, er ei fod yn dipyn o her ar brydiau. Dymunaf yn dda i chi, Brif Weinidog. Byddaf yn gweld eisiau ein hymgiprys yn ystod y cwestiynau—maent wedi bod yn fywiog ond yr wyf wedi'u mwynhau. Gan ddweud hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr na fydddech yn diolch imi petai'r ymgiprys olaf hwn yn un cysurus cytûn.

Yr ydych wedi dweud ar goedd mai'r cyfnod sylfaen yw'r gwaddol yr ydych falchaf o'i adael i Gymru. A fyddwch yr un mor falch o gyflwr y cyllid ar gyfer addysg yr ydych yn ei

that you leave behind?

The First Minister. First, I thank you for the lively exchanges that we have had since you became the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, one of which caused a great deal to be revealed on the programme about my final year, which was shown on BBC Wales last night. It was a pretty tough period in terms of the relationship between us, but I hope that that did not leave any bad blood between us. It was interesting for students of politics to see what can happen when, as a First Minister, you make a statement quite boldly and then find out that it is 100 per cent untrue and you have to withdraw it. I apologise, once again, to you for that.

There are many challenges in education funding in Wales. The foundation phase is probably the biggest single new investment in education in Welsh history, certainly since compulsory primary education was introduced God knows how many decades ago. Clearly, trying to squeeze a quart into a pint pot puts a strain on Jane Hutt's and John Griffiths's budget arguments. However, education funding is not the be-all and end-all. We know that academic leadership in the school is the biggest single variable.

1.50 p.m.

Therefore, by way of the school effectiveness framework that we are now operating, we are trying to ensure that school leadership is what we would want it to be. We all know that that is the key variable. We can see it in the performance and results of some local education authorities that are low spenders but get good results, while others are high spenders but get poor results. That has nothing to do with the socioeconomic status of schoolchildren in those areas. In those cases, it is always said that the key variable is the quality of leadership within schools—how good the drive is to get results up and to hold them up, and not just within the target group of those that might go from D to C, thereby improving the A to C grade results. The budget for education is also determined by local authorities. Local authorities have a 2.1 per cent budget increase for next year, which was better than

adael ar eich ôl?

Y Prif Weinidog. Yn gyntaf, diolch i chi am yr ymgiprys bywiog yr ydym wedi'i gael ers i chi ddedd yn arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a datgelwyd cryn dipyn ynglŷn ag un o'r achlysuron hynny ar y rhaglen am fy mlwyddyn olaf, a ddangoswyd ar BBC Wales neithiwr. Yr oedd yn gyfnod eithaf anodd o ran y berthynas rhngom, ond gobeithio na wnaeth hynny adael blas drwg rhngom. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol i fyfyrwyr gwleidyddiaeth weld beth sy'n gallu digwydd pan fyddwch, a chithau'n Brif Weinidog, yn gwneud datganiad yn ddigon hyderus ac wedyn yn cael gwybod ei fod 100 y cant yn anwiriedd a bod yn rhaid ichi ei dynnu yn ôl. Ymddiheuraf ichi unwaith eto am hynny.

Mae ariannu addysg yng Nghymru yn gosod llawer her. Y cyfnod sylfaen, mae'n debyg, yw'r un buddsoddiad newydd mwyaf mewn addysg yn hanes Cymru, yn sicr ers cyflwyno addysg gynradd orfodol, Duw aŵyr sawl cenhedlaeth yn ôl. Mae'n amlwg bod ceisio tywallt chwart i bot peint yn rhoi straen ar ddadleuon Jane Hutt a John Griffiths ynglŷn â'r gyllideb. Serch hynny, nid ariannu addysg yw swm a sylwedd popeth. Gwyddom mai'r un ffactor amrywiol mwyaf yw arweiniad academaidd yn yr ysgol.

Felly, drwy gyfrwng y fframwaith effeithiolwydd ysgolion sydd ar waith gennym bellach, yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod arweiniad mewn ysgolion yn unol â'r hyn y byddem yn dymuno iddo fod. Gwyddom i gyd mai dyna'r ffactor amrywiol allweddol. Gallwn ei weld ym mherfformiad ac yng nghanlyniadau rhai awdurdodau addysg lleol sy'n gwario ychydig ond yn cael canlyniadau da, tra bo awdurdodau eraill yn gwario llawer ond yn cael canlyniadau gwael. Nid oes a wnelo hynny â statws economaidd-gymdeithasol plant ysgolion yr ardaloedd hynny. Yn yr achosion hynny, dywedir bob tro mai'r ffactor amrywiol allweddol yw ansawdd yr arweiniad mewn ysgolion—pa mor gryf yw'r ymdrech i godi safonau a'u cynnal, ac nid dim ond o fewn grŵp targed y rhai a allai godi o D i C, a thrwy hynny wella'r canlyniadau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n cael rhwng gradd A ac C. Awdurdodau lleol hefyd

they expected. They now have to make sure that they spend a lot of that increase on providing better direct funding for their schools, in conjunction with ensuring better academic and management leadership in schools.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you, once again, for your apology, although it was really not necessary to repeat it again today.

You are trying to pass the buck this afternoon and divert attention away from your Government's responsibilities for education funding to those of local authorities. Yet, you know that there is a growing £61 million gap between the funding of Welsh universities and those in England, and there is a huge disparity of funding between the further education sector in Wales and in England. However, perhaps most worrying of all for those children who will not even aspire to higher or further education is the state of school funding in Wales. It is not the fault of local authorities that there is now a £500 gap on spending per pupil between England and Wales. Great teaching can make up for an awful lot in terms of a lack of budget, but, despite what you say, ultimately, resources matter to teachers, pupils and schools. Are you satisfied to be leaving such a big gap in spending per pupil between England and Wales?

The First Minister: You have given the lie to your own question. You say that I should not pass the buck to local authorities, but local authorities are widely responsible for most budgetary decisions that determine what is spent in schools. You make a comparison with England, but that is pretty well irrelevant, because of the different way in which funding for schools is handled in Wales. We do it via local authorities, while, to a very large extent, money goes directly to school governing bodies and headteachers in England. Therefore, it is hard to make a

sy'n penderfynu beth fydd y gyllideb ar gyfer addysg. Bydd cyllideb awdurdodau lleol yn cynyddu 2.1 y cant y flwyddyn nesaf, sy'n well na'r hyn yr oeddent yn ei ddisgwyl. Yn awr, rhaid iddynt sierhau eu bod yn gwario llawer o'r cynnydd hwnnw er mwyn ariannu eu hysgolion yn well yn uniongyrchol, gan sierhau ar yr un pryd fod yr arweiniad academaidd a rheoli'n well mewn ysgolion.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i chi, unwaith eto, am eich ymddiheuriad, er nad oedd gwir angen ichi ei ailadrodd eto heddiw.

Yr ydych yn ceisio taflu'r baich y prynhawn yma gan dynnu sylw oddi wrth gyfrifoldebau'ch Llywodraeth am ariannu addysg a chyfeirio yn lle hynny at gyfrifoldebau awdurdodau lleol. Eto i gyd, gwyddoch fod bwlc'h o £61 miliwn, a hwnnw'n lledu, rhwng yr arian a gaiff prifysgolion Cymru a'r arian a gaiff prifysgolion Lloegr, a bod gwahaniaeth enfawr rhwng ariannu'r sector addysg bellach yng Nghymru ac ariannu'r sector hwnnw yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, efallai mai'r peth sy'n poeni rhywun fwyaf o ran y plant hynny na fyddant hyd yn oed yn anelu at addysg uwch neu addysg bellach yw cyflwr ariannu ysgolion yng Nghymru. Nid bai awdurdodau lleol yw bod bwlc'h o £500 erbyn hyn rhwng yr hyn a werir ar bob disgybl yn Lloegr a'r hyn a werir yng Nghymru. Gall addysgu da wneud iawn am lawer o bethau pan fydd y gyllideb yn brin, ond, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedwch, yn y pen draw, mae adnoddau'n bwysig i athrawon, i ddisgyblion ac i ysgolion. A ydych yn fodlon eich bod yn gadael bwlc'h mor fawr rhwng yr hyn a werir ar bob disgybl yn Lloegr a'r hyn a werir yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi ateb eich cwestiwn eich hun. Yr ydych yn dweud na ddylwn daflu'r baich ar awdurdodau lleol, ond awdurdodau lleol yn gyffredinol sy'n gyfrifol am y rhan fwyaf o'r penderfyniadau cyllidebu sy'n pennu'r hyn a werir mewn ysgolion. Yr ydych yn cymharu'r sefyllfa â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr ond mae hynny'n eithaf amherthnasol, oherwydd bod Cymru'n ariannu ysgolion mewn ffordd wahanol. Yr ydym ni'n gwneud hynny drwy gyfrwng awdurdodau lleol, ond yn Lloegr mae'r arian i raddau helaeth yn mynd yn syth i gyrrff

comparison.

When we give an increase to local authorities that is probably better than they expected, we expect them to think, ‘We have more money than we thought that miserable Assembly Government would give us—what shall we do with it?’ They should be trying to ensure that, fitting in with good academic leadership, through the school effectiveness framework, they spend as much as possible of that better-than-expected settlement effectively on school funding. It is not just an issue of giving the money to the schools, but of ensuring that it is combined with improvements in school management and leadership.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, First Minister, those comparisons between England and Wales are not irrelevant to the teachers and pupils who have seen it necessary today to leave their classrooms to come to the National Assembly to appeal to your Government for more money for education. Nor, it would seem, are they irrelevant to Carwyn Jones, who will take over from you. He has recognised this problem and has said that he intends to do something about it by increasing spending on education. He obviously understands that there is an issue. Are you truly saying to those teachers and pupils who have come to the Assembly today that your Government has no role to play in ensuring that they have the resources that they need to educate our children?

The First Minister: Jane Hutt has met the NUT delegation. The First Minister’s door is always open—though it will not be my door in future—to meet such delegations. It is the Minister with responsibility for education who they want to meet, and Jane Hutt did, indeed, meet with them. I am not saying that resourcing decisions and school budgets are irrelevant to output, but it is remarkable how unconnected school performance is to budgets. We know that. The big difference is made by effective teaching and effective leadership from the headteacher.

llywodraethu ysgolion ac i benaethiaid. Felly, mae’n anodd cymharu.

Pan fyddwn yn rhoi cynnydd i awdurdodau lleol sydd, mae’n debyg, yn well na’r hyn yr oeddent yn ei ddisgwyl, byddwn yn disgwyli iddynt feddwl, ‘Mae gennym fwy o arian nag yr oeddem yn meddwl y byddai’r Llywodraeth ddiflas honno yn y Cynulliad yn ei roi inni—sut y gwnawn ei ddefnyddio?’ Dylent fod yn ceisio sierhau, yn unol ag arweiniad academaidd da, drwy’r fframwaith effeithiolrwydd ysgolion, eu bod yn gwario cymaint ag sy’n bosibl o’r setliad gwell na’r disgwyli hwnnw’n effeithiol ar ariannu ysgolion. Nid dim ond mater o roi’r arian i’r ysgolion ydyw, ond o sicrhau ei fod yn cael ei gyfuno â gwella rheolaeth ac arweiniad mewn ysgolion.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, Brif Weinidog, nid yw’r cymariaethau hynny rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn amherthnasol i’r athrawon a’r disgylion sydd wedi gweld bod angen gadael eu hystafelloedd dosbarth heddiw i ddod i’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i apelio i’ch Llywodraeth am fwy o arian ar gyfer addysg. Nid ydynt ychwaith yn amherthnasol, i bob golwg, i Carwyn Jones, a ddaw yn eich lle. Mae wedi sylweddoli bod problem yma ac mae wedi dweud ei fod yn bwriadu gwneud rhywbeth yn ei chylch drwy gynyddu’r gwario ar addysg. Mae’n amlwg ei fod yn deall bod problem. A ydych yn dweud mewn gwirionedd wrth yr athrawon a’r disgylion hynny sydd wedi dod i’r Cynulliad heddiw nad oes gan eich Llywodraeth rôl i’w chwarae o ran sicrhau eu bod yn cael yr adnoddau y mae eu hangen arnynt i addysgu’n plant?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Jane Hutt wedi cyfarfod a’r ddirprwyaeth o’r NUT. Mae drws y Prif Weinidog bob amser ar agor—er nad fy nrws i fydd yn y dyfodol—i gyfarfod â dirprwyaethau o’r fath. Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog sy’n gyfrifol am addysg yw’r un y maent am ei chyfarfod, ac yn wir, cyfarfu â hwy. Nid wyf yn dweud bod penderfyniadau ynglŷn ag adnoddau a chyllidebau ysgolion yn amherthnasol i ganlyniadau, ond mae’n syfrdanol gweld cyn lleied o gysylltiad sydd rhwng perfformiad ysgolion a chyllidebau. Gwyddom hynny. Addysgu effeithiol ac arweiniad effeithiol gan y penneth sy’n

gwneud y gwahaniaeth mawr.

That is not an argument for lower funding of schools. It is an argument for combining better funding for schools with better leadership and drive from school management and academic leadership. That is really important. The big variable is not the spend, but the outcomes. How do you deliver those? Yes, you must have reasonable resourcing, but it must be combined with effective and improving management and delivery in the classroom. The point is that we do not use the same system as is used in England.

Over the last 10 years, people have asked us, ‘Why do you not fund the schools directly by sending the money directly to the headteachers?’ We have resisted that, and have done it via the local authority. Therefore, the local government settlement is very important. Local authorities have recognised that this year’s local government settlement is among the best that they have had, despite the tough economic climate. It is now up to them; they will be setting their budgets in January. The pressure should now be on the local authorities, which need to make sure that a lot of the unexpectedly good settlement that they have had goes to the schools, as well as ensuring that schools’ effectiveness improves every year.

Nid yw hynny’n ddadl o blaid rhoi llai o arian i ysgolion. Dadl ydyw o blaid cyfuno gwell ariannu ar gyfer ysgolion â gwell arweiniad a chyfeiriad gan reolwyr ysgolion ac arweinwyr academaidd. Mae hynny’n wirioneddol bwysig. Y ffactor amrywiol mawr yw'r canlyniadau, nid y gwariant. Sut y mae sicrhau'r rheini? Oes, mae'n rhaid cael adnoddau rhesymol, ond rhaid cyfuno hynny â rheolaeth effeithiol sy'n gwella ac ag addysgu effeithiol yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Y pwynt yw nad ydym yn defnyddio'r un system ag a ddefnyddir yn Lloegr.

Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae pobl wedi gofyn inni, ‘Pam na wnewch ariannu'r ysgolion yn uniongyrchol drwy anfon yr arian yn syth at y penaethiaid?’ Yr ydym wedi ymatal rhag gwneud hynny, ac wedi'i wneud drwy'r awdurdod lleol. Felly, mae'r setliad i lywodraeth leol yn bwysig iawn. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cydnabod bod y setliad i lywodraeth leol eleni ymhliith y gorau y maent wedi'i gael, er gwaethaf yr hinsawdd economaidd anodd. Hwy sy'n gyfrifol yn awr; byddant yn pennu eu cyllidebau ym mis Ionawr. Dylai'r pwysau fod ar yr awdurdodau lleol yn awr, ac mae angen iddynt sicrhau bod llawer o'r setliad annisgwyl o dda y maent wedi'i gael yn mynd i'r ysgolion, yn ogystal â sicrhau bod ysgolion yn dod yn fwy effeithiol bob blwyddyn.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)2480(FM), yn ôl.

Achievements

Q3 Lesley Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's achievements over the last decade? OAQ(3)2460(FM)

The First Minister: Getting the regeneration of Brymbo kick-started—I have my Brymbo tie on today; I hope that you have noticed—and moving the North East Wales Institute of Higher Education into being Glyndŵr University are achievements of particular relevance to your part of Wales. The new learn through play curriculum for three to seven-year-olds, and doubling the intake into

The Presiding Officer: Question 2, OAQ(3)2480(FM), has been withdrawn.

Llwyddiannau

C3 Lesley Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lwyddiannau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru dros y degawd diwethaf? OAQ(3)2460(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd rhoi hwb cychwynnol i adfywio Brymbo—yr wyf yn gwisgo fy nhei Brymbo heddiw; gobeithio ichi sylwi ar hynny—a throï Athrofa Addysg Uwch Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru yn Brifysgol Glyndŵr yn llwyddiannau sy'n arbennig o berthnasol i'ch rhan chi o Gymru. Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd, y cwricwlwm chwarae drwy ddysgu, i blant rhwng tair a

our medical schools from 200 to 400, will have the most significant long-term impacts on Welsh education and health.

Lesley Griffiths: First, I want to pay tribute to you. I was a member of your campaign team back in 1998 and 1999, and the belief that I had in you has been repaid repeatedly over the last decade. You have taken the people of Wales with you on your devolution journey, and have been such an inspiration, not just to me but to so many people.

You mention the foundation phase as one of your Government's achievements. I know that many teaching staff would agree that your idea of a learn through play policy, which we now know as the foundation phase, has transformed educational opportunities for a generation of our youngest children. The Welsh baccalaureate is another of the Government's achievements. Would you agree that those two policies have brought about a parity of esteem between vocational and academic teaching and qualifications, and will ensure that in years to come Welsh children and young people will have the necessary skills to face the twenty-first century?

The First Minister: Thank you, Lesley. We have known each other 11 years now. I feel a particular attachment to the foundation phase, because I got it into the first Labour manifesto for the Assembly elections in 1999. If you put something in a manifesto, you should deliver it. People ask, 'Why did it take 10 years?', but it takes a long time to design it, to evaluate it, to pilot it, to evaluate the pilot projects, and, finally, to roll it out. We are now into year 2 of the four-year roll-out. It is costing £170 million and, as I said earlier, that is the biggest single investment of new money in education.

As to what it will do, first, it is more sensible for children, as the Cambridge study of English primary education demonstrated recently. Secondly, it means that, in

saiith oed, a dyblu'r nifer a dderbynir i'n hysgolion meddygol o 200 i 400, yn cael effaith hirdymor sylweddol ar addysg ac ar iechyd yng Nghymru.

Lesley Griffiths: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf am roi teyrnged ichi. Yr oeddwn yn aelod o'ch tîm ymgyrchu yn 1998 a 1999, ac mae fy ymddiriedaeth ynoch bryd hynny wedi'i chyflawnhau dro ar ôl tro yn ystod y degawd diwethaf. Yr ydych wedi mynd â phobl Cymru gyda chi ar eich taith datganoli, ac wedi bod yn gymaint o ysbrydoliaeth, nid dim ond i mi, ond i gynifer o bobl.

Yr ydych yn sôn mai'r cyfnod sylfaen yw un o lwyddiannau'ch Llywodraeth. Gwn y byddai llawer o athrawon yn cytuno bod eich syniad o bolisi dysgu drwy chwarae, yr ydym yn awr yn ei alw'n gyfnod sylfaen, wedi trawsnewid cyfleoedd addysgol i genhedlaeth o'n plant ieuengaf. Bagloriaeth Cymru yw un o lwyddiannau eraill y Llywodraeth. A fydddech yn cytuno bod y ddau bolisi hyn wedi creu parch cydradd rhwng addysgu a chymwysterau galwedigaethol ac academaidd ac y byddant yn sicrhau yn y dyfodol y bydd gan blant a phobl ifanc Cymru y sgiliau angenreidiol i wynebu'r unfed ganrif ar hugain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi, Lesley. Yr ydym yn adnabod ein gilydd ers 11 mlynedd erbyn hyn. Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen yn arbennig o agos at fy nghalon, oherwydd llwyddais i'w gynnwys ym manifesto cyntaf y blaid Lafur ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 1999. Os byddwch yn cynnwys rhywbeth mewn manifesto, dylech ei wireddu. Bydd pobl yn gofyn, 'Pam yr oedd angen 10 mlynedd i wneud hynny?', ond mae angen amser maith i gynllunio'r peth, i'w werthuso, i gynnal prosiectau peilot, i werthuso'r prosiectau peilot, ac, yn olaf, i roi'r rhaglen ar waith. Yr ydym yn awr wedi cyrraedd ail flwyddyn y pedair blynedd o roi'r cynllun ar waith. Mae'n costio £170 miliwn ac, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, hynny yw'r un buddsoddiad mwyaf o arian newydd ym myd addysg.

O ran yr hyn y bydd yn ei wneud, yn gyntaf, mae'n gallach i blant, fel y dangoswyd yn ddiweddar gan astudiaeth Caergrawnt ar addysg gynradd yn Lloegr. Yn ail, mae'n

principle, there should be a shorter tail of underachievement from those kids who go to secondary school without really having mastered the basics of reading and writing, and it will result in better rates in respect of those who stay on at age 16, 17 and 18. Combined with the Welsh baccalaureate, it will give us that long-sought-after but never-yet-achieved parity of esteem between vocational and academic education.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, I wish you well for your time on the back benches and for your retirement. Nick Bourne highlighted earlier that you have answered some 12,000 questions as First Minister, and I will have asked some of those, in what some would say is a robust fashion—others might describe it differently. Some of them will have been about ‘A Better Wales’, some will have been about ‘A Winning Wales’, and some will have been about ‘One Wales’. Today is probably not the day to ask a question in a typically robust way about unemployment, gross value added or gross domestic product, so I will ask you a question in a different way. What would you have done differently?

The First Minister: It is impossible to imagine any circumstances in which a political leader could not find something that they would have done differently over a 10-year period—of course there are some such things. I cannot think of any off the top of my head, but, as you have said, Alun, we have had a robust set of exchanges over the years, and I believe that robustness is part of politics. Your style is on the George Osborne wing of Tory questioning, and it is always open to the criticism that you are running Wales down, as George Osborne’s style is open to the criticism that he is running Britain down. It is just one of those things; you have to make decisions. I was a very robust backbencher in my time in the House of Commons, before the Assembly was set up, so I do not have any criticism whatsoever. The key thing is trying to ensure that Wales comes out of this recession, when recovery gets under way, with a more

golygu, mewn egwyddor, y dylai fod cynffon fyrrach o dangyflawni gan y plant hynny sy’n mynd i’r ysgol uwchradd heb iddynt fod wedi gwir feistroli elfennau sylfaenol darllen ac ysgrifennu, a bydd yn arwain at well cyfraddau o ran y rhai sy’n aros ym myd addysg yn 16, yn 17 ac yn 18 oed. Drwy ei gyfuno â bagloriaeth Cymru, bydd yn sicrhau'r parch cydradd hwnnw rhwng addysg alwedigaethol ac addysg academaidd y buom yn ei geisio cyhyd heb ei gael hyd yn hyn.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, dymunaf yn dda ichi yn eich cyfnod ar y meinciau cefn ac ar gyfer eich ymddeoliad. Dywedodd Nick Bourne yn gynharach ichi ateb rhyw 12,000 mil o gwestiynau fel Prif Weinidog, a byddaf finnau wedi gofyn rhai o’r rheini, gan ddefnyddio’r hyn y byddai rhai’n ei alw’n arddull frwd—byddai eraill yn ei disgrifio’n wahanol efallai. Byddai rhai o’r cwestiynau hynny wedi bod ynglŷn â ‘Cymru Well’, rhai ynglŷn â ‘Cymru’n Ennill’, a bydd rhai, mae’n siŵr, wedi bod ynglŷn â ‘Cymru’n Un’. Nid heddiw, mae’n debyg, yw’r diwrnod i ofyn cwestiwn yn yr arddull frwd arferol am ddiweithdra, gwerth ychwanegol crynswth neu gynnrych mewnwladol crynswth, felly, gofynnaf gwestiwn ichi mewn ffordd wahanol. Beth y byddech wedi’i wneud yn wahanol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae’n amhosibl dychmygu unrhyw amgylchiadau lle na allai arweinydd gwleidyddol ganfod rhywbeth y byddent wedi’i wneud yn wahanol dros gyfnod o 10 mlynedd—wrth gwrs bod rhai pethau o’r fath. Ni allaf feddwl am ddim yn y fan a’r lle, ond fel yr ydych wedi dweud, Alun, yr ydym wedi ymgiprys yn frwd sawl gwaith dros y blynyddoedd, a chredaf fod y brwd frydedd hwnnw’n rhan o wleidyddiaeth. Mae eich arddull holi yn null George Osborne o blith y Toriaid, ac yr ydych bob amser yn agored i’r feirniadaeth eich bod a’ch llach ar Gymru, fel y mae George Osborne yn agored i’r feirniadaeth ei fod yntau a’i lach ar Brydain. Dyna’r sefyllfa; rhaid i chi wneud penderfyniadau. Yr oeddwn i’n feinciwr cefn brwd iawn pan oeddwn yn Nhŷ’r Cyffredin, cyn sefydlu’r Cynulliad, felly nid wyf yn feirniadol o gwbl. Y peth allweddol yw ceisio sicrhau bod Cymru’n camu o’r dirwasgiad hwn, pan fydd yr

competitive economy than when it started.

2.00 p.m.

The ProAct scheme was introduced in two months. We did not think of it—we do not take the credit for that, but I take the credit vicariously for our civil servants, who turned that, in two months, from being an idea discussed at the economic summit in November, to being able to receive applications from industry in January. I do not think that any other bureaucracy has ever turned around an idea, in peacetime, in just two months. The Assembly showed a clean pair of heels to any other administration. The culture change that has been brought about in attitudes to skills will serve us very well as the economic renewal programme gets under way and we put less of an emphasis on grants and more on skills, innovation, technology, infrastructure and quality of life.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Hoffwn innau hefyd ategu'r diolchiadau ichi am eich cyfraniad dros y degawd diwethaf a dymuno'n dda ichi i'r dyfodol yn y Cynulliad ac, wedi hynny, yn eich ymddeoliad. Mae eich cyfraniad wedi bod yn eithriadol o bwysig dros y 10 mlynedd o ddatganoli. Fel y ffigwr mwyaf adnabyddus yng ngwleidyddiaeth Cymru, a wnewch ymrwymo i gymryd rhan flaenllaw yn y refferendwm a gaiff ei gynnal yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf ar gam nesaf datganoli? Mae nifer ohonom yn credu y byddai eich cyfraniad yn un eithriadol o bwysig yn y refferendwm hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch yn fawr am dy eiriau caredig. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl amdanat neithiwr pan oedd gennyl y baich enfawr o agor yr amlen a darllen enwau'r tri enillydd yn y gystadleuaeth personoliaeth chwaraeon Cymru. 'Nid wyf am wneud yr un peth â Rhodri Glyn' meddyliais. Yn ffodus iawn, yr oedd yr enwau wedi cael eu hysgrifennu'n hollol syml fel nad oedd unrhyw un yn gallu gwneud unrhyw gamgymeriad ynglŷn â darllen enwau'r enillwyr yn y drefn gywir.

O ran beth fydd yn digwydd pan fydd ymgyrch 'Ie' yn cael ei ffurfio, yr wyf yn

adferiad yn cychwyn, a'i heonomi'n fwy cystadleuol na phan ddechreuodd.

Cyflwynwyd cynllun ProAct o fewn dau fis. Nid ein syniad ni ydoedd—nid ydym yn hawlio'r clod am hynny, ond yr wyf yn hawlio'r clod ar ran ein gweision sifil, a lwyddodd o fewn deufis i droi'r syniad a drafodwyd yn yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd yn gynllun a allai dderbyn ceisiadau gan ddiwydiant ym mis Ionawr. Ni chredaf i ddim un fiwrocraciaeth arall erioed wireddu syniad, mewn cyfnod o heddwch, mewn dim ond deufis. Dangosodd y Cynulliad ei bod ymhell ar y blaen i unrhyw weinyddiaeth arall. Bydd y newid diwylliant sydd wedi digwydd o ran agweddu at sgiliau'n talu ar ei ganfed inni wrth i'r rhaglen adfywio economaidd gael ei thraed dani ac wrth inni roi llai o bwyslais ar grantiau a mwy ar sgiliau, arloesi, technoleg, seilwaith ac ansawdd bywyd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I, too, would like to echo the thanks for your contribution over the last decade and wish you well for the future both in the Assembly and, after that, in your retirement. Your contribution has been exceptionally important over the 10 years of devolution. As the most well-known figure in Welsh politics, will you make a commitment to play a prominent role in the referendum that will be held during the next year on the next step of devolution? Many of us think that your contribution would be extremely important in this referendum.

The First Minister: Thank you very much for your kind words. I was thinking of you last night when I was faced with the huge burden of opening the envelope and reading out the names of the three winners of the Welsh sports personality of the year competition. I was thinking 'I do not want to do the same thing as Rhodri Glyn'. Fortunately, the names had been written out very simply so that no-one could make any mistake in reading out the names of the winners in the correct order.

On what will happen when the 'Yes' campaign is formed, I am entirely open to

hollo agored i unrhyw syniadau. Nid fy lle i yw hwpo fy hun ymlaen—nid wyf yn credu y byddai hynny'n weddus. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf ar gael i wneud unrhyw beth a all roi hwb i'r ymgyrch 'Ie' pan gaiff ei ffurfio.

Eleanor Burnham: Hoffwn ategu'r llongyfarchiadau i Rhodri a dymuno'n dda iawn iddo ef ac i Julie ar eu hymddeoliad.

When I used to chair the North Wales Regional Committee as someone who was quite new to politics, I had an immense pleasure from your visits. People really valued your contributions because you were always so funny and made such interesting comments about all kinds of issues. Therefore, it was a huge personal pleasure and privilege for me.

Having said that, reflecting on the Barnett formula, I am convinced that we now need to move forward. How will you do your utmost to ensure that we have an improved Barnett formula? Although you will not be in the front line, your contribution will still be valued because people respect you so highly. What will you be saying to the Secretary of State to change his view on the Holtham commission? Will you do your utmost to ensure that the referendum on a fully devolved Wales comes before us as soon as possible?

The First Minister: You have brought back some fond memories with reference to the North Wales Regional Committee. It seems half a century ago rather than just seven or eight years ago. It was an essential part of bedding the Assembly in and de-Cardiffising the image of the Assembly as far as north Wales is concerned that we made ourselves available and that I, as the Minister for north Wales, as well as the First Minister, was able to go there. I never ceased to be amazed by the size of the audiences that we would get for the North Wales Regional Committee and for the scrutiny session of three-quarters of an hour, or an hour, or whatever for members of the public. Sometimes, the same members of the public came to each meeting; sometimes, they were the people from wherever the meeting was being held—a particular, local audience.

any ideas. It is not for me to push myself forward—I do not think that that would be appropriate. However, I am available to do anything that could boost the 'Yes' campaign when it is formed.

Eleanor Burnham: I would like to echo the congratulations to Rhodri and to wish him and Julie well in their retirement.

Pan oeddwn yn gadeirydd Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd, a minnau'n eithaf newydd i wleidyddiaeth, yr oeddwn yn mwynhau'ch ymweliadau'n fawr. Yr oedd pobl yn gwerthfawrogi'ch cyfraniadau'n fawr am eich bod bob amser mor ddoniol ac yn cynnig sylwadau mor ddiddorol am bob math o bethau. Felly, yr oedd yn bleser ac yn faint bersonol enfawr imi.

Wedi dweud hynny, wrth feddwl am fformiwl Barnet, yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig bod angen inni symud ymlaen yn awr. Sut y gwnewch eich gorau glas i sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwell fformiwl Barnet? Er na fyddwch yn y rheng flaen, rhoddir gwerth ar eich cyfraniad o hyd oherwydd bod pobl yn eich parchu gymaint. Beth y byddwch yn ei ddweud wrth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i newid ei farn am gomisiwn Holtham? A wnewch eich gorau glas i sicrhau y daw refferendwm ynglŷn â Chymru gwbl ddatganoledig ger ein bron cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dod ag atgofion cynnes imi wrth gyfeirio at Bwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd. Mae'n teimlo fel hanner canrif yn ôl, yn hytrach na dim ond saith neu wyth mlynedd yn ôl. Yr oedd yn rhan hanfodol o sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn bwrw gwreiddiau yn y gogledd a sicrhau nad oedd ei ddelwedd mor glwm wrth Gaerdydd ein bod yn sicrhau ein bod ar gael a bod modd i mi, y Gweinidog dros y gogledd, yn ogystal â'r Prif Weinidog, fynd yno. Byddwn yn synnu'n gyson at faint y gynulleidfa ym Mhwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd ac yn y sesiwn graffu am dri chwarter awr, neu awr, neu beth bynnag y bo i aelodau'r cyhoedd. Weithiau, byddai'r un aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn dod i bob cyfarfod; weithiau, byddent yn bobl o ba le bynnag yr oedd y cyfarfod yn cael ei gynnal—cynulleidfa leol o'r fan a'r lle.

On the question of the Barnett formula, the United Kingdom Government is beginning to see that the way in which it dealt with the Olympics expenditure was the beginning of the death knell of the Barnett formula. We have all accepted that the stadium, the aquatic centre, the velodrome and so on are a part of the Olympics and we cannot expect a Barnett formula share of that. However, in ruling out the transport and regeneration expenditure for Barnett formula consequentials for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, it was sounding the death knell of the Barnett formula. I think that it is beginning to realise that now. How long it will take for that to turn into reality will depend on the skills of my successor, plus the opposite numbers in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and new realities emerging in Westminster.

Multiple Sclerosis

Q4 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister outline what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to support people who suffer with multiple sclerosis in Wales? OAQ(3)2475(FM)

The First Minister: The implementation of the Steers review of adult neurosciences will help to improve services for people with multiple sclerosis. A new neurology service for north Wales will reduce the need for patients with MS to travel to the Walton Centre, where they will still go for more complex neurosurgery. More neurological care, support and rehabilitation will be provided in future at the three big hospitals in north Wales, without the need to travel out of north Wales.

Mark Isherwood: I recently had the privilege of chairing a conference on evolving multiple sclerosis services for professionals in north Wales. People with multiple sclerosis and those who provide support for them told me that service users want control over their lives in the context of direct payments and personalisation. We also heard from the Cheshire Centre for Independent Living that there are as many

O ran fformiwla Barnett, mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn dechrau gweld mai'r ffordd yr ymdriniodd â gwariant y Gemau Olympaidd oedd dechrau'r diwedd i fformiwla Barnett. Yr ydym i gyd wedi derbyn bod y stadiwm, y ganolfan ddŵr, y felodrom ac ati'n rhan o'r Gemau Olympaidd ac na allwn ddisgwyl cyfran fformiwla Barnett o hynny. Fodd bynnag, drwy wrthod cynnwys y gwariant ar drafnidiaeth ac adfywio ar gyfer arian canlyniadol fformiwla Barnett yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, yr oedd ar ben ar fformiwla Barnett yn sgil hynny. Credaf ei bod yn dechrau sylweddoli hynny yn awr. Medrusrwydd fy olynnydd a fydd yn pennu faint o amser a gymer i wireddu hynny, a hefyd medrusrwydd ei gyd-arweinwyr yn yr Alban ac yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, ynghyd â'r sefyllfaoedd newydd sy'n codi yn San Steffan.

Sglerosis Ymledol

C4 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi pobl sy'n dioddef o sglerosis ymledol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2475(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd rhoi adolygiad Steers o niwrowyddorau i oedolion ar waith yn gymorth i wella gwasanaethau i bobl a chanddynt sglerosis ymledol. Bydd gwasanaeth niwroleg newydd i'r gogledd yn golygu y bydd llai o angen i gleifion a chanddynt MS deithio i Ganolfan Walton, er y byddant yn dal i fynd yno i gael niwrolawdriniaeth fwy cymhleth. Darperir rhagor o ofal, cymorth a gwasanaethau adsefydlu niwrolegol yn y dyfodol yn y tri ysbyty mawr yn y gogledd, heb fod angen i bobl deithio dros y ffin.

Mark Isherwood: Yn ddiweddar, cefais y faint o gadeirio cynhadledd i weithwyr proffesiynol y gogledd ynglŷn â gwasanaethau sglerosis ymledol sy'n datblygu. Dywedodd pobl a chanddynt sglerosis ymledol a'r rhai sy'n rhoi cymorth iddynt wrthyf fod y bobl sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaethau am gael rheolaeth dros eu bywyd yng nghyd-destun taliadau uniongyrchol a phersonoleiddio'r

people in Cheshire in receipt of direct payments as there are currently in the whole of Wales. I know that your Government has a direct payment overview group that is developing a version of self-directed support, appropriate to the Welsh social and political context. Will you, as First Minister, and also in your forthcoming backbench role, support the call by Disability Wales for independent living now, which they will be launching at a conference on 28 April in Cardiff bay, with the objective of a national strategy for independent living?

gwasanaethau. Hefyd cawsom ar ddeall gan Ganolfan Byw'n Annibynnol Swydd Gaer fod cynifer o bobl yn Swydd Gaer yn cael taliadau uniongyrchol ag sy'n eu cael drwy Gymru gyfan ar hyn o bryd. Gwn fod gan eich Llywodraeth grŵp trosolwg taliadau uniongyrchol sy'n datblygu fersiwn o gymorth o dan ofal y claf ei hun, a honno'n briodol i gyd-destun cymdeithasol a gwleidyddol Cymru. A wnewch chi, a chithau'n Brif Weinidog, a hefyd yn eich rôl cyn bo hir ar y meinciau cefn, gefnogi'r ymgyrch gan Anabledd Cymru o blaid byw'n annibynnol yn awr, ymgyrch y byddant yn ei lansio mewn cynhadledd ar 28 Ebrill ym mae Caerdydd, gyda'r nod o gael strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer byw'n annibynnol?

The First Minister: I am trying to walk tentatively along the tightrope of being First Minister for the last time and anticipating becoming a backbencher. I am not a backbencher yet, so I do not want to make any commitments that I might not be able to fulfil.

On the question of independent control by individuals of the budget for their care, there is certainly a school of thought that people at the upper end of capacity want to plan their own care and definitely want control. However, the majority of patients with MS and other long-term conditions, at the other end of the frailty scale, probably would not be able to access the benefits that would be potentially available. Getting the balance right between the control agenda and the provision of a collective public service agenda is difficult as not everybody is going to benefit. We have to make sure that the system does not benefit one group of slightly more capable people with MS or other long-term conditions and then disadvantage the majority of people with very substantial multiple care needs who would not be able to take advantage of it. That is the difficult balancing act.

Leanne Wood: I wish to add my name to the list of all those who have wished you the best of luck for the future. You will no doubt be aware of changes to the benefits system following the Freud paper, 'No one written off: reforming welfare to reward

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ceisio cerdded yn ofalus ar hyd y llinyn tenau rhwng bod yn Brif Weinidog am y tro olaf a dod yn feinciwr cefn cyn bo hir. Nid wyf ar y meinciau cefn eto, felly nid wyf am ymrwymo i ddim na fyddaf efallai'n gallu ei gyflawni.

O ran bod unigolion yn gallu cael rheolaeth annibynnol dros y gyllideb ar gyfer eu gofal, mae rhai yn sicr yn meddwl bod y bobl leiaf bregus yn awyddus i gynllunio'u gofal eu hunain a'u bod yn bendant yn awyddus i gael rheolaeth drosto. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debyg na fyddai'r mwyafrif o'r cleifion a chanddynt MS a chyflyrau hirdymor eraill ac sy'n llawer mwy bregus, yn gallu cael y manteision a allai fod ar gael iddynt. Mae'n anodd sicrhau'r cydbwyssedd iawn rhwng yr agenda rheoli a darparu agenda gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gydwethredol oherwydd nid yw pawb yn mynd i fod ar ei ennill. Rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw un grŵp o bobl a chanddynt MS neu gyflyrau hirdymor eraill a hwythau'n llai bregus ar eu hennill ac wedyn fod y mwyafrif o bobl a chanddynt lu o anghenion gofal sylweddol o dan anfantais yn sgil hynny oherwydd na fyddent yn gallu manteisio arno. Mae cadw'r ddysgl honno'n wastad yn anodd.

Leanne Wood: Hoffwn ychwanegu fy enw at restr pawb sydd wedi dymuno'r gorau ichi i'r dyfodol. Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn gwybod am y newidiadau yn y system budd-daliadau ar ôl papur Freud, 'No one written off: reforming welfare to reward responsibility'.

responsibility'. People who were previously able to claim incapacity benefit will now have to have periodic compulsory health checks to see if they are required to undertake back-to-work programmes for community-based work experience. People who fail to meet the conditions could lose all or part of their benefits. These proposals were drawn up prior to the recession, when there was more work around. There are fewer jobs available now. What can the Government do to ensure that people who are ill are not plunged into further poverty because of these changes? Of course, control over the benefits system is not devolved, so what representations can be made to ensure that there is a safety net that can be applied to people who will lose out financially because of these welfare reforms?

The First Minister: I am more than happy to make sure that you and other Assembly Members have access in the Library to the letters that have been written to the UK Government making exactly these points about the potential impact of the changes in the rules relating to the entitlement to attendance allowance, the frequency with which you would have to be subjected to further medicals and the relevance of that, all according to the choice of jobs available.

2.10 p.m.

We all know that the choice of jobs available that are not of a physically demanding character will be very different in the London area to what would be on offer in parts of Wales, where many of the jobs will be physically demanding—outdoor, shinning up and down a ladder-type jobs—and those are not always suitable for people who have conditions that might allow them to undertake light work if they can get it. The issue is this: if you do not have as many warm office jobs available, you could be in a difficult position because of a misunderstanding by people who see a homogeneous labour market in which you have the same balance of light and heavy jobs in the London area and in areas 150 miles away.

Peter Black: First Minister, I add my thanks

Bydd pobl a oedd gynt yn gallu hawlio budd-dal analluogrwydd bellach yn gorfod cael archwiliadau iechyd gorfodol bob yn hyn a hyn i weld a oes gofyn iddynt ddilyn rhaglenni dychwelyd i'r gwaith sy'n cynnig profiad gwaith yn y gymuned. Gallai pobl sy'n methu cyflawni'r amodau golli eu budd-daliadau i gyd neu ran ohonynt. Lluniwyd y cynigion hyn cyn y dirwasgiad, pan oedd mwy o waith ar gael. Mae llai o swyddi ar gael yn awr. Beth y gall y Llywodraeth ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw pobl sy'n sâl yn suddo i dlodi gwaeth oherwydd y newidiadau hyn? Wrth gwrs, nid yw rheolaeth dros y system budd-daliadau wedi'i datganoli, felly pa sylwadau y gellir eu gwneud er mwyn sicrhau bod rhwyd ddiogelwch i bobl a fydd ar eu colled yn ariannol oherwydd y diwygiadau lles hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn hollo fodlon sicrhau eich bod chi a gweddill Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael gweld llythyrau yn y Llyfrgell sydd wedi'u hysgrifennu at Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys yr union bwyntiau hynny ynglŷn ag effaith bosibl y newidiadau yn y rheolau sy'n ymwneud â'r hawl i'r lwfans gweini, pa mor aml y byddai'n rhaid i rywun gael mwy o brofion meddygol a pherthnasedd hynny, a'r cyfan yn ôl dewis y swyddi sydd ar gael.

Gwyddom i gyd y bydd y dewis o swyddi sydd ar gael nad ydynt yn swyddi corfforol eu natur yn wahanol iawn yn ardal Llundain i'r hyn a fyddai ar gael mewn rhannau o Gymru. Yma, bydd llawer o'r swyddi'n gorfforol eu natur—swyddi yn yr awyr agored, yn dringo i fyny ac i lawr ysgol ac ati—ac nid yw'r rheini bob tro'n addas ar gyfer pobl a chanddynt gyflyrau a fyddai'n caniatáu iddynt wneud gwaith ysgafn petai modd iddynt gael gafael arno. Dyma'r broblem: os nad oes gennych gynifer o swyddi mewn swyddfeydd cynnes, gallech fod mewn sefyllfa anodd oherwydd bod pobl yn camddeall y sefyllfa ac yn meddwl bod gennym farchnad lafur unffurf lle y mae'r un cydbwysedd o swyddi ysgafn a thrwm yn ardal Llundain ag sydd mewn ardaloedd 150 milltir i ffwrdd.

Peter Black: Brif Weinidog, hoffwn innau

for all the work that you have done as First Minister and you have my good wishes for your future in serving your constituents from the back benches and in enjoying the time that you will now be able to spend with your family. I have learnt a great deal in this Chamber from watching you operate as First Minister, and I am sure that you will act as a mentor to your successor for some time to come.

In relation to the question, you will know that the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee is conducting a review of wheelchair services and looking at some of the long delays that people have to suffer before they get their wheelchair. I understand that the Government has been carrying out its own review of wheelchair services over quite some time, and that that review has not yet reached a conclusion. Are you able to give us more information on what the Government's review will conclude on this matter and why it is that sufferers of MS and others who require a wheelchair have to wait 18 months, two years or longer to receive the wheelchairs that they need?

The First Minister: We all know about the issues of wheelchairs when a member of your family is dependent on a wheelchair—that has happened twice in my family. With Rookwood Hospital in my constituency of Cardiff West, I am more than familiar with wheelchair issues. I am not aware of people waiting that length of time, but it is for your committee to produce the evidence of that and submit it. It is one of those issues in which, as the Assembly Member in whose constituency Rookwood is located, I will take great interest when I become a backbencher. I have done a lot of wheelchair pushing over the years, so I take a huge interest in disability access issues to do with the surfaces on which people have to push wheelchairs, the kinds of wheelchairs that are available, and children's wheelchairs, as two of my children were in the same class as Tanni Grey-Thompson, when she was just Tanni Grey, at St Cyres School. Ensuring opportunities for full-time participation in sport by people who are talented athletes who happen to be wheelchair bound is another area in which I will take a great deal of interest.

ddiolch am yr holl waith yr ydych wedi'i wneud fel Prif Weinidog ac yr wyf yn dymuno'n dda ichi yn y dyfodol wrth ichi wasanaethu'ch etholwyr o'r meinciau cefn ac wrth ichi fwynhau'r amser y byddwch yn awr yn gallu ei dreulio gyda'ch teulu. Yr wyf wedi dysgu llawer iawn yn y Siambra hon wrth eich gwylion cyflawni swydd y Prif Weinidog, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn fentor i'ch olynnyd am grym amser.

O ran y cwestiwn, gwyddoch fod y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol yn cynnal adolygiad o wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn ac yn edrych ar yr oedi hir y bydd pobl yn gorfol ei ddioddef cyn cael eu cadair olwyn. Yr wyf yn deall bod y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn cynnal ei hadolygiad ei hun o wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn ers tipyn, ac nad yw'r adolygiad hwnnw wedi llunio'i gasgliadau eto. A allwch roi rhagor o wybodaeth inni am yr hyn y bydd adolygiad y Llywodraeth yn ei gasglu yn y cyswllt hwn a pham y mae'n rhaid i bobl sydd ag MS a phobl eraill y mae angen cadair olwyn arnynt ddisgwyl 18 mis, neu ddwy flynedd neu fwy i gael y cadeiriau olwyn y mae eu hangen arnynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod am y problemau gyda chadeiriau olwyn pan fydd aelod o'ch teulu'n dibynnu ar gadair olwyn—mae hynny wedi digwydd ddwywaith yn fy nheulu i. Gan fod Ysbyty Rookwood yn fy etholaeth yng Ngorllewin Caerdydd, yr wyf yn fwy na chyfarwydd â'r problemau gyda chadeiriau olwyn. Nid wyf yn gwybod am bobl yn aros cyhyd â hynny, ond gwaith eich pwyllgor chi yw cael gafael ar y dystiolaeth honno a'i chyflwyno. Mae'n un o'r problemau hynny y byddaf, a minnau'n Aelod Cynulliad dros yr etholaeth lle y mae Rookwood, yn ymddiddori'n fawr ynddo pan ddof yn feinciwr cefn. Yr wyf wedi gwneud llawer o waith gwthio cadeiriau olwyn dros y blynnyddoedd, felly mae gennyl ddiddordeb enfawr yn y materion sy'n ymwneud â hygyrchedd i bobl anabl o ran yr arwynebau y mae'n rhaid i bobl wthio cadeiriau olwyn arnynt, y mathau o gadeiriau olwyn sydd ar gael, a chadeiriau olwyn i blant, gan fod dau o'm plant yn yr un dosbarth â Tanni Grey-Thompson, pan oedd yn Tanni Grey, yn Ysgol St Cyres. Maes arall y byddaf yn ymddiddori'n fawr ynddo fydd sicrhau cyfleoedd i bobl sy'n athletwyr

talentog sy'n digwydd bod yn defnyddio cadair olwyn gymryd rhan yn llawnamser mewn chwaraeon.

Gofalwyr Ifanc

C5 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ofalwyr ifanc? OAQ(3)2463(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod llais gofalwyr ifanc yn cael ei glywed wrth ddatblygu a llunio gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer. Cynhaliwyd cwrs undydd yn y canolbarth ar gyfer Cymru gyfan ar 30 Hydref, lle y trafodwyd papur yn amlinellu blaenoriaethau i helpu gofalwyr ifanc i gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau heb amharu ar eu datblygiad addysgol a phersonol. Mae cyfarfod wedi cael ei drefnu rhwng Gwenda Thomas, y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a chynrychiolwyr gofalwyr ifanc Cymru.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Jonathan Morgan.

David Lloyd: Lywydd?

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf.

David Lloyd: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl bod newid yn y drefn.

Y Llywydd: Na, mae'n ddrwg gennyf; nid oes newid.

David Lloyd: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog, ac am yr holl atebion i'm cwestiynau ar hyd y blynnyddoedd.

Hoffwn bwysleisio nad mater ymylol yw hwn o gwbl, gan fod nifer sylweddol o blant a phobl ifanc yn gofalu am eraill. Mae ysgol uwchradd yn Abertawe, er enghraifft, lle mae 100 o blith ei 700 o ddisgyblion yn ofalwyr ifanc. Mae goblygiadau amlwg i hynny o ran eu gwaith ysgol os nad dim byd arall. Felly, beth arall sy'n cael ei wneud i godi ymwybyddiaeth o nifer y gofalwyr ifanc—fel y dywedais, nid mater ymylol ydyw—a'u cyfraniad allweddol wrth ofalu am rieni sy'n sâl, a hynny yn aml ar draul eu haddysg a rhai hawliau sylfaenol?

Young Carers

Q5 David Lloyd: Will the First Minister provide an update on Welsh Assembly Government support for young carers? OAQ(3)2463(FM)

The First Minister: We are trying to ensure that the voice of young carers is heard when services are being developed and created for them. A one-day course was held in mid Wales, covering the whole of Wales, on 30 October where a paper outlining priorities to help young carers to fulfil their responsibilities without impacting on their educational and personal development was discussed. A meeting has been arranged between Gwenda Thomas, the Deputy Minister for Social Services, and representatives of young carers in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: I call on Jonathan Morgan.

David Lloyd: Presiding Officer?

The Presiding Officer: I apologise.

David Lloyd: I thought that there had been a change in the order.

The Presiding Officer: No, I am sorry; there is no change.

David Lloyd: Thank you for that answer, First Minister, and for all the answers to my questions over the years.

I would like to emphasise that this is not a peripheral issue, as a significant number of children and young people care for others. In a secondary school in Swansea, for example, 100 pupils out of a total of 700 are young carers. There are obvious implications to that in relation to their school work, if nothing else. Therefore, what else is being done to raise awareness of the number of young carers—as I said, this is not a peripheral issue—and their important contribution in caring for sick parents, often at the expense of their education and some basic rights?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae honno'n agwedd bwysig ar y trafodaethau a gynhaliwyd ar y cwrs undydd preswyl tua mis yn ôl. O ran ei weld fel rhan ganolog o'n blaenorriaethau, byddwn yn cyhoeddi Mesur arfaethedig yn y flwyddyn newydd ar ofalwyr, a bydd gofalwyr ifanc a'u hanghenion arbennig yn rhan allweddol ohono. Byddwn yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â sut i ymdrin ag anghenion gofalwyr ifanc drwy Fesur arfaethedig yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Jonathan Morgan: As a fellow Cardiff Assembly Member, I wish you all the very best in your retirement from the office of First Minister, and in your capacity as an Assembly Member in Cardiff. I place on record the thanks of many people in Cardiff who have worked with you not just in your capacity as a local Assembly Member, but before that in your capacity as a Member of Parliament. It is right that we record your contribution not just to political life in Wales, but to political life in Cardiff.

The First Minister will be aware of the report published by the Children's Commissioner for Wales in the summer called 'Full of Care'. The report highlighted the key obstacles facing many young carers in Wales. However, the key recommendation of the report is that the Assembly should establish a national young carers strategy, because young carers face unique challenges that are not necessarily faced by older carers. Is that something that your successor and the Cabinet that will be appointed should consider as a matter of urgency?

The First Minister: I am grateful for your kind words about my role in Cardiff politics, which goes back to my becoming an MP in 1987, when there was a bit of a changing of the guard as the 1945 era politicians such as Jim Callaghan and George Thomas gave way to me and Alun Michael. We were conscious that one of our predecessors had been Prime Minister and the other the Speaker of the House of Commons, so that was a pretty hard to act to follow. However, the changing of the guard occurred, as it will occur again shortly in the Assembly, and in 16 months' time in Cardiff West. I am grateful for your

The First Minister: That is an important aspect of the discussions that took place on the one-day residential course about a month ago. As regards viewing it as a central plank of our priorities, we will publish a proposed Measure on carers in the new year, and young carers and their particular needs will be a crucial part of that legislation. We will consult on how to deal with the needs of young carers via the proposed Measure in the new year.

Jonathan Morgan: A minnau'n gyd Aelod o'r Cynulliad dros Gaerdydd, dymunaf y gorau ichi wrth ichi ymdeol o swydd y Prif Weinidog, ac yn eich swydd fel Aelod Cynulliad yng Nghaerdydd. Dymunaf gofnodi diolch llawer o bobl yng Nghaerdydd sydd wedi gweithio gyda chi, nid dim ond yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel Aelod Cynulliad, ond cyn hynny fel Aelod Seneddol. Mae'n iawn inni gofnodi'ch cyfraniad nid yn unig at fywyd gwleidyddol yng Nghymru ond at fywyd gwleidyddol yng Nghaerdydd.

Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwybod am yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru yn yr haf o dan y teitl 'Bywyd Llawn Gofal'. Yr oedd yr adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at y rhwystrau allweddol sy'n wynebu llawer o ofalwyr ifanc yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, argymhelliaid allweddol yr adroddiad yw y dylai'r Cynulliad sefydlu strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc, oherwydd bod gofalwyr ifanc yn wynebu anawsterau unigryw nad yw gofalwyr hŷn o anghenraids yn eu hwynebu. A yw hynny'n rhywbeth y dylai eich olynydd a'r Cabinet a benodir ei ystyried ar frys?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich geiriau caredig ynglŷn â'm rôl yng ngwleidyddiaeth Caerdydd, sy'n mynd yn ôl i'r adeg pan ddeuthum yn AS yn 1987. Yr oedd hwnnw'n gyfnod o newid wrth i wleidyddion 1945 megis Jim Callaghan a George Thomas ildio'u lle i mi ac i Alun Michael. Yr oeddem yn gwybod bod un o'n rhagflaenwyr wedi bod yn Brif Weinidog a'r llall yn Llefarydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin, felly yr oedd yn dipyn o gamp dilyn ôl eu troed. Serch hynny, yr oedd hwnnw'n gyfnod o newid, a bydd pethau'n yn newid eto cyn bo hir yn y Cynulliad, ac ymhen 16 mis yng

kind words, and I look forward to the co-operation that we may be able to mount on Cardiff-related issues such as bus services, or whatever it might be.

On the issue of carers services, this is a legislation-rich area because of the two LCOs that have been passed, namely the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Social Welfare and Other Fields) Order 2007, and the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Social Welfare) Order 2009. These relate to vulnerable children and carers. We will therefore have the right to legislate and shape legislation. The proposed children and families Measure will also contain proposals to address children's needs, and the new carers legislation will do the same thing, because it will incorporate provision for young carers. There are areas of the Assembly's activities that are, whatever your best efforts, not susceptible to legislation, so they are unaffected by the greater ability to legislate. However, caring is an area that is rich in the potential for using our new-found legislative capacity to improve things for carers, and that is what we should be getting on with.

Jenny Randerson: First Minister, I add my voice to the chorus of well-wishers. I can think of some worthwhile causes that you could take up on the backbenches, electoral reform being one of them. As a grandmother, I can heartily recommend getting a life and seeing more of your grandchildren.

It is appropriate that, during your final question session, the subject of carers has been explored, because it is a core issue in Wales. Last Friday was carers' rights day, and I have raised with you before the issue of young carers. However, in order to ease the burden on young carers and to ensure that they are not forced to undertake inappropriate caring duties that could cause damage to their education and development, it is essential that those that they care for are enabled and

Ngorllewin Caerdydd. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich geiriau caredig, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gydweithredu â chi efallai ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â Chaerdydd megis gwasanaethau bysiau, neu beth bynnag y bo.

O ran gwasanaethau i ofalwyr, mae hwn yn faes y mae llawer o ddeddfwriaeth yn ymwneud ag ef oherwydd y ddau Orchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol sydd wedi'u pasio, sef Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Lles Cymdeithasol a Meysydd Eraill) 2007, a Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Lles Cymdeithasol) 2009. Mae a wnelo'r rhain â phlant a gofalwyr agored i niwed. Felly, bydd gennym yr hawl i ddeddfu ac i lunio deddfwriaeth. Bydd y Mesur arfaethedig ynghylch plant a theuluoedd hefyd yn cynnwys cynigion a fydd yn mynd i'r afael ag anghenion plant, a bydd y ddeddfwriaeth newydd ar gyfer gofalwyr yn gwneud hynny hefyd, oherwydd bydd yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc. Ni fydd ambell faes o weithgareddau'r Cynulliad, beth bynnag a wnewch, yn addas i ddeddfu ar eu cyfer, ac felly ni fydd cael mwy o allu i ddeddfu'n effeithio arnynt. Serch hynny, mae gofalu'n faes sy'n cynnig llu o bosibiliadau i ddefnyddio'n gallu newydd i ddeddfu er mwyn gwella pethau i ofalwyr, a dyna pam y dylem fod yn bwrw ymlaen â hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Brif Weinidog, hoffwn innau ymuno a'r côr sy'n dymuno'n dda ichi. Gallaf feddwl am sawl achos gwerth chweil y gallech fynd i'r afael ag ef ar y meinciau cefn, ac un o'r rheini yw diwygio etholiadol. A minnau'n fam-gu, gallaf argymhell yn frwd y byd go iawn ichi a gweld mwy ar eich wyrion.

Mae'n briodol, yn eich sesiwn gwestiynau olaf, inni ymdrin â phwnc gofalwyr, oherwydd y mae hwn yn fater creiddiol yng Nghymru. Dydd Gwener diwethaf oedd diwrnod hawliau gofalwyr, ac yr wyf wedi codi mater gofalwyr ifanc gyda chi o'r blaen. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn ysgafnhau'r baich ar ofalwyr ifanc ac er mwyn sicrhau nad ydynt yn cael eu gorfodi i wneud dyletswyddau gofalu amhriodol a allai niweidio'u haddysg a'u datblygiad, mae'n hanfodol i'r rhai y

encouraged to apply for the full range of benefits to which they are entitled. What is your Government doing to widen awareness of the entitlement to benefits, and what is your Government doing to encourage the take-up of those benefits?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I am grateful for your words about being a grandmother in your case, and being a grandfather many times over in my case, and standing on muddy touchlines encouraging the children in their mini rugby and football will definitely be a part of my future for many years to come, without abusing the referee too much, I hope—I cannot give guarantees on that.

On the question on carers, I am conscious of the points made by the children's commissioner in his 'Full of Care' report, which made eight recommendations. Gwenda Thomas has met with young carers, as I said, to try to shape a policy that will answer some of the points made by the children's commissioner's report. On the question of legislation, some of you may be aware, but I had better re-emphasise it now, that I stated previously that we would use the carers LCO, but we have changed our minds, following discussions with stakeholders, and we will use the vulnerable children LCO, not the carers LCO, as the basis for the carers Measure. That will be a good step forward when we publish the legislation early in the new year. I am sure that other Members will take it as seriously as you suggested they should. It is a central issue.

maent yn gofalu amdanynt gael eu galluogi a'u hannog i wneud cais am yr holl fudd-daliadau y mae ganddynt hawl i'w cael. Beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i ehangu'r ymwybyddiaeth o'r hawl i fudd-daliadau, a beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i annog pobl i fanteisio ar y budd-daliadau hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich geiriau ynglŷn â bod yn fam-gu yn eich achos chi a bod yn dad-cu sawl gwaith yn fy achos i, ac yn sicr, bydd sefyll ar linell ystlys fwdlyd yn annog y plant yn rygbi'r ddraig a phêl-droed yn rhan o'm dyfodol am lawer o flynyddoedd i ddod, heb sarhau'r dyfarnwr yn ormodol, gobeithio—er na allaf warantu hynny.

O ran gofalwyr, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth y comisiynydd plant yn ei adroddiad 'Bywyd Llawn Gofal', a oedd yn cynnwys wyth argymhelliaid. Mae Gwenda Thomas wedi cyfarfod â gofalwyr ifanc, fel y dywedais, er mwyn ceisio llunio polisi a fydd yn ateb rhai o'r pwyntiau a oedd yn adroddiad y comisiynydd plant. O ran deddfwriaeth, efallai y bydd rhai ohonoch yn gwybod, ond mae'n well imi ei ail-bwysleisio'n awr, imi ddweud o'r blaen y byddem yn defnyddio'r Gorchymyn gofalwyr. Ond, ar ôl trafod gyda rhanddeiliaid, yr ydym wedi newid ein meddwl a byddwn yn defnyddio'r Gorchymyn plant agored i niwed, yn hytrach na'r Gorchymyn gofalwyr, yn sail ar gyfer y Mesur yngylch gofalwyr. Bydd hwnnw'n gam da ymlaen wrth inni gyhoeddi'r ddeddfwriaeth yn fuan yn y flwyddyn newydd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau eraill yn rhoi sylw yr un mor ddifrifol iddo ag yr oeddech yn awgrymu y dylent. Mae'n bwnc canolog.

Neonatal Care

Gofal Newyddenedigol

Q6 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on neonatal care in north Wales? OAQ(3)2474(FM)

The First Minister: The Minister for Health and Social Services, Edwina Hart, has recently announced a new neonatal transport

C6 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ofal i fabanod newydd eu geni yng ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(3)2474(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Edwina Hart, wedi cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar y

service for north Wales. Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board is undertaking a review of acute paediatrics and maternity services in north Wales, which will determine the long-term location of neonatal intensive care in north Wales.

bydd gwasanaeth cludo newydd i fabanod newydd eu geni'n cael ei gyflwyno ar gyfer gogledd Cymru. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yn cynnal adolygiad o wasanaethau pediatreg a mamolaeth aciwt yn y gogledd. Hwn fydd yn penderfynu ymhle y bydd gwasanaethau gofal dwys i fabanod newydd eu geni yn cael eu lleoli yn y gogledd yn y tymor hir.

Janet Ryder: Like many others, I would like to thank you for your answers over the years, First Minister.

I would also like to thank the Minister for health for her letter yesterday clarifying the position on neonatal care in north Wales. It went some way to answering concerns that have been raised with me by nursing staff and the Bliss charity regarding services there. However, I would like to clarify some points, one of which you touched upon. The location of the special care unit in north Wales is still not clear. Can you tell us when we can expect to hear a definitive statement on that? Can you give me an assurance that the remaining units will not be downgraded below level 2 cover as a result and that additional resources will be provided to ensure that closure of the special care baby unit to new admissions in north Wales do not take place in the future?

Janet Ryder: Fel llawer un arall, hoffwn ddiolch ichi am eich atebion dros y blynnyddoedd, Brif Weinidog.

Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r Gweinidog dros iechyd am ei llythyr ddoe'n egluro'r sefyllfa ynglŷn â gofal i fabanod newydd eu geni yn y gogledd. Gwnaeth gryn dipyn i ateb y pryderon y mae staff nyrsio ac elusen Bliss wedi'u codi gyda mi ynglŷn â'r gwasanaethau yno. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gael eglurhad am ambell bwynt, un ohonynt yn un a grybwyllywd gennych. Nid yw lleoliad yr uned gofal arbennig yn y gogledd yn glir o hyd. A allwch ddweud wrthym pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl clywed datganiad pendant ynglŷn â hynny? A allwch roi sicrwydd imi na chaiff gweddill yr unedau eu hisraddio o dan wasanaeth lefel 2 yn sgîl hynny ac y darperir adnoddau ychwanegol er mwyn sicrhau na chaiff yr uned gofal arbennig i fabanod ei chau i achosion newydd yn y gogledd yn y dyfodol?

The First Minister: There will be severely ill neonates in north Wales who will still have to go to Alder Hey children's hospital. There is no proposal to diminish the services provided by Alder Hey children's hospital to north Wales's problem neonates. There is a need for a specialist neonatal care unit that can be reached without having to travel out of north Wales. That is why we are hoping to produce the results of the ongoing work on that. As soon as that ongoing work is published, you will be able to see the proposed pattern. There are three major hospitals in north Wales that provide some of this service now, but north Wales does not have a specialist neonatal care unit. That is what is proposed, and work on this area is ongoing. The Minister for health will publish the results when that work is completed.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd rhai babanod newydd eu geni yn y gogledd sy'n ddifrifol wael yn dal i orfod mynd i ysbty plant Alder Hey. Nid yw'n fwriad cyfyngu ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar gyfer babanod newydd eu geni yn y gogledd yn ysbty plant Alder Hey. Mae angen uned gofal arbennig i fabanod newydd eu geni y gellir ei chyrraedd heb orfod teithio y tu allan i'r gogledd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn gobeithio cyhoeddi canlyniadau'r gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar hynny. Cyn gynted ag y bydd y gwaith hwnnw sydd ar y gweill yn cael ei gyhoeddi, byddwch yn gallu gweld y patrwm a gynigir. Mae tri ysbty mawr yn y gogledd sy'n darparu rhywfaint o'r gwasanaeth hwn yn awr, ond nid oes gan y gogledd uned gofal arbennig i fabanod newydd eu geni. Dyna sy'n cael ei gynnig, ac mae'r gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn y maes hwn. Bydd y Gweinidog dros iechyd yn cyhoeddi'r canlyniadau pan

fydd y gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau.

Bryngle Williams: Good afternoon, First Minister. I would also like to express my respect for the contribution that you have made to Wales and to the political system.

Pob lwc i chi yn y dyfodol, Brif Weinidog.

Given the geography of north Wales and the proximity of the specialist neonatal services at Alder Hey to which you have already alluded, there will obviously be a great deal of demand for the new neonatal transport service in north Wales. I have personal experience, because my grandson had need of this. It concerns me that the service will only be available for 12 hours for the obvious reason that children will not know that they should be born during that 12-hour period. When are we likely to see a 24-hour service in north Wales?

The First Minister: The transport service, which I mentioned earlier, will ensure rapid and safe transport to specialist centres, and that service will operate 12 hours a day in the first instance, with planned progress towards a 24-hour service in the future as staff resources are developed. That new service should be operational from next spring.

As regards the unit itself, I can only repeat that we will publish as soon as we can the decision as to which of the three major hospitals in north Wales will house this paediatric, neonatal, special care unit. I also reassure everyone that those who require the specialist services at Alder Hey hospital will continue to get them.

Poverty

Q7 Trish Law: What steps is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to combat poverty in Blaenau Gwent?
OAQ(3)2481(FM)

I would like to say a personal thank you, Rhodri, for the kind and courteous way that

Bryngle Williams: Prynawn da, Brif Weinidog. Hoffwn innau fynegi fy mharch at eich cyfraniad i Gymru ac i'r system wleidyddol.

I wish you the best of luck for the future, First Minister.

O ystyried daearyddiaeth y gogledd a bod gwasanaethau arbenigol i fabanod newydd eu geni yn Alder Hey mor agos, gwasanaethau yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio atynt, mae'n amlwg y bydd llawer iawn o alw am y gwasanaeth cludo newydd i fabanod newydd eu geni yn y gogledd. Mae gennyf brofiad personol o hyn, oherwydd bu angen y gwasanaeth ar fy wyr. Yr wyf yn poeni mai dim ond am 12 awr y bydd y gwasanaeth ar gael am y rheswm amlwg na fydd plant yn gwybod y dylent gael eu geni yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw o 12 awr. Pryd yr ydym yn debyg o weld gwasanaeth 24 awr yn y gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y gwasanaeth cludo, y soniais amdano'n gynharach, yn sicrhau cludiant cyflym a diogel i ganolfannau arbenigol, a bydd y gwasanaeth hwnnw ar gael 12 awr y dydd i ddechrau, a'r bwriad yw cynyddu hynny i wasanaeth 24 awr yn y dyfodol yn sgil datblygu adnoddau o ran staff. Dylai'r gwasanaeth newydd hwnnw fod ar waith o'r gwanwyn nesaf ymlaen.

O ran yr uned ei hun, ni allaf ond ailadrodd y byddwn yn cyhoeddi cyn gynted ag y gallwn y penderfyniad ynglŷn ag ym mha un o'r tri ysbyty mawr yn y gogledd y lleolir yr uned gofal arbennig pediatrig i fabanod newydd eu geni. Yr wyf am dawelu meddwl pawb hefyd y bydd gwasanaethau arbenigol ysbyty Alder Hey yn dal ar gael i'r rhai y mae eu hangen arnynt.

Tlodi

C7 Trish Law: Pa gamau mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â tlodi ym Mlaenau Gwent?
OAQ(3)2481(FM)

Hoffwn ddiolch yn bersonol ichi, Rhodri, am y ffordd garedig a chwrtais yr ydych wedi fy

you have treated me, both in this Chamber and in meetings that we have held. I wish you well.

The First Minister: I am grateful for your kind words, Trish. As regards the all-important question of combating poverty in Blaenau Gwent, the redevelopment of the former steel and tinplate works site in Ebbw Vale will provide a major boost. The Ebbw Vale learning works campus will receive £84 million of Assembly Government investment towards its total cost of £112 million, and will provide young people from the ages of three to 18, and beyond, with the kind of start in life that will lay out the path to future prosperity.

Trish Law: One enterprise that is flourishing in Blaenau Gwent during the recession is Food Bank Wales, a charity that distributes scores of food parcels to the very poor and needy every week. Yes, this is twenty-first-century Wales. I thank the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, Brian Gibbons, for accepting my invitation to visit the food collection and distribution centre at Festival Church in Ebbw Vale recently. I am delighted to say that Baroness Ilora Finlay of Llandaff has agreed to become our patron. I remind you, First Minister, that in May 2003, just after the election, you pledged that

'the main theme of this new administration will be anti-poverty action'.

Will the Welsh Assembly Government, in view of Food Bank Wales's objective to reach out to all parts of Wales, now consider financial support for this most worthy charity, and show a commitment to the 'anti-poverty action' that you talked about?

The First Minister: As I have said, the route out of poverty can often be education or transport, and the new rail line from Ebbw Vale, as well as the learning works campus that is being established through the redevelopment of the tinplate works, is part of that. We are not stinting on the money for the railway, nor for the learning works campus. On the food bank project, I have

nhrin i, yn y Siambr hon ac mewn cyfarfod ydym wedi'u cynnal. Dymunaf yn dda ichi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich geiriau caredig, Trish. O ran cwestiwn hollbwysig brwydro yn erbyn tlodi ym Mlaenau Gwent, bydd ailddatblygu safle'r hen waith dur a thunplat yng Nglynebwyl yn hwb pwysig. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn buddsoddi £84 miliwn yng nghampws dysgu Glynebwyl tuag at gyfanswm y gost, sef £112 miliwn, a bydd yn rhoi'r math o gychwyn mewn bywyd i bobl ifanc rhwng tair a 18 oed a'r tu hwnt a fydd yn paratoi'r llwybr at ffyniant yn y dyfodol.

Trish Law: Un fenter sy'n ffynnu ym Mlaenau Gwent yn ystod y dirwasgiad yw Banc Bwyd Cymru, elusen sy'n rhannu ugeiniau o barseli bwyd i rai tlawd ac anghenus iawn bob wythnos. Ie, dyma Gymru'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Diolch i'r Gweinidog dros Gyflawnnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, Brian Gibbons, am dderbyn fy ngwahoddiad i ymweld â'r ganolfan casglu a dosbarthu bwyd yn Eglwys yr Wyl yng Nglynebwyl ddiweddar. Yr wyf wrth fy modd o gael dweud bod y Farwnes Ilora Finlay o Landaf wedi cytuno i fod yn noddwr inni. Fe'ch atgoffaf, Brif Weinidog, ichi addo ym mis Mai 2003, ychydig ar ôl yr etholiad mai

prif thema'r weinyddiaeth newydd hon fydd gweithredu yn erbyn tlodi.

A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, o ystyried amcan Banc Bwyd Cymru i ymestyn hyd at bob rhan o Gymru, ystyried rhoi cymorth ariannol yn awr i'r elusen hynod deilwng hon, a dangos ymrwymiad i'r 'gweithredu yn erbyn tlodi' y soniasoch amdano?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, gall addysg neu drafnidiaeth yn aml fod yn llwybr sy'n arwain o dlodi, ac mae'r lein reilffordd newydd o Lynebwyl, a'r campws dysgu sy'n cael ei sefydlu drwy ailddatblygu'r gwaith tunplat, yn rhan o hynny. Yr ydym yn gwario'n hael ar y rheilffordd ac ar y campws dysgu. O ran prosiect y banc bwyd, yr wyf wedi gweld

seen many of them work effectively in conjunction with local farmers and horticulturalists who produce organic vegetables and ensure that they are delivered fresh and are nutritious. As a result, people learn how they can manage their food budget better. If they cannot grow their own food, at least they can have access to good, fresh food for their children, giving them a taste for healthy food that will cause them far fewer problems as they grow up.

William Graham: In your retirement, First Minister, I am sure that you will have some cognisance of the advice given by Mark Twain in recalling the notice on a Mississippi steam boat: ‘Do not speak to the captain, and do not spit on the floor’. It is advice that I have always followed.

I am sure that you will agree that work done by the Trussell Trust, which has accumulated a wealth of experience in administering nearly 50 food bank schemes across the United Kingdom, just like that exemplified by Trish Law today, is invaluable. You will know that food bank centres have been opened in Cardiff, Bridgend, Blackwood and the Rhondda. How can your Government further support these schemes, which have directly addressed poverty in south-east Wales?

The First Minister: Thank you for your words. When I move to the backbenches shortly, I do not intend to be a back-seat driver—I will give my total loyalty to my successor, and I look forward to being an object lesson in taking notice of Mark Twain’s excellent aphorism.

On the food bank issue, I became very interested in this during a recent visit to Blaengarw, which is one of the great hubs of social enterprise in Wales. Dawn Davies, the supremo of Blaengarw regeneration, is very keen on developing the food bank idea jointly with the famous Pencoed organic vegetable growers. That link with local farmers or vegetable growers ensures that people appreciate the value of locally grown, fresh food that is low in food miles, which I am sure would be commended in Copenhagen at the current summit. There is value both in

llawer ohonynt yn cydweithio’n effeithiol â ffermwyr a garddwyr lleol sy’n tyfu llysiau organig ac yn sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu darparu’n ffres a’u bod yn faethlon. Yn sgil hynny, bydd pobl yn dysgu sut y gallant reoli eu cylideb bwyd yn well. Os na allant dyfu eu bwyd eu hunain, o leiaf gallant gael gafael ar fwyd da, ffres i’w plant, gan roi blas iddynt ar fwyd iach a fydd yn peri llai o broblemau iddynt o lawer wrth iddynt dyfu.

William Graham: Wrth ichi ymddeol, Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cofio am gyngor Mark Twain wrth alw i gof yr hysbysiad ar gwch stêm ar afon Mississippi: Peidiwch â siarad â’r capten, a pheidiwch â phoeri ar y llawr. Mae’n gyngor yr wyf wedi’i ddilyn erioed.

Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod y gwaith y mae Ymddiriedolaeth Trussell wedi’i wneud yn amhrisiadwy. Mae ganddi brofiad helaeth o weinyddu bron 50 o gynlluniau banciau bwyd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, yn union fel y cynllun y cyfeiriodd Trish Law ato heddiw. Gwyddoch fod canolfannau banciau bwyd wedi’u hagor yng Nghaerdydd, ym Mhenybont ar Ogwr, yn y Coed-duon ac yn y Rhondda. Sut y gall eich Llywodraeth roi rhagor o gefnogaeth i’r cynlluniau hyn, sydd wedi mynd i’r afael â thlodi yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi am eich geiriau. Pan symudaf i’r meinciau cefn cyn bo hir, nid wyf yn bwriadu bod yn yrrwr sedd gefn—byddaf yn gwbl driw i’m holynydd, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gydymffurfio’n llwyr â gwireb ragorol Mark Twain.

O ran mater y banc bwyd, dechreuais ymddiddori’n fawr yn hyn wrth imi ymweld yn ddiweddar â Blaengarw, sef un o ganolfannau mawr menter gymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Mae Dawn Davies, prif ladmerydd adfywio Blaengarw, yn awyddus iawn i ddatblygu syniad y banc bwyd ar y cyd â thyfwr llysiau organig enwog Pencoed. Mae’r cysylltiad hwnnw â ffermwyr neu â thyfwr llysiau lleol yn sicrhau bod pobl yn gwerthfawrogi gwerth bwyd ffres sy’n cael ei dyfu’n lleol, sy’n isel o ran milltiroedd bwyd, ac mae hynny’n rhywbeth a fyddai’n cael ei

terms of taste and in bringing up children to appreciate good, locally grown, wholesome, nutritious food.

gymeradwyo yn Copenhagen yn yr uwchgynhadledd bresennol, yr wyf yn siŵr. Mae gwerth iddo o ran ei flas ac o ran sierhau bod plant yn gwerthfawrogi bwyd da, iach a maethlon sy'n cael ei dyfu'n lleol.

2.30 p.m.

Obesity

Q8 Jeff Cuthbert: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to combat obesity increases in Wales? OAQ(3)2465(FM)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government is piloting the MEND programme, which stands for Mind, Exercise, Nutrition...Do It!, and which receives funding of £1.2 million from us over three years. It is a family-focused and community-based referral programme for overweight and obese children aged between seven and 13 years old, and it is the first national-level programme of its type in any country.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you for that, First Minister. Those who remember the 2003 election will remember that I stood as a candidate rather unexpectedly and had to make up my mind quickly. One reason I decided to stand was to get the opportunity to work with you, First Minister. It is a decision that I have never regretted. I will always regard you as a colleague, a comrade, and a friend. I will now move seamlessly to my supplementary question. [Laughter.]

First Minister, you raised awareness about the issue of obesity in the media a few weeks ago, and data unfortunately show that Wales has the highest levels of obesity in the UK, with 57 per cent of adults in Wales already overweight or obese and 21 per cent considered to be obese. Obesity has strong links with diabetes. It is certainly not the only cause of diabetes, but 90 per cent of type 2 diabetics are considered to be overweight. Unfortunately, those numbers are expected to grow throughout Wales and the rest of the UK. Therefore, what more can the Government do, by promoting healthy eating, sustainable travel and moderate exercise, to ensure that these numbers do not continue to increase?

Gordewdra

C8 Jeff Cuthbert: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â chynnydd mewn gordewdra yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2465(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnal rhaglen beilot MEND, sef 'Mind, Exercise, Nutrition...Do It!', sy'n cael £1.2 miliwn gennym dros dair blynedd. Rhaglen yn y gymuned sy'n canolbwytio ar deuluodd yw hon. Mae'n atgyfeirio plant rhwng saith ac 13 oed sydd dros eu pwysau ac sy'n ordew, a dyma'r rhaglen gyntaf o'i bath ar lefel genedlaethol mewn unrhyw wlad.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch ichi am hynny, Brif Weinidog. Bydd y rhai sy'n cofio etholiad 2003 yn cofio imi sefyll fel ymgeisydd yn annisgwyl braidd ac imi orfod penderfynu'n gyflym. Un rheswm pam y penderfynais sefyll oedd er mwyn cael y cyfre i weithio gyda chi, Brif Weinidog. Mae'n benderfyniad nad wyf erioed wedi'i ddifaru. Byddaf bob amser yn eich ystyried yn gydweithiwr, yn gydymaith, ac yn gyfaill. Symudaf yn awr yn llithrig at fy nghwestiwn atodol. [Chwerthin.]

Brif Weinidog, codasoch ymwybyddiaeth ynglŷn â phroblem gordewdra yn y cyfryngau ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, ac mae'r data'n anffodus yn dangos mai yng Nghymru y mae'r lefelau gordewdra uchaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig, gyda 57 y cant o oedolion yng Nghymru eisoes dros eu pwysau neu'n ordew a 21 y cant yn cael eu hystyried yn ordew. Mae cysylltiadau cryf rhwng gordewdra a diabetes. Yn sicr, nid dyma'r unig beth sy'n achosi diabetes, ond ystyrir bod 90 y cant o bobl sydd â diabetes math 2 dros eu pwysau. Yn anffodus, disgwyllir i'r niferoedd hynny gynyddu ledled Cymru ac yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, beth yn rhagor y gall y Llywodraeth ei wneud, drwy hybu bwyta'n iach, teithio cynaliadwy ac ymarfer corff

cymedrol, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r niferoedd hyn yn dal i gynyddu?

The First Minister: I will move seamlessly back to your kind words in your preamble. I had forgotten the circumstances in which you were a last-minute draftee or selectee to become an Assembly candidate, first for Labour and then winning your seat in Caerphilly and winning it again in 2007. You have also done very well. I have also enjoyed your company, your support, and the exchanges of views in which you have demonstrated a lot of expertise resulting from your personal involvement.

Sadly, diabetes and obesity are very closely interlinked. The more diabetes there is, the more obesity there is, and vice versa. We all know of the multiple links between the two. Diet plays an important part in conquering it. Exercise sometimes becomes beyond the reach of the obese because they simply cannot get to the stage at which they can exercise until they have undergone a diet. Therefore, it is important that people get used to the idea, from an early age, of how a good diet and exercise intersect to keep you fit and healthy. Whether it is by taking safe routes to schools, grilling rather than frying food at home, cooking the right food, or trying to get a low-fat, low-salt, low-sugar diet, it is all of huge importance to a diabetic. Then, you can enjoy exercise, which enables you to live a good and healthy life without obesity becoming a problem. Looking ahead, every paediatrician will tell you that the big public health problem looming on the horizon of most developed western societies—and Wales is no exception—is obesity among children leading to an epidemic of type 2 diabetes at least or possibly type 1 diabetes. It is a serious situation and it is important to nip it in the bud now.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I join in with the sentiments of many Members around the Chamber. The first time I met you was when you were barricading your garden against my cattle in Michaelston-le-Pit. [Laughter.] I

Y Prif Weinidog: Symudaf finnau'n llithrig yn ôl at eich geiriau caredig yn eich rhagymadrodd. Yr oeddwn wedi anghofio'r amgylchiadau lle y cawsoch eich draffio neu'ch dethol ar y funud olaf i fod yn ymgeisydd ar gyfer y Cynulliad, yn gyntaf dros Lafur, ac yna'n ennill eich sedd yng Nghaerffili a'i hennill eto yn 2007. Yr ydych hefyd wedi gwneud yn dda iawn. Yr wyf finnau wedi mwynhau'ch cwmni, eich cefnogaeth, a'r cyfnewid barn lle'r ydych wedi dangos llawer o arbenigedd sy'n deillio o'ch ymwneud â phynciau'n bersonol.

Yn anffodus, ceir cysylltiad clôs iawn rhwng diabetes a gordewdra. Po fwyaf o ddiabetes sydd, po fwyaf o ordewdra sydd, ac i'r gwrthwyneb. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod am y llu o gysylltiadau rhwng y ddua. Mae deiet yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran ei drechu. Bydd pobl sy'n ordew weithiau'n ei chael yn amhosibl gwneud ymarfer corff a hynny oherwydd na allant ddechrau ymarfer nes byddant wedi bod ar ddeiet. Felly, mae'n bwysig i bobl arfer â'r syniad ym more oes fod deiet da ac ymarfer corff yn cyfuno â'i gilydd i'ch cadw'n ffit ac yn iach. Boed hynny drwy fynd i'r ysgol ar hyd llwybrau diogel, drwy grilio bwyd yn hytrach na'i ffrio gartref, drwy goginio'r bwyd iawn, neu drwy geisio cael deiet heb fawr o fraster, halen a siwgr, mae hyn i gyd yn hynod o bwysig i bobl a chanddynt ddiabetes. Yna, gallwch fwynhau gwneud ymarfer corff, sy'n eich galluogi i fyw bywyd da ac iach heb i ordewdra ddod yn broblem. Ac edrych tua'r dyfodol, dywed pob pediatrydd wrthych mai'r broblem fawr o ran iechyd cyhoeddus sy'n debyg o ddigwydd yn y rhan fwyaf o gymdeithasau datblygedig y gorllewin—ac nid yw Cymru'n eithriad i hynny—yw gordewdra ymhliith plant yn arwain at epidemig o ddiabetes math 2 o leiaf neu ddiabetes math 1 o bosibl. Mae'n sefyllfa ddifrifol ac mae'n bwysig mynd i'r afael â'r broblem yn awr cyn iddi waethygu.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ymunaf â sylwadau llawer o Aelodau o gwmpas y Siambra. Y tro cyntaf imi gyfarfod â chi oedd pan oeddech yn codi rhwystrau yn eich gardd rhag fyngwartheg yn Llanfihangel-y-pwll

think that it was on a dark Sunday night, First Minister, as you may well recall.

Over the past few weeks, you have been portrayed in reflective mood, looking back over the past few years. This term in particular, you have been seen reflecting on the heart scare and the operation that you underwent. In a speech at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, you said that you could probably pinpoint the bouts of unhealthy lifestyle throughout your life, such as eating fast food and so on. Given the obesity time bomb, it is incumbent on us to try to convey a public health message that the public will take on board. Given your own experiences, do you think that we are getting that right so that people take that on board and constructively make those lifestyle changes, or do you think that, regrettably, people just will not, and society will have to pick up the pieces via increased expenditure on health and dealing with the consequences for families of losing loved ones before their time?

The First Minister: Thank you for reminding me of that incident with the cattle, which took place some 10 years ago. If I were paranoid, I might have seen it as a Labour First Minister surrounded by Tory land, and I might have said ‘Damn it, they have got me surrounded; this is not fair’. However, I thought of it more as a scene from a western: ‘Get your cattle off of mah land, or I will set my dawg on you’. [Laughter.] However, we remain good friends despite that strange incident in the night.

On the point relating to my health, and the warning that I was given two and a half years ago, there is a phrase that is probably too gender specific for modern usage but which states, ‘Happy the man for whom the bell tinkles before it tolls’. Most of us fail to realise until we are given a serious warning that our lifestyle is leading to possible perils to our sustained lives. When you are given a warning, you have to take notice. Andrew Davies faced exactly the same issue shortly

[*Chwerthin.*] Credaf mai ar ryw nos Sul tywyll yr oedd hynny, Brif Weinidog, fel y cofiwch, mae'n siŵr.

Yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf, yr ydym wedi’ch gweld mewn hwyliau atgofus, yn edrych yn ôl dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Y tymor hwn yn benodol, yr ydym wedi’ch gweld yn cofio’r adeg y cawscoch eich dychryn gan broblem gyda’ch calon a’r llawdriniaeth a gawsoch. Mewn araith yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, dywedasoch y gallech, mae’n debyg, nodi’r cyfnodau o fyw’n afiach yn ystod eich bywyd, yn bwyta bwyd brys ac ati. O gofio’r bom gordewdra sy’n tician, ein dyletswydd yw ceisio cyfleu neges iechyd cyhoeddus y bydd y cyhoedd yn gwrando arni. O gofio’ch profiadau chi’ch hun, a ydych yn meddwl ein bod yn gwneud hyn yn y ffordd iawn er mwyn i bobl wrando ar y neges a newid eu ffordd o fyw mewn modd adeiladol, ynteu a ydych yn meddwl, yn anffodus, na wnaiff pobl wneud hynny, ac y bydd yn rhaid i gymdeithas unioni’r sefyllfa drwy wario rhagor ar iechyd ac ymdrin â’r canlyniadau i deuluoedd wrth iddynt golli eu ceraint cyn pryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi am fy atgoffa am y digwyddiad hwnnw gyda’r gwartheg, a ddigwyddodd tua 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Petawn yn baranoiaidd, efallai y byddwn wedi ystyried bod Prif Weinidog Llafur yn cael ei amgylchynu gan dir Toriaidd, ac efallai y byddwn wedi dweud ‘Damia, maen nhw wedi fy amgylchynu; ’dyw hyn ddim yn deg’. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn yn ei weld yn debycach i olygfa mewn ffilm gowboi: ‘Symudwch eich gwartheg oddi ar fy nhir, neu fe yrra’ i fy nghi ar eich ôl’. [*Chwerthin.*] Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn dal yn ffrindiau da, er gwaethaf y digwyddiad rhyfedd hwnnw yn y nos.

O ran y pwynt ynglŷn â’m hiechyd, a’r rhybudd a gefais ddwy flynedd a hanner yn ôl, ceir ymadrodd sydd efallai’n cyfeirio’n rhy benodol at y gwrywaidd i’w ddefnyddio yn yr oes fodern ond sy’n dweud, ‘Dyn hapus yw’r dyn y mae’r gloch yn tincian ar ei gyfer cyn iddi ganu cnul’. Ni fydd y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn sylweddoli nes inni gael rhybudd difrifol bod ein ffordd o fyw’n peryglu’n dyfodol o bosibl. Pan gewch rhybudd, rhaid ichi wrando. Bu’n rhaid i Andrew Davies

after me, as I recall. It was not the whole Cabinet; just Andrew Davies and me. [Laughter.] We all go through this process of being under high stress and of over-grazing on the snacks that are given at receptions, instead of eating healthy food and trying to cut down on the fat and salt content of food, knowing whether it has been fried and so on. However, we do not act until we have had the big warning. Sadly, if you do not get the warning in time, that is you finished and then, sadly, you will not get the happy joys of standing on muddy touchlines watching your grandchildren play football and rugby, which I certainly hope to do more of.

The key thing is how to persuade people to amend their lifestyles before they get a 100 per cent blockage of their heart. I was lucky enough to have only a 99 per cent blockage of my main arteries. I am no great example here, as I went through exactly the same process of getting perilously close to snuffing it but, instead, I was one of those for whom the bell tinkled before it tolled. I like to think that many people might now avoid making the mistake that I made, as they may not be as lucky as I was in having fantastic treatment from the NHS and returning to full health.

Bethan Jenkins: Hoffwn eich llongyfarch am eich gwaith fel Prif Weinidog, a chefnogi'r ffaith y byddwch yn helpu'r ymgrych 'Ie', gan fod honno'n un o elfennau pwysicaf y glymblaid rhwng Plaid Cymru a'r Blaid Lafur, yn enwedig o feddwl am yr Aelodau Cynulliad a fydd yn dod drwy'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol, o'r un oed â Nerys a mi, efallai. Byddant yn gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth oherwydd y pwerau ychwanegol a fydd gan y Cynulliad yn dilyn refferendwm llwyddiannus.

Yr wyf yn gwneud llawer o waith mewn perthynas ag anhwylderau bwyta, ond mae gordewdra ar ochr arall y sbectrwm. Efallai bod y negeseuon am beidio bwyta pethau fel siocled a losin yn gwneud i bobl fwya llai a llai, yn enwedig os ydynt yn ifanc ac yn yr ysgol, lle mae llawer o ddylanwadau. Yr oeddwn felly yn hapus i gyfarfod â Jane Hutt

wynebu'r un peth yn union yn fuan ar fy ôl, yn ôl y cof sydd gennyf. Nid y Cabinet i gyd; dim ond Andrew Davies a mi [Chwerthin.] Byddwn i gyd yn mynd drwy'r broses hon o fod dan bwysau mawr a gorfwya'r byrbrydau a roddir mewn derbyniadau, yn hytrach na bwyta bwyd iach a cheisio bwyta llai o fraster a halen, a gwybod a yw wedi'i ffröio ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn gwneud dim yn ei gylch nes inni gael y rhybudd mawr. Yn anffodus, os na chewch y rhybudd mewn pryd, mae ar ben arnoch ac wedyn, yn anffodus, ni chewch gyfle i sefyll yn llawen ar linell ystlys fwdlyd yn gwylio'ch wyrion yn chwarae pêl-droed a rygbi, sy'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn sicr yn gobeithio gwneud rhagor ohono.

Y peth allweddol yw sut y mae perswadio pobl i newid eu ffordd o fyw, cyn i'w calon gael ei blocio 100 y cant. Yr oeddwn yn ddigon ffodus mai dim ond 99 y cant o'm prif rydwelau oedd wedi'u blocio. Nid wyf yn esiampl arbennig o dda yn hyn o beth, oherwydd imi fynd drwy'r un broses yn union o fod yn beryglus o agos at y dorlan, ond, yn hytrach, yr oeddwn yn un o'r rhai a glywodd y gloch yn tincian cyn iddi ganu cnul. Hoffwn feddwl y gallai llawer o bobl yn awr osgoi gwneud y camgymeriad a wneuthum i, oherwydd efallai na fyddant mor ffodus ag yr oeddwn i o ran cael triniaeth wych gan y GIG ac adfer fy iechyd yn llwyr.

Bethan Jenkins: I congratulate you on your work as First Minister, and welcome the fact that you will assist with the 'Yes' campaign, as that is one of the most important elements of the coalition between Plaid Cymru and the Labour Party, particularly bearing in mind the Assembly Members, perhaps of the same age as Nerys and I, who will come through the Assembly in future. They will be able to make a difference because of the additional powers that the Assembly will have following a successful referendum.

I do a great deal of work on eating disorders, and obesity is at the other end of the spectrum. The messages about not eating things such as chocolate and sweets perhaps mean that people eat less and less, particularly those who are of school age and are subject to peer pressure and the influence of others. I was therefore pleased to meet

i drafod y cysyniad o gael mwy o wersi hunanhyder mewn ysgolion. Yr wyf wedi cysylltu â nifer o awdurdodau lleol, ac mae prosiectau gwahanol yn mynd rhagddynt ar lawr gwlad, ond hoffwn weld rhywbeth yn digwydd mewn ysgolion ar lefel genedlaethol. A fyddch chi, Brif Weinidog, yn cefnogi'r cysyniad hwnnw heddiw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch ichi am eich geiriau caredig ar ddechrau eich cyfraniad. Daeth y boen a gefais gyda fy nghalon ar ganol y penwythnos pan gafodd y glymblaid ei ffurfio, os cofiwch chi. Cafwyd cyfarfod o aelodau'r Blaid Lafur i ennill cefnogaeth i gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' ar y dydd Gwener, cafwyd cyfarfod gan Blaid Cymru ar y dydd Sadwrn, a chefais drawiad ar y galon ar y dydd Sul. Yr oedd bron fel cael yr atgyfodiad yn gyntaf a'r croeshoelio dridiau yn ddiweddarach, ac nid i'r gwrtwyneb fel y dylai fod. Fodd bynnag, dyna beth ddigwyddodd ac, o fewn wythnos, yr oeddwn yn gallu dewis fy Nghabinet a chario ymlaen.

O ran gwensi hunanhyder mewn ysgolion, mae rhai ysgolion yn gallu arbenigo yn y pwnc hwnnw. Mae ganddynt nifer o wersi i'w rhannu ag ysgolion eraill o ran pwysigrwydd hunanhyder, yn enwedig mewn ysgolion lle mae nifer o'r plant yn dod o deuluoedd neu gymunedau diffeintiedig. Mae angen hunanhyder arnynt i sicrhau bod ganddynt yr un uchelgais â phobl o gefndir mwy breintiedig. Dyna'r peth pwysig. Er enghraifft, mae un ysgol yn fy etholaeth, Coleg Cymunedol Llanfihangel, yn gwneud llawer o waith arloesol. Mae yno nifer o bethau da, a byddai'n werth chweil i ysgolion eraill gopio ei esiampl.

2.40 p.m.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog am ei atebion. [Cymeradwyaeth.]

with Jane Hutt to discuss the concept of having more lessons in self-confidence in schools. I have been in touch with a number of local authorities, and there are various projects in place, but I would like to see something done on a national basis in schools. Would you, as First Minister, support that idea today?

The First Minister: First, I would like to thank you for your kind words at the start of your contribution. As you may recall, the pain that I had with my heart started during the very weekend that the coalition was formed. I met the Labour Party members to gain support for the 'One Wales' agreement on the Friday, a meeting of Plaid Cymru was held on the Saturday, and I had a heart attack on the Sunday. It was almost like having the resurrection first and the crucifixion three days later, rather than the other way around, as it should be. However, that is what happened and, within a week, I was able to select my Cabinet and carry on.

On lessons in self-confidence in schools, some schools already have an expertise in that area. They can share this expertise with other schools to stress the importance of self-confidence, particularly with those schools that have a large number of pupils from disadvantaged families or communities. They need that self-confidence to ensure that they have the same ambitions as those from more privileged backgrounds. That is the important point. For example, Michaelston Community College in my constituency does a great deal of innovative work. It has many examples of good practice to share, and it would be worth while for other schools to follow its lead.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you very much to the First Minister for his replies. [Applause.]

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones): I have a few changes to report to today's planned

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Carwyn Jones): Mae gennyl ychydig o newidiadau i'w cyhoeddi ym musnes

Government business. Following this business statement, the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport will make a legislative statement on the Proposed National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Transport) Order 2010. To accommodate the statement, the debate on the annual report on the Commissioner for Older People in Wales has been postponed until 19 January 2010. Following the debate on the final budget, the First Minister will make a statement, which will be the last item of 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.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Leader of the House for that statement and reiterate my personal congratulations to him on winning the Welsh Labour leadership contest. What a great victory that was.

First, I thank Rhodri Morgan—and I would have done this during questions to the First Minister had I realised at the time—for calling an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robbie Powell. I have worked on that case for four years alongside the Powell family, and I am delighted. I never doubted the First Minister's personal commitment. In fact, I told Will Powell that I hoped that it would be one of Rhodri Morgan's final acts in office, and I am grateful to Rhodri for that. I know that it means an immense amount to the family, as I have had a message from Will Powell, and I will be speaking to him later this afternoon. However, I am personally most grateful and I know that I speak on behalf of the family in thanking Rhodri for his personal commitment to hold an inquiry, which I never doubted would be fulfilled once the legal obstacles were out of the way. Thank you, Rhodri.

Secondly, Leader of the House, do you anticipate scheduling a statement on business rate relief before we rise for recess tomorrow? The uncertainty on this issue is

arfaethedig y Llywodraeth heddiw. Ar ôl y datganiad busnes hwn, bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yn rhoi datganiad deddfwriaethol ynglŷn â Gorchymyn Arfaethedig Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010. Er mwyn cael amser ar gyfer y datganiad, mae'r ddadl ynglŷn â'r adroddiad blynnyddol ar y Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru wedi'i gohирio tan 19 Ionawr 2010. Ar ôl y ddadl am y gyllideb derfynol, bydd y Prif Weinidog yn rhoi datganiad, a hynny fydd yr eitem olaf o fusnes. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes sydd i'w weld ym mhapurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau ar ffurf electronig.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i Arweinydd y Tŷ am y datganiad hwnnw ac ailadroddaf fy llonyfarchiadau personol iddo am ennill yr etholiad i arwain Llafur Cymru. Am fuddugoliaeth ragorol.

Yn gyntaf, diolch i Rhodri Morgan—a byddwn wedi gwneud hyn yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog petawn wedi sylweddoli ar y pryd—am alw ymchwiliad i'r amgylchiadau ynglŷn â marwolaeth Robbie Powell. Yr wyf wedi gweithio ar yr achos hwnnw ers pedair blynedd ochr yn ochr â theulu'r Powelliaid, ac yr wyf wrth fy modd. Ni wneuthum erioed amau ymrwymiad personol y Prif Weinidog. A dweud y gwir, dywedais wrth Will Powell fy mod yn gobeithio mai dyna fyddai un o'r pethau olaf a wnâi Rhodri Morgan yn ei swydd, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Rhodri am hynny. Gwn ei fod yn golygu llawer iawn i'r teulu, gan fy mod wedi cael neges gan Will Powell, a byddaf yn siarad ag ef yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bersonol yn hynod ddiolchgar a gwn fy mod yn siarad ar ran y teulu wrth ddiolch i Rhodri am ei ymrwymiad personol i gynnal ymchwiliad. Ni fu erioed gennyf amheuaeth na wneid hynny pan fyddai'r rhwystrau cyfreithiol wedi'u datrys. Diolch, Rhodri.

Yn ail, Arweinydd y Tŷ, a ydych yn rhagweld amserlennu datganiad ynglŷn â rhyddhad ardrethi busnes cyn i'r toriad ddechrau yfory? Mae'r ansicrwydd ynglŷn â

still causing headaches up and down Wales. I see the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government nodding, and I am grateful for that. I do not know whether it will be an oral statement, as the Presiding Officer has suggested, or a written one, but if there is to be at least a statement, that is good news.

Carwyn Jones: I think that the Minister has answered your second question. The Powell case was difficult to examine, and it was particularly difficult to know the right time to look at holding an inquiry. It was certainly a matter that the First Minister took seriously. You have your answer now. You have raised the matter with me many times during the business statement, and I do not think that I can add much more to what you have said. However, I thank you for your congratulations.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you, Leader of the House, and leader of Welsh Labour. Congratulations. Will you ensure that your Government or your new Leader of the House tables a motion for debate in the new year to celebrate Fairtrade Fortnight, which will be held between 22 February and 7 March? That will enable schools, such as those in Penarth, and St Cyres in particular, to continue with the excellent work that they do with pupils to promote fair-trade products. I refer in particular to the Go Bananas for Fairtrade event that was held this year, at which Alun Michael and I joined more than 1,000 pupils in throwing bananas—well, we ate the bananas first, and then threw the skins up in the air. Between us, we consumed about 1,000 bananas—only one each, I have to say. [Laughter.] It is important that we do not forget that we are coming up to the end of this year, and that many fair-trade products are available. Will you join me in welcoming the fact that Kit Kat, one of my favourite snacks, has now become a fair-trade product? We must ensure that we have a debate during Fairtrade Fortnight in the new year.

Carwyn Jones: I am trying to picture the banana-throwing escapade that you

hyn yn dal i achosi penbleth ym mhob cwr o Gymru. Gwelaf y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol yn amneiddio ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Ni wn ai datganiad llafar fydd hwn, fel y mae'r Llywydd wedi awgrymu, ynteu datganiad ysgrifenedig, ond o leiaf os bydd datganiad, mae hynny'n newydd da.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi ateb eich ail gwestiwn. Yr oedd achos Robbie Powell yn un anodd ei archwilio, ac yr oedd yn arbennig o anodd gwybod pryd oedd yr adeg iawn i ystyried cynnal ymchwiliad. Yn sicr, yr oedd yn fater yr oedd y Prif Weinidog o ddifrif yn ei gylch. Yr ydych wedi cael ateb erbyn hyn. Yr ydych wedi codi'r mater gyda mi droeon yn ystod y datganiad busnes, ac ni chredaf y gallaf ychwanegu llawer mwy at yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud. Fodd bynnag, diolch ichi am eich llonyfarchiadau.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch ichi, Arweinydd y Tŷ, ac arweinydd Llafur Cymru. Llongyfarchiadau. A wnewch sicrhau bod eich Llywodraeth neu Arweinydd newydd y Tŷ'n cyflwyno cynnig ar gyfer dadl yn y flwyddyn newydd i ddathlu Pythefnos Masnach Deg, a gynhelir rhwng 22 Chwefror a 7 Mawrth? Bydd hynny'n galluogi ysgolion, megis y rhai ym Mhenarth, a St Cyres yn benodol, i barhau â'r gwaith rhagorol y maent yn ei wneud gyda disgyblion i hyrwyddo cynnyrch masnach deg. Yr wyf yn cyfeirio'n benodol at y digwyddiad Bananas dros Fasnach Deg a gynhalwyd eleni, lle'r ymunodd Alun Michael a minnau â mwy na 1,000 o ddisgyblion i daflu bananas—wel, bwytasom y bananas yn gyntaf, ac wedyn taflu'r crwyn i'r awyr. Bwytawyd tua 1,000 o fananas—dim ond un bob un, mae'n rhaid imi ddweud. [Chwerthin.] Mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn anghofio ein bod yn nesâu at ddiwedd y flwyddyn, a bod llawer o gynnyrch masnach deg ar gael. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffaith bod Kit Kat, un o'm hoff fyrbrydau, erbyn hyn wedi dod yn gynnyrch masnach deg? Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn cael dadl yn ystod Pythefnos Masnach Deg yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn ceisio dychmygu'r digwyddiad taflu bananas a

mentioned. I understand that it has been the practice in the past to have a statement on fair trade, and we will be looking to do that again in the new year. We aspire to be a fair-trade country. More and more people understand that those who produce the products that we buy should get the fairest and best price possible for them. It started with coffee and chocolate, and has extended much further over the years. It is certainly something that I want to continue supporting, both personally and in any new role, to ensure that we carry on extending the range of fair trade products that is available and encourage people to buy those products.

Kirsty Williams: I offer you my sincere congratulations on your victory in the Welsh Labour Party leadership contest. As I said earlier, it is a challenge that I can highly recommend, and I look forward to working with you and your new Government in the new year. I also reiterate the comments made by Nick Bourne with regard to the First Minister's decision on the Powell inquiry: I know that that will bring a huge amount of relief to the Powell family in Ystradgynlais.

Will you bring forward an early statement on Glastir in the new year? You will be aware that the scheme is currently being worked up, and there is concern that there is little clarity—despite the fact that the date for implementation is fast approaching—especially regarding the higher entry level scheme, and also whether pilot farms are gaining enough points to get into the entry-level prescription.

Carwyn Jones: Thank you, Kirsty, for your congratulations. We have a very good record of informing farmers of planned changes to the various agricultural schemes: we do it through *Gwlad* magazine, and the farmers' unions have, in years gone by, been very good at communicating to their members what the Government is planning to do. I have no doubt that the Glastir scheme will be of great benefit to many farmers in Wales, particularly upland farmers. I also have no doubt that the scheme will be delivered on time and in such a way that farmers are fully aware of its eligibility criteria. I am sure that

grybwyllywyd gennych. Deallaf mai'r arfer yn y gorffennol fu cael datganiad am fasnach deg, a byddwn yn ystyried gwneud hynny eto yn y flwyddyn newydd. Ein nod yw bod yn wlad masnach deg. Mae mwy a mwy o bobl yn deall y dylai'r rhai sy'n cynhyrchu'r cynhyrchion y byddwn yn eu prynu gael y pris tecaf a gorau posibl amdanyst. Dechreuodd gyda choffi a siocled, ac mae wedi mynd ymhell y tu hwnt i hynny dros y blynnyddoedd. Mae'n sicr yn rhywbeth yr wyf am barhau i'w gefnogi, yn bersonol ac mewn unrhyw rôl newydd, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i ehangu'r amrywiaeth o gynnrych masnach deg sydd ar gael gan annog pobl i'w prynu.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf fy llongyfarchiadau diliys ar eich buddugoliaeth yn yr etholiad i arwain Plaid Lafur Cymru. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'n her y gallaf ei hargymhell yn fawr, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda chi a'ch Llywodraeth newydd yn y flwyddyn newydd. Yr wyf hefyd yn ategu sylwadau Nick Bourne ynghylch penderfyniad y Prif Weinidog ynglŷn ag ymchwiliad Powell: gwn y bydd hynny'n rhyddhad mawr i deulu'r Powelliaid yn Ystradgynlais.

A wnewch gyflwyno datganiad yn fuan ynglŷn â Glastir yn y flwyddyn newydd? Gwyddoch fod y cynllun yn cael ei baratoi ar hyn o bryd, ac mae pobl yn poeni nad yw pethau'n eglur iawn—er bod y dyddiad ar gyfer ei roi ar waith yn prysur agosâu—yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r cynllun lefel mynediad uwch, a hefyd ynghylch a yw ffermydd y cynllun peilot yn ennill digon o bwyntiau i allu cyrraedd y lefel mynediad.

Carwyn Jones: Diolch i chi, Kirsty, am eich llongyfarchiadau. Mae gennym record dda iawn o roi gwybod i ffermwyr am y newidiadau arfaethedig mewn gwahanol gynlluniau amaethyddol: byddwn yn gwneud hynny drwy'r cylchgrawn *Gwlad*, ac mae undebau'r ffermwyr, yn y blynnyddoedd a aeth heibio, wedi bod yn dda iawn am gyfleoù gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth i'w haelodau. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth na fydd cynllun Glastir o fudd mawr i lawer o ffermwyr yng Nghymru, yn enwedig ffermwyr yr ucheldir. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth ychwaith na chaiff y cynllun ei wireddu mewn pryd ac yn y fath

Elin Jones will continue to make farmers aware of the progress of Glastir over the next month or two.

fodd fel y bydd ffermwyr yn deall yn iawn beth yw'r mein prawf ar gyfer bod yn gymwys. Yr wylf yn siŵr y bydd Elin Jones yn parhau i sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn gwybod am y cynnydd gyda Glastir dros y mis neu ddau nesaf.

Chris Franks: Leader of the House, we continue to see a decline in the Welsh wildlife population and in the quality of habitats in Wales. This is a clear symptom of living in an unsustainable manner. Some birds, such as lapwings and curlews, are in danger of disappearing as breeding species in our country. Can we have a statement explaining what practical steps the Government is taking to ensure that sustainability is at the centre of all policy making, and that the natural environment truly receives the consideration that it deserves? You will be aware that we have failed to meet the biodiversity targets for 2010. How can we learn from this experience?

Chris Franks: Arweinydd y Tŷ, yr ydym yn dal i weld poblogaeth bywyd gwylt ac ansawdd cynefinoedd yn diryvio yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn symptom amlwg ein bod yn byw mewn ffordd anghynaliadwy. Mae perygl i rai adar megis y gornchwiglen a'r gylfinir ddiflannu fel rhywogaethau bridio yn ein gwlad. A oes modd inni gael datganiad yn esbonio pa gamau ymarferol y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd er mwyn sicrhau bod cynaliadwyedd wrth wraidd yr holl waith o lunio polisiau, a bod yr amgylchedd naturiol yn cael y sylw y mae'n ei haeddu? Gwyddoch ein bod wedi methu cyrraedd y targedau bioamrywiaeth ar gyfer 2010. Sut y gallwn ddysgu yn sgîl y profiad hwn?

Carwyn Jones: We are looking to produce our annual report on the sustainable development scheme in the new year. There have been many schemes that have been of great benefit to wildlife over the years: we have had Tir Cymen, Tir Cynnal and Tir Gofal—all beneficial in terms of improving not just the look of the countryside, but the number of habitats, particularly for birds, which have been in decline for some years.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym yn gobeithio cyhoeddi'n hadroddiad blynnyddol am y cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy yn y flwyddyn newydd. Mae llawer o gynlluniau sydd wedi bod o fudd mawr i fywyd gwylt dros y blynnyddoedd: yr ydym wedi cael Tir Cymen, Tir Cynnal a Thir Gofal—pob un ohonynt wedi cyfrannu nid yn unig at wella golwg cefn gwlad, ond hefyd drwy gynyddu nifer y cynefinoedd, yn enwedig ar gyfer adar, sydd wedi bod yn diryvio ers sawl blwyddyn.

We are aware of the issues surrounding lapwings, and we know that other species of birds are still in decline, for reasons that are not absolutely clear at this moment in time. There are, however, success stories. We should always remember the great successes that we have had, such as increasing the population of the red kite—unquestionably an iconic bird for Wales, and one that is now seen even in the lowlands of Glamorgan, where it has not been seen for many years. There will be a challenge ahead in ensuring that sufficient work is done to make habitats available for all bird species in the future. Work will also need to be done to ensure that we fully understand how some species have prospered while others have not done so well.

Gwyddom am y problemau gyda'r gornchwiglen, a gwyddom fod rhywogaethau adar eraill yn dal i ddirywio, am resymau nad ydynt yn gwbl glir ar hyn o bryd. Ond mae llwyddiant wedi bod mewn meysydd eraill. Dylem yn wastad gofio'r llwyddiannau mawr yr ydym wedi'u cael, megis cynyddu poblogaeth y barcud coch—sy'n ddiamau'n aderyn eiconig i Gymru, ac yn un sydd yn cael ei weld bellach hyd yn oed yn iseldir Morgannwg, lle nad yw wedi'i weld ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Bydd her o'n blaenau i sicrhau bod digon o waith yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod cynefinoedd ar gael i adar o bob rhywogaeth yn y dyfodol. Bydd angen gwaith hefyd i sicrhau ein bod yn llwyr ddeall sut y mae rhai rhywogaethau wedi ffynnu ac eraill heb wneud cystal.

William Graham: I associate myself with the remarks of my fellow Members in congratulating you on your election as leader of the Labour Group. I am sure that you will allow me not to forego tomorrow's election.

Leader of the House, I ask you to request that the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government brings forward a full statement regarding the regulations on the way in which the new Valuation Tribunal Service for Wales will operate. These have been postponed on three occasions in England. As we are expecting at least 40,000 appeals from 1 April next year, those people who wish to appeal, and their advisers, would like to know under what rules they will be governed.

Carwyn Jones: This is a matter that I am sure can be taken up with the Minister, but I will ensure that he writes to you with a full explanation.

2.50 p.m.

Nerys Evans: I would like to add to the congratulations already expressed. We in Plaid Cymru look forward to working with you.

On Friday, we heard how South Wales Police let down a woman who made a serious allegation of rape and abuse, which she suffered as a child, by failing to conduct an investigation and offer support. I have been involved in this case and the details are horrific. Both she and her family have been severely let down. It seems that complaints have only been taken seriously by going through the media.

Yesterday, I attended a rape and justice conference in Dublin, which is planning to publish intensive research and a comprehensive violence against women strategy in the new year.

We heard from the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government a few months ago that, after consulting on the violence against women strategy, he would look at

William Graham: Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â sylwadau fy nghyd-Aelodau sydd wedi eich llongyfarch ar eich ethol yn arweinydd y Grŵp Llafur. Yr wyf yn siŵr y caniatewch imi beidio â rhagfynegi canlyniad yr etholiad yfory.

Arweinydd y Tŷ, gofynnaf ichi ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Gyflawnnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol gyflwyno datganiad llawn am y rheoliadau ynglŷn â sut y bydd y gwasanaeth newydd, Gwasanaeth Tribiwnlys Prisio Cymru, yn gweithio. Mae'r rhain wedi'u gohirio deirgwaith yn Lloegr. Gan ein bod yn disgwyl o leiaf 40,000 apêl ar ôl 1 Ebrill y flwyddyn nesaf, byddai'r bobl hynny sy'n dymuno apelio, a'r rhai sy'n eu cynghori, yn hoffi gwybod pa reolau a fydd mewn grym.

Carwyn Jones: Mae hwn yn fater yr wyf yn siŵr y gellir ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog, ond sierhaf ei fod yn ysgrifennu atoch i roi esboniad llawn.

Nerys Evans: Hoffwn ychwanegu at y llongyfarchiadau a fynegwyd eisoes. Yr ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn edrych ymlaen at weithio gyda chi.

Ddydd Gwener, clywsom sut y cafodd menyw gam gan Heddlu De Cymru am na chynaliasant ymchwiliad a chynnig cymorth iddi pan wnaeth gyhuddiad difrifol iddi ddioddef traus rhywiol a chael ei cham-drin pan oedd yn blentyn. Yr wyf wedi bod yn ymwneud â'r achos hwn ac mae'r manylion yn erchyll. Mae hi a'i theulu wedi cael cam difrifol. Mae'n ymddangos mai dim ond drwy fynd at y cyfryngau y mae'r cwynion wedi cael sylw o ddifrif.

Ddoe, bûm mewn cynhadledd ynglŷn â thrais rhywiol a chyflawnnder yn Nulyn. Y bwriad yw cyhoeddi ymchwil fanwl a strategaeth gynhwysfawr ynglŷn â thrais yn erbyn menywod yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Cawsom ar ddeall gan y Gweinidog dros Gyflawnnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol ychydig fisoeedd yn ôl y byddai, ar ôl ymgynghori ynglŷn â'r strategaeth traus yn

consultation responses and publish a comprehensive all-agency strategy. There is a desperate need for such a strategy—you only had to look at the news over the weekend to realise that. Can you give us a timetable for developing that strategy and could you ask your successor if we could have a debate or a statement on it in the Chamber?

Carwyn Jones: It is difficult to ask my successor at the moment. [*Laughter.*] I will certainly inform whoever succeeds me of your request. You raise an important issue and I will ask the appropriate Minister to provide you with a timetable of what is currently available, so that we can move forward on what has historically been a difficult issue in Wales, particularly with regard to some past events. It was certainly something that, for many years and until quite recently, was brushed under the carpet across the whole of the UK. It is exceptionally important that we take all allegations seriously and I will ensure that the timetable is available as quickly as possible.

Alun Cairns: You will be well aware that the developers have decided to abandon the Scarweather windfarm; the announcement was made last week. The issue has taken up much time in the Chamber in the past, but ultimately the protestors have won. Is this not the time to have another debate on wind energy, so that we can test the case made by protestors such as the Porthcawl Environmental Trust, which vehemently opposed the Scarweather windfarm, and which was ultimately proved right by the developers backing down? Is this not an opportunity to revisit the debate and the strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government to have windfarms wherever possible in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: That announcement is something that I would have very much welcomed in 2003. It caused a great deal of debate in the southern end of the Bridgend constituency, particularly around Porthcawl. However, it is not possible to say that there is one form of energy that we should automatically discount. It is important to look

erbyn menywod, yn edrych ar yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghori ac yn cyhoeddi strategaeth gynhwysfawr a fyddai'n cynnwys pob asiantaeth. Mae taer angen strategaeth o'r fath—nid oedd yn rhaid ichi wneud dim ond edrych ar y newyddion dros y penwythnos i sylweddoli hynny. A allwch roi amserlen inni ar gyfer datblygu'r strategaeth honno ac a allech ofyn i'ch olynnyd a allem gael dadl neu ddatganiad yn ei chylch yn y Siambr?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n anodd gofyn i'm holynnyd ar hyn o bryd. [*Chwerthin.*] Byddaf yn sicr yn hysbysu pwy bynnag a fydd yn fy olynu ynglŷn â'ch cais. Yr ydych yn codi pwnc pwysig a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog priodol roi amserlen ichi ynglŷn â'r hyn sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn inni allu bwrw ymlaen â'r hyn sydd wedi bod yn bwnc dyrys yng Nghymru yn y gorffennol, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt rhai o'r pethau sydd wedi digwydd o'r blaen. Yr oedd yn sicr yn rhywbeth a oedd yn cael ei ysgubo o'r neilltu am flynyddoedd lawer, tan yn eithaf diweddar, yn y Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw. Mae'n eithriadol o bwysig inni roi sylw o ddifrif i bob cyhuddiad a sicrhaf fod yr amserlen ar gael cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Alun Cairns: Gwyddoch yn dda fod y datblygwyr wedi penderfynu rhoi'r gorau i fferm wynt Scarweather; cyhoeddwyd hynny yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae llawer o amser wedi'i dreulio ar y mater yn y Siambr yn y gorffennol, ond yn y pen draw mae'r protestwyr wedi ennill. Onid dyma'r adeg i gael dadl arall ynglŷn ag ynni gwynt, er mwyn inni brofi dadl protestwyr, megis Ymddiriedolaeth Amgylchedd Porthcawl, a oedd yn ffyrnig eu gwrthwynebiad i fferm wynt Scarweather? Fe'u profwyd yn gywir yn y pen draw wrth i'r datblygwyr ildio. Onid yw hyn yn gyfle i edrych eto ar y ddadl ac ar strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gael ffermydd gwynt ym mha le bynnag y mae'n bosibl yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwnnw'n rhywbeth y byddwn wedi'i groesawu'n fawr iawn yn 2003. Achosodd lawer iawn o ddadlau ym mhen deheuol etholaeth Penybont ar Ogwr, yn enwedig o gwmpas Porthcawl. Fodd bynnag, nid oes modd dweud y dylem ddiystyru'n awtomatig un math penodol o ynni. Mae'n bwysig edrych

at all forms of renewable energy and ensure that appropriate sites are made available for renewable energy in the future. There is no need to debate wind energy, but I am sure that, in months to come, we will consider debating renewable energy in all of its forms in the Chamber.

Leanne Wood: The UK Government seeks to make changes to the civil service compensation scheme that governs redundancy and early retirement payments to employees of all devolved and non-devolved Government departments as well as those of many other public bodies. Those changes will rob thousands of hard-working employees of a third of the value of the redundancy payment that they thought that they could expect as a right. Even though Tessa Jowell agreed with the unions in September that talks with officials should be reopened to secure a mutually acceptable outcome, that has not happened. A slightly improved set of proposals were circulated to all civil servants by permanent secretaries as a fait accompli on Friday 4 December, with no prior consultation with the trade unions. Given the implications for the staff of the Welsh Assembly Government, the National Assembly for Wales and Assembly Government sponsored bodies, will the Assembly Government make representations to the Cabinet Office for the resumption of negotiations in good faith as a matter of urgency? Furthermore, will the Leader of the House make time available for this issue to be discussed in Plenary as soon as possible in the new year?

Finally, does the Leader of the House believe that Members of this Assembly who are elected in the name of one party and subsequently defect to another should do the honourable thing and resign?

The Presiding Officer: Order. That final point is not a matter for the Leader of the House; it is a matter for the Government of Wales Act 2006, which is quite clear.

Carwyn Jones: I will acquiesce to your ruling on that, Llywydd.

On the civil service compensation scheme, it is important that all channels are kept open to

ar bob math o ynni adnewyddadwy a sicrhau bod safleoedd priodol yn cael eu darparu ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy yn y dyfodol. Nid oes angen dadlau ynglŷn ag ynni gwynt, ond yr wyf yn siŵr, yn y misoedd nesaf, y byddwn yn ystyried cynnal dadl yn y Siambwr ynglŷn â phob math o ynni adnewyddadwy.

Leanne Wood: Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn ceisio newid cynllun iawndal y gwasanaeth sifil ar gyfer taliadau diswyddo ac ymddeol yn gynnar i weithwyr holl adrannau datganoledig y Llywodraeth a'r rhai sydd heb eu datganoli yn ogystal ag i weithwyr llawer o gyrff cyhoeddus eraill. Bydd y newidiadau hynny'n dwyn oddi ar filoedd o weithwyr caled draean gwerth y taliad diswyddo yr oeddent yn meddwl bod ganddynt yr hawl iddo. Er bod Tessa Jowell yn cytuno â'r undebau ym mis Medi y dylid ailagor trafodaethau gyda swyddogion er mwyn sicrhau canlyniad a oedd yn dderbyniol i'r ddwy ochr, nid yw hynny wedi digwydd. Dosbarthwyd set o gynigion ychydig yn well i bob gwas sifil gan ysgrifenyddion parhaol fel *fait accompli* ddydd Gwener 4 Rhagfyr, heb ymgynghori ymlaen llaw â'r undebau llafur. O gofio'r goblygiadau i staff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a'r cyrff a noddir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a wnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gyflwyno sylwadau i Swyddfa'r Cabinet yn gofyn am ailddechrau'r trafodaethau'n holol ddiwyll ar frys? Hefyd, a wnaiff Arweinydd y Tŷ drefnu bod amser ar gael inni drafod y mater hwn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl yn y flwyddyn newydd?

Yn olaf, a yw Arweinydd y Tŷ'n credu y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad hwn a etholir yn enw un blaid ac sydd wedyn yn troi at blaidd arall fod yn anrhydeddus ac ymddiswyddo?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid mater i Arweinydd y Tŷ yw'r pwynt olaf hwnnw; mater i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 ydyw, sy'n eithaf clir.

Carwyn Jones: Dilynaf eich arweiniad ynglŷn â hynny, Llywydd.

O ran cynllun iawndal y gwasanaeth sifil, mae'n bwysig i'r holl sianelau gael eu cadw

make sure that there is a satisfactory solution, particularly for those who may be affected by the scheme. I will ensure that I investigate the situation, and if there is a need to offer a view on behalf of the Government, that will be done. At the moment, it is a matter for negotiation between the unions and the UK Government. I hope that it is something that will be resolved satisfactorily in the future.

Bethan Jenkins: I learnt last week that the pre-discharge ward at Neath Port Talbot Hospital has been closed. I know that some Assembly Members were aware of that, but not all regional Members were. Could we have a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services as to her general policy on ward closure, and on whether there could be liaison with the trust as to why this happened without consultation with the local community or with Assembly Members? The pre-discharge ward was being used as a way of stopping bedblocking in the hospital. Local constituents deserve a response as to what is happening, as well as clarification of what is happening in this area.

Carwyn Jones: It is primarily an issue for the Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board, but I will pass your request on to the Minister for Health and Social Services.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i Arweinydd y Tŷ am ei atebion.

**Datganiad Deddfwriaethol am Orchymyn Arfaethedig Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010
Legislative Statement on the Proposed National Assembly for Wales (Legislative
Competence) (Transport) Order 2010**

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Mae'n bleser mawr gennystyflwyno Gorchymyn Arfaethedig Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Trafnidiaeth) 2010 gerbron y Cynulliad. Mae'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig hwn yn ceisio sicrhau pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol dros ddiogelwch ym maes cludiant i ddysgwyr a threfniadau teithio

ar agar er mwyn sicrhau ateb boddhaol, yn enwedig i'r rhai y gall y cynllun effeithio arnynt. Sicrhaf fy mod yn edrych ar y sefyllfa, ac, os oes angen cynnig barn ar ran y Llywodraeth, gwneir hynny. Ar hyn o bryd, mater i'r undebau a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ei drafod yw hyn. Gobeithio y caiff ei ddatrys yn foddaol yn y dyfodol.

Bethan Jenkins: Cefais ar ddeall yr wythnos diwethaf fod y ward cyn-ryddhau yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi'i chau. Gwn fod rhai o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ymwybodol o hynny, ond nid oedd pob Aelod rhanbarthol yn gwybod. A allem gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am ei pholisi cyffredinol ynglŷn â chau wardiau, ac yngylch a ellid cysylltu â'r ymddiriedolaeth i holi pam y digwyddodd hyn heb ymgynghori â'r gymuned leol nac ag Aelodau'r Cynulliad? Yr oedd y ward cyn-ryddhau'n cael ei defnyddio er mwyn atal blocio gwelyau yn yr ysbty. Mae etholwyr lleol yn haeddu cael ymateb i'r hyn sy'n digwydd, ac eglurhad hefyd ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y maes hwn.

Carwyn Jones: Mater i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg yw hyn yn bennaf, ond trosglwyddaf eich cais i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Leader of the House for his replies.

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones): It is a pleasure to present the Proposed National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Transport) Order 2010 before the Assembly today. This proposed legislative competence Order seeks to confer additional powers on the National Assembly over learner transport safety and concessionary fares. In 'One Wales' we made the commitment to continue to improve the

rhatach. Yn ‘Cymru’n Un’ yr oeddem yn ymrwymo i barhau i wella diogelwch ein plant a’n pobl ifanc wrth iddynt deithio i’r ysgol neu goleg. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau’r Cynulliad, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol eisoes wedi derbyn cymhwysedd mewn perthynas â theithio gan ddysgwyr. Galluogodd hyn y Cynulliad i basio’r Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 a oedd, ymlysg pethau eraill, yn rhoi mwy o hawl i blant ysgolion cynradd gael cludiant am ddim ac yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru lunio cod ymarfer mewn perthynas ag ymddygiad y rhai a oedd yn teithio i’r man lle’r oeddent yn dysgu ac oddi yno.

Fodd bynnag, fel y nodwyd wrth i’r broses o ymgynghori a chraffu ar y Mesur teithio gan ddysgwyr fynd rhagddi, daeth i’r amlwg nifer o eithriadau, a bennwyd yn Nedd Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, i gymwyseddau’r Cynulliad. Golygai hynny nad oedd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y gallu i ddeddfu ar yr adeg honno mewn perthynas â diogelwch cerbydau. Ymrwymais bryd hynny hefyd i geisio rhagor o bwerau yn y maes hwn. Croesawyd yr ymrwymiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu, a derbyniodd gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol.

Mae’r Gorchymyn arfaethedig sydd ger eich bron heddiw yn ailddiffinio’r eithriadau hynny yn Nedd Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, ac mae’n galluogi’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i fwrw ymlaen â Mesurau sy’n ymwneud â diogelwch y cerbyd a ddefnyddir. Er enghraifft, byddai hynny’n galluogi’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ddeddfu er mwyn gorfodi awdurdodau lleol i ddefnyddio cerbydau sydd o’r safon uchaf posibl o ran diogelwch ar gyfer cludo dysgwyr, neu eu gorfodi i ddefnyddio cerbydau â nodweddion penodol, megis bysiau sydd â gwregysau diogelwch a chamerâu cylch cyfyng.

Redefining these exceptions in the proposed Order has enabled us to bring about greater legislative coherence to the subject area of learner travel as a whole, and to address the particular concerns in Wales. These powers, together with the existing provisions in the learner travel Measure, will make it possible to continue to improve the safety of pupils travelling to school or college, so that students can take the bus, walk or cycle to

safety of children and young people on the journey to school or college. As Assembly Members will know, competence has already been conferred on the National Assembly in relation to learner travel. This enabled the Assembly to make the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, which, among other things, increased the entitlement to free transport for some primary school children and required Welsh Ministers to make a code of conduct in relation to the behaviour of those travelling to and from their places of learning.

However, as the consultation and scrutiny of the learner travel Measure highlighted, a number of exceptions to the Assembly’s competence set out in the Government of Wales Act 2006 meant that the National Assembly was unable at the time to legislate in relation to vehicle safety. I made a commitment then to seek more powers in this area. That commitment was welcomed by the Enterprise and Learning Committee and received cross-party support.

The proposed Order before you today redefines those exceptions in the Government of Wales Act 2006 and enables the National Assembly to take forward Measures that relate to the safety of the vehicles used. This would, for instance, enable the National Assembly to legislate to compel local authorities only to use vehicles for learner transport that conform to the highest safety standards or to have certain characteristics, such as requiring the use of school buses that are fitted with seatbelts and closed circuit television cameras.

Drwy ailddiffinio’r eithriadau hyn yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, yr ydym wedi gallu sicrhau mwy o gydlyniant yn y ddeddfwriaeth sy’n ymwneud â theithio gan ddysgwyr drwyddi draw, ac yr ydym wedi gallu mynd i’r afael â’r pryderon penodol yng Nghymru. Bydd y pwerau hyn, ynghyd â’r darpariaethau sydd eisoes yn y Mesur teithio gan ddysgwyr, yn golygu bod modd parhau i wella diogelwch disgyblion sy’n teithio i’r

school safely. They will improve the quality of life for our children and young people and help to reduce road traffic congestion, as well as promoting wider environmental, economic, health, and social benefits.

ysgol neu i'r coleg, er mwyn i fyfyrwyr allu mynd ar y bws, cerdded neu feicio i'r ysgol yn ddiogel. Byddant yn gwella ansawdd bywyd i'n plant ac i'n pobl ifanc ac yn gymorth i leihau tagfeydd traffig ar y ffyrrd, yn ogystal â hybu manteision ehangach o ran yr amgylchedd, yr economi, ac iechyd ynghyd â manteision cymdeithasol.

3.00 p.m.

We are also seeking extended powers over the concessionary travel scheme. This has proved to be a highly successful scheme, with more than 600,000 bus passes in circulation. The Assembly Government is fully committed to the continuity of the scheme and the principles set out in the concessionary travel scheme of allowing pass holders to travel for free on local bus services in Wales. We therefore remain committed to the existing entitlement and eligibility levels.

Yr ydym yn ceisio pwerau estynedig hefyd dros y cynllun teithio rhatach. Mae hwn wedi bod yn gynllun hynod lwyddiannus, gyda mwy na 600,000 o bobl wedi cael tocyn teithio am ddim. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i barhau â'r cynllun hwn ac i egwyddorion y cynllun teithio rhatach sef caniatâu i bobl a chanddynt docyn deithio am ddim ar wasanaethau bysiau lleol yng Nghymru. Yr ydym felly'n dal yn ymroddedig i sicrhau'r un lefel o hawliau a'r un lefel o gymhwysedd ag sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

The success of the scheme means that considerable resources are now being allocated to it. We have undertaken a review of the reimbursement arrangements for the scheme to ensure affordability and value for money in future. Agreement has been reached on the new arrangements and these will be in place for the next financial year. However, in the longer term, we recognise that the current mechanism of reimbursing operators via local authorities fails to build in incentives to ensure that the 'no better off, no worse off' criterion is followed.

Mae llwyddiant y cynllun yn golygu bod adnoddau sylweddol yn cael eu dyrannu iddo bellach. Yr ydym wedi adolygu trefniadau ad-dalu'r cynllun er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn fforddiadwy ac y bydd yn cynnig gwerth am arian yn y dyfodol. Llwyddwyd i gytuno ynglŷn â'r trefniadau newydd a bydd y rhain ar waith erbyn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Fodd bynnag, yn y tymor hwy, yr ydym yn sylweddoli nad yw'r mecanwaith presennol, sef ad-dalu cwmnïau bysiau drwy'r awdurdodau lleol, yn llwyddo i gynnwys cymhelliant i sicrhau eu bod yn dilyn y maen prawf 'dim gwell, dim gwaeth'.

To safeguard the long-term sustainability of the scheme, we are now seeking to extend the National Assembly's powers in this area. These new powers will enable the Assembly Government to propose legislation, by way of an Assembly Measure, to exercise greater control over the scheme. Transport, and the safety of our transport network in particular, remains a top priority for the Assembly Government. I look forward to working with Assembly Members as well as Members of Parliament to scrutinise this important proposed Order.

Er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir, yr ydym yn awr yn awyddus i ehangu pwerau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y maes hwn. Bydd y pwerau newydd hyn yn galluogi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynnig deddfwriaeth, drwy Fesur Cynulliad, i gael mwy o reolaeth dros y cynllun. Mae trafnidiaeth, a diogelwch ein rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth yn benodol, yn dal yn un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gydag Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ogystal â chydag Aelodau Seneddol i graffu ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig pwysig hwn.

David Melding: The Welsh Conservative group does not object to this LCO request, which is now to be considered by a committee. However, I ask for two matters to be clarified. I understand that the consultation period for the proposed LCO has been set at three weeks. That is far too short a period to get some valuable consultation responses. I ask you to look at that and to stick to the Welsh Assembly Government's stated policy of, I think, 12 weeks for consultation. The process could be unduly frenetic if you try to get the consultation done so quickly.

Secondly, in relation to concessionary fares, it is difficult to understand quite what the Government intends from the statement that the Deputy First Minister has just made. If you are going to have to use the law to reshape part of this policy, we need to know what it is you feel that you might have to do. It seems that you will be putting a fairly heavy regulatory burden on bus companies to achieve your objectives. As far as I have been told, you are able to take executive action and negotiate the scheme in terms of the level of compensation that is given for bus companies taking concessionary passes. It has not been raised with me before that legislation in this area was lacking. Therefore, we need to know what you are going to do with it.

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you very much, David, for your general welcome for the legislation that we are putting forward. You raised two matters for clarification. In relation to the consultation period, in a way, I can understand those concerns, because the general principle is that you would want an extended period of consultation. The problem that we have is that, in view of the promise that I made to the committee that I would bring forward these changes, I wanted to make sure that the timetable would allow for the proposed LCO to pass through all of its stages before the general election. In order for that to happen, we need to work together to try to minimise the period. I agree with the general point that you made about proper consultation. However, in this particular case,

David Melding: Nid yw grŵp y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn gwrrthwynebu'r cais hwn am Orchymyn, sydd i'w ystyried yn awr gan bwylgor. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf am gael eglurhad ynglŷn â dau fater. Deallaf fod cyfnod o dair wythnos wedi'i bennu ar gyfer ymgynghori ynglŷn â'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Mae hwnnw'n gyfnod rhy fyr o lawer i gael ymatebion gwerthfawr i'r ymgynghori. Gofynnaf ichi edrych ar hynny a glynw wrth y polisi sydd wedi'i ddatgan gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, sef bod angen 12 wythnos, fe gredaf, ar gyfer ymgynghori. Drwy geisio gwneud yr ymgynghori mor gyflym, gallai'r broses fod yn rhuthr gwylt.

Yn ail, o ran tocynnau rhatach, mae'n anodd deall beth yn union y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wneud ar sail y datganiad y mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog newydd ei wneud. Os bydd yn rhaid ichi ddefnyddio'r gyfraith i ail-lunio rhan o'r polisi hwn, mae angen inni wybod beth, yn eich barn chi, y bydd yn rhaid ichi ei wneud efallai. Mae'n ymddangos y byddwch yn rhoi baich rheoleiddio gweddol drwm ar gwmniau bysiau i gyflawni'ch amcanion. Hyd y gwn, gallwch gymryd camau gweithredol a negodi'r cynllun o ran lefel yr iawndal a roddir i gwmniau bysiau sy'n derbyn tocynnau rhatach. Nid oes neb wedi sôn wrthyf o'r blaen fod y ddeddfwriaeth yn ddiffygol yn y cyswllt hwn. Felly, mae angen inni wybod beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud gyda hi.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi, David, am eich croeso cyffredinol i'r ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym yn ei chynnig. Codwyd dau fater gennych yr oeddech am gael eglurhad yn eu cylch. O ran y cyfnod ymgynghori, gallaf ddeall y pryderon hynny, oherwydd yr egwyddor gyffredinol yw y byddech am gael cyfnod ymgynghori estynedig. Y broblem sydd gennym yw, oherwydd imi addo i'r pwylgor y byddwn yn cyflwyno'r newidiadau hyn, fy mod am sierhau y byddai'r amserlen yn caniatâu i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig fynd drwy bob cyfnod cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol. Er mwyn i hynny ddigwydd, mae angen inni gydweithio er mwyn ceisio cwtogi'r amser. Cytunaf â'ch pwynt cyffredinol am ymgynghori'n iawn. Serch hynny, yn yr

in view of the short timescale that we have, I hope that, because all parties agree that this is necessary, we can move forward with this, albeit in a truncated period.

The second point that you made was about the point of having powers over concessionary fares. As a general principle, concessionary fares in Wales should be within the competence of the National Assembly. However, the question that you then have to ask is why we are bringing forward this now. The truth is that there are some things that we can do in order to bring the budgetary sum that will be allocated under better control. That can be done in the short term through discussions with the bus operators through the local authorities because we reimburse the local authorities for what they pay the bus operators. As the legislation currently stands, we reimburse them for that in full. We believe that if we were able to negotiate directly with the bus operators, it would make it a lot simpler and clearer. It would enable us to do it in a way that would not mean that we had to have an interim procedure of discussing it with local authorities. I can expand on this when we get to the committee stage, but I also believe that we would be able to introduce better technology to control this through the use of smart cards. My officials advise me that it is necessary to obtain legislative competence in order to do that. I believe that we should try to seek extra powers where we can as a matter of principle, but there are particular circumstances here where we would benefit from having extra powers.

Jeff Cuthbert: I welcome the statement. There are two points that I would like to make. First, I welcome the extension of the powers around the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008, because, as you say, it will enable us to improve the safety of pupils travelling to school or college, and encourage them to take the bus, walk or cycle as appropriate. Do you agree that this will also enable us to help to develop, in a joined-up way, a more positive approach in relation to moderate exercise and healthier living among children, which, hopefully, they will then take into adult life?

achos penodol hwn, oherwydd bod yr amser yn brin, yr wyf yn gobeithio, oherwydd bod pob plaid yn cytuno bod hyn yn angenrheidiol, y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â hyn a hynny'n gyflymach nag arfer.

Yr ail bwynt a wnaethoch oedd ynglŷn â diben cael pwerau dros docynnau rhatach. Fel egwyddor gyffredinol, dylai tocynnau rhatach yng Nghymru fod o fewn cymhwysedd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Serch hynny, y cwestiwn y mae'n rhaid ichi ei ofyn wedyn yw pam yr ydym yn cyflwyno hyn yn awr. Y gwir yw bod rhai pethau y gallwn eu gwneud er mwyn dwyn y swm a ddyrennir yn y gyllideb o dan well rheolaeth. Gellir gwneud hynny yn y tymor byr drwy drafod gyda'r cwmnïau bysiau drwy'r awdurdodau lleol oherwydd ein bod yn ad-dalu i'r awdurdodau lleol yr hyn y maent hwy'n ei dalu i'r cwmnïau bysiau. Fel y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn ad-dalu hynny'n llawn iddynt. Credwn, petai modd inni negodi'n uniongyrchol â'r cwmnïau bysiau, y byddai'n gwneud pethau'n symlog ac yn eglurach o lawer. Byddai'n golygu y gallem wneud hyn mewn ffordd a olygai na fyddai'n rhaid inni gael gweithdrefn interim sef ei drafod ag awdurdodau lleol. Gallaf sôn mwy am hyn pan ddown at gyfnod y pwylgor, ond credaf hefyd y byddem yn gallu cyflwyno gwell technoleg i reoli hyn drwy ddefnyddio cardiau clyfar. Mae fy swyddogion yn dweud wrthyf fod angen cael cymhwysedd ddeddfwriaethol er mwyn gwneud hynny. Credaf y dylem, o ran egwyddor, geisio cael pwerau ychwanegol lle y gallwn, ond mae amgylchiadau penodol yma lle y byddai cael pwerau ychwanegol o fudd inni.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad. Mae dau bwynt yr hoffwn eu gwneud. Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn croesawu estyn y pwerau yng nghyswllt Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008, oherwydd, fel y dywedwch, bydd yn golygu y gallwn sicrhau bod disgynblion yn fwy diogel wrth iddynt deithio i'r ysgol neu i'r coleg a'u hannog i fynd ar y bws, i gerdded, neu i feicio, fel sy'n briodol. A gytunwch y bydd hyn hefyd yn ein galluogi i helpu i ddatblygu, mewn dull cydgysylltiedig, ymagwedd fwy cadarnhaol at ymarfer corff cymedrol a ffordd iachach o fyw ymhliith plant, y byddant wedyn, gobeithio, yn ei

throsglwyddo i'w bywyd fel oedolion?

My second point is on the concessionary travel scheme. Without doubt, the single most popular scheme that the Assembly has implemented is the free travel pass scheme for older people and some disabled people. During the summer, I visited a number of pensioners' groups. As a result of a piece of rather sloppy reporting by the BBC, the first question that I was asked at all of those group meetings was, 'Are you going to scrap the bus pass scheme?' They were pleased when I was able to reassure them that there was no such plan. I would be grateful if you would restate that the free bus pass scheme is safe in the hands of the Government. I am sure that you will have some sympathy with the concerns of many of my constituents that if the nightmare scenario were to come to pass and the Conservatives were elected to Government and the type of cuts that we would expect to see in public expenditure were to hit Wales, it could be difficult to maintain the scheme. However, we will do all that we can to ensure that that popular scheme remains on the books.

Mae a wnelo fy ail bwynt â'r cynllun teithio rhatach. Yn ddiamau, y cynllun mwyaf poblogaidd y mae'r Cynulliad wedi'i roi ar waith yw'r cynllun teithio am ddim i bobl hŷn ac i rai pobl anabl. Yn ystod yr haf, ymwelais â nifer o grwpiau pensiynwyr. O ganlyniad i newyddiadura diog braidd gan y BBC, y cwestiwn cyntaf a ofynnwyd imi ym mhob un o gyfarfodydd y grwpiau hynny oedd, 'A ydych yn bwriadu cael gwared ar y cynllun teithio am ddim?' Yr oeddent yn falch pan lwyddais i roi sicrwydd iddynt nad oedd bwriad o'r fath ar y gweill. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallich ailddatgan bod y cynllun teithio am ddim yn ddiogel yn nwyo'r Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gennych rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â llawer o'm hetholwyr sy'n poeni y gallai fod yn anodd cynnal y cynllun petai'r hunlef yn cael ei gwireddu a'r Ceidwadwyr yn cael eu hethol i'r Llywodraeth, a Chymru'n cael ei tharo gan y math o doriadau y byddem yn disgwyl eu gweld ar wariant cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, gwnawn hynny a allwn i sierhau bod y cynllun poblogaidd hwnnw'n parhau.

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you for your comments in relation to learner travel. It is important to stress that although this proposed LCO relates to devolving the powers to enable us to look at what sort of buses we can use for transport, in terms of wider Government policy, we want to encourage moderate exercise. That is absolutely the case and there are many advantages to that, not only in relation to transport and the use of public transport, but in the health benefits that you have alluded to. The safety of children travelling to school is also very important to this Government. You are absolutely right about the intention around concessionary fares and I reiterate yet again that there are no changes planned to pass holders' entitlements and we will not be reducing eligibility. I think that that clarifies that issue. We are trying to have an arrangement with bus operators on the no worse off, no better off principle so that they are adequately reimbursed for concessionary fare travel. The current budget for concessionary fares is around £55 million. We have protected that funding this year, but

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch i chi am eich sylwadau ynglŷn â theithio gan ddysgwyr. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio, er bod y Gorchymyn arfaethedig hwn yn ymwneud â datganoli'r pwerau i'n galluogi i ystyried pa fath o fysiau y gallwn eu defnyddio ar gyfer trafnidiaeth, o ran polisi ehangach y Llywodraeth, ein bod am annog pobl i wneud ymarfer corff cymedrol. Mae hynny'n gwbl bendant ac mae llawer o fanteision i hynny, nid dim ond o ran trafnidiaeth a defnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, ond o ran y manteision i ieched yr ydych wedi cyfeirio atynt. Mae diogelwch plant wrth iddynt deithio i'r ysgol yn bwysig iawn hefyd i'r Llywodraeth hon. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle ynglŷn â'n bwriad o ran y cynllun teithio am ddim a dywedaf unwaith eto nad oes cynlluniau i newid hawliau pobl y mae ganddynt docyn teithio am ddim ac na fyddwn yn cyfyngu ar y cymhwysedd. Yr ydym yn ceisio cael trefniant gyda chwmnïau bysiau, ynglŷn â'r egwyddor dim gwaeth, dim gwell er mwyn iddynt gael ad-daliad digonol am y cynllun teithio am ddim. Tua £55 miliwn yw'r gyllideb bresennol ar gyfer

if there are severe cuts, as have been proposed by the Conservatives, the whole thing will be in question in the future.

teithio am ddim. Yr ydym wedi gwarchod yr arian hwnnw eleni, ond os bydd toriadau difrifol, fel y rhai y mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi'u cynnig, bydd yr holl beth yn cael ei beryglu yn y dyfodol.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this proposed legislative competence Order. Indeed, we welcome all proposed LCOs, and our only regret is that we have to go through this process. I am sure that you will agree, Deputy First Minister, that the particular circumstances surrounding this proposed LCO, to refer to the fact that the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 highlighted the exceptions to our competence, and we have to go through the process all over again, highlights the weakness of our current situation and the unwieldy nature of the settlement that we have.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig hwn. Yn wir, yr ydym yn croesawu pob Gorchymyn arfaethedig, a'r unig beth yr ydym yn gresynu yn ei gylch yw bod yn rhaid inni fynd drwy'r broses hon. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, fod yr amgylchiadau penodol sy'n berthnasol i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig hwn, a chyfeirio at y ffaith bod Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 yn tynnu sylw at yr eithriadau i'n cymhwysedd, a bod yn rhaid inni fynd drwy'r broses i gyd eto, yn dangos gwendid ein sefyllfa bresennol a natur anhylaw'r setliad sydd gennym.

3.10 p.m.

I welcome your commitment to raising safety standards. It has never ceased to amaze me that the process seems to allow young children to be on buses that are a good deal less safe than the coaches that pensioners and other adults travel on, which are complete with seatbelts and so on. For far too long, schoolchildren have been given the cheap option, and that is the core of the problem, is it not? Increased safety and better quality buses for schoolchildren will have considerable cost implications, which will fall on local authorities, and disproportionately on rural local authorities. I would like your comments, Deputy First Minister, on how the Government proposes to handle those additional cash implications for local authorities, because they will need assistance from Government. You will be placing additional responsibilities on them, and I believe that the Assembly Government has to fund that. I realise that there is a next step down the line, once we have the LCO.

Yr wyf yn croesawu eich ymrwymiad i godi safonau diogelwch. Yr wyf wedi rhyfeddu erioed fod y broses i bob golwg yn caniatáu i blant fod ar fysiau sy'n llawer llai diogel na'r bysiau moethus y bydd pensiynwyr ac oedolion eraill yn teithio arnynt, sy'n cynnwys gwregysau ac yn y blaen. Ers gormod o lawer o amser, yr opsiwn rhad sydd wedi'i roi i blant ysgol, a dyna graidd y broblem, onid e? Bydd goblygiadau sylweddol o ran costau wrth wella diogelwch a darparu bysiau o well safon i blant ysgol. Awdurdodau lleol a fydd yn ysgwyddo'r costau hynny, ac awdurdodau lleol gwledig a fydd yn ysgwyddo'r baich mwyaf. Hoffwn gael eich sylwadau, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, ynglŷn â sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ymdrin â'r goblygiadau ariannol ychwanegol hynny i awdurdodau lleol, oherwydd bydd angen cymorth y Llywodraeth arnynt. Byddwch yn rhoi cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol iddynt, a chredaf fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad dalu am hynny. Sylweddolaf fod cam arall o'n blaenau, ar ôl inni gael y Gorchymyn.

I welcome your comments about smart cards. I was going to ask you exactly what sort of additional measures you were going to introduce to exert greater control over the

Yr wyf yn croesawu eich sylwadau am gardiau clyfar. Yr oeddwn am ofyn ichi pa fath o gamau ychwanegol yn union yr oeddech yn mynd i'w cyflwyno i sicrhau

concessionary travel scheme. The introduction of an Oyster card type system to allow people to go from one form of public transport to another would do a great deal to stimulate public transport in Wales. I strongly support that type of proposal.

In conclusion, I ask you once again to ensure that our commitment as a nation to the concessionary travel scheme remains undiminished and that, rather than introducing measures to curtail it, your Government will look to extend it. The wonder of the scheme is that it has so many positive facets: it stimulates the bus industry; it encourages people out of their cars; and it gives people a reason to get out of their homes, often at a time of life when they tend to stay in and when they lack company and stimulation. I would very much welcome your continued public commitment to the importance of this scheme.

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you, Jenny, for your general welcome for this proposal. You are absolutely right that we should be raising safety standards for school travel, and you are also right that the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 was only able to take us so far because of the nature of its long title and the competence that was given to us through the framework legislation, which was limited in scope. I responded to the points made in committee chaired by Gareth Jones about extending responsibilities in this area, and I have now brought forward this particular proposal.

The issue that you have raised about the cost of implementation is a matter that we can leave until a Measure is proposed. Today, we are talking about seeking the competence to enable us to do that.

On the issue of smart cards, the ideal position would be to have a card that records the start and end of a journey and enables you to move from one mode to another. The technology currently does not allow us to do that in Wales. The smart cards that are currently being rolled out record the start of the journey, but they do not record the end of the journey. I gather that that is the position

mwy o reolaeth dros y cynllun teithio rhatach. Byddai cyflwyno system cardiau tebyg i gardiau Oyster er mwyn i bobl symud o un math o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus i un arall yn hwb mawr i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn cefnogi'r math hwnnw o gynnig yn gryf.

I gloi, gofynnaf ichi unwaith eto sicrhau bod ein hymrwymiad fel cenedl i'r cynllun teithio rhatach yr un mor gryf ag erioed ac, yn hytrach na chyflwyno camau i'w grebachu, y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn ceisio'i ehangu. Y peth gwych am y cynllun yw bod cynifer o agweddu cadarnhaol iddo: mae'n hwb i'r diwydiant bysiau; mae'n annog pobl i beidio â defnyddio'u ceir; ac mae'n rhoi rheswm i bobl adael eu cartrefi, a hynny'n aml ar adeg yn eu bywyd pan fudd tuedd iddynt aros gartref a phan fyddant yn brin o gwmni ac ysgogiad. Byddwn yn croesawu'n fawr iawn eich ymrwymiad cyhoeddus i bwysigrwydd y cynllun hwn.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch, Jenny, am eich croeso cyffredinol i'r cynnig hwn. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle y dylem fod yn codi safonau diogelwch ar gyfer teithio i'r ysgol, ac yr ydych yn llygad eich lle hefyd mai dim ond hyn a hyn y gallai'r Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 ei wneud oherwydd natur ei deitl hir a'r cymhwysedd a roddwyd inni drwy'r ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith, a oedd yn gyfyngedig ei gwmpas. Ymatebais i'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn y pwylgor dan gadeiryddiaeth Gareth Jones ynglŷn ag ehangu cyfrifoldebau yn y maes hwn, ac yr wyf yn awr wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig penodol hwn.

Mae'r mater yr ydych wedi'i godi ynglŷn â chost gweithredu'n fater y gallwn ei adael nes bydd Mesur yn cael ei gynnig. Heddiw, sôn yr ydym am geisio'r cymhwysedd i'n galluogi i wneud hynny.

O ran cardiau clyfar, y sefyllfa ddelfrydol fyddai cael cerdyn sy'n cofnodi dechrau a diwedd taith ac sy'n eich galluogi i symud o'r naill fod i'r llall. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'r dechnoleg yng Nghymru'n caniatâu inni wneud hynny. Mae'r cardiau clyfar sy'n cael eu cyflwyno ar hyn o bryd yn cofnodi dechrau'r daith, ond nid ydynt yn cofnodi diwedd y daith. Caf ar ddeall mai dyna'r

with regard to buses in London as well, although the Oyster card records the start and the end of the journey on the tube, but not on the bus. That is something that I wish to discuss further with officials. That is the ideal position because it would give a truly integrated transport system that is seamless to the passenger, but we are currently a long way from that. However, I am hopeful that I can take the smart card theme much further, even within the current arrangements. I think that we share a vision of where we want to see that go.

I am committed to concessionary fares. As I have indicated to those who have asked me, there are no proposals to change the eligibility criteria, and we will continue with the current scheme. However, I cannot give you an assurance about extending that scheme because it is important to recognise that we must control our current budget, which is an enormous budget of £55 million, which is well spent in terms of the benefit that it brings. However, I am not in a position to give an assurance about extending the scheme, although a number of pilot schemes are currently in place in relation to young people. There are also pilot schemes on train services, which Assembly Members around the Chamber were pleased that we were able to extend for a further three years.

Gareth Jones: Diolch ichi am y datganiad hwn, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn ei groesawu'n fawr. Mae nodweddion pwysig iddo yr hoffwn gyfeirio atynt. Yn gyntaf, mae'r cais am yr LCO arfaethedig yn dangos bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn benderfynol o wella safonau diogelwch cludiant dysgwyr. Bydd yr LCO arfaethedig yn caniatáu i Lywodraeth Cymru ddeddfu ar faterion a allai fod yn dyngedfennol i ddiogelu teithwyr, fel gwregysau diogelwch a'r defnydd o gamerâu, ac ati. Ni ddylem ychwaith anghofio bod rhan helaeth o'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn deillio o farwolaeth y diweddar Stuart Cunningham-Jones, a roddodd gychwyn ar yr ymgyrch i wella diogelwch teithwyr. Dyma ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r ymgyrch honno.

Yr wyf yn eich llonyfarch am ymateb mor bositif a buan i un o brif argymhellion y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu a fu'n craffu ar y

sefyllfa gyda bysiau yn Llundain hefyd, er bod y cerdyn Oyster yn cofnodi dechrau a diwedd y daith ar y tiwb, ond nid ar y bws. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf am drafod rhagor arno gyda swyddogion. Dyna'r sefyllfa ddelfrydol oherwydd byddai'n creu system trafnidiaeth gwbl integredig a di-dor ar gyfer y teithiwr, ond yr ydym ymhell o gyrraedd hynny ar hyn o bryd. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwn fynd ymhellach o lawer â thema'r cerdyn clyfar, hyd yn oed o fewn y trefniadau presennol. Credaf fod yr un weledigaeth gennym ynglŷn ag i ble yr hoffem weld hynny'n mynd.

Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i docynnau teithio rhatach. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud wrth y rhai sydd wedi gofyn imi, nid oes bwriad newid y meinu prawf cymhwysedd, a byddwn yn parhau â'r cynllun presennol. Serch hynny, ni allaf roi sicerwydd ichi ynglŷn ag ymestyn y cynllun oherwydd ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod bod yn rhaid inni reoli'n cyllideb bresennol, sy'n gyllideb enfawr o £55 miliwn. Mae'n arian sy'n cael ei wario'n dda o ran y lles y mae'n ei wneud. Serch hynny, nid wyf yn gallu rhoi sicerwydd ynglŷn ag ymestyn y cynllun, er bod nifer o gynlluniau peilot ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Mae cynlluniau peilot ar waith hefyd ar wasanaethau trenau, ac yr oedd Aelodau'r Cynulliad o gwmpas y Siambro yn falch inni allu ehangu'r rheini am dair blynedd arall.

Gareth Jones: Thank you for this statement, Minister. I warmly welcome it. I wish to refer to some important aspects of it. First, the bid for the proposed LCO demonstrates that the Welsh Government is determined to improve the safety standards of learner travel. The proposed LCO will allow the Welsh Government to legislate on issues that could be fundamental to the safety of passengers, such as safety belts and the use of cameras, and so on. We should not forget either that a large part of the proposed Order has come about as a result of the death of Stuart Cunningham-Jones recently, which kick-started the campaign to improve the safety of travellers. This is the Government's response to that campaign.

I congratulate you on responding so positively and swiftly to one of the main recommendations of the Enterprise and

mater hwn—yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio at hynny. Addawsoch y byddech yn ceisio cael rhagor o bwerau yn y maes pwysig hwn, sydd wedi eu canoli yn San Steffan ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi gytuno â Jenny Randerson bod yr holl broses yn amlygur diffygion. Mae elfennau pwysig y dylem fod â rheolaeth drostynt yng Nghymru, sef diogelwch teithwyr, ond yr ydym yn gorfol mynd drwy'r broses o wneud cais am y math hwn o rym a rheolaeth. Mae hefyd yn dangos pa mor bwysig ydyw ein bod yn symud at refferendwm dros Gymru er mwyn inni gael y pwerau hyn fel rhan naturiol o'n gweithgarwch yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Yr wyf yn credu eich bod wedi cyfeirio at hyn eisoes, ond mae'n fater a ddaeth i'm sylw, sef bod prysurdeb garw gyda'r holl LCOs ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydych wedi sôn am y problemau yn ymwneud â chapasiti a phrosesu'r holl Orchmyntion. Gan fod hwn yn fater o bwys, a allwch roi sicrwydd y byddwch yn gwneud eich gorau i sicrhau y gwelwn hyn yn llwyddo a bod y broses yn cael ei chwblhau yn ystod y tymor hwn o'r Cynulliad?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch yn fawr am eich croeso i'r argymhellion, sy'n ymateb i'r addewid a roddais i'r pwylgor y byddwn yn edrych am gyfle i gyflwyno pwerau ychwanegol. Un o fanteision pwerau fframwaith yw eu bod yn tueddu i fod yn eithaf cyflym, ond eu gwendid yw eu bod yn eithaf cyfyng o ran yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei gyflawni. Os ydych yn symud i gael pwerau fframwaith, weithiau rhaid mynd ymhellach na'r pwerau hynny drwy gael LCO arfaethedig, yn y cyd-destun hwn, i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu gwneud yr holl bethau yr ydym yn dymuno eu gwneud. Fel y gwnaethoch chi, talaf deyrnged i deulu Stuart Cunningham-Jones, sydd yn amlwg, drwy eu hymgyrch wedi brwydro'n galed yn y maes hwn.

3.20 p.m.

Credaf y bydd y teulu'n gweld y cam hwn fel un adeiladol yn ei ymgyrch. Yr wyf hefyd yn cydnabod y bydd y Llywodraeth eisiau dychwelyd at yr holl fater o refferendwm ar bwerau ychwanegol ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn

Learning Committee, which has scrutinised this issue—you have already referred to that. You pledged to seek further powers on this important issue, which are currently held in Westminster. However, I must agree with Jenny Randerson that the whole process highlights the deficiencies. There are important elements over which we should have control in Wales, such as passenger safety, but we have to go through the process of making bids for this kind of power. It also demonstrates how important it is that we move to having a referendum in Wales so that these powers are transferred and become a natural part of our activities in the National Assembly.

I believe that you have referred to this already, but it is an issue that has been brought to my attention, namely that there is currently a great deal of activity regarding LCOs. You have referred to the problems in terms of capacity and processing all the Orders. As this is an important issue, can you give us an assurance that you will do your best to ensure that we will see success in this area and that this process is completed during this Assembly term?

The Deputy First Minister: Thank you for welcoming the recommendations, which respond to the pledge that I made to the committee that I would look for an opportunity to introduce additional powers. One of the advantages of framework powers is that they tend to come quite quickly, but their weakness is that they are quite restrictive in terms of what you are trying to achieve. If you move to having framework powers, you sometimes need to go further than those powers by having a proposed LCO, in this context, to ensure that we can do all that we wish to do. I wish to pay tribute, as you have done, to the family of Stuart Cunningham-Jones, who have obviously battled hard on this issue through their campaign.

I believe that the family will view this as being a constructive step in their campaign. I also acknowledge that the Government will wish to return to the issue of having a referendum for additional powers at the

nesaf.

Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod amser yn brin, ond gallaf roi ymrwymiad y byddaf yn gweithredu cyn gynted â phosibl er mwyn sicrhau bod y broses hon yn cael ei hwyluso drwy'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf hefyd yn nwyo Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad a gofeithiaf y bydd pob plaid sy'n dymuno gweld hyn yn digwydd yn cydwethio er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn ei wneud yn yr amser cyflymaf bosibl, er bod yn rhaid inni ganiatáu amser priodol ar gyfer craffu yn y ffordd arferol. Bydd hefyd yn rhaid inni drefnu bod y prosesau sydd angen eu dilyn yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi yn digwydd yr un mor gyflym. Fodd bynnag, gallaf eich sicrhau mai awydd y Llywodraeth yw gweld nid yn unig yr LCO arfaethedig ond y Mesur hefyd wedi ei gwblhau cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 2011.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog am ei sylwadau. Byddaf yn tynnu'r ddadl hon i sylw Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Busnes.

**Cymeradwyo'r Rheoliadau Trwyddedu Amgylcheddol (Cymru a Lloegr)
(Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2009**
**Approval of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment)
(No. 2) Regulations 2009**

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 24.4:

yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn drafft o'r Rheoliadau Trwyddedu Amgylcheddol (Cymru a Lloegr) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2009 yn cael ei lunio yn unol â'r fersiwn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2009. (NDM4341)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes gennyf neb i siarad ar hwn. Felly, y cwestiwn yw i gytuno'r cynnig. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, yr wyf yn datgan bod y cynnig wedi ei basio.

beginning of next year.

You alluded to the fact that time is short, but I can give a commitment that I will take action as soon as possible to ensure that this process is expedited through the Assembly. However, I am also in the hands of other Assembly Members and I hope that every party that wishes to see this happening will collaborate to ensure that it happens in the quickest possible time, although we must allow enough time for the usual scrutiny processes. We will also need to ensure that the processes that need to be followed in the House of Commons and the House of Lords take place just as quickly. However, I can assure you that the Government wishes to see not only the proposed LCO, but also the Measure, being completed before the Assembly elections in 2011.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Deputy First Minister, for your comments. I wish to draw this debate to the attention of the Chair of the Business Committee.

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I move that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 24.4:

approves that the draft the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2009. (NDM4341)

The Presiding Officer: No-one has indicated that they wish to speak on this issue. Therefore, the question is that the motion is agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are not. Therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the motion has been passed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Y Gyllideb Derfynol The Final Budget

The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery (Andrew Davies): I move that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 27.17, approves the annual budget for the financial year 2010-11 laid in the Table Office and emailed to Assembly Members on Tuesday 1 December 2009. (NDM4342)

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Andrew Davies): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 27.17, yn cymeradwyo'r gyllideb flynyddol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2010-11, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddydd Mawrth 1 Rhagfyr 2009. (NDM4342)

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.22 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.22 p.m.*

I welcome the opportunity to open the debate on the Assembly Government's final budget proposals for 2010-11. I would first like to thank Members for their detailed scrutiny of the draft budget proposals. This budget has involved a series of tough decisions, and never has scrutiny been more important. I also welcome the report from the Finance Committee on the draft budget 2010-11, and I have written to the Chair, Angela Burns, providing an initial response to the committee's recommendations. I share the committee's stated aim of providing increased transparency in the scrutiny process, and of exploring ways of further improving transparency for the next draft budget scrutiny process.

In the draft budget proposals, we took a strategic approach to protect and sustain the key public services that people rely on and to continue our partnership work to help Wales weather the global economic downturn. The proposals reflected our strategic decision that all portfolio areas should contribute to finding the savings and efficiencies necessary to live within the tightening budgets that we face. This approach allowed us to find savings and to create the opportunity to allocate new revenue funding from reserves. We gave priority to measures that will counteract the economic challenges that we currently face. To be specific, we have

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i agor y ddadl ar gynigion terfynol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer cyllideb 2010-11. Hoffwn yn gyntaf ddiolch i Aelodau am graffu'n fanwl ar gynigion y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae'r gyllideb hon wedi galw am gyfres o benderfyniadau anodd, ac ni fu craffu erioed yn bwysicach. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r adroddiad gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar gyllideb ddrafft 2010-11, ac yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Cadeirydd, Angela Burns, i roi ymateb cyntaf i argymhellion y pwylgor. Yr wyf yn cydfynd â'r nod sydd gan y pwylgor, sef darparu mwy o dryloywder yn y broses graffu, ac archwilio ffyrdd i wella tryloywder ymhellach ar gyfer proses graffu'r gyllideb ddrafft nesaf.

Yng nghynigion y gyllideb ddrafft, aethom ati mewn ffordd strategol i warchod a chynnal y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus allweddol y mae pobl yn dibynnu arnynt ac i barhau â'n gwaith partneriaeth i helpu Cymru i ddod drwy'r dirywiad economaidd bydeang. Yr oedd y cynigion yn adlewyrchu ein penderfyniad strategol y dylai pob maes portffolio gyfrannu at ganfod yr arbedion a'r mesurau effeithlonrwydd angenrheidiol i fyw o fewn y cyllidebau tynnach a wynebwn. Caniataodd yr agwedd hon inni ganfod arbedion a chreu'r cyfle i ddyrannu cyllid refeniw newydd o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Rhoesom flaenoriaeth i fesurau a fydd yn

allocated £20 million to tackle youth unemployment, to support young people at risk of becoming another ‘lost generation’; £4 million to support additional research and development work in collaboration with business; and £34 million to respond to the recession’s impact on local government’s income streams. These proposals were included in the draft budget, and the subsequent scrutiny has served to confirm that we adopted the right approach. The final budget corresponds closely to the draft budget.

We have proposed a small number of changes to departmental budgets to reflect reallocations and adjustments in departmental budgets or main expenditure groups. The main changes relate to a reallocation of budgets within the health and social services MEG to reflect key priorities for funding in 2010-11. Reserve levels are similar to those set in the draft budget, adjusted to reflect the Public Service Ombudsman for Wales’s estimates for a complaints signposting service, which is a development that is close to my heart.

The final budget sets out our spending plans for one year. Looking forward, UK Government figures suggest that public spending will be very constrained in the next spending review period. We will know more following the publication of the UK Government’s pre-budget report tomorrow, and we will update the Assembly on its implications in the new year. It is to that future that I want to turn. Public services in Wales are facing an unprecedented challenge over the coming years.

Along with the growing pressure on public finances, there is an increasing demand for services and action. This is partly linked to the impact of the recession on people’s lives, but also to wider economic and social changes, such as older people growing in number and social issues becoming much more complex. To meet this challenge, we

gwrthweithio’r heriau economaidd a wynebwyn ar hyn o bryd. A bod yn benodol, yr ydym wedi dyrannu £20 miliwn i fynd i’r afael â diweithdra ymysg yr ifanc, i gefnogi pobl ifanc y mae perygl iddynt fod yn ‘genhedlaeth goll’ arall; £4 miliwn i gefnogi gwaith ymchwil a datblygu ychwanegol gan gydwethio â busnes; a £34 miliwn i ymateb i effaith y dirwasgiad ar ffrydiau incwm llywodraeth leol. Cynhwyswyd y cynigion hyn yn y gyllideb ddrafft, ac mae’r craffu ers hynny wedi cadarnhau inni wneud y peth iawn. Mae’r gyllideb derfynol yn cyfateb yn agos i’r gyllideb ddrafft.

Yr ydym wedi cynnig nifer fach o newidiadau i gyllidebau adrannol i adlewyrchu ailddyriadau ac addasiadau mewn cyllidebau adrannol neu brif grwpiau gwariant. Mae’r prif newidiadau’n ymwneud ag ailddyrrannu cyllidebau o fewn prif grŵp gwariant iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i adlewyrchu blaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer ariannu yn 2010-11. Mae lefelau’r cronfeydd wrth gefn yn debyg i’r rhai a bennwyd yn y gyllideb ddrafft, wedi’u haddasu i adlewyrchu amcangyfrifon Ombudsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaeth tynnu sylw at gwynion, datblygiad sy’n agos at fy nghalon.

Mae’r gyllideb derfynol yn amlinellu ein cynlluniau gwariant am un flwyddyn. Wrth edrych ymlaen, awgryma ffigurau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y bydd cyfyngiadau llym ar wariant cyhoeddus yng nghyfnod yr adolygiad nesaf o wariant. Cawn wybod mwy wedi i adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig gael ei gyhoeddi yfory, a rhoddown y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i’r Cynulliad ynglŷn â goblygiadau hwnnw yn y flwyddyn newydd. At y dyfodol hwnnw y mae arnaf eisiau troi. Mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru’n wynebu her na welwyd ei thebyg o’r blaen yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod.

Ynghyd â’r pwysau cynyddol ar gyllid cyhoeddus, ceir galw cynyddol am wasanaethau a gweithredu. Mae hyn yn rhannol gysylltiedig ag effaith y dirwasgiad ar fywydau pobl, ond hefyd â newidiadau economaidd a chymdeithasol ehangu, fel niferoedd pobl hŷn yn cynyddu a materion cymdeithasol yn mynd yn llawer mwy

have to achieve better with the same resources—or indeed fewer resources—for our communities.

Earlier today, I issued a policy paper titled, ‘Better Outcomes for Tougher Times’, which I have circulated to Members. This sets out how, in the next phase of our public service improvement programme, the Assembly Government will be working with public services and social partners to continue to transform public service efficiency and drive forward innovation.

Through sustained investment and hard work, the last 10 years have seen our public services change beyond all recognition—for example, in our schools, the national health service, public transport, housing, recycling waste and many other areas. Though progress has been far too patchy across different areas, I believe that we can be proud that the platform from which we now face the future is very different from the one that the Assembly inherited in 1999.

However, the future cannot be a case of business as usual. One of my imperatives, as Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, has been to seek ways of catalysing change in the way that public services are managed and delivered. That will remain a key challenge for the Government and other public service providers over the coming years. We need to make sure that our programmes and actions are lined up around the outcomes that we want to achieve for communities and businesses. As a Government, we have developed 19 strategic outcomes that set out our ambitions for public services and describe what we want to achieve. I expect all expenditure to contribute to one or more of these strategic outcomes.

However, being aligned to an outcome is not enough; we need to ensure that services are delivered in the best way. This includes

cymhleth. I fynd i'r afael â'r her hon, rhaid inni gyflawni'n well â'r un adnoddau—neu lai o adnoddau yn wir—ar ran ein cymunedau.

Yn gynharach heddiw, cyhoeddais bapur polisi o dan y pennawd ‘Canlyniadau Gwell ar gyfer Cyfnod Anoddach’, yr wyf wedi'i gylchredeg i'r Aelodau. Mae hwn yn amlinellu sut y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yng ngham nesaf ein rhaglen i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn gweithio gyda gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a phartneriaid cymdeithasol i barhau i drawsnewid effeithlonrwydd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a hyrwyddo arloesedd.

Drwy fuddsoddi cyson a gwaith caled, mae ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus wedi newid yn llwyr yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf—er enghraift, yn ein hysgolion, y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, cludiant cyhoeddus, tai, ailgylchu gwastraff a sawl maes arall. Er y bod y cynnydd wedi bod yn llawer rhy anghyson ar draws gwahanol ardaloedd, credaf y gallwn ymfalchiō bod y llwyfan yr ydym yn wynebu'r dyfodol oddi arno'n awr yn wahanol iawn i'r un a etifeddodd y Cynulliad yn 1999.

Fodd bynnag, ni all y dyfodol fod yn fater o fwrw ymlaen fel arfer. Un peth y mae wedi bod yn rheidrwydd arnaf ei wneud, fel Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, fu chwilio am ffyrdd i ysgogi newid yn y modd y rheolir ac y cyflenwir gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bydd hynny'n parhau'n her allweddol i'r Llywodraeth a darparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill yn ystod y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod. Mae angen inni wneud yn siŵr bod ein rhaglenni a'n camau gweithredu yn cyd-fynd â'r canlyniadau y mae arnom eisiau eu sicrhau ar gyfer cymunedau a busnesau. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi datblygu 19 o ganlyniadau strategol sy'n rhestru ein huchelgeisiau ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn disgrifio'r hyn y mae arnom eisiau ei gyflawni. Disgwyliaf i bob gwariant gyfrannu at un neu ragor o'r canlyniadau strategol hyn.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n ddigon bod gwasanaeth yn cyd-fynd â chanlyniad; mae angen sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n cael eu

ensuring value for money in allocating resources where they will make the most difference. It means working across organisational boundaries, shifting the emphasis from cure to prevention, mainstreaming our commitment to sustainability, and focusing on operational efficiency.

Making efficiency an imperative is too often interpreted as a euphemism for cutting services. We must not mistake one for the other. Inefficient services and wasteful and unnecessary bureaucracy are no friends of the citizen. Providing citizen-centred services means focusing relentlessly on outcomes and the needs of our citizens, not the needs of institutions or service providers. It means stripping out unnecessary and wasteful processes, releasing the creativity and energy of front-line staff, and being honest in recognising where we need to do better. It is hard and unremitting work.

Action on efficiency and service improvement is going on in every policy portfolio area, such as the work in the national health service on the five-year strategic workforce and finance plans. I am grateful for the commitment of my colleagues to this agenda. Across public services, we have made significant efficiency savings and gains over recent years; for example, collaborative procurement has already yielded real savings of over £96 million.

However, the pace needs to accelerate. The policy statement sets out the next phase of actions to improve operational efficiency in areas such as procurement and the commissioning of services, and re-engineering business and process systems. It means looking at lean systems thinking, as well as how we maximise the use of our assets, particularly our property and land management holdings. It also means extensive use, where appropriate, of information communication technologies. There is huge scope to improve in all of these areas.

cyflwyno yn y modd gorau. Mae hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau gwerth am arian drwy ddyrannu adnoddau lle y gwnânt y gwahaniaeth mwyaf. Mae'n golygu gweithio ar draws ffiniau sefydliadol, symud y pwyslais oddi wrth iacháu at atal, prif-ffrydio ein hymrwymiad i gynaliadwyedd, a chanolbwytio ar effeithlonrwydd gweithredol.

Caiff mynnu effeithlonrwydd ei ddehongli'n rhy aml fel gair teg am dorri gwasanaethau. Rhaid inni beidio â chamgymryd y naill am y llall. Nid yw gwasanaethau aneffeithlon a biwrocratiaeth wastraffus a diangen yn gyfeillion o gwbl i'r dinesydd. Mae darparu gwasanaethau dinesydd-ganolog yn golygu canolbwytio'n ddi-baid ar ganlyniadau ac ar anghenion ein dinasyddion, nid anghenion sefydliadau neu ddarparwyr gwasanaethau. Mae'n golygu cael gwared â phrosesau diangen a gwastraffus, rhyddhau creadigrwydd ac egni staff rheng flaen, a bod yn onest wrth gydnabod lle y mae angen inni wneud yn well. Mae'n waith caled a dyfal.

Mae gweithredu ynglŷn ag effeithlonrwydd a gwella gwasanaethau'n digwydd ym mhob maes portffolio polisi, fel y gwaith yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ar y cynlluniau strategol pum mlynedd ar gyfer y gweithlu a chyllid. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am ymroddiad fy nghyd-Weinidogion i'r agenda hon. Ar draws gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr ydym wedi gwneud arbedion ac enillion effeithlonrwydd sylweddol yn y blynnyddoedd diweddar; er enghraifft, mae caffael cydweithredol eisoes wedi esgor ar wir arbedion o dros £96 miliwn.

Fodd bynnag, mae angen cyflymu'r gwaith. Mae'r datganiad polisi'n rhestru'r camau gweithredu nesaf i wella effeithlonrwydd gweithredol mewn meysydd fel caffael a chomisiynu gwasanaethau, ac ailbeiriannu systemau busnes a phroses. Mae'n golygu edrych ar feddylfryd systemau diwastraff, yn ogystal â sut mae gwneud y defnydd gorau o'n hasedau, yn enwedig ein daliadau rheoli tir ac eiddo. Mae hefyd yn golygu defnydd helaeth, lle bo'n briodol, o dechnolegau cyfathrebu gwybodaeth. Mae lle enfawr i wella yn y meysydd hyn i gyd.

However, the future is not just about operational efficiency. Innovation in the way that services are designed and delivered is equally important. As I have travelled around Wales in the last year looking at good examples of front-line services, the most exciting examples of change that I have seen have been where rethinking the service around the citizen and operational efficiency have gone hand in hand. Such examples include streamlining planning, development control and the disabled facilities grant in Neath Port Talbot; housing benefit grants and citizen support in Blaenau Gwent; or services for the elderly in Torfaen. Public services must be designed and delivered on the principle of adopt or justify. Public service providers must be able to show that they are adopting best practice, or justify why they have not.

3.30 p.m.

To support public services in responding to the challenges they face, I have invited applications in the second round of the invest-to-save fund, which I set up in May. Among other actions, we are proposing to establish an efficiency and innovation partnership that brings the Assembly Government and public services together to plan and oversee a time-limited programme of public service-wide action to support public services in transforming the way they do business.

We are setting out the next steps to promote collaboration. We are seeing a sea change in the quality of cross-organisational working across all public services at all levels, whether it is local work through the local service boards, or regional and national. Local service boards are now beginning to deliver and we are setting out the next stage in their development in moving quickly to the next level of their development phase. The potential for developing regional collaborations is equally exciting, and we have many examples from waste to shared services. Other areas where action is under way include shifting the emphasis in the performance management of public services

Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo'r dyfodol â mwy nag effeithlonrwydd gweithredol. Mae arloesi yn y modd y caiff gwasanaethau eu cynllunio a'u cyflenwi llawn cyn bwysiced. Wrth imi deithio o gwmpas Cymru yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn edrych ar enghreifftiau da o wasanaethau rheng flaen, yr enghreifftiau mwyaf cyffrous o newid a welais oedd y rhai lle y bu ailfeddwel am y gwasanaeth o safbwyt y dinesydd, ac effeithlonrwydd gweithredol law yn llaw â hynny. Mae enghreifftiau o'r fath yn cynnwys symleiddio cynllunio, rheoli datblygu a'r grant cyfleusterau anabl yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot; grantiau budd-dal tai a chymorth i ddinasyddion ym Mlaenau Gwent; neu wasanaethau i'r henoed yn Nhor-faen. Rhaid cynllunio a chyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ôl egwyddor addasu neu gyfiawnhau. Rhaid i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus allu dangos eu bod yn dilyn yr arferion gorau, neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt wedi gwneud hynny.

I gefnogi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i ymateb i'r heriau a wynebant, yr wyf wedi gwahodd ceisiadau yn ail rownd y gronfa buddsoddi i arbed, a sefydlais ym mis Mai. Ymysg camau eraill, bwriadwn sefydlu partneriaeth effeithlonrwydd ac arloesedd a ddaw â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ynghyd i gynllunio a goruchwyllo rhaglen am gyfnod cyfyngedig o weithredu ar draws y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i gynorthwyo'r gwasanaethau hynny i drawsnewid y modd y gweithredant.

Yr ydym yn amlinellu'r camau nesaf i hyrwyddo cydweithio. Yr ydym yn gweld newid mawr yn ansawdd gweithio traws-sefydliadol ar draws pob gwasanaeth cyhoeddus ar bob lefel, boed hynny'n waith lleol drwy'r byrddau gwasanaethau lleol, neu ranbarthol neu genedlaethol. Mae'r byrddau gwasanaethau lleol yn dechrau cael effaith yn awr ac yr ydym yn trefnu'r cam nesaf yn eu datblygiad wrth symud yn gyflym at lefel nesaf eu cyfnod datblygu. Mae'r potensial ar gyfer datblygu cydweithio rhanbarthol yr un mor gyffrous, ac mae gennym sawl enghraifft, o ddelio â gwastraff i rannu gwasanaethau. Mae meysydd eraill lle y mae camau ar droed yn cynnwys symud pwyslais

from reliance on targets to a stronger focus on outcomes. We also need better evidence about how public services in Wales are performing and improving. I have always argued that decisions that are accountable and transparent are inherently better decisions.

Better workforce planning and building a stronger partnership with staff who deliver public services is fundamental to effective change. Through the public service workforce forum we are piloting new approaches to workforce development to underpin our ambitions for public services. Taking this together, this is a very substantial programme of change. The words behind this are simple, but delivering on them will require ambitious leadership across public services dedicated to a common purpose. Everyone involved in providing public services in Wales must play their part. We must adopt a team Wales approach, listening to citizens and focusing on what they need.

We will be convening a public services summit early in 2010 involving all key stakeholders to kick-start the next phase of action by partners and organisations in Wales. More widely, we need a stronger, action-focused Wales social partnership through which the trade unions, business, local government and the third sector can engage with the Welsh Assembly Government on a range of issues, including public service improvement.

I believe that we have a clear strategy for the future and I am confident that the necessary building blocks are in place. The budget before us today will ensure we remain best placed to use our resources strategically and imaginatively, to continue our counter-recessionary work, and are able to maximise the benefit of every Welsh pound for the people of Wales, helping people where it matters most.

Angela Burns: It gives me great pleasure to

rheoli perfformiad gwasanaethau cyhoeddus oddi wrth ddibynnu ar dargedau i ganolbwytio'n gryfach ar ganlyniadau. Mae angen gwell tystiolaeth hefyd ynghylch sut y mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru'n perfformio ac yn gwella. Yr wyf wastad wedi dadlau bod penderfyniadau sy'n atebol ac yn dryloyw'n benderfyniadau gwell yn eu hanfod.

Mae cynllunio'r gweithlu'n well a meithrin partneriaeth gryfach â staff sy'n cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn hanfodol i newid effeithiol. Drwy fforwm gweithlu'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yr ydym yn peilota dulliau newydd i ddatblygu'r gweithlu i fod yn sylfaen i'n huchelgais ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r pethau hyn gyda'i gilydd yn rhoi rhaglen newid sylwedol iawn. Mae'r geiriau y tu ôl i hyn yn syml, ond bydd cyflawni'r hyn a ddywedant yn gofyn am arweiniad uchelgeisiol ar draws gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n anelu at un diben cyffredin. Rhaid i bawb sy'n ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru chwarae eu rhan. Rhaid inni fabwysiadu agwedd tim Cymru, gan wrando ar ddinasyddion a chanolbwytio ar eu hanghenion.

Byddwn yn cynnal uwchgynhadledd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gynnar yn 2010 i roi cychwyn ar y cam gweithredu nesaf i bartneriaid a sefydliadau yng Nghymru. Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae angen partneriaeth gymdeithasol gryfach yng Nghymru, yn canolbwytio ar weithredu, a fydd yn fodd i'r undebau llafur, busnes, llywodraeth leol a'r trydydd sector allu ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth Cymru ar amrediad o faterion, gan gynnwys gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Credaf fod gennym strategaeth glir ar gyfer y dyfodol ac yr wyf yn hyderus bod y blociau adeiladu angenrheidiol yn eu lle. Bydd y gyllideb sydd ger ein bron heddiw'n sicrhau yr arhoswn yn y sefyllfa orau i ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau'n strategol ac yn ddychmygus, i barhau ein gwaith gwrth-ddirwasgiad, ac y gallwn gael y budd mwyaf o bob punt Gymreig i bobl Cymru, gan helpu pobl lle y mae'n cyfrif fwyaf.

Angela Burns: Mae'n bleser mawr gennyf

respond on behalf of the Finance Committee. As Members will be aware, the Government's final budget was laid only last week and the schedule for committee meetings means that the Finance Committee has not had the opportunity to discuss the Government's final budget and its response to the committee's report. There are, however, a number of key themes to which the Finance Committee drew attention in relation to the draft budget that I feel should be highlighted again as they do not appear to have been resolved in the final budget.

I said in the debate on the draft budget that the committee considered that Wales was facing many severe challenges in coming out of a major recession and that this year's budget involved a series of complex and difficult issues. The decisions that now need to be taken are going to be critical for the future of this country. The Government is presenting its budget for 2010-11 in the wake of a dramatic rise in UK public sector borrowing and a difficult future public spending environment, as the Minister has highlighted. There are also major uncertainties ahead with no comprehensive spending review since 2007. The overwhelming body of evidence received by the Finance Committee was that some tough decisions will be needed to determine priorities.

The Finance Committee acknowledged that the Government's draft budget had not completely ignored these issues, but the committee could not avoid the conclusion that the Government had not made any significant change from its 2009-10 baseline budget in response to the recession. Essentially, the draft budget largely rolled forward the patterns of the last couple of years, and the final budget is much the same—there seems little change in response to all the views and evidence received by the committee, and indeed more generally.

The Finance Committee noted that alongside this 'rolling forward', there was an 'across the board' requirement for efficiency savings. In its report, the committee expressed concern about the level of efficiency savings expected to come from further and higher

ymateb ar ran y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, yr wythnos diwethaf y gosodwyd cyllideb derfynol y Llywodraeth ac mae'r rhaglen ar gyfer cyfarfodydd pwyllgor yn golygu nad yw'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi cael y cyfle i drafod cyllideb derfynol y Llywodraeth a'i hymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor. Er hynny ceir nifer o themâu allweddol y tynnodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid sylw atynt ynglŷn â'r gyllideb ddrafft y teimlaf y dylid eu pwysleisio eto gan nad yw'n ymddangos eu bod wedi'u datrys yn y gyllideb derfynol.

Dywedsais yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft fod y pwyllgor o'r farn bod Cymru'n wynebu sawl her ddifrifol wrth ddod allan o ddirwasgiad mawr a bod cyfres o faterion cymhleth ac anodd ynglŷn â'r gyllideb eleni. Mae'r penderfyniadau y mae angen eu gwneud yn awr yn mynd i fod yn allweddol i ddyfodol y wlad hon. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno'i chyllideb ar gyfer 2010-11 yn sgl cynydd dramatig mewn benthyca gan sector cyhoeddus y Deyrnas Unedig ac amgylchedd gwario cyhoeddus anodd i'r dyfodol, fel y pwysleisiodd y Gweinidog. Mae ansierwydd mawr o'n blaenau hefyd, a ninnau heb gael adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant ers 2007. Swm a sylwedd y dystiolaeth a gafodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid oedd y bydd angen rhai penderfyniadau caled i benderfynu ar flaenoriaethau.

Cydnabu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid nad oedd cyllideb ddrafft y Llywodraeth wedi anwybyddu'r materion hyn yn llwyr, ond ni allai'r pwyllgor osgoi dod i'r casgliad nad oedd y Llywodraeth wedi newid yn sylweddol ei chyllideb sylfaenol ar gyfer 2009-10 mewn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad. Yn ei hanfod, yr hyn a wnaeth y gyllideb ddrafft i raddau helaeth oedd dal ati â phatrymau'r blynnyddoedd diwethaf, ac nid yw'r gyllideb derfynol fawr gwahanol—ymddengys mai ychydig o newid a wnaed mewn ymateb i'r holl sylwadau a thystiolaeth a gafodd y pwyllgor, ac yn wir yn fwy cyffredinol.

Nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid, ochr yn ochr â chynnal y patrymau, fod gofyniad ym mhobman am arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Yn ei adroddiad, mynegodd y pwyllgor bryder ynghylch lefel yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd y disgwylied eu cael gan addysg bellach ac

education. The final budget does not show any change from the draft, and the Finance Committee has now embarked on its inquiry into the level of funding provided for this sector. As I said in the debate on the draft budget, this sector must surely be in the lead if we are to drive the Welsh economy out of recession.

The largest element of expenditure in the budget is on the NHS, which accounts for over one third of the total. The Finance Committee highlighted the concern expressed by witnesses that some 20 per cent of the total NHS budget, some £1 billion per year, was not being used appropriately. The causes were complex, and this should not be seen as all waste and poor management, and the Finance Committee accepted that more effective redeployment of £1 billion could not simply be achieved overnight. On the other hand, the Finance Committee was surprised that addressing this issue is not the number one priority of the NHS. Nothing that I have heard since would suggest any change in the Government's view. The Finance Committee also noted that £50 million has not been allocated within the budget for the health and social services portfolio, and expressed the desire to know what the intended purpose was for this sum, and the rationale behind it being unallocated. The Government has not explained this in its response, but we note that, in the final budget, some of the money has been allocated across the main expenditure group.

In its report on the draft budget, the Finance Committee drew attention to the lack of clarity in the funding provided to support the economy, given that this comes from a range of Government departments as well as European funding. The Government's response to the Finance Committee's report on the draft budget does not provide any great enlightenment, but I note its offer to provide further detail if the committee requires it.

The Finance Committee raised a number of concerns about capital in its report, and notes the Government's assurances that there is sufficient capacity within the building sector

uwch. Nid yw'r gyllideb derfynol yn wahanol o gwbl i'r drafst, ac mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid bellach wedi dechrau ei ymchwiliad i lefel y cyllid a ddarperir i'r sector hwn. Fel y dywedais yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft, rhaid i'r sector hwn fod ar y blaen, siawns, os ydym am beri i economi Cymru ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad.

Gwariant ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yw'r gwariant mwyaf yn y gyllideb, sef mwy na thraean y cyfanswm. Tynnodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid sylw at y pryder a fynegwyd gan dystion fod rhyw 20 y cant o gyfanswm cyllideb y gwasanaeth iechyd, rhyw £1 biliwn y flwyddyn, yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn modd amhriodol. Yr oedd yr achosion yn gymhleth, ac ni ddylid barnu bod hyn i'w briodoli'n gyfan gwbl i wastraff a rheoli gwael, a derbyniai'r Pwyllgor Cyllid na ellid sicrhau dros nos fod y £1 biliwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n fwy effeithiol. Ar y llaw arall, yr oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn synnu nad mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yw blaenoriaeth bennaf y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Nid oes dim yr wyf wedi'i glywed ers hynny'n awgrymu bod newid ym marn y Llywodraeth. Nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid hefyd nad yw £50 miliwn wedi'i ddyrannu o fewn y gyllideb ar gyfer y portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a mynegodd ei bod yn awyddus i wybod at ba ddiben y bwriedid y swm hwn, a'r rhesymeg dros beidio â'i ddyrannu. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi esbonio hyn yn ei hymateb, ond yr ydym yn sylwi bod rhywfaint o'r arian, yn y gyllideb derfynol, wedi'i ddyrannu ar draws y prif grŵp gwariant.

Yn ei adroddiad ar y gyllideb ddrafft, tynnodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid sylw at y diffyg eglurder yn y cyllid a ddarperir i gynnal yr economi, gan fod hyn yn dod o amryw o adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn ogystal â chyllid Ewropeidd. Nid yw ymateb y Llywodraeth i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar y gyllideb ddrafft yn bwrw dim goleuni mawr ar y mater, ond yr wyf yn sylwi ar ei chynnig i ddarparu rhagor o fanylion os bydd y pwylgor yn gofyn am hynny.

Cododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid nifer o bryderon ynglŷn â chyfalaf yn ei adroddiad, ac mae'n nodi addewidion y Llywodraeth fod digon o gapasiti o fewn y sector adeiladu i ddod â'r

to bring forward this expenditure. The committee commented that capital investment does not stand in isolation from the policies and programmes to which it is contributing, and that capital investment must be considered in tandem with the corresponding revenue streams. If this is not the case, then there is the risk of substantial investment being made to put assets in place but with no funding for staff or running costs to allow them to be used. The committee also highlighted the concern that if capital investment is brought forward into the current year, it risks leaving a gap in 2010-11.

The Finance Committee also raised questions about the operation of the strategic capital investment framework and, particularly, the claims by various Ministers that they will be making bids for funding from this, as well as for European funding. The Finance Committee noted that a number of Ministers seem to be using this as a source of funding for main policy initiatives, and that the effect of this seems to be to place the decisions on whether these go ahead outside of the control of the appropriate Minister. This concern has not been answered. The Finance Committee will be considering these and related issues as part of a future committee inquiry.

The Assembly Government faces another difficult year in which it needs to rebuild the economy of Wales after one of the worst recessions for many years. The need to ensure that every pound of our scarce resources is used to maximum effect remains. The Finance Committee was concerned that the draft budget did not place enough emphasis on driving forward the economy of Wales and, from what I can see, the final budget offers very little difference.

On a personal note, I would like once again to thank the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery for his openness and the way in which he has enabled the relationship between the Finance Committee and the Government to work well. Access to his officials has been much appreciated, as has his willingness and preparedness to come and answer questions. I have enjoyed that.

gwariant hwn ymlaen. Nododd y pwylgor nad yw buddsoddi cyfalaf yn sefyll ar ei ben ei hun ar wahân i'r polisiau a'r rhagleni y mae'n cyfrannu atynt, a bod yn rhaid ystyried buddsoddiad cyfalaf ochr yn ochr â'r ffrydai refeniw cyfatebol. Os na wneir hyn, yna ceir perygl y gwneir buddsoddiad sylweddol i roi asedau ar waith, ond heb gyllid ar gyfer staff na chostau rhedeg a fyddai'n caniatáu iddynt gael eu defnyddio. Tynnodd y pwylgor sylw hefyd at y pryder, os deuir â buddsoddiad cyfalaf ymlaen i'r flwyddyn gyfredol, fod perygl y gadewir bwlc yn 2010-11.

Cododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid gwestiynau hefyd ynglych gweithredu'r fframwaith buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol ac, yn arbennig, yr haeriadau gan amryw o Weinidogion y byddant yn gwneud ceisiadau am arian o hwnnw, yn ogystal ag am arian Ewropeaidd. Nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid fod nifer o Weinidogion fel pe baent yn defnyddio hyn fel ffynhonnell arian ar gyfer prif fentrau polisi, ac mai effaith hyn, fe ymddengys, yw rhoi'r penderfyniad ynglych a aiff y rhain yn eu blaenau y tu allan i reolaeth y Gweinidog priodol. Ni chafwyd ateb i'r pryder hwn. Bydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ystyried y materion hyn a rhai eraill cysylltiedig fel rhan o ymchwiliad gan y pwylgor yn y dyfodol.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn wynebu blwyddyn anodd arall pryd y mae angen iddi ailadeiladu economi Cymru ar ôl un o'r dirwasgiadau gwaethaf ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Mae'r angen i sicrhau y defnyddir pob punt o'n hadnoddau prin er mwyn cael y budd pennaf yn aros. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn bryderus na roddai'r gyllideb ddrafat ddigon o bwyslais ar wthio economi Cymru yn ei blaen ac, yn ôl yr hyn y gallaf ei weld, nid yw'r gyllideb derfynol yn cynnig fawr sy'n wahanol.

Ar nodyn personol, hoffwn ddiolch unwaith eto i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus am fod mor agored ac am y modd y mae wedi galluogi'r berthynas rhwng y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Llywodraeth i weithio'n dda. Yr wyf wedi gwerthfawrogi cael siarad â'i swyddogion yn fawr, yn ogystal â'i barodrwydd i ddod i ateb cwestiynau. Yr wyf wedi mwynhau hynny.

Ann Jones: I echo Angela's last comments and thank the Minister for finance and the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government for the meetings that we have had to discuss working around some of the reservations that I have about this budget. In the main, however, the budget is far more in touch with the needs of the people of Wales than any offering that might have emerged from a rainbow coalition, or from the Tories themselves. I am not alone in my belief that the Tories are unable to put together an effective budget. The respected economist David Blanchflower has said that the Tories' economic plans

'have the potential to push Britain's economy into a death spiral of decline that would be almost impossible to reverse for a generation'.

3.40 p.m.

As someone who represents the Vale of Clwyd and has seen what Tory policies have done there, particularly in the west end of Rhyl and in Rhyl as a whole, I can only agree with the economist on that point.

Labour's Ministers, on the other hand, have worked with their partners and with our partners in the trade unions and in the business community to ensure that we can grow our way out of this recession and that we have the momentum to sustain that growth out of the recession.

On health, I am pleased to see that some of the £50 million has now been allocated, and I am also pleased to see the additional increase for mental health, because one in four of us will suffer some kind of mental health problem during our lifetime. Therefore, this investment has to be welcomed and it is a sign of a progressive and decent Government that refuses to shy away from a difficult issue, when we can intervene for the better at a younger age.

As for Labour's pro-European approach at the Assembly, and the way in which we have worked with our colleagues in Europe and through Objective 1 money to deliver good

Ann Jones: Adleisiaf sylwadau diwethaf Angela a diolch i'r Gweinidog dros gyllid a'r Gweinidog dros Gyflawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol am y cyfarfodydd a gawsom i drin a thrafod rhai o'r amheuon sydd gennyd am y gyllideb hon. Ar y cyfan, foddy bynnag, mae'r gyllideb yn llawer agosach at anghenion pobl Cymru na dim a allasai ddeillio o glymblaid enfys, neu gan y Torïaid eu hunain. Nid fi yw'r unig un sy'n credu bod y Torïaid yn analluog i lunio cyllideb effeithiol. Mae'r economegydd uchel ei barch, David Blanchflower, wedi dweud y gall cynlluniau economaidd y Torïaid

wthio economi Prydain i ddirywiad marwol y byddai bron yn amhosibl ei wrthdroi am genhedaeth.

Fel un sy'n cynrychioli Dyffryn Clwyd ac sydd wedi gweld yr hyn y mae polisiau'r Torïaid wedi'i wneud yno, yn enwedig ym mhnen gorllewinol y Rhyl ac yn y Rhyl yn gyffredinol, ni allaf ond cytuno â'r economegydd ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Mae Gweinidogion Llafur, ar y llaw arall, wedi gweithio gyda'u partneriaid a chyda'n partneriaid yn yr undebau llafur ac yn y gymuned fusnes i sicrhau ein bod yn gallu tyfu allan o'r dirwasgiad hwn a bod gennym y momentwm i gynnal y twf hwnnw allan o'r dirwasgiad.

Ynglŷn ag iechyd, yr wyf yn falch o weld bod rhywfaint o'r £50 miliwn bellach wedi'i ddyrannu, ac yr wyf yn falch hefyd o weld y cynnydd ychwanegol i iechyd meddwl, oherwydd bydd un o bob pedwar ohonom yn dioddef rhyw fath o broblem iechyd meddwl yn ystod ein hoes. Felly, rhaid croesawu'r buddsoddiad hwn ac mae'n arwydd o Lywodraeth flaengar a theg sy'n gwrthod osgoi mater anodd, pan allwn ymyrryd er gwell a'r claf yn iau.

O ran agwedd Llafur yn y Cynulliad o blaid Ewrop, a'r modd yr ydym wedi gweithio gyda'n cyfeillion yn Ewrop a thrwy arian Amcan 1 i wireddu prosiectau da i sawl rhan

projects for many parts of Wales, I look forward to that continuing within my constituency and local communities. I just feel that that has to be the way forward; we must work with our partners in Europe.

The Conservatives cannot oppose European involvement one minute and applaud loudly locally funded EU projects the next. Often, when a photo opportunity arises in relation to a EU-funded project, we see the Tories turning out just to take that opportunity.

David Melding: They are doing it where you are, Ann.

Ann Jones: Yes, they are; one in particular, but there we go.

Without positive engagement with the EU, the OpTic technium, created and delivered by Labour, would never have come to fruition in my constituency, it would not be the international award winner that it is, and, possibly, the improved Coleg Llandrillo would not have been delivered. This probably would never have happened under the Tories. Therefore, I will just say to my Tory colleagues across the Chamber, wandering off with the erratic right wingers in Europe—*[Interruption.]*

You can laugh, Nick—

Nick Ramsay: I am enjoying it.

Ann Jones: If you wander off with the erratic right wingers in Europe, all that you will be doing is abandoning projects such as those I have just mentioned. You should think long and hard about that.

I turn to my remarks in the debate on the draft budget. I still have concerns about the deprivation grants being subsumed into the revenue support grant. I am grateful to the Minister for local government and the Minister for finance for talking to me about that. I am somewhat reassured by the fact that you will now go to liaise with county councils—particularly with Denbighshire County Council, which is my local authority—to ensure that the deprivation

o Gymru, yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at weld hynny'n parhau o fewn fy etholaeth ac mewn cymunedau lleol. Teimlaf mai dyna'r ffordd ymlaen yn ddiamheuol; rhaid inni gydweithio â'n partneriaid yn Ewrop.

Ni all y Ceidwadwyr wrthwynebu ymwneud ag Ewrop un munud a chymeradwyo'n frwd brosiectau lleol a noddir gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd y munud nesaf. Yn aml, pan gyfyd cyfle i gael tynnau llun yng nghyswllt prosiect a noddir gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, gwelwn y Torïaid yn troi allan yn unswydd i fanteisio ar y cyfle hwnnw.

David Melding: Maent yn gwneud hynny yn eich ardal chi, Ann.

Ann Jones: Ydynt; un yn arbennig, ond dyna ni.

Heb ymgysylltu cadarnhaol â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, ni fyddai technium OpTic, a grëwyd ac a gyflawnwyd gan Lafur, erioed wedi cael ei wireddu yn fy etholaeth, ni fyddai wedi ennill gwobrau rhyngwladol fel y mae wedi gwneud, ac, o bosibl, ni fyddai Coleg Llandrillo wedi'i wella. Mae'n debyg na fyddai hyn byth wedi digwydd o dan y Torïaid. Felly, y cyfan a ddywedaf wrth fy nghyd-Aelodau Torïaidd ar draws y Siambra, sy'n mynd i ganlyn yr adain dde sydd ar gyfeiliorn yn Ewrop—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Cewch chi chwerthin, Nick—

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn mwynhau.

Ann Jones: Os ewch i ganlyn yr adain dde sydd ar gyfeiliorn yn Ewrop, y cyfan a wnewch fydd cefnu ar brosiectau fel y rhai yr wyf newydd sôn amdanyst. Dylech feddwl yn ddwys am hynny.

Trof at fy sylwadau yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae gennyf bryderon o hyd ynglŷn â chynnwys y grantiau amddifadedd yn y grant cynnal refeniw. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol a'r Gweinidog dros gyllid am siarad â mi ynglŷn â hynny. Mae'n rhoi rhywfaint o gysur imi yr ewch ati yn awr i gysylltu â chynghorau sir—yn enwedig â Chyngor Sir Ddinbych, sef fy awdurdod lleol i—i sicrhau y buddsoddir y dyraniad grant amddifadedd yn yr hyn y

grant allocation is invested in what it is meant to be invested in—helping poorer communities.

I do not want to see a rerun of the introduction of the Sure Start programme by Denbighshire County Council. The first project was in a good middle-class area, and, according to the workers, there was not a snotty-nosed kid in sight. Those are the words of the local workers. I am sure that Sure Start was never intended to help middle-class people, but it happened. Therefore, that is what I want to see the deprivation grant doing for us.

I must mention the expenditure on education. Education has been an issue on which I have fought long and hard in this Chamber, particularly in relation to the education funding for Denbighshire County Council, but we cannot always blame local authorities if we do not put the money in at the budget stage.

I have those reservations, and I am grateful to the Minister for finance and the Minister for local government for going some way towards reassuring me that we will see answers. I very much hope that the new administration will take on board what this debate is about today, and that we can move forward positively for the benefit of those hard-working communities that need that little bit of extra help.

Nick Ramsay: I was not laughing at your contribution, Ann.

Ann Jones: You would not dare.

Nick Ramsay: No, I would not. I sit with Ann on the Finance Committee and I know therefore that she talks a lot of sense in many respects. I was slightly disappointed that she mixed that sense with a fair bit of fantasy in terms of a spiral of decline.

Ann Jones: I did not.

Nick Ramsay: However, I will forgive the political banter.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

bwriedir iddo gael ei fuddsoddi yn—
helpu cymunedau tlotach.

Nid oes arnaf eisiau gweld ailadrodd y modd y cyflwynwyd y rhaglen Cychwyn Cadarn gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych. Cynhaliwyd y prosiect cyntaf mewn ardal dosbarth canol dda, ac, yn ôl y gweithwyr, nid oedd dim golwg o blentyn tlawd. Dyna a ddywed y gweithwyr lleol. Yr wyf yn siŵr na fwriadwyd Cychwyn Cadarn erioed i helpu pobl dosbarth canol, ond dyna a ddigwyddodd. Felly, dyna yr hoffwn weld y grant amddifadedd yn ei wneud i ni.

Rhaid imi sôn am y gwariant ar addysg. Mae addysg yn fater yr wyf wedi ymladd yn hir ac yn galed drosto yn y Siambra hon, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r cyllid addysg i Gyngor Sir Ddinbych, ond ni allwn bob amser feio awdurdodau lleol os na roddwn yr arian wrth lunio'r gyllideb.

Mae'r amheuon hynny gennyf, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog dros gyllid a'r Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol am wneud cryn dipyn i roi sicrwydd imi y cawn weld atebion. Gobeithio'n wir y gwnaiff y weinyddiaeth newydd dderbyn swm a sylwedd y ddadl hon heddiw, ac y gallwn symud ymlaen yn gadarnhaol er budd y cymunedau gweithgar hynny y mae arnynt angen y cymorth ychwanegol hwnnw.

Nick Ramsay: Nid oeddwn yn chwerthin am ben eich cyfraniad, Ann.

Ann Jones: Ni fyddch yn meiddio.

Nick Ramsay: Na fyddwn. Yr wyf yn eistedd gydag Ann ar y Pwyllgor Cyllid a gwn felly ei bod yn siarad llawer o synnwyr mewn sawl ffordd. Yr oeddwn ychydig yn siomedig iddi gymysgu'r synnwyr hwnnw â chrynn dipyn o ffantasi ynglŷn â dirywiad marwol.

Ann Jones: Ni wneuthum hynny.

Nick Ramsay: Fodd bynnag, maddeuaf y cellwair gwleidyddol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhowch y gorau

Could we please stop this chatting across the Chamber?

Ann Jones: I will just correct that point; it was not my fantasy, but the words of the respected economist, David Blanchflower. He states that,

'the Tory economic proposals have the potential to push the British economy into a death spiral of decline that would be almost impossible to reverse for a generation'.

Nick Ramsay: I am pleased that the *Financial Times* has said that it is the Conservatives who have the momentum and policies to bring Britain out of the recession.

Minister, I know that you have announced your intentions to move onto pastures new, and so I also pay tribute to your work with the Finance Committee, as referred to by Angela Burns. You had a difficult time but gave a lot of your time to the committee, so I thank you for that.

That said, you know my concerns about the budget, as I expressed them during the debate on the draft budget. I do not intend to labour over those concerns at length today, as they are on record. They relate to three main areas: the economic development portfolio; education, which is a key concern; and local authority budgets, which are taking a substantial hit. Minister, I think that you said in committee that you were offered the 5 per cent efficiency cuts by the Minister for education, which I found more baffling than you wanting to make the 5 per cent cuts yourself. We know full well the important role that skills play in driving the economy, particularly in a time of recession. The 5 per cent efficiency savings are difficult to understand when other budgets are taking far less of a hit: in the order of 1.6 per cent. I am being lobbied heavily by education institutions in my constituency and further afield, who are already concerned about the funding gap with England. They cannot understand why your Government has taken this decision to make 5 per cent efficiency cuts at this time. I do not understand why the Minister for education volunteered to put her head on the block in that respect, and not to defend the sector.

i sgwrsio ar draws y Siambra?

Ann Jones: Ni wnaf ond cywiro'r pwynt hwnnw; nid fy ffantasi i ydoedd, ond geiriau'r economegydd uchel ei barch, David Blanchflower. Dywed

y gall cynlluniau economaidd y Torïaid i wthio economi Prydain i ddirywiad marwol y byddai bron yn amhosibl ei wrthdroi am genhedlaeth.

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn falch bod y *Financial Times* wedi dweud mai gan y Ceidwadwyr y mae'r momentwm a'r polisiau i ddod â Phrydain allan o'r dirwasgiad.

Weinidog, gwn eich bod wedi cyhoeddi ei bod yn fwriad gennych symud i faes newydd, ac felly talaf finnau hefyd deyrnged i'ch gwaith gyda'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, y cyfeiriodd Angela Burns ato. Cawsoch amser anodd ond rhoesoch lawer o'ch amser i'r pwyllgor hwnnw, felly diolchaf ichi am hynny.

Wedi dweud hynny, gwyddoch am fy mhryderon ynglŷn â'r gyllideb, fel y'u mynegais yn ystod y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Nid wyf yn bwriadu gwneud môr a mynydd o'r pryderon hynny heddiw, gan eu bod ar gof a chadw. Mae a wnelont â thri phrif faes: y portffolio datblygu economaidd; addysg, sydd yn bryder allweddol; a chyllidebau awdurdodau lleol, sydd yn cael ergyd sylweddol. Weinidog, credaf ichi ddweud yn y pwyllgor ichi gael cynnig y toriadau effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant gan y Gweinidog dros addysg, a barodd fwy o benbleth i mi na phe baech wedi dymuno gwneud y toriadau o 5 y cant eich hun. Gwyddom yn iawn am y rôl allweddol y mae sgiliau'n ei chwarae o ran sbarduno'r economi, yn enwedig ar adeg o ddirwasgiad. Mae'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant yn anodd eu deall pan fo cyllidebau eraill yn cael ergyd lawer llai: tuag 1.6 y cant. Caf fy lobio'n drwm gan sefydliadau addysg yn fy etholaeth a'r tu hwnt, sydd eisoes yn bryderus am y bwlch cyllidol rhwngom a Lloegr. Ni allant ddeall pam mae eich Llywodraeth wedi gwneud y penderfyniad hwn i wneud toriadau effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant ar hyn o bryd. Nid wyf yn deall pam y gwirfoddolodd y Gweinidog dros addysg i roi ei phen ar y bloc

yn hynny o beth, yn hytrach nag amddiffyn y sector.

In the economic development brief, there is a 0.8 per cent reduction in real terms revenue and a 13.6 per cent cut in capital. We have been over this many times in debates, and I find it difficult to understand why the economic development brief is taking that hit. In coming out of the recession, it will be vital for Wales to have policies in place that will generate wealth, and that will help us now and in moving into the future. Just as skills are vital in that regard, the economic development portfolio is equally important. I have looked at the detail of the budget: the budget for developing sustainable infrastructure for economic development is £57.7 million, which is £12.3 million down on 2009-10. I know that money has been brought forward in different areas, which is another cause of concern, and I hope that, in your closing comments, you will explain in a little more detail how you see that affecting future budgets, and whether you have plans to bring forward further money.

I mentioned local authority budgets, and I have been lobbied intensely about the poor settlement for local authorities. My own authority received around the 1 per cent mark, and authorities across Wales have received a very small amount. Given the amount that local authorities have to spend and the fact that they are at the cutting edge of public service delivery—at the coalface, so to speak—the hit that they are being required to take is nonsensical. Across the board, the priorities that you have set are not those that I would have anticipated being in place in a recession to deliver the ‘One Wales’ agreement. I did not sign up to ‘One Wales’ and I was not a supporter of it, but that is the agreement that we have in place. It is widely accepted—and it is also the Finance Committee’s response—that this is not the budget to deliver public services in Wales or to deliver the ‘One Wales’ commitments at this time.

Gareth Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu. Yr wyf yn cytuno â'r Gweinidog bod hon yn gyllideb anodd. Yn ôl ffigurau gwasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau, mae'n golygu

Yn y briff datblygu economaidd, ceir gostyngiad o 0.8 y cant mewn refeniw mewn termau real a thoriad o 13.6 y cant mewn cyfalaf. Yr ydym wedi trafod hyn lawer gwaith mewn dadleuon, ac mae'n anodd deall pam y mae'r briff datblygu economaidd yn cael yr ergyd honno. Wrth ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad, bydd yn hanfodol i Gymru fod â pholisiau a fydd yn cynhyrchu cyfoeth, ac a fydd yn ein helpu'n awr ac wrth symud i'r dyfodol. Yn union fel y mae sgiliau'n allweddol yn hynny o beth, mae'r portffolio datblygu economaidd llawn cyn bwysiced. Yr wyf wedi edrych ar fanylion y gyllideb: mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer datblygu seilwaith cynaliadwy ar gyfer datblygu economaidd yn £57.7 miliwn, sydd £12.3 miliwn yn is na 2009-10. Gwn fod arian wedi'i ddwyn ymlaen mewn gwahanol feysydd, sydd yn destun pryder arall, a gobeithio, yn eich sylwadau i gloi, yr esboniwr yn fanylach sut y gwelwch hynny'n effeithio ar gyllidebau'r dyfodol, ac a oes gennych gynlluniau i ddwyn ymlaen ragor o arian.

Soniais am gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol, ac mae llawer o lobio wedi bod arnaf ynglŷn â'r setliad gwael i awdurdodau lleol. Rhyw 1 y cant a gafodd fy awdurdod lleol i fy hun, ac mae awdurdodau ledled Cymru wedi cael swm bach iawn. O ystyried faint y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ei wario a'riffaith eu bod ar flaen y gad o ran cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, mae'n hurt eu bod hwy'n cael cymaint o ergyd. Yn gyffredinol, nid y blaenoriaethau yr ydych wedi'u pennu yw'r rhai y byddwn i wedi'u rhagweld mewn dirwasgiad i wireddu cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Nid oeddwn yn cyd-fynd â 'Cymru'n Un' ac nid oeddwn yn gefnogwr iddo, ond hwnnw yw'r cytundeb sydd gennym. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol—a dyma ymateb y Pwyllgor Cyllid hefyd—nad hon yw'r gyllideb i gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru nac i gyflawni ymrwymiadau 'Cymru'n Un' ar hyn o bryd.

Gareth Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute. I agree with the Minister that this is a difficult budget. According to figures from the Members' research service, it means

gostyngiad o £17 miliwn i adrannau'r Llywodraeth a, chyda'r holl gyfeiriadau at arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn gwasgu ar adrannau allweddol fel iechyd, addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, mae'n sefyllfa anodd iawn.

3.50 p.m.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n ddifrifol yw'r sefyllfa dros y blynnyddoedd i ddod a'r blynnyddoedd nesaf yn enwedig. Os edrychwn ar hynny drwy lygaid adroddiad comisiwn Holtham a hefyd yn erbyn y cefndir o doriadau yn y sector cyhoeddus, gwelwn ei bod yn sefyllfa anodd tu hwnt. Mae adroddiad Holtham yn profi bod Cymru wedi colli allan yn y gorffennol ac yn dal i golli allan o dan system Barnett sy'n dal i fodoli.

That report told us that Wales could lose out between £5.3 billion and £8.5 billion over the next decade. I find it difficult to accept that our elected main party representatives at Westminster have made no effort whatsoever to expose the impoverishment of Wales—and I cannot describe it otherwise—that has happened over the past years. Surely if Holtham has identified this worrying trend of short-changing Wales through an iniquitous formula, the need now is for the current Government to rectify the situation. That is so obvious that it hardly needs to be said.

Hitherto, although the unfairness has been identified by the Secretary of State for Wales in the Senedd, no action has been taken to address the needs of Wales. That is essentially why Wales faces this tough budget and tougher times ahead. That is why child poverty is prevalent in Wales today, why people cannot afford to make council tax payments, and why Wales is entitled to European funding as a poor relation in Europe—thankful though we are for that. However, this is an impoverished nation and there is something deeply wrong in how funding is allocated to us, as has been highlighted specifically in that report. We will have possibly the best policies drawn up by the Assembly and its Government, for example in relation to child poverty, but they will fail unless we get better treatment from

a reduction of £17 million to Government departments and, given all the references to efficiency savings squeezing particular departments such as health, education and social services, it is a very difficult situation.

However, what is serious is the situation that we will face in future years, and in the next few years in particular. If we look at that through the eyes of the Holtham commission and also against the background of cuts in the public sector, we can see that the situation is very difficult indeed. The Holtham report proves that Wales has lost out in the past and continues to lose out under the Barnett system, which is still with us.

Dyweddodd yr adroddiad hwnnw wrthym y gallai Cymru golli rhwng £5.3 biliwn ac £8.5 biliwn dros y degawd nesaf. Fe'i caf yn anodd derbyn nad yw ein cynrychiolwyr etholedig dros y prif bleidiau yn San Steffan wedi gwneud dim ymdrech o gwbl i ddatgelu tlodi cynyddol Cymru—ac ni allaf ei ddisgrifio fel arall—sydd wedi digwydd yn y blynnyddoedd diwethaf. Os yw Holtham wedi nodi'r duedd hon, sy'n peri pryder, o roi llai na'i haeddiant i Gymru drwy fformiwlw annheg, siawns nad yr hyn y mae ei angen yn awr yw bod y Llywodraeth bresennol yn unioni'r sefyllfa. Mae hynny mor amlwg nes mai prin bod angen ei ddweud.

Hyd yma, er bod yr annhegwch wedi'i nodi gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn y Senedd, nid oes dim wedi'i wneud i roi sylw i anghenion Cymru. Dyna, yn y bôn, pam y mae Cymru'n wynebu'r gyllideb galed hon ac amser caletach i ddod. Dyna pam y mae tlodi plant yn gyffredin yng Nghymru heddiw, pam na all pobl fforddio talu'r dreth gyngor, a pham y mae gan Gymru hawl i arian Ewropeaidd a hithau'n un o'r gwledydd tlotaф yn Ewrop—er ein bod yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn wlad dlawd ac mae rhywbeth mawr o'i le ar y modd y dyrennir cyllid inni, fel yr amlygwyd yn benodol yn yr adroddiad hwnnw. Mae'n bosibl y bydd gennym y polisiau gorau wedi'u llunio gan y Cynulliad a'i Lywodraeth, er enghraift ynglŷn â tlodi plant, ond methu a wnânt oni chawn ein trin

the Treasury.

We, as an Assembly, and Peter Hain should be demanding that improved treatment now; otherwise, we shall have to rely on a Conservative Government. That is the real possibility that lies ahead. We have heard nothing about improving, changing or amending the Barnett formula from our Conservative colleagues. Over the next four or five years, will they perpetuate this system, which is systematically depriving the ordinary people of Wales of a good quality of life?

Nick Ramsay: I am incredulous that you just said that you have heard nothing from us about the Barnett formula. I have said frequently in the Chamber that the Barnett formula is out of date and should be renewed. I am sure that you have heard me say that, have you not?

Gareth Jones: Yes, and I appreciate that fellow Assembly Members will say that, which is greatly appreciated. However, what about David Cameron, your leader? Will he make a statement to the effect that he understands what is happening in Wales and that we face an almost tragic situation as far as funding is concerned? Something needs to give here—that is the whole point. There is no clear indication from the Conservative leadership on that point.

Finally, we desperately seek leadership on this issue but all we hear is deafening silence.

Kirsty Williams: I begin by thanking the Minister for finance for his opening statement this afternoon and for his previous written statement. Having listened to and read those, I cannot help but wonder what is the point of the budget scrutiny process in the National Assembly for Wales. Despite the many hours of work undertaken by the Finance Committee and spent on previous debates in the Chamber in which concerns were expressed, the Minister still comes back with a final budget statement that states that it

yn well gan y Trysorlys.

Dylem ni fel Cynulliad, a dylai Peter Hain yntau, fod yn mynnu'n awr ein bod yn cael ein trin yn well; fel arall, bydd yn rhaid inni ddibynnu ar Lywodraeth Geidwadol. Dyna'r posiblwydd gwirioneddol sydd o'n blaen. Nid ydym wedi clywed dim am wella, newid na diwygio fformiwla Barnett gan ein cyd-Aelodau Ceidwadol. Yn ystod y pedair neu bum mlynedd nesaf, a wnânt barhau â'r gyfundrefn hon, sydd yn amddifadu gwerin Cymru'n systematig rhag cael ansawdd bywyd da?

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn methu credu eich bod newydd ddweud nad ydych wedi clywed dim gennym am fformiwla Barnett. Yr wyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith yn y Siambrau fod fformiwla Barnett yn hen ac y dylid ei hadnewyddu. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod wedi fy nghlywed yn dweud hynny, onid ydych?

Gareth Jones: Ydwyt, ac yr wyf yn sylweddoli y bydd cyd-Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn dweud hynny, a diolch am hynny. Fodd bynnag, beth am David Cameron, eich arweinydd? A wnaiff ef ddatganiad i'r perwyl ei fod yn deall beth sydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru a'n bod yn wynebu sefyllfa sydd bron yn drasig o ran ariannu? Mae angen i rywbyth newid yn hyn o beth—dyna'r holl bwynt. Nid oes datganiad clir gan arweinyddiaeth y Ceidwadwyr ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Yn olaf, yr ydym yn chwilio'n daer am arweiniad ar y mater hwn ond y cwbl a glywn yw mudandod byddarol.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r Gweinidog dros gyllid am ei ddatganiad agoriadol y prynhawn yma ac am ei ddatganiad ysgrifenedig cyn hynny. Wedi gwrando ar y rheini a'u darllen, ni allaf beidio â dyfalu beth yw diben y broses o graffu ar y gyllideb yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Er gwaethaf yr oriau lawer o waith a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac a dreuliwyd mewn dadleuon blaenorol yn y Siambrau lle y mynegwyd pryderon, mae'r Gweinidog yn dal i ddod yn ôl gyda datganiad ar y gyllideb terfynol sy'n datgan ei fod

‘served to confirm that it did indeed adopt the right approach’.

It is entirely predictable that the Minister for finance would ignore the calls of opposition parties for changes in the budget, but it is perhaps less predictable for him to be completely dismissive of the concerns expressed by the Finance Committee in its report. After all, that was produced on the basis of the many evidence sessions that were held, and it was agreed by all parties. It was perhaps the most critical report produced by the Finance Committee seen in the third Assembly. The most damning statement in the report was that the committee did not feel that the budget

‘conveyed the agility needed to respond to the current economic situation’.

Those views were reiterated in the debate held on the budget, and not just by Members of the opposition parties, but by a number of Members from the Minister’s own party. They stood up to talk about their concerns, especially with regard to the provision made for the education sector. It is surprising therefore that the Minister for finance has not sought to address those concerns in his final budget.

We fully acknowledge that the Minister for finance is faced with a difficult and challenging set of figures, a limited budget, and increasing demands from various sections of the public sector in Wales. Opposition parties cannot be like little children with hopeful lists to Father Christmas—and the Minister for finance is certainly no Santa Claus—but one wonders whether the process in which we have been engaged has even been worth while.

I now turn to two specific concerns of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, the first of which is in the field of education. We already know that there is a huge disparity between the funding of higher education in England and in Wales, and that that gap is growing. Closing that gap will not be assisted by the 5 per cent efficiencies in the HE sector that the Government is currently calling for. When the economy is suffering as much as it is, when the demand for post-16 education is

‘wedi cadarnhau inni wneud y peth iawn’.

Mae’n gwbl ragweladwy y byddai’r Gweinidog dros gyllid yn anwybyddu galwadau’r gwrthbleidiau am newidiadau yn y gyllideb, ond mae efallai’n llai rhagweladwy iddo wffito’n llwyr y pryderon a fynegwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ei adroddiad. Wedi’r cyfan, lluniwyd hwnnw ar sail y sesiynau tystiolaeth niferus a gynhaliwyd, a chytunwyd arno gan bob plaid. Hwn efallai oedd yr adroddiad mwyaf beirniadol gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid a welwyd yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad. Y datganiad mwyaf damniol yn yr adroddiad oedd nad oedd y pwyllgor yn teimlo bod y gyllideb

yn cyfleu’r ystwythder y mae ei angen i ymateb i’r sefyllfa economaidd ar hyn o bryd.

Ailadroddwyd y farn honno yn y ddadl a gynhaliwyd ar y gyllideb, ac nid dim ond gan Aelodau’r gwrthbleidiau, ond gan nifer o Aelodau o blaid y Gweinidog ei hun. Safasant i siarad am eu pryderon, yn enwedig ynglŷn â’r ddarpariaeth a wneir ar gyfer y sector addysg. Mae’n syndod felly nad yw’r Gweinidog wedi ceisio ateb y pryderon hynny yn ei gyllideb derfynol.

Cydnabyddwn yn llwyr fod y Gweinidog dros gyllid yn wynebu set anodd a heriol o ffigurau, cyllideb gyfyngedig, a galwadau cynyddol gan amryfal adrannau o’r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Ni all gwrthbleidiau fod fel plant bach gyda rhestrau gobeithiol i Siôn Corn—ac yn sicr nid Santa Clos yw’r Gweinidog dros gyllid—ond mae rhywun yn dyfalu tybed a fu’r broses yr ydym wedi ymneud â hi’n werth chweil, hyd yn oed.

Trof yn awr at ddau beth penodol sy’n destun pryder i Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a’r cyntaf ym maes addysg. Gwyddom yn barod fod gwahaniaeth enfawr rhwng cyllid addysg uwch yn Lloegr ac yng Nghymru, a bod y bwlc hwnnw’n tyfu. Ni fydd yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant yn y sector addysg uwch y mae’r Llywodraeth yn galw amdanynt ar hyn o bryd yn gymorth i gau’r bwlc hwnnw. Pan yw’r economi’n dioddef cymaint ag y mae, pan yw’r galw am

growing, and when the stated aim of the Government is to upskill the workforce as much as possible, I cannot understand why it is persisting in calling for 5 per cent efficiencies in the FE and post-16 budget.

Today, we saw teachers and students from across Wales come to the Assembly to try to highlight the plight of their schools with regard to education funding. They simply cannot understand why they are seeing their budgets shrink in real terms at this time. That is the reality of the situation according to the staff and pupils to whom I spoke today. Even if we are not willing to look at the HE budget and the FE budget, it is a fact that many children's aspirations to go on to achieve in further or higher education are determined by the educational experiences that they have had by the time they are six years old. Therefore, the Government has to wonder why primary school teachers have come to us today to highlight the plight of their schools. Teaching staff are losing their jobs and are being replaced by non-qualified teaching staff, who are in charge of classrooms to cover for preparation time.

Gareth Jones: I am glad that you made that point about the NUT, and I talked to its representatives this morning. Would you not agree that this is a further example of the impoverishment of Wales given the lack of attention being paid to us via the Barnett formula? Do you not also agree that it could and should be improved so as to accommodate the needs of education and other services?

Kirsty Williams: I could not agree more. As you will be aware, my party has long called for the reform of the Barnett formula. It should be replaced by a needs-based formula that takes into consideration what our population needs. I ask your party, which is in government, what influence it is bringing to bear on its Labour colleagues to make this a reality for Wales. The Holtham commission has clearly stated the need, and it has now come up with a potential basis for a needs-based formula. My challenge to you, Gareth, is this: what are you doing while you are in a

addysg ôl-16 yn tyfu, a phan yw'n nod penodol gan y Llywodraeth gynyddu cymaint ag sy'n bosibl ar sgiliau'r gweithlu, ni allaf ddeall pam y mae'n dal i alw am arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant yn y gyllideb addysg bellach ac ôl-16.

Heddiw, gwelsom athrawon a myfyrwyr o bob rhan o Gymru'n dod i'r Cynulliad i geisio tynnu sylw at sefyllfa eu hysgolion o ran cyllid addysg. Ni allant yn eu byw ddeall pam y maent yn gweld eu cyllidebau'n crebachu mewn termau real ar hyn o bryd. Dyna realiti'r sefyllfa yn ôl y staff a'r disgyblion y siaredais â hwy heddiw. Hyd yn oed os nad ydym yn fodlon edrych ar y gyllideb addysg uwch a'r gyllideb addysg bellach, mae'n ffaith mai'r hyn sy'n penderfynu a wireddir dyheadau plant i fynd ymlaen i gyflawni mewn addysg bellach neu uwch yw'r profiadau addysgol y byddant wedi'u cael erbyn y byddant yn chwe blwydd oed. Felly, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ofyn iddi hi ei hun pam y mae athrawon ysgolion cynradd wedi dod atom heddiw i dynnu sylw at sefyllfa eu hysgolion. Mae athrawon yn colli eu swyddi ac mae staff dysgu di-gymwysterau'n cymryd eu lle, i fod yn gyfrifol am ystafelloedd dosbarth tra bo athrawon yn gwneud gwaith paratoi.

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf yn falch ichi wneud y pwnt hwnnw am yr NUT, a siaredais â'i gynrychiolwyr y bore yma. Oni chytunech fod hyn yn engrai ff arall o dlodi Cymru yn sgîl y diffyg sylw a roddir inni drwy fformiwl Barnett? Oni chytunwch hefyd y gellid ac y dylid ei wella er mwyn darparu ar gyfer anghenion addysg a gwasanaethau eraill?

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr. Fel y gwyddoch, mae fy mhlaid wedi galw ers tro byd am ddiwygio fformiwl Barnett. Dylid ei disodli â fformiwl seiliedig ar anghenion, sy'n rhoi ystyriaeth i'r hyn y mae ar ein poblogaeth ei angen. Gofynnaf i'ch plaid, sydd mewn llywodraeth, pa ddylanwad y mae'n ei ddefnyddio ar ei chyd-Aelodau Llafur i wireddu hyn i Gymru. Mae comisiwn Holtham wedi datgan yr angen yn glir, ac mae bellach wedi cyflwyno sail bosibl ar gyfer fformiwl seiliedig ar anghenion. Fy her i chi, Gareth, yw hyn: beth yr ydych yn ei

position of influence in this administration to bring about real change, so that we do not remain in this situation for the future?

To turn to the issue of business rates briefly, only yesterday, the chamber of trade in Cardigan was expressing concerns about the future of its high street if we do not take action on business rates.

Finally, the Minister for finance gave a clear picture and a clear warning of the challenges that face the new administration. It was a clear shot—perhaps a parting shot—across the bows of an incoming Cabinet and the challenges that it will face in public service delivery.

4.00 p.m.

I agree with much of what the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery has said about a new way of delivering public services in Wales. It is only a pity that it has taken a tsunami in public expenditure to bring about a change in thinking with regard to the fact that we truly need to look at the needs of individuals, how we can engage with organisations that are already out there on the ground delivering services without the need to build an extra layer of bureaucracy with the Welsh Assembly Government duplicating services.

Operational efficiency has its role, Minister—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to wind up.

Kirsty Williams: I am sure that you will agree with me that, in the end, operational efficiency has to be coupled with productivity. There is a fine line between efficiency and inefficiency. I thank the Minister for his statement this afternoon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon gan fy mod wedi codi rhai pryderon yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrfft.

Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ei waith.

wneud a chithau mewn sefyllfa ddyylanwadol yn y weinyddiaeth hon i ysgogi newid gwirioneddol, rhag inni aros yn y sefyllfa hon yn y dyfodol?

A throi at fater ardrethi busnes yn fyr, ddoe ddiwethaf, yr oedd y siambr fasnach yn Aberteifi'n mynegi pryderon ynglŷn â dyfodol ei stryd fawr os na weithredwn ynglŷn ag ardrethi busnes.

O'r diwedd, rhoddodd y Gweinidog dros gyllid ddarlun clir a rhybudd clir am yr heriau sy'n wynebu'r weinyddiaeth newydd. Yr oedd yn ergyd glir—ergyd olaf, efallai—i rybuddio'r Cabinet newydd a'r heriau y bydd yn eu hwynebu wrth gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Cytunaf â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ynglŷn â ffordd newydd o gyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Dyna drueni bod yn rhaid wrth tswnami mewn gwariant cyhoeddus i ysgogi newid meddylfryd ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod gwir angen inni edrych ar anghenion unigolion, sut y gallwn ymgysylltu â sefydliadau sydd eisoes wrthi ar lawr gwlaid yn cyflenwi gwasanaethau heb yr angen i adeiladu haen ychwanegol o fiwrocratiaeth wrth i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddyblygu gwasanaethau.

Mae gan effeithlonrwydd gweithredol ei ran, Weinidog—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi ddirwyn i ben.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch â mi fod yn rhaid cyplysu effeithlonrwydd gweithredol, yn y pen draw, â chynhyrchiant. Mae llinell fain rhwng effeithlonrwydd ac aneffeithlonrwydd. Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Given that I raised some concerns in the debate on the draft budget, I appreciate the opportunity to take part in this debate.

I would like to congratulate the Minister on

Mae wedi paratoi'r gyllideb mewn ffordd sy'n gwbl eglur i Aelodau. Yr wyf yn talu teyrnged iddo am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae un elfen o'r gyllideb sy'n dal i beri pryder. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddo am ei ymateb i'r cwestiynau a godwyd ynglŷn â'r gyllideb iechyd. Atebodd y cwestiynau hynny yn llawn wrth gloi'r ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Yr ydym yn glir iawn ynglŷn â'r angen am y symiau hynny o arian a oedd wedi'u cofnodi yn y gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a oedd wedi peri pryder i rai, gan gynnwys fi.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn dal i bryderu am y gyllideb ar gyfer addysg. Ni allaf weld fod y Gweinidog wedi ymateb i hynny yn y gyllideb. Cododd nifer o Aelodau bryderon am hynny yn ystod y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Ers hynny, mae Aelodau wedi derbyn gohebiaeth oddi wrth undebau, ysgolion ac unigolion yn y sector addysg sy'n pryderu yn fawr iawn, nid yn unig am setliad y flwyddyn nesaf, ond am oblygiadau hynny yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud bod y gyllideb hon yn un anodd a bod dewisiadau anodd wedi cael eu gwneud. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, ond mae'r dewis o 5 y cant o arbedion effeithiolrwydd yn y gyllideb addysg yn ddewis anghywir ac mae gan hynny oblygiadau mawr ar gyfer addysg bellach, ac ar gyfer y sector addysg yn ei gyfarwydd. Derbyniaf eich bod mewn sefyllfa anodd ond, unwaith yn rhagor, byddwn, ar yr awr olaf, yn gofyn ichi ailystyried yr arbedion ac edrych yn ystod y flwyddyn i weld sut y gellir cryfhau'r gyllideb addysg, i sicrhau nad yw'n plant a'n pobl ifanc yn dioddef oherwydd y penderfyniadau hyn.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to be able to take part in this debate this afternoon. As I said in my contribution in the debate on the draft budget last month, I want to concentrate my contribution on the education portfolio. I begin by saying how extremely disappointed I am that the Assembly Government has not heeded the comments and concerns of Members relating to the education portfolio.

As I have previously said, educating the

his work. He has given us a budget that is clear to Members, for which I pay tribute to him. However, one aspect of this budget is still a cause of concern. I am grateful to him for his replies to questions raised in relation to the health budget. He answered those questions in full in closing the debate on the draft budget. We are very clear on the need for the moneys included in the draft budget for health and social services that had caused concern to me and others.

However, I am still concerned about the education budget. I cannot see that the Minister has dealt with that in the budget. A number of Members raised concerns about that in the draft budget debate. Since then, Members have received correspondence from unions, schools and individuals in the education sector who are very concerned, not only about next year's settlement but about its implications in years to come.

The Minister has said that this is a difficult budget and that difficult decisions have been made. I am sorry, Minister, but 5 per cent efficiency cuts in the education budget is the wrong decision, which has huge implications for further education and for the education sector as a whole. I accept that you are in a difficult situation but, once again, I would, at the eleventh hour, ask you to reconsider these savings and to look during the year at how the education budget could be strengthened, to ensure that our children and young people do not suffer as a result of these decisions.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o allu cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Fel y dywedais yn fy nghyfraniad yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft y mis diwethaf, mae arnaf eisiau canolbwytio yn fy nghyfraniad ar y portffolio addysg. Dechreuaf drwy ddweud mor hynod o siomedig yr ydwyl nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gwrando ar sylwadau a phryderon Aelodau ynglŷn â'r portffolio addysg.

Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, rhaid i addysgu'r

nation must surely be the priority of any Government, especially during a recession. I appreciate that the Assembly Government has to work within a tight financial settlement and that difficult decisions will have to be made now and in the next few years. However, we have a duty to invest sufficiently in the education of our children and young people at a time such as this. Let us be clear: the block grant from Westminster has increased overall by 2.5 per cent in 2009-10. The Assembly Government has decided to increase revenue spending by only 0.9 per cent, which, compared with inflation, is a real terms cut of 0.6 per cent. We have asked the Assembly Government why, in a time of recession, when economic development and skills are at a premium, it is binding the hands of these departments with real-terms reductions in their budgets, but it still has not provided us with a logical or acceptable answer.

As Rhodri Glyn said, the Government has not responded to people's concerns on funding the education sector. It is essential that we invest in the skills of our people and we must support those who are currently not in education, employment or training, especially during these difficult times. I will give way to Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful to you for giving way. I do not disagree with what you are saying about the importance of investing in education and skills. Will you be explaining to us how that is going to work out if there is a Conservative Government following the general election, when you are planning massive cuts in public expenditure? How is education going to be preserved and developed in that scenario?

Paul Davies: The question that you should be asking your Government is why your Government is requiring the HE and FE sectors to find efficiency savings of 5 per cent, when all other sectors are only required to find savings of 1.6 per cent. That is the question that you should be asking your Government.

Given that unemployment in Wales is

genedl fod yn flaenoriaeth i unrhyw Lywodraeth, bid siŵr, yn enwedig yn ystod dirwasgiad. Sylweddolaf fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad weithio o fewn setliad ariannol tyn ac y bydd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd yn awr ac yn y ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym ddyletswydd i fuddsoddi'n ddigonol yn addysg ein plant a'n pobl ifanc ar adeg fel hon. Gadewch inni fod yn glir: mae'r grant bloc o San Steffan wedi cynyddu'n gyffredinol 2.5 y cant yn 2009-10. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi penderfynu cynyddu gwariant refeniw 0.9 y cant yn unig, sydd, o'i gymharu â chwyddiant, yn doriad o 0.6 y cant mewn termau real. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad pam, a hithau'n ddirwasgiad, pan fo gwerth mawr ar ddatblygu economaidd a sgiliau, y mae'n rhwymo dwylo'r adrannau hyn â gostyngiadau mewn termau real yn eu cyllidebau, ond nid yw eto wedi darparu ateb rhesymegol na derbynol inni.

Fel y dywedodd Rhodri Glyn, nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ymateb i bryderon pobl yngylch ariannu'r sector addysg. Mae'n hanfodol inni fuddsoddi yn sgiliau ein pobl a rhaid inni gefnogi'r rhai nad ydynt ar hyn o bryd mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, yn enwedig yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn. Ildiaf i Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am ildio. Nid wyf yn anghytuno â'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn addysg a sgiliau. A fyddwch yn esbonio inni sut y mae hynny'n mynd i weithio os bydd Llywodraeth Geidwadol ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol, a chithau'n cynllunio toriadau enfawr mewn gwariant cyhoeddus? Sut y caiff addysg ei chadw a'i datblygu yn y sefyllfa honno?

Paul Davies: Y cwestiwn y dylech fod yn ei ofyn i'ch Llywodraeth yw pam y mae eich Llywodraeth yn mynnu bod y sectorau addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yn canfod arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant, tra gofynnir i bob sector arall ganfod arbedion o 1.6 y cant yn unig. Dyna'r cwestiwn y dylech fod yn ei ofyn i'ch Llywodraeth.

Gan fod diweithdra yng Nghymru'n codi,

unfortunately increasing at a faster rate than in any other part of the United Kingdom, we must be looking to make investment in those areas that need it most. One in six young people aged between 16 and 24 in Wales are unemployed. Under this administration, youth unemployment is higher than the UK average and the unemployment rate as a whole is the highest of any UK nation. With this budget, the Welsh Assembly Government is failing to concentrate its resources on employment and skills. Greater funding has to be provided in order to tackle youth unemployment. The best youth strategy that the Welsh Assembly Government could provide would be a strategy to create more jobs.

In the debate on the draft budget a few weeks ago, I noted, from the Government's strategy, that it intends to support the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills in order to lead Wales out of the recession, yet we see that funding is being cut in real terms. School capital spending in this budget is down £82 million, or 31 per cent, on 2009-10 and only £34 million of that can be explained by money having been brought forward. This could not have come at a worse time, given that the backlog in school capital building work stands at £818 million. Also, it appears that the loss of £8.8 million in capital spending is due to the impact of UK fiscal decisions, whatever that means.

I supported bringing forward £34 million for minor capital schemes, but that £8.8 million could have funded a new secondary school, for example. The reduction in funding for higher and further education will not address the huge funding gap between Wales and England in higher education investment. I still do not understand why, at a time of economic recession, the Assembly Government is requiring the HE and FE sectors to find efficiency savings of 5 per cent when all other sectors are only required to find savings of 1.6 per cent. The funding gap will only get worse in these circumstances. Surely, this is the wrong sort of prioritisation and it will leave Wales lacking the knowledge and skills it needs to

ysywaeth, yn gyflymach nag mewn dim un rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig, rhaid inni fod yn anelu at fuddsoddi yn y meysydd lle y mae'r angen mwyaf. Mae un o bob chwech o bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 24 oed yng Nghymru'n ddi-waith. O dan y weinyddiaeth hon, mae diweithdra ymmsg ieuencid yn uwch na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig ac mae cyfradd diweithdra yn ei chyfanwydd yn uwch nag yng ngwledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Gyda'r gyllideb hon, nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn canolbwytio'i hadnoddau ar gyflogaeth a sgiliau. Rhaid darparu mwy o arian er mwyn mynd i'r afael â diweithdra ieuencid. Y strategaeth ieuencid orau y gallai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei darparu fyddai strategaeth i greu rhagor o swyddi.

Yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddraft ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, sylwais, yn ôl strategaeth y Llywodraeth, ei bod yn bwriadu cefnogi'r Adran Plant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau er mwyn arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad, eto gwelwn fod cyllid yn cael ei gwtogi mewn termau real. Mae gwariant cyfalaf ar ysgolion yn y gyllideb hon £82 miliwn yn llai, neu 31 y cant, na 2009-10, a dim ond £34 miliwn o hynny sy'n ganlyniad dod ag arian ymlaen. Ni allasai hyn ddod ar adeg waeth, a'r ôl-groniad mewn gwaith cyfalaf ar adeiladau ysgolion yn £818 miliwn ar hyn o bryd. Hefyd, mae'n debyg bod colli £8.8 miliwn mewn gwariant cyfalaf yn ganlyniad effaith penderfyniadau ariannol ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig, beth bynnag yw ystyr hynny.

Cefnogaeth ddod â £34 miliwn ymlaen ar gyfer mân gynlluniau cyfalaf, ond gallai'r £8.8 miliwn hwnnw fod wedi talu am ysgol uwchradd newydd, er enghraifft. Ni fydd lleihau'r cyllid i addysg uwch a phellach yn rhoi sylw i'r bwlc cyllidol enfawr rhwng Cymru a Lloegr o ran buddsoddi mewn addysg uwch. Nid wyf yn deall pam, a hithau'n ddirwasgiad economaidd, y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mynnu bod y sectorau addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yn canfod arbedion effeithlonwydd o 5 y cant er mai arbedion o 1.6 y cant yn unig a fynnir gan bob sector arall. Mae'r bwlc cyllidol yn sicr o waethyg yn yr amgylchiadau hyn. Yn sicr ddigon, dyma'r math anghywir o flaenoriaethu, a bydd yn peri na fydd gan

adequately recover from the recession.

I notice that the incoming leader of the Labour Party has recognised that there is a funding gap and he has pledged additional funding for education. I hope that he will now keep to his promise. It is essential to invest in teachers, lecturers and education staff. Good teachers will lead to the delivery of a world-class education. Sadly, this budget is not one that will help to move Wales out of the recession, when funding for education and skills is to face a real terms revenue cut of 0.6 per cent. I reiterate my disappointment that the Assembly Government did not think it appropriate to reconsider its priorities to ensure that education receives the support that it deserves.

Chris Franks: First, I pay tribute to the Minister for finance. He and I have had numerous discussions regarding finance and I wish him well for the future and hope that whoever takes over from him will be as open and as constructive as he has been.

Despite a shrinking budget from Westminster, the Welsh Government has proved that it can adapt to tough economic conditions to help the economy, businesses and our communities. However, the threat hanging over Wales is of further cuts from Westminster, despite expert advice to the contrary. Plaid Ministers in Government are doing all that they can with the powers that are at their disposal to help the people of Wales to weather this economic storm. It remains the case, however, that the monopoly of macroeconomic policy, the labour market, trade and financial regulation continue to lie with the Government in London. It, too, has a responsibility to communities across Wales, and it is high time that the London parties committed to ruling out cuts in the Welsh budget in future, as recommended by the independent Holtham commission.

4.10 p.m.

This budget proves that the Government is

Gymru y wybodaeth a'r sgiliau y mae arni eu hangen i ymadfer yn ddigonol wedi'r dirwasgiad.

Sylwaf fod arweinydd newydd y Blaid Lafur wedi cydnabod bod bwlc'h cyllidol a'i fod wedi addo arian ychwanegol i addysg. Gobeithio y bydd yn cyflawni ei addewid yn awr. Mae'n hanfodol buddsoddi mewn athrawon, darlithwyr a staff addysg. Bydd athrawon da'n arwain at gyflenwi addysg o'r radd flaenaf. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r gyllideb hon yn un a wnaiff helpu i symud Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad, tra bo cyllid ar gyfer addysg a sgiliau i wynebu toriad refeniw o 0.6 y cant mewn termau real. Ailadroddaf fy siom na feddyliodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y byddai'n briodol ailystyried ei blaenoriaethau i sicrhau bod addysg yn cael y gefnogaeth y mae'n ei haeddu.

Chris Franks: Yn gyntaf, talaf deyrnged i'r Gweinidog dros gyllid. Mae ef a mi wedi cael trafodaethau niferus ynghylch cyllid a dynunaf yn dda iddo i'r dyfodol gan obeithio y bydd pwys bynnag a gymer yr awenau oddi wrtho mor agored ac mor adeiladol ag y mae ef wedi bod.

Er gwaethaf cyllideb sy'n crebachu oddi wrth San Steffan, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi profi y gall ymaddasu i amodau economaidd caled i helpu'r economi, busnesau a'n cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, y bygythiad sydd uwchben Cymru yw mwy o doriadau gan San Steffan, er gwaethaf cyngor arbenigol i'r gwrthwyneb. Mae Gweinidogion Plaid Cymru yn y Llywodraeth yn gwneud popeth a allant gyda'r pwerau sydd ar gael iddynt i helpu pobl Cymru i ddod drwy'r storm economaidd hon. Mae'n dal yn wir, fodd bynnag, fod monopoli polisiau macroeconomaidd, y farchnad lafur, rheoleiddio masnach a rheoleiddio ariannol yn dal i fod yn nwyo'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain. Mae ganddi hithau gyfrifoldeb at gymunedau ledled Cymru hefyd, ac mae'n hen bryd i bleidiau Llundain ymrwymo i beidio â gwneud toriadau yng nghyllideb Cymru yn y dyfodol, fel yr argymhellwyd gan gomisiwn annibynnol Holtham.

Mae'r gyllideb hon yn profi bod y

ready and willing to help the people and communities of Wales through tough economic times, despite cuts in our funding from Westminster. I remind Members that Welsh public services face a devastating cut of over £200 million this year. The Welsh Government has, thankfully, been able to use reserves to cushion the blow. However, the threat of further big cuts is still hanging over Wales, with all of the London parties pledging to slash our funding even further. This comes despite evidence that our budget should be protected until a fair funding formula is in place.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you take an intervention?

Chris Franks: I will.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for taking this intervention. It is interesting; your party believes in independence for Wales, but surely that would result in the biggest cut to the block grant imaginable?

Chris Franks: I do not accept that. I remind you that the UK Government's smoke-and-mirrors tactics managed to hide a £30 billion loan to the banks, which nobody knew about. How can you say with certainty that we would be adversely affected by independence?

I add my voice to the concern about the 5 per cent cut in FE funding. This will mean that many courses will suffer. In my region, for instance, Barry College has 400 full time students on the waiting lists this year. A 5 per cent cut in funding, and a 2 per cent wage increase for staff, means that the waiting list is likely to increase significantly. Eight staff members took redundancy this year, and the consequences will be—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you take another intervention?

Chris Franks: After this paragraph. The consequences of a 5 per cent cut will be a longer waiting list, more redundancies, and a

Llywodraeth yn fodlon ac yn barod i helpu pobl a chymunedau Cymru drwy gyfnod economaidd anodd, er gwaethaf toriadau yn ein cyllid gan San Steffan. Atgoffaf yr Aelodau fod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru'n wynebu cwtogiad enbyd o dros £200 miliwn eleni. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, diolch i'r drefn, wedi gallu defnyddio cronfeydd wrth gefn i leihau'r ergyd. Fodd bynnag, mae Cymru'n dal i wynebu bygythiad y bydd toriadau mawr pellach, gyda phob plaid Lundeinig yn addo cwtogi ein cyllid ymhellach byth. Daw hyn er gwaethaf tystiolaeth y dylid gwarchod ein cyllideb nes bydd fformiwla ariannu deg wedi'i sefydlu.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Chris Franks: Gwnaf.

Nick Ramsay: Diolch am dderbyn yr ymyriad hwn. Mae'n ddiddorol; mae eich plaid yn credu mewn annibyniaeth i Gymru, ond siawns nad canlyniad hynny fyddai'r cwtogi mwyaf y gellir ei ddychmygu ar y grant bloc?

Chris Franks: Nid wyf yn derbyn hynny. Fe'ch atgoffaf fod tactegau dichellgar Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi llwyddo i guddio benthyciad o £30 biliwn i'r banciau, na wyddai neb amdano. Sut y gallwch ddweud i sicrwydd y byddai annibyniaeth yn effeithio'n andwyol arnom?

Ychwanegaf fy llais at y pryder yngylch y toriad o 5 y cant yng nghyllid addysg bellach. Bydd hyn yn golygu y bydd llawer o gyrsiau'n dioddef. Yn fy rhanbarth i, er enghraifft, mae gan Goleg y Barri 400 o fyfyrwyr llawnamser ar y rhestrau aros eleni. Mae torri 5 y cant ar y cyllid, a chodiad cyflog o 2 y cant i'r staff, yn golygu bod y rhestr aros yn debyg o gynyddu'n sylweddol. Cymerodd wyth aelod o'r staff ddiswyddiad gwirfoddol eleni, a'r canlyniadau fydd—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad arall?

Chris Franks: Ar ôl y paragraff hwn. Canlyniadau toriad o 5 y cant fydd rhestr aros hwy, rhagor o golli swyddi, a llai o gyrsiau.

reduced number of courses. That is the last thing that we need as we come out of a recession.

Jonathan Morgan: I am very grateful to Chris Franks for giving way. Listening to his clearly heartfelt concern for the FE sector leads me to believe that he will be voting against the budget this afternoon: is that the case?

Chris Franks: Nice try, Jonathan. What you need to remember is that we have a reduced budget. We have done everything possible to protect the budget, but we have still suffered a cut of £200 million. In future, if there is a Cameron Government, will you be defending further education, or will you be supporting Mr Cameron? We will see.

It is ironic that Members across the Chamber are constantly shouting for more, more, more from the Welsh budget, and they belong to the same parties that are threatening to cut even more of our funding. The Conservatives squeal about budgets here in Wales, but they seem blind to their party's proposals, and the impact that they would have on the budget. Branch manager, Nick Bourne, seems to forget that his boss wants to slash public expenditure. Here, the Conservatives are the last of the big spenders, with their little helpers, the Lib Dems. However, in London, it is cut, cut, cut.

I hear Nick Ramsay saying how much the Conservatives wish to reform the Barnett formula; why do we not have a clear statement from Cameron that he will reform Barnett in an acceptable way that will protect our budget? Why do you mumble? Why do you jump up and say that 'we do, we do': what about your bosses? Why can you not give absolute clarity on that?

Nick Bourne rose—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I am afraid that he is out of time.

Chris Franks: Sorry, Nick.

Dyna'r peth olaf y mae arnom ei angen wrth inni ddod allan o ddirwasgiad.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i Chris Franks am ildio. O wrando ar ei bryder, sy'n amlwg o'r galon, am y sector addysg bellach, mae'n peri imi gredu y bydd yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb y prynhawn yma: a yw hynny'n wir?

Chris Franks: Ymgais dda, Jonathan. Yr hyn y mae angen ichi ei gofio yw bod gennym gyllideb lai. Yr ydym wedi gwneud popeth a allwn i warchod y gyllideb, ond yr ydym er hynny wedi dioddef toriad o £200 miliwn. Yn y dyfodol, os bydd Llywodraeth o dan Cameron, a fyddwch yn amddiffyn addysg bellach, ynteu a fyddwch yn cefnogi Mr Cameron? Cawn weld.

Mae'n eironig bod Aelodau ar draws y Siambr yn gweiddi o hyd am fwy, mwy, mwy gan gyllideb Cymru, a hwythau'n perthyn i'r un pleidiau sydd yn bygwth torri mwy fwy o'n harian. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwichian am gyllidebau yma yng Nghymru, ond maent yn ymddangos yn ddall i gynigion eu plaid, a'r effaith a gaent ar y gyllideb. Mae'r rheolwr cangen, Nick Bourne, fel petai'n anghofio bod ar ei bennaeth eisiau cwtogi gwariant cyhoeddus. Yma, y Ceidwadwyr yw'r olaf o'r gwarwyr mawr, gyda'u cynorthwywyr bach, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Fodd bynnag, yn Llundain, torri, torri, torri yw'r gân.

Clywaf Nick Ramsay'n dweud gymaint y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn dymuno diwygio fformiwlau Barnett; pam na chawn ddatganiad clir gan Cameron y gwnaiff ddiwygio Barnett mewn modd derbyniol a fydd yn gwarchod ein cyllideb? Pam yr ydych yn mwmian? Pam yr ydych yn neidio ar eich traed gan ddweud 'yr ydym, yr ydym': beth am eich penaethiaid? Pam na allwch roi eglurder llwyr ynglŷn â hynny?

Nick Bourne a gododd—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae arnaf ofn bod ei amser ar ben.

Chris Franks: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Nick.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Have you finished?

Chris Franks: I have one final sentence. A key priority for Plaid Cymru in 2011, and beyond, will be obtaining a fair funding agreement for Wales.

Jenny Randerson: I know that it is a bad day for Plaid Cymru, but I really do think that Chris Franks could do rather better than wasting his time talking about hypothetical Tory governments. He would be better off concentrating on making the Government here a great deal more responsive to the needs of the people of Wales.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats were disappointed that the Government did not support any of our amendments to the draft budget. They were sensible, costed alternatives. For our part, we provide sensible, costed alternatives, and we will tell you from where we would get the money when we ask for changes to the budget. We at least hoped that the spirit of the amendments would be accepted, especially as I am sure that I heard the Minister say that he was listening during the debate on the draft budget, and there were many people, even several from his own side, who expressed dismay about the implications for the education budget. The Minister's failure to address any of the issues that have been raised makes a mockery of the whole scrutiny process. We will not need to bother with the draft budget in future because the Government is not going to pay any attention to it. I would argue that the Finance Committee, at the very least, should be owed the respect of some concessions in changes to the budget. We should remember that its criticisms were sweeping—the committee made it absolutely clear that the budget does not respond to the needs of Wales during the recession.

These are stringent times, as everyone here realises, but there is no evidence in the budget that the Government has reviewed its priorities or has attempted to use money more effectively. In a recession, the two key weapons in our armoury are the economic development and education budgets. However, the economic development budget

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A ydych wedi gorffen?

Chris Franks: Mae gennyd un frawddeg olaf. Blaenoriaeth allweddol i Blaid Cymru yn 2011, ac wedi hynny, fydd sicrhau cytundeb ariannu teg i Gymru.

Jenny Randerson: Gwn ei fod yn ddiwrnod gwael i Blaid Cymru, ond credaf o ddifrif y gallai Chris Franks wneud dipyn yn well na gwastraffu ei amser yn siarad am lywodraethau Torïaidd damcaniaethol. Byddai'n well iddo ganolbwytio ar sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yma'n llawer mwy ymatebol i anghenion pobl Cymru.

Yr oedd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n siomedig na chefnogodd y Llywodraeth yr un o'n gwelliannau i'r gyllideb ddrafft. Yr oeddent yn ddewisiadau amgen synhwyrol, wedi'u costio. O'n rhan ni, yr ydym yn darparu dewisiadau amgen synhwyrol, wedi'u costio, a dywedwn wrthych o ble y caem yr arian pan ofynnwn am newidiadau yn y gyllideb. Gobeithiem o leiaf y cai ysbyryd y gwelliannau ei dderbyn, yn enwedig gan fy mod yn siŵr imi glywed y Gweinidog yn dweud ei fod yn gwrando yn ystod y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft, ac yr oedd llawer o bobl, amryw ohonynt hyd yn oed o'i ochr ei hun, a fynegodd siom ynglŷn â'r goblygiadau i'r gyllideb addysg. Am nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi rhoi sylw i ddim un o'r materion a godwyd, mae hynny'n gwneud yr holl broses graffu'n destun sbort. Ni fydd angen inni drafferthu â'r gyllideb ddrafft yn y dyfodol oherwydd nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i roi dim sylw iddi. Byddwn i'n dadlau y dylid parchu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, man lleiaf, drwy wneud rhai consesiynau mewn newidiadau yn y gyllideb. Dylem gofio bod ei feirniadaethau'n ysgubol—dywedodd y pwyllgor yn berffaith glir nad yw'r gyllideb yn ymateb i anghenion Cymru yn ystod y dirwasgiad.

Mae'n gyfnod main, fel y mae pawb yma'n sylweddoli, ond nid oes dim tystiolaeth yn y gyllideb fod y Llywodraeth wedi adolygu ei blaenoriaethau nac wedi ceisio defnyddio arian yn fwy effeithiol. Mewn dirwasgiad, y ddau brif arf yn ein harfogaeth yw'r cyllidebau datblygu economaidd ac addysg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gyllideb datblygu

is at a standstill and the education budget involves considerable stringency for school budgets and a 5 per cent cut for further and higher education, which will make the existing, and absolutely shameful, funding gap between England and Wales at both school and higher education levels much worse.

The National Union of Teachers rally, which was held at the Senedd this morning, made the implications of the budgetary situation in schools clear to me. That is not to mention the impact of the situation that will be faced next year in further and higher education. I ask the Minister again, why is it that further and higher education are able to make 5 per cent efficiency gains when Government imposes on its departments only 1.6 per cent efficiency gains? Why is it that Government departments are much less able to be efficient than further and higher education are? The reality—I note that this is a very newsworthy item today at a UK level—is that efficiency gains of that size are impossible to obtain without cutting right into the raw meat of the body concerned.

Not only is this budget not a response to the recession, it is, above all, not a response to life after the recession. I do not want to go back—and I am sure that neither do you—to the Wales before the recession: a low-skilled, low-wage economy with high levels of economic inactivity. We have to educate ourselves to a more prosperous future. I want Wales to be an economy leading within the UK. I do not want us to be lagging behind in all the indicators. We have suffered badly during the recession with higher than average increases in unemployment, and young people in particular suffering as a result of that, with major social implications. Young people are choosing to stay on in further education and older people are going back to further education to retrain, and the result is that our further education colleges already have waiting lists in vital subjects such as engineering. Where is the sense behind this budget structure? Colleges and universities are the drivers of our economy and they produce social benefits on the tail of that.

economaidd yn sefyll yn ei hunfan ac mae'r gyllideb addysg yn cyfyngu'n sylweddol ar gyllidebau ysgolion ac yn cwtogi 5 y cant ar addysg bellach ac uwch, a fydd yn peri bod y bwlch cylindol presennol, sy'n gwbl gywilyddus, rhwng Cymru a Lloegr ar lefel ysgolion ac ar lefel addysg uwch yn llawer gwaeth.

Gwnaeth rali Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon, a gynhalwyd yn y Senedd y bore yma, oblygiadau'r sefyllfa gyllidebol mewn ysgolion yn eglur i mi, a hynny heb sôn am effaith y sefyllfa a wynebir y flwyddyn nesaf mewn addysg bellach ac uwch. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog eto, pam y mae addysg bellach ac uwch yn gallu gwneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant er mai arbedion o 1.6 y cant yn unig y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu gorfodi ar ei hadrannau ei hun? Pam y mae adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn llawer llai abl i fod yn effeithlon nag yw addysg bellach ac uwch? Y realiti—sylwaf fod hyn yn eitem newyddion fawr heddiw ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig—yw bod arbedion effeithlonrwydd o'r maint hwnnw'n amhosibl eu cael heb gwrtogi i'r byw yn y corff dan sylw.

Heblaw nad yw'r gyllideb hon yn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad, yn anad dim, nid yw'n ymateb i fywyd wedi'r dirwasgiad. Nid oes arnaf eisiau mynd yn ôl—na chithau ychwaith, yr wyf yn siŵr—i'r Gymru cyn y dirwasgiad: economi sgiliau isel, cyflogau isel a lefelau uchel o anweithgaredd economaidd. Rhaid inni'n haddysgu ein hunain i ddyfodol mwy ffyniannus. Mae arnaf eisiau i Gymru fod yn economi sydd ar y blaen o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig. Nid oes arnaf eisiau inni fod ar ei hôl hi yn y dangosyddion i gyd. Yr ydym wedi dioddef yn fawr yn ystod y dirwasgiad gyda chynnydd uwch na'r cyfartaledd mewn diweithdra, ac mae pobl ifanc yn enwedig wedi dioddef yn sgîl hynny, gyda goblygiadau cymdeithasol mawr. Mae pobl ifanc yn dewis aros mewn addysg bellach ac mae pobl hŷn yn mynd yn ôl i addysg bellach i ailhyfforddi, a'r canlyniad yw bod gan ein colegau addysg bellach restrau aros yn barod mewn pynciau hanfodol fel peirianneg. Ble y mae'r synnwyr sydd wrth wraidd strwythur y gyllideb hon? Colegau a phrifysgolion sydd yn sbarduno ein heonomi ac maent yn cynhyrchu manteision cymdeithasol yn sgîl hynny.

4.20 p.m.

Finally, can you tell me whether this budget has the full blessing of our soon-to-be new First Minister, or can we live in hope over Christmas that there might be a supplementary budget early in the new year that might bring a bit more optimism to those who work in education in particular?

Mark Isherwood: A UK Conservative Government will seek a constructive relationship with the Welsh Government. We regret that, short of ideas for the future, Gordon Brown is desperately retreating into the class wars of the 1970s. We also regret Carwyn Jones's statement that it would be difficult to have a constructive relationship with a Conservative UK Government that cut public services, especially given that this Welsh Government budget already includes huge Labour cuts and that future budget cuts will follow whichever party wins the general election, because Labour has left the UK with the worst budget deficit of any developed economy and as the last G20 member to come out of recession.

This year the UK Government will borrow up to £200 billion, and the interest alone on its debts will be £43 billion. We must now repair the damage caused by Gordon Brown's light-touch regulatory world. In an unsustainable economy, he drove debt-driven growth as the only way to maintain the mirage of an end to boom and bust and to defer the inevitable day of reckoning, which has since caused so much pain and which is hitting the people of Wales so hard in this budget. We must be honest with the electorate about the cuts that are being imposed now. Labour and Plaid Cymru insult the electorate by pretending that they are merely efficiencies, and not cuts. It is mighty strange that we did not need these 'efficiencies' before their recession.

Yn olaf, a allwch ddweud wrthyf a yw'r gyllideb hon yn cael sêl bendith ein darpar Brif Weinidog newydd, ynteu a allwn fyw mewn gobaith dros y Nadolig y gallai fod cylideb atodol yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd a allai ddod ag ychydig mwy o optimisiaeth i rai sy'n gweithio ym maes addysg yn arbennig?

Mark Isherwood: Bydd Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn ceisio cael perthynas adeiladol â Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n destun gofid inni fod Gordon Brown, ac yntau'n brin o syniadau ar gyfer y dyfodol, yn mynd yn ôl yn anobeithiol at ryfleoedd dosbarth yr 1970au. Yr ydym yn gresynu hefyd at ddatganiad Carwyn Jones y byddai'n anodd cael perthynas adeiladol â Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn y Deyrnas Unedig a fyddai'n torri gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig gan fod y gyllideb hon gan Lywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn cynnwys toriadau enfawr gan Lafur ac y bydd toriadau yn y gyllideb yn dilyn yn y dyfodol, pa blaid bynnag a fydd yn enmill yr etholiad cyffredinol, oherwydd bod Llafur wedi peri mai gan y Deyrnas Unedig y mae'r diffyg cylidebol gwaethaf o unrhyw economi ddatblygedig ac mai hi yw'r aelod olaf o'r G20 i ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad.

Eleni bydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn benthyca hyd at £200 biliwn, a bydd y llog yn unig ar ei dyledion yn £43 biliwn. Rhaid inni'n awr atgyweirio'r difrod sydd wedi'i achosi gan fyd rheoleiddio llai manwl Gordon Brown. Mewn economi anghynaliadwy, yr oedd ei bwyslais ar dwf sy'n seiliedig ar ddyled fel yr unig ffordd i gynnal y rhith bod ffyniant a methiant ar ben ac i ohirio dydd y farn a oedd yn rhwym o ddod, ac mae hynny bellach wedi achosi cymaint o boen ac yn taro pobl Cymru mor galed yn y gyllideb hon. Rhaid inni fod yn onest gyda'r etholwyr ynglŷn â'r toriadau sy'n cael eu gorfodi'n awr. Mae Llafur a Phlaid Cymru'n sarhau'r etholwyr drwy gymryd arnynt mai dim ond arbedion effeithlonrwydd ydynt, ac nid toriadau. Mae'n rhyfedd iawn nad oedd arnom angen yr 'arbedion effeithlonrwydd' hyn cyn eu dirwasgiad.

CBI Cymru has said that the administration of housing policy has not maximised the huge benefits that working with the construction industry could bring. It said that there has been a failure to innovate and think strategically about Wales's long-term housing needs. Last month's blueprint for action from Homes for Cymru, a coalition of 16 key organisations, said that we have a crisis in Wales and that it is not a new crisis, although the economic crisis is making it worse. The current housing system has been failing for a long time. The consequences for people's health and wellbeing and for the stability of communities in Wales are dire. We cannot continue to tinker with a failed system; we need to work towards new ways of providing, managing and looking after homes in Wales. However, housing in this budget faces a funding black hole. Capital spending for housing is to fall by 25 per cent, or 17.1 per cent if you exclude the strategic capital investment funding—that is a cut of £91 million, some £40 million of which was money brought forward. That will take away a vital lifeline for the construction industry and threaten social cohesion while Wales is still in recession.

We welcome plans for a Welsh housing bond, but we wonder whether the Welsh Government is still unclear about its equity contribution, noting that this will be required to plug a multitude of funding gaps. We need to know whether any provision has been made for the mortgage rescue scheme. Housing is the key vehicle for social and economic regeneration, but affordable housing cuts started a decade ago, cross-subsidising the Communities First programme to tackle deprivation. However, the largest component of the social justice budget, Communities First, has been cut in this budget.

Mae CBI Cymru wedi dweud nad yw gweinyddu'r polisi tai wedi manteisio i'r eithaf ar y manteision enfawr a allai ddod o weithio gyda'r diwydiant adeiladu. Dywedodd nad oes arloesi a meddwl yn strategol wedi bod am anghenion tai Cymru yn y tymor hir. Dywedodd glasbrint gweithredu Cartrefi i Gymru, clymlaid o 16 corff allweddol, y mis diwethaf fod gennym argyfwng yng Nghymru ac nad yw'n argyfwng newydd, er bod yr argyfwng economaidd yn ei wneud yn waeth. Mae'r system dai bresennol wedi bod yn methu ers tro. Mae'r canlyniadau i iechyd a lles pobl ac i sefydlogrwydd cymunedau yng Nghymru'n enbyd. Ni allwn ddal i dincran gyda system sydd wedi methu; mae angen inni weithio tuag at ffyrdd newydd o ddarparu, rheoli a gofalu am gartrefi yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae tai yn y gyllideb hon yn wynebu twll du cyllidol. Bydd gostyngiad o 25 y cant, neu 17.1 y cant os diystyrir y cyllid buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol, mewn gwariant cyfalaf ar gyfer tai—mae hynny'n doriad o £91 miliwn, rhyw £40 miliwn ohono'n arian a ddygwyd ymlaen. Yn sgîl hynny bydd y diwydiant adeiladu'n colli rhaff achub hanfodol a bydd bygythiad i gydlyniant cymdeithasol tra bydd Cymru'n dal mewn dirwasgiad.

Yr ydym yn croesawu cynlluniau ar gyfer bond tai i Gymru, ond tybed a yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n dal yn aneglur ynglŷn â'i chyfraniad ecwiti, gan y bydd angen hwn i lenwi lliaws o fylchau yn y cyllid? Mae angen inni gael gwybod a oes unrhyw ddarpariaeth wedi'i gwneud ar gyfer y cynllun achub morgeisi. Tai yw'r cyfrwng allweddol ar gyfer adfywio cymdeithasol ac economaidd, ond dechreuodd toriadau mewn tai fforddiadwy ddegawd yn ôl, gan drawsnoddi'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf i fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r elfen fwyaf yn y gyllideb cyflawnder cymdeithasol, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, wedi'i chwtogi yn y gyllideb hon.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.24 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.24 p.m.*

Funding for child poverty, social enterprise and the third sector has flatlined, yet these are a key to recovery from recession. Research

Mae cyllid ar gyfer tlodi plant, menter gymdeithasol a'r trydydd sector wedi aros yn ei unfan, eto mae'r rhain yn allweddol ar

by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation indicates that more children live in poverty outside areas that are designated as disadvantaged than inside them, and that the Cymorth and Flying Start programmes are unlikely to be sufficient to deliver on the child poverty goal. Children in Wales has said that Flying Start and Communities First have been in place for some years, but it is now time to move away from a system in which a family on one side of a street can access support, but a family across the street in a worse financial situation cannot. In answering oral questions, even the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government agreed that as many as half of all children in deprivation do not live in Communities First areas.

Conservatives in London and Welsh Conservatives in Cardiff have a credible plan to deal with the deficit, to go for growth and to tackle the causes of the problems on society's frontline—[*Interruption.*] Why you mock, I do not know; I am happy to send you the policies that spell that out. Those policies are continually denied by those who, heads buried in the sand, want to listen to rhetoric but ignore the facts. What is it about the truth that you struggle so hard to understand? We need a change of direction, and the sooner it comes, the better.

Andrew Davies: We are agreed that the financial position is difficult. However, to answer Jenny Randerson's question, I am the Minister for finance for the Assembly Government, and this budget was a collective decision by the Government. These are not decisions that were made by me solely—these are decisions that were made collectively.

Many have pointed out that very few changes have been made from the draft budget to the final budget. That is because we do not agree with the points made in the scrutiny process by opposition Members, or by the Finance Committee. We are faced with much greater financial constraints than in previous years, but, to respond to Chris Franks, it is not true

gyfer adferiad wedi'r dirwasgiad. Dengys ymchwil gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree fod mwy o blant yn byw mewn tlodi y tu allan i ardaloedd a ddynodwyd fel rhai diffreintiedig nag oddi mewn iddynt, ac nad yw rhaglenni Cymorth a Dechrau'n Deg yn debyg o fod yn ddigon ar gyflawni'r nod yngylch tlodi plant. Mae mudiad Plant yng Nghymru wedi dweud bod Dechrau'n Deg a Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi'u sefydlu ers rhai blynnyddoedd, ond ei bod bellach yn bryd symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth system lle y gall teulu ar un ochr i stryd gael cefnogaeth, ond nid teulu ar draws y stryd sydd mewn sefyllfa ariannol waeth. Wrth ateb cwestiynau llafar, cytunodd hyd yn oed y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol nad yw cynifer â hanner yr holl blant sydd mewn amddifadedd yn byw mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

Mae gan Geidwadwyr yn Llundain a'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yng Nghaerdydd gynllun credadwy ar gyfer delio â'r diffyg, i gael twf a mynd i'r afael ag achosion y problemau ar reng flaen cymdeithas—[*Torr ar draws.*] Ni wn pam yr ydych yn gwatwar; yr wyl yn fodlon anfon y polisiau sy'n amlinellu hynny atoch. Gwedir y polisiau hynny'n barhaus gan bobl y mae arnynt eisiau gwrando ar rethreg ond sy'n anwybyddu'r ffeithiau, a'u pennau wedi'u claddu yn y tywod. Beth ynglŷn â'r gwirionedd sydd mor anodd ei ddeall gennych? Mae angen newid cyfeiriad, a gorau po gyntaf y daw.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym yn gytûn bod y sefyllfa ariannol yn ddyrys. Fodd bynnag, i ateb cwestiwn Jenny Randerson, fi yw'r Gweinidog dros gyllid yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a phenderfyniad ar y cyd gan y Llywodraeth oedd hwn. Nid penderfyniadau a wnaed gennyf fi'n unig yw'r rhain—penderfyniadau yw'r rhain a wnaed ar y cyd.

Mae llawer wedi nodi mai ychydig o newidiadau a wnaed rhwng y gyllideb ddrafft a'r gyllideb derfynol. Y rheswm am hynny yw nad ydym yn cytuno â'r pwyntiau a wnaed yn y broses graffu gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, na chan y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Yr ydym yn wynebu cyfyngiadau ariannol llawer mwy nag mewn blynnyddoedd a fu,

to say that this budget is reduced, because there is an increase in resources of £287 million. However, with the efficiency savings that we have been required to make as part of the UK Government's efficiency savings, that is, £216 million, we have taken 1.6 per cent efficiency savings off every department. That is not to say that further efficiency savings have not been made.

ond, i ymateb i Chris Franks, nid yw'n wir dweud bod y gyllideb hon wedi'i chwtogi, oherwydd y mae cynnydd o £287 miliwn mewn adnoddau. Fodd bynnag, gyda'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd y mae gofyn inni eu gwneud fel rhan o arbedion effeithlonrwydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, sef £216 miliwn, yr ydym wedi tynnu arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1.6 y cant oddi ar bob adran. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud nad oes arbedion effeithlonrwydd pellach wedi'u gwneud.

Most of the criticisms this afternoon focused on education. The education budget has increased by 2.5 per cent if you compare it with last year's budget. It is not true to say that there is a 5 per cent cut in expenditure on further education and higher education. The budgets for education have largely flatlined. However, we are asking the sectors to deliver greater volume. That is where the efficiency saving is levelled. When Members make these points, I ask them to understand the process and get their facts right.

Canolbwytiodd llawer o'r beirniadaethau y prynhawn yma ar addysg. Mae'r gyllideb addysg wedi cynyddu 2.5 y cant os cymharwch hi â'r gyllideb y llynedd. Nid yw'n wir dweud bod toriad o 5 y cant mewn gwariant ar addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Mae'r cyllidebau ar gyfer addysg wedi aros yn eu hunfan i raddau helaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn gofyn i'r sectorau ddarparu mwy. Dyna lle yr anelir yr arbediad effeithlonrwydd. Pan fydd Aelodau'n gwneud y pwyntiau hyn, gofynnaf iddynt ddeall y broses a sicrhau bod eu ffeithiau'n iawn.

This is the first budget of an increasingly constrained financial position that this Assembly Government and future Assembly Governments will face. These decisions will have to be made every year. However, I do not hear from the opposition or any other critics of this budget where, if we put more money into education, the resource will come from for that from other departments. I am sure that there would be howls of protest were we to reduce expenditure on the health service, on economic development or any other area. We must make these difficult decisions. This is a budget that addresses the real needs of the people of Wales, allows us to deliver on our 'One Wales' commitment, and also allows us to deal with the recession.

Dyma'r gyllideb gyntaf mewn sefyllfa ariannol fwyfwy cyfyngus a wynebir gan y Llywodraeth hon a Llywodraethau'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol. Bydd yn rhaid gwneud y penderfyniadau hyn bob blwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, ni chlywaf gan y gwirthbleidau na neb arall sy'n beirniadu'r gyllideb hon o ble, os rhoddw n ragor o arian at addysg, y daw'r adnoddau ar gyfer hynny o adrannau eraill. Yr wyf yn siŵr y ceid bonllefau o brotest pe cwtogem wariant ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, ar ddatblygu economaidd neu unrhyw faes arall. Rhaid inni wneud y penderfyniadau anodd hyn. Cyllideb yw hon sy'n rhoi sylw i wir anghenion pobl Cymru, yn caniatáu inni gyflawni ein hymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un', ac yn caniatáu hefyd inni ddelio â'r dirwasgiad.

Nick Ramsay: Will you take an intervention?

Nick Bourne: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Andrew Davies: No, I am not taking any interventions.

Andrew Davies: Na wnaf, nid wyf yn derbyn ymyriadau.

I take this opportunity to give my personal thanks to Rhodri Morgan as First Minister. It

Achubaf y cyfle hwn i ddiolch yn bersonol i Rhodri Morgan fel Prif Weinidog. Bu'n faint

has been a great privilege and honour to have served you, Rhodri, and to have worked alongside you for 10 years. As I have said elsewhere, I have a quiet satisfaction that no-one will ever do what we have done. No-one will ever be able to repeat what we have achieved in setting up Wales's first elected legislature and Wales's first elected Government.

I am grateful for the thanks that have been expressed to me in the Chamber and elsewhere—it is rather humbling, but it seems to confirm that my political career is over. However, I have always thought that it is better to go with the question 'Why?' rather than 'When?' My parents left Wales in the early 1930s—they had to get out to get on, like generations of other young people in Wales. My political career has been dedicated to creating opportunities for young people in my constituency and throughout Wales. My constituency is probably the most divided in Wales in terms of wealth and prosperity. It is probably only about a mile as the crow flies from Mayals to Mayhill, but in terms of life expectancy and life chances, it is almost a different country, which I regret. A child born today in Mayhill is likely to live five to 10 years less than a child born in Mayals.

4.30 p.m.

That statistic is what has driven me and my politics for over 30 years and will continue to do so. More importantly, I know that it is those values that have driven this Government of which I have been privileged to be a member for 10 years. I am aware that there is always a danger of sounding hubristic or grandiose at times like these. However, I will quote another politician from another country. Lyndon Johnson may be forever tainted for my generation by the tragedy of Vietnam, but he was also largely the creator of the great society in the United States of America. Much of the civil rights legislation and much of what he developed and built on that is good about the USA, despite the ravages inflicted on that country's reputation by the new right, still remain. In his farewell address to the US Congress, Lyndon Johnson

ac anrhedd mawr eich gwasanaethu, Rhodri, a chydweithio â chi ers 10 mlynedd. Fel y dywedais yn rhywle arall, mae'n rhoi boddhad tawel imi na wnaiff neb byth yr hyn yr ydym ni wedi'i wneud. Ni fydd neb byth yn gallu ailadrodd yr hyn yr ydym ni wedi'i gyflawni wrth sefydlu deddfwrfa etholedig gyntaf Cymru a Llywodraeth etholedig gyntaf Cymru.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y diolch a fynegwyd i mi yn y Siambra ac mewn mannau eraill—mae'n peri imi deimlo'n wylaidd braidd, ond mae fel pe bai'n cadarnhau bod fy ngyrfa wleidyddol ar ben. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf bob amser wedi meddwl ei bod yn well mynd gyda'r cwestiwn 'Pam?' yn hytrach na 'Pryd?' Gadawodd fy rhieni Gymru yn yr 1930au cynnar—yr oedd yn rhaid iddynt fynd oddi yma i fynd yn eu blaenau, fel cenedlaethau o bobl ifanc eraill yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi cysegru fy ngyrfa wleidyddol i greu cyfleon i bobl ifanc yn fy etholaeth a thrwy Gymru gyfan. Mae'n debyg mai fy etholaeth yw'r fwyaf rhanedig yng Nghymru o ran cyfoeth a ffyniant. Mae'n debyg nad oes ond milltir fel yr hed y frân o Mayals i Mayhill, ond o ran disgwyliad oes a chyfleon bywyd, mae bron yn wlad wahanol, ac mae hynny'n destun gofid imi. Mae plentyn a enir ym Mayhill heddiw'n debyg o fyw rhwng pump a 10 mlynedd yn llai na phlentyn a enir ym Mayals.

Yr ystadegyn hwnnw sydd wedi fy ysgogi i a'm gwleidyddiaeth ers dros 30 mlynedd ac a wnaiff barhau i wneud hynny. Yn bwysicach, gwn mai'r gwerthoedd hynny sydd wedi ysgogi'r Llywodraeth hon yr wyf fi wedi cael y fraint o fod yn aelod ohoni ers 10 mlynedd. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod perygl bob amser i rywun swnio'n orfalch neu'n fawreddog ar adegau fel hyn. Fodd bynnag, dyfynnar wleidydd arall o wlad arall. Efallai y bydd staen trychineb Vietnam ar Lyndon Johnson am byth i'm cenhedlaeth i, ond ef hefyd i raddau helaeth oedd creawdwr y gymdeithas wych yn Unol Daleithiau America. Erys o hyd lawer o'r ddeddfwriaeth hawliau sifil a llawer o'r hyn a ddatblygodd ef a'r hyn yr adeiladol arno sy'n dda am yr Unol Daleithiau, er gwaethaf yr anraith ar enw da'r wlad honno gan y dde newydd. Yn ei

said:

'Now, it is time to leave. I hope it may be said, a hundred years from now, that by working together we helped to make our country more just, more just for all of its people, as well as to insure and guarantee the blessings of liberty for all of our posterity. That is what I hope. But I believe that at least it will be said that we tried.'

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog. Y cwestiwn yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn. Nid oes materion eraill i'w cymryd yn yr amser—

Alun Cairns: We absolutely object.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am extremely generous in the season of Advent, so for the avoidance of doubt, I shall ask the question again.

Y cwestiwn yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. A oes rhywun yn gwrthwynebu hyn? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriaf y bleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio, sy'n dilyn nesaf.

Y mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cytuno bod pleidleisio i ddigwydd tua 5 p.m. Yr wyf felly'n cynnig ein bod yn dod â'r amser pleidleisio yn ei flaen. A oes gwrthwynebiad? [Torri ar draws.] Er mwyn sicrhau nad oes amheuaeth, gofynnaf y cwestiwn hwn unwaith eto. A oes rhywun yn gwrthwynebu fy nghynnig i ddod â'r amser pleidleisio ymlaen cyn 5 p.m.? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes rhywun am i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4342: O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 14.
Motion NDM4342: For 36, Abstain 0, Against 14.*

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

anerchiad olaf i Gyngres yr Unol Daleithiau, dywedodd Lyndon Johnson:

Yn awr, mae'n amser ymadael. Gobeithio y dywedir, ymhen can mlynedd, i ni, drwy gydweithio, helpu i wneud ein gwlad yn fwy cyflawn, yn fwy cyflawn i'w holl bobl, yn ogystal â sicrhau a gwarantu bendithion rhyddid i bawb o'n disgynyddion. Dyna yr wyf yn ei obeithio. Ond credaf o leiaf y dywedir inni ymdrechu ymdrech deg.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Minister. The question is that the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed. There are no other matters to discuss in the time—

Alun Cairns: Gwrthwynebwn yn llwyr.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn eithriadol o hael yn nhymor yr Adfent, felly, er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth, gofynnaf y cwestiwn eto.

The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, the vote will be deferred until voting time, which will follow.

The Business Committee has agreed that voting will take place at around 5 p.m. I therefore propose that we bring forward the voting time. Are there any objections? [Interruption.] In order to ensure that there is no doubt, I will ask this question once again. Are there any objections to my proposal to bring forward the voting time to before 5 p.m.? I see that there are none. Does anyone wish the bell to be ring? I see that that no-one does.

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

Andrews, Leighton	Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine	Bourne, Nick
Black, Peter	Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine	Cairns, Alun
Cuthbert, Jeff	Davies, Paul
Davidson, Jane	German, Michael
Davies, Alun	Graham, William
Davies, Andrew	Law, Trish
Davies, Jocelyn	Melding, David
Evans, Nerys	Millar, Darren
Franks, Chris	Morgan, Jonathan
Gibbons, Brian	Ramsay, Nick
Gregory, Janice	Randerson, Jenny
Griffiths, John	Williams, Brynle
Griffiths, Lesley	
Hart, Edwin	
Hutt, Jane	
James, Irene	
Jenkins, Bethan	
Jones, Alun Ffred	
Jones, Carwyn	
Jones, Elin	
Jones, Gareth	
Jones, Helen Mary	
Jones, Ieuan Wyn	
Lewis, Huw	
Lloyd, David	
Lloyd, Val	
Mewies, Sandy	
Morgan, Rhodri	
Ryder, Janet	
Sargeant, Carl	
Thomas, Gwenda	
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn	
Watson, Joyce	
Wood, Leanne	

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog: Datganiad Ymddiswyddo Statement by the First Minister: Resignation Statement

Y Prif Weinidog: Gyda’ch caniatâd, Lywydd, mae gennyl ddatganiad i’w wneud oherwydd bod y foment dyngedfennol wedi cyrraedd o’r diwedd.

I want to announce to the Assembly that from this moment, I am tendering my resignation as First Minister to Her Majesty the Queen. I trust and hope that, by some time tomorrow, she will have accepted that resignation, if only because she will remember some of the terrible jokes that I made in her presence on the day that this Assembly building was officially opened on that freezing cold St David’s Day two and a half years ago.

The First Minister: With your permission, Presiding Officer, I have a statement to make because the crucial moment is finally upon us.

Mae arnaf eisiau cyhoeddi i’r Cynulliad fy mod, o’r ennyd hon, yn cyflwyno fy ymddiswyddiad fel Prif Weinidog i’w Mawrhydi y Frenhines. Hyderaf a gobeithiaf y bydd hi, erbyn rhyw bryd yfory, wedi derbyn fy ymddiswyddiad, pe na bai ond am y bydd yn cofio rhai o’r jôcs ofnadwy a wneuthum yn ei phresenoldeb y diwrnod yr agorwyd adeilad y Cynulliad yn swyddogol y Dydd Gŵyl Ddewi iasoer hwnnw ddwy flynedd a hanner yn ôl.

Yn gyntaf oll, hoffwn ddiolch i Julie fy ngwraig, fy mhlant, fy wyrion a'm hwyresau sy'n bresennol heddiw. Eu cefnogaeth hwy sydd wedi ei gwneud yn bosibl imi allu cynnal fy hun yn rhesymol o synhwyrol fel Prif Weinidog yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, bron â bod, sydd wedi mynd heibio mewn fflach. Yr oedd un baban newydd yn cyrraedd bob blwyddyn bron ar un cyfnod, ac mae hynny'n helpu i gadw eich traed ar y ddaear. Mae'r teulu, a chefnogaeth y teulu, yn hollbwysig i unrhyw un sydd â'r baich o fod yn Brif Weinidog, fel y bydd fy olynydd yn darganfod.

I anticipate standing on muddy touchlines encouraging my grandchildren at football, or rugby, or whatever else they are pursuing because I will have more time to do so following my resignation.

I look back over 10 years and reflect that, following Alun Michael's resignation in February 2000, it used to occur to me on a daily basis that I might only be First Minister, or first secretary as it was then, for a very short time indeed because a vote of no confidence could have been tabled at any time to evict me, in the same way as Alun Michael was evicted from office. At the end of the week, I would say 'I am still here', and then it would be a month, or two or three months, but it never occurred to me that I would still be here almost 10 years later. I will miss some things, of course. I will miss the balcony on the fifth floor, my Ceausescu balcony, as I call it, although it was never quite used for the purpose that Ceausescu used his. It has wonderful views over the roof of the Senedd and across Tiger bay, past the steelworks and the docks and over to Somerset, on a fine day. It is probably the finest urban view in Wales. I will miss that, and I am sure that my successor will enjoy it.

I want to pay tribute to the staff on the fifth floor, especially Rose, my private secretary, and my principal private secretaries, Anna Coleman and Lawrence Conway for the major part of my term, and Peter Greening more recently. I also thank the two permanent

First of all, I would like to thank Julie my wife, my children and my grandchildren who are present today. It is their support that has made it possible for me to conduct myself in a reasonably sensible manner as First Minister over the 10 years, almost, that have elapsed in a blinking of an eye. At one point a new baby arrived almost every year, and that helps to keep your feet on the ground. The family, and the support of the family, is crucial for anyone who has the burden of being First Minister, as my successor will discover.

Rhagwelaf sefyll ar ambell linell ystlys fwldyd yn annog fy wyrion mewn gêm bêl-droed, neu rygbi, neu beth bynnag arall y byddant yn ei wneud oherwydd bydd gennyl fyw o amser i wneud hynny ar ôl fy ymddeoliad.

Edrychaf yn ôl dros 10 mlynedd a chofiaf, wedi ymddiswyddiad Alun Michael ym mis Chwefror 2000, yr arferwn feddwl bob dydd y gallwn fod yn Brif Weinidog, neu brif ysgrifennydd fel yr oedd bryd hynny, am ddim ond cyfnod byr iawn, oherwydd gallesid cyflwyno pleidlais o ddiffyg hyder ar unrhyw adeg i'm troi allan, yn yr un modd ag y trowyd Alun Michael allan o'i swydd. Ar ddiwedd yr wythnos, byddwn yn dweud 'Yr wyf yn dal yma', ac wedyn byddai'n fis, neu'n ddau neu dri mis, ond ni feddyliais o gwbl y byddwn yn dal yma bron 10 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach. Byddaf yn gweld colli rhai pethau, wrth gwrs. Byddaf yn gweld colli'r balconi ar y pumed llawr, fy malconi Ceausescu, fel y'i galwaf, er na chafodd ei ddefnyddio erioed i'r diben y defnyddiodd Ceausescu ei falconi ef. Mae golygfeydd bendigedig i'w gweld oddi yno dros do'r Senedd ac ar draws Tiger bay, heibio i'r gwaith dur a'r dociau a throsodd i Wlad yr Haf, ar ddiwrnod braf. Mae'n debyg mai dyna'r olygfa drefol orau yng Nghymru. Gwelaf golli honno, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff fy olynydd ei mwynhau.

Hoffwn dalu teyrned i'r staff ar y pumed llawr, yn enwedig Rose, fy ysgrifenyddes breifat, a'm prif ysgrifenyddion preifat, Anna Coleman a Lawrence Conway am y rhan fwyaf o'm tymor, a Peter Greening yn fwy diweddar. Diolch hefyd i'r ddau ysgrifennydd

secretaries who have headed up the Assembly Government's civil service: Sir Jon Shortridge for most of that period, and more recently, over the past 18 months, Dame Gill Morgan, and all the thousands of staff in the civil service who make Government function.

I want to thank my constituents in Cardiff West, without whom my political career could never have got going back in 1987. Clearly, I will have more time now to pursue constituency issues on their behalf for the next 16 months. As far as I am concerned, it is payback time for the constituents in Cardiff West who have elected me six times in a row—three times for Parliament and three times for this Assembly. I have not had as much time as I would like for constituency matters over the past 10 years, and I intend to put that right over the next 16 months.

I also want to pay tribute to the constituency Labour party in Cardiff West, for its support during the last 20-plus years, but especially over the past 10, when I have been First Minister. You cannot operate in a democratic political system without a party behind you that is loyal to you, and maybe occasionally questioning why you have done something, but usually understanding after an explanation at the monthly meetings.

I also want to thank all the special advisers that I have had. The function of a special adviser is sometimes described as that of a spin doctor, but by and large, our special advisers have not been spin doctors but policy wonks out of the top drawer—professors of sociology, and suchlike. I will never forget one moment when Tony Blair was coming to address people in Wales, and making a major speech on Europe in the old library in central Cardiff. He was a little late in arriving, and so the person in charge of his security arrangements turned to me and asked to speak to my senior special adviser. I pointed to Mark Drakeford, a professor of sociology, who was wearing his usual sweater and pair of jeans, and after digesting the news that this was my senior special adviser, this chap went over to Mark and

parhaol sydd wedi bod yn ben ar wasanaeth sifil Llywodraeth y Cynulliad: Syr Jon Shortridge am y rhan fwyaf o'r cyfnod hwnnw, ac yn fwy diweddar, yn ystod y 18 mis diwethaf, y Fonesig Gill Morgan, a'r holl filoedd o staff yn y gwasanaeth sifil sy'n gwneud i'r Llywodraeth weithio.

Mae arnaf eisiau diolch i'm hetholwyr yng Ngorllewin Caerdydd, na allwn fod wedi cychwyn fy ngyrfa wleidyddol hebddynt yn 1987. Yn amlwg, bydd gennyf fwy o amser yn awr i fynd ar ôl materion yr etholaeth ar eu rhan am yr 16 mis nesaf. O'm safbwyt i, mae'n amser talu'n ôl i'r etholwyr yng Ngorllewin Caerdydd sydd wedi fy ethol chwe gwaith yn olynol—dair gwaith i'r Senedd a thair gwaith i'r Cynulliad hwn. Nid wyf wedi cael cymaint o amser ag yr hoffwn ei gael ar gyfer materion yr etholaeth yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, a bwriadaf wneud iawn am hynny yn ystod yr 16 mis nesaf.

Hoffwn dalu teyrnged hefyd i blaid Lafur etholaeth Gorllewin Caerdydd, am ei chefnogaeth yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf a mwy, ond yn enwedig dros y 10 diwethaf, pryd yr wyf wedi bod yn Brif Weinidog. Ni allwch weithredu mewn system wleidyddol ddemocratiaidd heb blaid y tu cefn ichi sy'n deyrngar ichi, ac efallai weithiau'n holi pam yr ydych wedi gwneud rhywbeth, ond fel arfer yn deall ar ôl cael esboniad yn y cyfarfodydd misol.

Mae arnaf eisiau diolch hefyd i'r holl gynghorwyr arbennig a fu gennyf. Weithiau disgrifir swyddogaeth cynghorydd arbennig fel un dewin delwedd, ond at ei gilydd, nid dewiniaid delwedd fu ein cynghorwyr arbennig ni ond arbenigwyr polisi o'r radd flaenaf—athrawon cymdeithaseg, a phobl o'r bath. Nid anghofiaf byth yr adeg yr oedd Tony Blair yn dod i annerch pobl yng Nghymru, ac yn gwneud arraith bwysig am Ewrop yn yr hen lyfrgell yng nghanol Caerdydd. Yr oedd ychydig yn hwyr yn cyrraedd, ac felly trodd y sawl a oedd yn gyfrifol am ei drefniadau diogelwch ataf a gofyn am gael siarad â'm huwch gynghorydd arbennig. Pwyntiais at Mark Drakeford, athro cymdeithaseg, a oedd yn gwisgo'i siwmper a'i jîns arferol, ac ar ôl ymgyfarwyddo â'r newydd mai hwn oedd uwch gynghorydd

asked him, ‘Where shall I position my team of rooftop snipers?’ I did not think that he had quite understood what a special adviser was.

arbennig, aeth y creadur draw at Mark a gofyn iddo, ‘Ble caf fi leoli fy nhîm o saethwyr cudd ar y toreau?’ Nid wyf yn credu ei fod wedi deall yn iawn beth oedd cynghorydd arbennig.

4.40 p.m.

It is important for us to understand this hinge between the regular civil service and the political side of the machinery of Government. Special advisers are essential and you need really good policy wonks to advise you on how to transmit party policy into Government policy and then to knock it into shape and enable it to come back, in civil service terms, as a recognisable policy.

Mae'n bwysig inni ddeall y cysylltiad hwn rhwng y gwasanaeth sifil rheolaidd ac ochr wleidyddol peirianwaith Llywodraeth. Mae cynghorwyr arbennig yn hanfodol ac mae angen arbenigwyr polisi gwirioneddol dda arnoch i'ch cynggori yng Nghymru sut i droi polisi plaid yn bolisi'r Llywodraeth ac wedyn ei fwrw i siâp a'i alluogi i ddod yn ôl, yn nhermau'r gwasanaeth sifil, fel polisi adnabyddadwy.

Yn y dyfodol, wrth gwrs, bydd mwy o amser gennyf i, Julie a'r teulu—yn enwedig Julie a minnau—i dreulio ambell benwythnos ychwanegol ym Mwnt. Mae Mwnt wedi bod yn hollbwysig a hoffwn fynegi fy niolchgarwch i'r bobl arbennig o garedig yng Ngheredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro, cylch Aberteifi, Aberporth a Mwnt, yn enwedig, lle mae'r garafan. Mae wedi bod yn agoriad llygaid imi weld pa mor ystyriol yw pobl gan feddwl, os yw'r Prif Weinidog ar ei wyliau am bythefnos neu dair wythnos yn ystod yr haf, na ddylech ei drafferthu gyda'ch problemau personol neu eich syniadau gwleidyddol chi. I ddweud y gwir, mae pawb wedi parchu hynny erioed. Am 10 mlynedd o'r bron, nid oes unrhyw un o Geredigion, Aberporth neu Aberteifi wedi fy nhrafferthu tra byddaf ar fy ngwyliau. Mae hynny'n holol anhygoel ac mae'n golygu fy mod i, Julie a'r teulu yn gallu treulio tair wythnos o wyliau gwirioneddol heb fod angen rhyw *entourage* yn fy amddiffyn rhag y bobl, gan eu bod mor ystyriol. Maent yn deall bod straen ar unrhyw un sydd â'r baich o fod yn Brif Weinidog. Maent fel petaent yn meddwl, ‘Gadewch lonydd iddo—mae e’ ar ei wyliau’. Ambell waith yr wyf wedi clywed pobl yn ei ddweud pan fo rhywun efallai yn ystyried dod ataf ar y traeth neu tra byddaf yn cerdded.

Mae gennyf atgofion melys iawn, megis mynd i eisteddfod Trelew, er enghraift. Beth sydd yn fwy anhygoel ar wyneb y ddaear na'r ffaith eich bod yn gallu mynd, fel Prif

In the future, of course, Julie and I and the family—especially Julie and I—will have more time to spend a few extra weekends in Mwnt. Mwnt has been extremely important and I would like to convey my thanks to the very kind people of Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire, and especially the people of Cardigan, Aberporth and Mwnt, where we have the caravan. It has been an eye-opener for me to see how considerate people are in thinking, if the First Minister is on holiday for two or three weeks over the summer, that you should not bother him with your personal problems or your own political ideas. To be honest, everyone has always respected that. For 10 years running, no-one from Ceredigion, Aberporth or Cardigan has bothered me while I am on holiday. That is quite incredible and it means that I, Julie and the family can spend three weeks of genuine holiday time without the need for some entourage to protect me from the people because they are so considerate. They understand that anyone who shoulders the burden of being First Minister is under strain. It is as if they think, ‘Leave him alone—he is on holiday’. On occasions, I have heard people saying that when someone is perhaps thinking of approaching me on the beach or when I am out walking.

I have very fond memories, such as attending the eisteddfod in Trelew, for example. What could be more incredible on the face of the earth than being able to visit, as the First

Weinidog o Gymru, ac ymweld ag eisteddfod yn yr iaith Gymraeg gyda phob math o gystadlaethau 8,000 o filltiroedd i ffwrdd o Gymru, ac yn gallu clywed pobl yn barddoni, yn dawnsio ac yn canu yn y Gymraeg yn y Wladfa? Mae'n hollol anhygoel ac ni fyddaf byth yn anghofio'r profiad hwnnw, yn enwedig pan oedd pennath yr heddlu, Orlando Jones, a'i dad-cu yn dod o Aberpennar yng Nghwm Cynon, yn ceisio sicrhau fy mod i'n hollol ddiogel. Tra ei fod ef yn fy ngwarchod i, yr oedd am wneud yn hollol siŵr, er cof am ei fam-gu a'i dad-cu o Aberpennar a symudodd i'r Wladfa, nad oedd unrhyw beth yn digwydd imi yn y Wladfa.

I now turn to look at what has happened in Wales over the past 10 years. Andrew Davies—to whom I reciprocate—is one of the founder members of the Cabinet, along with Jane Hutt and Edwina Hart. I think that we are the only remaining original members of the Cabinet. Let us just think of the changes in Wales over the past 10 years. Andrew has already mentioned some of them, and I will mention some others, which I think are of long-term importance. We have seen a doubling of the number of apprentices in Wales over the past 10 years; a doubling of the intake into medical schools in Wales; the more recent responses to the recession; and the mortgage rescue scheme, which is remarkably successful in Wales. More people have now benefited from the mortgage rescue scheme in Wales than in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland put together. That is not in terms of per head of population, but in the raw figures. I understand that more people have had mortgage rescue schemes in Caerphilly than in the whole of London. It really is incredible, but that is the mark of an agile and resilient government. The ProAct scheme is another one. I believe that all this gives people confidence that we can do things as well, if not better, when we are running our own domestic agenda in the way that we have.

Mae'r hunanhyder hwnnw sydd yn gallu codi o'r pethau yr ydym wedi gallu eu gwneud dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yn addawol iawn ar gyfer y ddua ddegawd nesaf, fel bod pawb yn deall yr hyn yr ydym wedi gallu ei

Minister of Wales, an eisteddfod being held through the medium of Welsh with all kinds of competitions 8,000 miles from Wales, and being able to hear people reciting poetry, dancing and singing in Welsh in Patagonia? That is totally incredible and I will never forget that experience, especially the chief of police, Orlando Jones, whose grandfather came from Mountain Ash in the Cynon Valley, trying to ensure that I was totally safe. While I was under his protection, he wanted to ensure, in memory of his grandparents from Mountain Ash who moved to Patagonia, that nothing happened to me in Patagonia.

Trof yn awr i edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yng Nghymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae Andrew Davies—yr wyf finnau'n diolch iddo yntau—yn un o aelodau cyntaf y Cabinet, ynghyd â Jane Hutt ac Edwina Hart. Credaf mai ni yw'r unig aelodau gwreiddiol o'r Cabinet sydd ar ôl. Gadewch inni feddwl am ennyd am y newidiadau yng Nghymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae Andrew eisoes wedi sôn am rai ohonynt, a soniaf finnau am rai eraill, sydd yn bwysig yn y tymor hir yn fy marn i. Yr ydym wedi gweld dyblu nifer y prentisiaid yng Nghymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf; dyblu'r nifer a dderbynir i ysgolion meddygol yng Nghymru; yr ymatebion mwy diweddar i'r dirwasgiad; a'r cynllun achub morgeisi, sydd yn hynod o lwyddiannus yng Nghymru. Mae mwy o bobl erbyn hyn wedi elwa o'r cynllun achub morgeisi yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon gyda'i gilydd. Nid fesul pen o'r boblogaeth y mae hynny, ond o ran y ffigurau eu hunain. Deallaf fod mwy o bobl wedi cael cynlluniau achub morgeisi yng Nghaerffili nag yn Llundain i gyd. Mae hynny'n wirioneddol anhygoel, ond mae'n arwydd o lywodraeth hyblyg a gwydn. Un arall yw'r cynllun ProAct. Credaf fod hyn i gyd yn rhoi hyder i bobl y gallwn wneud pethau cystal, os nad gwell, pan fyddwn yn rhedeg ein hagenda ddomestig ein hunain yn y modd yr ydym wedi gwneud.

The self-confidence that can stem from the things that we have been able to do over the last 10 years bodes well for the next two decades, so that everyone understands what we have been able to achieve.

gyflawni.

One person who I often think of as a symbol of rising Welsh confidence over the past 10 years is Angela Gorman, a recently retired midwife from Cardiff, who utilises the air fares that we give her through the Wales for Africa programme to take very low-cost medicine to Sierra Leone. An African mother dies in childbirth from postpartum haemorrhage every two minutes, I believe. Angela Gorman has negotiated a cost of 50p per dose with the drug companies, takes the medicine out to Sierra Leone and shows the midwives there how to use the medication to treat postpartum haemorrhage and eclampsia. These are very low-cost drugs and simple technology. The Wales for Africa programme pays her airfare, and she does the rest herself. She recently addressed the California Nurses Association's annual conference as a British delegate, defending and explaining how the national health service works as part of the discussion on whether America should bring in a healthcare Bill. At the end of her speech to the several thousand delegates, she said, 'I do come from the United Kingdom, but I come from a very special place in the United Kingdom, and that is Wales.' Their faces were completely blank. She then said, 'In Wales, we have free prescriptions,' and the place erupted with applause. To me, that is a symbol of the way in which Wales is making its mark in policy terms, and of Wales having the confidence to go out to explain policies to the rest of the world.

Before making my final point, I want to refer to the relationship with the Wales Office. There has been an odd relationship with the Wales Office over the past 10 years from having Paul, then Peter, then Paul, and then Peter. I want to pay tribute to the double dose of Paul Murphy and of Peter Hain, which I think adds up to about five years each. I do not think that it has ever happened before that Secretaries of State have swapped places. The relationship with them has been critical to our functioning well in respect of the United Kingdom Government.

Mae'r model o ddatganoli yng Nghymru yn gwbl annhebyg i'r un yn yr Alban a'r un yng

Rhywun y byddaf yn meddwl amdani'n aml fel symbol o hyder cynyddol Cymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yw Angela Gorman, bydwraig newydd ymddeol o Gaerdydd, sy'n defnyddio'r tocyannau hedfan a roddwn iddi drwy raglen Cymru o Blaid Affrica i fynd â moddion rhad i Sierra Leone. Credaf fod mam o Affrica yn marw bob dau funud o waedlif ôl-eneligol wrth eni plentyn. Mae Angela Gorman wedi negodi cost o 50c y dos gyda'r cwmnïau cyffuriau, aiff â'r moddion allan i Sierra Leone a dangos i'r bydwragedd yno sut i ddefnyddio'r moddion i drin gwaedlif ôl-eneligol ac eclampsia. Cyffuriau cost isel iawn yw'r rhain, a thechnoleg syml. Mae rhaglen Cymru o Blaid Affrica yn talu ei thocyn awyren, ac mae hithau'n gwneud y gweddill ei hun. Yn ddiweddar, anerchodd gynhadledd flynyddol Cymdeithas Nyrsys California fel cynrychiolydd o Brydain, gan amddiffyn ac esbonio sut y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn gweithio fel rhan o'r drafodaeth ynghylch a ddylai America gyflwyno Mesur gofal iechyd. Ar ddiwedd ei haraith i'r miloedd o gynadleddwyr, dywedodd, 'Yr wyf yn dod o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ond o le arbennig iawn yn y Deyrnas Unedig, sef Cymru.' Yr oedd eu hwynebau'n hollol wag. Wedyn dywedodd, 'Yng Nghymru, mae gennym bresgripsiynau am ddim,' a ffrwydrodd y lle mewn cymeradwyaeth. I mi, mae hynny'n arwydd o'r modd y mae Cymru'n gwneud ei marc o ran polisiau, ac o hyder Cymru i fynd allan i esbonio polisiau wrth weddill y byd.

Cyn gwneud fy mhwyt olaf, mae arnaf eisiau cyfeirio at y berthynas â Swyddfa Cymru. Cafwyd perthynas od gyda Swyddfa Cymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf o gael Paul, wedyn Peter, wedyn Paul, ac wedyn Peter. Mae arnaf eisiau talu teyrnged i'r dogn dwbl o Paul Murphy a Peter Hain, sef cyfanswm o ryw bum mlynedd yr un, yr wyf yn credu. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod erioed wedi digwydd o'r blaen, fod dau Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi cyfnewid lleoedd. Bu'r berthynas â hwy'n allweddol inni weithredu'n dda mewn perthynas â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

The model of devolution that we have in Wales is quite unlike the models in Scotland

Ngogledd Iwerddon. Mae wedi ei seilio ar yr egwyddor fod yn rhaid cerdded cyn rhedeg. Felly, yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw pryd fydd pobl Cymru yn dechrau deall ein bod wedi gwneud digon o gerdded, ac wedi gwneud ein prentisiaeth, fel y gallwn ddweud wrthynt ein bod ni'n barod i redeg. Mae'r dewis yn eu dwylo hwy. Mae'n debyg y bydd datblygiadau yn y flwyddyn newydd, a bydd fy olynnydd yn gallu dweud mwy am hynny rywbryd yn ystod 2010.

The time has come for us to be able to use the past 10 years to show that we are a responsible body, and that we are growing in confidence. The maturity of this body as a body of scrutiny and legislation is incomparable now compared with where we were 10 years ago. We cannot decide that for ourselves, and it would not be right for us to do so. We may think that we are the bees' knees, but the question is what the people out there think of us and our maturity in respect of being able to take the next step. I believe that the Assembly has demonstrated that it is ready to take the next step, and I hope that my successor will be able to say more about that in the new year.

Yr ydym wedi aeddfedu dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, nid yn unig yn y corff hwn, ond mae Cymru hefyd wedi aeddfedu ac wedi magu hunanhyder yng nghyswilt y gallu i wneud pethau yng Nghymru heb wneud cawlach o bethau.

During the 'No' campaign the canard was thrown at the concept of Wales being able to take decisions on its own behalf on the domestic agenda. We heard, 'There is no point in us doing that; we are a very quarrelsome people. North Wales will quarrel constantly with south Wales; east Wales will quarrel constantly with west Wales; Welsh-speaking Wales will be at war with non-Welsh-speaking Wales, and vice versa. Therefore, it is a recipe for disaster for you to have an Assembly in Wales that is taking decisions. On top of that, given the reputation that Wales has for jobs for the boys at a local level, the worst thing that you could do would be to have a Welsh Assembly, because it will then be a case of jobs for the boys at a national level.' We have shown, and people from all parts of Wales have seen, that

and Northern Ireland. It is a model based on the principle of learning to walk before you can run. Therefore, the important aspect is the point at which the people of Wales will start to understand that we have walked long enough, and have served our apprenticeship, so that we can tell them that we are ready to run. The choice will be theirs. I am sure that there will be developments in the new year, and my successor will be able to say more about that sometime in 2010.

Daeth yr amser inni allu defnyddio'r 10 mlynedd diwethaf i ddangos ein bod yn gorff cyfrifol, a'n bod yn tyfu o ran hyder. Mae aeddfedrwydd y corff hwn fel corff craffu a deddfu yn ddigyffelyb yn awr o'i gymharu â lle yr oeddem 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Ni allwn benderfynu hynny drosom ein hunain, ac ni fyddai'n iawn gwneud hynny. Efallai ein bod ni'n meddwl ein bod yn wych, ond y cwestiwn yw, beth yw barn y bobl amdanom ni a'n haeddfedrwydd o ran gallu cymryd y cam nesaf. Credaf fod y Cynulliad wedi dangos ei fod yn barod i gymryd y cam nesaf, a gobeithio y bydd fy olynnydd yn gallu dweud mwy am hynny yn y flwyddyn newydd.

We have matured over the past 10 years, not only in this institution, but Wales has matured as a nation and developed a self-confidence regarding the ability to do things properly in Wales.

Yn ystod yr ymgyrch 'Na' taflwyd y chwedl wag at y cysyniad y gall Cymru wneud penderfyniadau drosti ei hun ar yr agenda ddomestig. Clywsom, 'Nid oes dim pwrrpas inni wneud hynny; yr ydym yn bobl gwerylgar iawn. Bydd y gogledd yn cweryla'n barhaus â'r de; bydd y dwyrain yn cweryla'n barhaus â'r gorllewin; bydd y Gymru Gymraeg yn rhyfela â'r Gymru ddi-Gymraeg, ac i'r gwirthwyneb. Felly, mae cael Cynulliad yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau'n sicr o esgor ar drychineb. Ar ben hynny, o gofio'r enw sydd gan Gymru o roi swyddi i'r hogiau ar lefel leol, y peth gwaethaf y gellid ei wneud fyddai cael Cynulliad i Gymru, oherwydd wedyn bydd yn fater o swyddi i'r hogiau ar lefel genedlaethol.' Yr ydym wedi dangos, ac mae pobl o bob rhan o Gymru wedi gweld, fod

devolution gives you the ability to argue it out, but then to unite behind the decision that is made.

4.50 p.m.

We know that Wales will then move forward because we are moving forward in a democratic way—we have solved our problems here through this institution. It is that ability to solve our problems democratically through the way that we argue it out and, in the end, vote on it that makes everyone respect the democratic process. The way in which we have conducted ourselves without making a huge mess or creating non-stop scandals over public appointments and jobs for the boys has meant that those canards of the ‘No’ campaign back in 1997 have been slain.

Felly, dyna'r cerrig sylfaen a'r ffordd yr ydym wedi symud yr agenda ymlaen dros y degawd diwethaf. Mae'r amser wedi dod i drosglwyddo'r baton i fy olynnydd, a gobeithiaf y gall pethau symud ymlaen yn yr un modd democraidd ag y gwnaethant dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Byddwn yn parhau â'r trosglwyddo i fy olynnydd dros y ddau ddiwrnod nesaf. Diolch am wrando arnaf y prynhawn yma ac am eich cefnogaeth yn ystod y degawd diwethaf. Diolch yn fawr. [Cymeradwyaeth.]

Nick Bourne: I wish to reiterate what I said earlier and wish the First Minister a pleasant retirement as First Minister. I am pleased that he will be spending more time with his family; I can well understand the desire to do that. He has many interests to which I am sure he will devote himself, including walking, reading, rugby and his grandchildren. One thing I will say to the First Minister is that if he ever needs someone to take part in a pub quiz, I would like to be on his team. [*Laughter.*] I know, probably better than anyone else, that you can throw any question at Rhodri and he will always know something about the subject at hand—and usually a devastating amount more than the questioner. So, as I say, if you are looking for another career, Rhodri, I think that pub quizzes would be a good option.

datganoli'n rhoi'r gallu ichi ddadlau'r achos, ond uno wedyn y tu ôl i'r penderfyniad a wneir.

Gwyddom y bydd Cymru wedyn yn symud ymlaen oherwydd yr ydym yn symud ymlaen mewn ffordd ddemocraidd—yr ydym wedi datrys ein problemau yma drwy'r sefydliad hwn. Y gallu hwnnw i ddatrys ein problemau'n ddemocraidd drwy'r modd yr ydym yn cynnal dadl y mater ac, yn y diwedd, pleidleisio arno, sy'n gwneud i bawb barchu'r broses ddemocraidd. Mae'r modd yr ydym wedi ymddwyn heb wneud cawlach enfawr na chreu sgandalau diddiwedd ynghylch penodiadau cyhoeddus a swyddi i'r hogiau wedi golygu bod y chwedlau gwag hynny o eiddo'r ymgyrch 'Na' yn 1997 wedi'u trechu.

Therefore, those are the foundation stones and the manner in which we have moved the agenda forward over the past decade. The time has now come to pass the baton to my successor, and I hope that things will progress in the democratic way that has been apparent during the past 10 years. We will continue with the handover to my successor over the next two days. Thank you for listening this afternoon and for your support over the past decade. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Nick Bourne: Hoffwn ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach a dymuno i'r Prif Weinidog ymddeoliad braf fel Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd yn treulio mwy o amser gyda'i deulu; gallaf ddeall yn iawn yr awydd i wneud hynny. Mae ganddo lawer o ddiddordebau y bydd yn ymroi iddynt, mae'n siŵr, gan gynnwys cerdded, darllen, rygbi a'i wyrion. Un peth a ddywedaf wrth y Prif Weinidog yw os bydd arno angen rhywun rywdro i gymryd rhan mewn cwis tafarn, yr hoffwn fod yn ei dim. [*Chwerthin.*] Gwn, yn well na neb arall, mae'n debyg, y gallwch daflu unrhyw gwestiwn at Rhodri a bydd bob amser yn gwybod rhywbeth am y pwnc dan sylw—ac fel arfer, cryn dipyn yn fwy na'r holwr. Felly, fel y dywedais, os ydych yn edrych am yrfa arall, Rhodri, yr wyf yn meddwl y byddai cwisiau tafarn yn ddewis da.

Congratulations on your term as First Minister; you have made an outstanding contribution to Welsh life not just here in this Chamber, but to Welsh public life elsewhere. I am sure that you will continue to do that. I look forward to that happening over a long period of time, well into the future. Looking at your mother, you obviously have healthy genes, and I am sure that you have many years yet of public service to give. I wish you all the best in your retirement as First Minister, and we look forward to your sizeable contributions from the back benches.

Janice Gregory: It is a daunting challenge to be asked to speak about a politician as witty and prone to memorable phrase-making as Rhodri Morgan. I spent some time trying to devise some surreal similes and dangerously extended metaphors before realising that nothing I could say could hope to match those produced by Rhodri over the years.

So, I want to say some simple and straightforward things on behalf of the Labour group. Rhodri is Labour through and through. He knows the party's history, culture and values. He can deploy that knowledge in speeches that rouse a conference to renewed enthusiasm for campaigning or encapsulate it in stories that reduce hardened party members to helpless laughter. There is no doubt that he knows where he comes from and that Welsh Labour's love for him is returned in full.

However, precisely because of that confidence in his own values and roots, Rhodri has never had any difficulty in working with other parties to achieve common goals. What is best for Wales and her people has always been the crucial test for him. He has formed and led coalitions with two other parties in the Assembly during his time as First Minister, but people right across the Chamber will testify to his readiness to engage with ideas from Members, regardless of party, if he believes that they might offer something for Wales.

Llongyfarchiadau ar eich tymor yn Brif Weinidog; yr ydych wedi gwneud cyfraniad nodedig i fywyd Cymru nid yn unig yma yn y Siambr, ond i fywyd cyhoeddus Cymru mewn mannau eraill. Yr wyf yn siŵr y parhewch i wneud hynny. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld hynny'n digwydd dros gyfnod maith o amser, ymhell i'r dyfodol. O edrych ar eich mam, mae'n amlwg bod gennych enynnau iach, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod gennych flynyddoedd lawer eto o wasanaeth cyhoeddus i'w roi. Dymunaf bob hwyl ichi yn eich ymddeoliad fel Prif Weinidog, ac edrychwn ymlaen at eich cyfraniadau sylweddol o'r meinciau cefn.

Janice Gregory: Mae'n dipyn o her pan ofynnir ichi siarad am wleidydd mor ffaeth ac abl i lunio ymadroddion cofiadwy â Rhodri Morgan. Treulais beth amser yn ceisio dyfeisio cyffelybiaethau swrrealiaidd a throsiadau peryglus o estynedig cyn sylweddoli nad oedd gobaith i ddim a ddywedwn fod cystal â'r rhai a luniwyd gan Rhodri dros y blynyddoedd.

Felly, hoffwn ddweud ambell beth syml a di-lol ar ran y grŵp Llafur. Mae Rhodri'n Llafurwr i'r carn. Mae'n gyfarwydd â hanes y blaidd, ei diwylliant a'i gwerthoedd. Gall ddefnyddio'r wybodaeth honno mewn areithiau sy'n cyffroi cynhadledd gan enyn brwdfrydedd o'r newydd dros ymgyrchu, neu ei chrisialu mewn straeon sy'n peri i aelodau profiadol y blaidd chwerthin yn aflywodraethus. Nid oes dwywaith nad yw'n gwybod o ble y mae'n dod, ac mae yntau'n caru Llafur Cymru yn yr un modd ag y mae'r blaidd yn ei garu ef.

Fodd bynnag, yn union oherwydd yr hyder hwnnw yn ei werthoedd a'i wreiddiau ei hun, nid yw Rhodri erioed wedi'i chael yn anodd cydweithio â phleidiau eraill er mwyn cyflawni amcanion cyffredin. Yr hyn sydd orau i Gymru a'i phobl fu'r prawf hollbwysig iddo erioed. Mae wedi ffurfio ac wedi arwain clymbleidiau â dwy blaidd arall yn y Cynulliad yn ystod ei gyfnod yn Brif Weinidog, ond bydd pobl ar draws y Siambr yn tystio i'w barodrwydd i dderbyn syniadau gan Aelodau, beth bynnag fo'u plaid, os cred y gallent gynnig rhywbeth i Gymru.

In the same way, his incredible knowledge of a wide range of subjects—I grabbed him first for the pub quiz, Nick—has never hampered his ability to focus on his priorities for Wales, and his intellect and learning have never stood in the way of him communicating clearly and directly with all kinds of people in all parts of Wales.

Rhodri is someone that people of all ages can relate to. My colleague Gwenda Thomas recently recalled his meeting with a group of young offenders. After speaking to Rhodri, one of them said, ‘He is okay, he is.’ Then, another one said, ‘He’s got red socks.’ I will make no comment, Rhodri, on your choice of hairstyle or clothes. However, I do know that you are a true family man, and I am sure that your family, who are up in the public gallery this afternoon, cannot wait to have you cheering on the touchlines, or just there when they need you to be there. I also know that Julie will utilise your time wisely when she is campaigning for her well-deserved re-election in Cardiff North.

As today's tributes will make clear, Rhodri's achievements transcend the normal bounds of party. He is a great figure in Welsh politics. However, I would be failing in my job if I did not underline that Rhodri has achieved that because of, not in spite of, his deep socialist commitment and principles. On behalf of the Labour group and the wider Labour and trade union movement, Rhodri, I want to say ‘thank you’. [Applause.]

Michael German: I will join you in referring to some of the things that you have said, First Minister, and the journey that you have been on. As someone who has gone to the back benches, I can tell you that there is a new beginning that you will find very exciting. Opportunities will always arise. People find that they have things that they want to offer you, and the difficulty that you will have is selecting the things that you really want to do and that are really important. I am sure that that process has already started.

Yn yr un modd, nid yw ei wybodaeth anhygoel am ystod eang o bynciau—myfi a'i bachodd gyntaf ar gyfer y cwis tafarn, Nick—erioed wedi llesteirio'i allu i ganolbwytio ar ei flaenoriaethau i Gymru, ac nid yw ei ddeallusrwydd a'i ddysg erioed wedi'i rwystro rhag cyfathrebu'n eglur ac uniongyrchol â phob math o bobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Mae Rhodri'n rhywun y gall pobl o bob oed ymwneud ag ef. Yn ddiweddar galwodd fy nghyd-Aelod Gwenda Thomas i gof ei gyfarfod â grŵp o droseddwyr ifanc. Wedi siarad â Rhodri, dywedodd un ohonynt, ‘Mae e'n foi iawn.’ Wedyn, dywedodd un arall, ‘Mae sanau coch gyda fe.’ Ni wnaf sylw, Rhodri, am y steil gwalt na'r dillad yr ydych yn eu dewis. Fodd bynnag, gwn eich bod yn ddyn teulu go iawn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod eich teulu, sydd i fyny yn yr oriel gyhoeddus y prynhawn yma, ar dâr eisiau eich cael yn bloeddio cymeradwyaeth ar y llinell ystlys, neu yn y fan a'r lle pan fydd arnynt eisiau ichi fod yno. Gwn hefyd y gwnaiff Julie ddefnyddio eich amser yn ddoeth pan fydd hi'n ymgyrchu i gael ei hailethol yn haeddiannol yng Ngogledd Caerdydd.

Fel y bydd yn amlwg oddi wrth deyrngedau heddiw, mae'r pethau y mae Rhodri wedi'u cyflawni'n mynd y tu hwnt i derfynau arferol plaid. Mae'n ffigwr mawr yng ngwleidyddiaeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn cyflawni fy ngwaith yn iawn pe na thanlinellwn fod Rhodri wedi cyflawni hynny oherwydd, nid er gwaethaf, ei egwyddorion a'i ymroddiad sosialaidd dwfn. Ar ran y grŵp Llafur a'r mudiad Llafur ac undebau llafur yn ehangach, Rhodri, mae arnaf eisiau dweud ‘diolch’. [Cymeradwyaeth.]

Michael German: Ymunaf â chi wrth gyfeirio at rai o'r pethau yr ydych wedi'u dweud, Brif Weinidog, a'r daith yr ydych wedi bod arni. Fel un sydd wedi mynd i'r meinciau cefn, gallaf ddweud wrthych fod yno ddechreuaed newydd a fydd yn gyffrous iawn ichi. Cyfyd cyfleon o hyd. Bydd pobl yn canfod bod ganddynt bethau y mae arnynt eisiau eu cynnig ichi, a'r anhawster a gewch yw dewis y pethau yr ydych yn wirioneddol awyddus i'w gwneud ac sydd yn wirioneddol bwysig. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y broses honno

eisoes wedi dechrau.

I will travel a little further back in our journey. You may remember that when we first engaged politically you thought that we had gone to the same school. In fact, we were brought up in the same place, and you and I remember when Manor Way was home to the Alvis and the Jowett Javelin, as well as Wales's only dual carriageway at the time, which ended at the Coryton junction. It was a road to nowhere, but it was used by a lot of fast cars. I know that your education was very important to you during your formative years in south Wales, and I shared that experience in my own upbringing.

The greatest thing that can be said about you, Rhodri, is the affection in which you are held. People will forgive you for almost anything. They never forgive me for the things that they forgive you. I even forgive you for having complained at one time that working with the Liberal Democrats was like herding cats in a thunderstorm. [Laughter.] I have to tell you that the cats have reformed; we have a new regime and we are better behaved. We all fall in together in a straight line now. We certainly forgive you for what you said, though I am not sure whether we forgive you for your fighting and scrapping in a paper bag analogy, despite its being quite accurate.

Nevertheless, I do not know whether you will ever be forgiven by the translator for the deputy premier of China. You may remember that, over dinner, the deputy premier was at pains to tell us that we were a country of 3 million, that China was a country of 3 billion, and that there was something of a difference in scale. However, you proceeded to tell him what the ambitions were for our wise nation, and you recounted several stories before you realised that the poor translator had to write it all down in Chinese characters and then try to translate it for the deputy premier. I do not think he will ever forgive you because he could not catch up with your stories. However, the people of Wales have forgiven you for all sorts of things, which shows a level of trust. That trust was very much part of the relationship that we enjoyed when I

Teithiaf ychydig ymhellach yn ôl yn ein taith. Efallai y cofiwch pan fu'r cysylltiad gwleidyddol cyntaf rhyngom eich bod yn tybio ein bod wedi bod yn yr un ysgol. Mewn gwirionedd, cawsom ein magu yn yr un lle, ac yr ydych chi a mi'n cofio'r adeg pan oedd Manor Way'n gartref i'r Alvis a'r Jowett Javelin, yn ogystal â bod yn unig lôn ddeuol Cymru ar y pryd, a ddeuai i ben yng nghyffordd Coryton. Yr oedd yn heol nad âi i unman, ond fe'i defnyddid gan lawer o geir cyflym. Gwn fod eich addysg yn bwysig iawn i chi yn ystod eich blynnyddoedd ffurfiannol yn y de, a chefais innau'r un profiad yn fy magwraeth fy hun.

Y peth mwyaf y gellir ei ddweud amdanoch, Rhodri, yw'r hoffter a deimlir tuag atoch. Gwnaiff pobl faddau bron unrhyw beth i chi. Ni fyddant byth yn maddau i mi am y pethau a faddeuant i chi. Yr wyf hyd yn oed yn maddau ichi am ichi gwyno unwaith fod gweithio gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fel bugeilio cathod mewn storm fellt a tharanau. [Chwerthin.] Rhaid imi ddweud wrthych fod y cathod wedi cael diwygiad; mae gennym drefn newydd ac yr ydym yn ymddwyn yn well. Yr ydym i gyd yn cyd-dynnu bellach. Yn sicr maddeuhn ichi am yr hyn a ddywedasoch, er nad wyf yn siŵr a ydym yn maddau ichi am eich cyffelybiaeth ynglŷn ag ymladd a chwffio mewn cwdyn papur, er ei bod yn eithaf agos ati.

Serch hynny, ni wn a gewch faddeuant byth gan gyfieithydd dirprwy arlywydd Tsieina. Efallai y cofiwch fod y dirprwy arlywydd, wrth inni gael cinio, yn awyddus iawn i ddweud wrthym ein bod ni'n wlad o 3 miliwn, fod Tsieina'n wlad o 3 biliwn, a bod rhywfaint o wahaniaeth o ran maint. Fodd bynnag, aethoch ati i ddweud wrtho beth oedd yr uchelgeisiau i'n cenedl ddoeth, ac adroddasoch sawl stori cyn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid i'r cyfieithydd druan ysgrifennu popeth mewn llythrennau Tsieinëeg ac wedyn ceisio'i gyfieithu i'r dirprwy arlywydd. Nid wyf yn meddwl y gwnaiff byth faddau ichi oherwydd ni allai ddilyn eich straeon. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl Cymru wedi maddau ichi am bob math o bethau, sy'n dangos lefel o ymddiriedaeth. Yr oedd yr ymddiriedaeth honno'n rhan bwysig iawn

worked with you in Government. It is important in politics that no matter from which corner you come, when you say that you are going to do something, you execute it, you carry it out, and you trust the people who carry it forward with you. I am deeply grateful for that.

I would also like you in my pub quiz team, if you do not mind. There was a moment that Nick Bourne, Ieuan and I will always remember. The four of us came together to have a meeting and you had just come back from Rorke's Drift. We asked you what the celebration of the South Wales Borderers was like. Not only did you recount to us the height of the sandbags and the level of the armaments that the South Wales Borderers carried, you also knew the number of assegais, the sharpness of their points and everything else that went with them. In fact, you probably knew more about what happened than the whole of the South Wales Borderers taken together and their museum.

The greatest tribute that you would probably want to be paid to you is that you have taken devolution forward. You have been in the foreground in ensuring that this project that we have engaged in is taken forward. I do not know if you remember the time that we in the 'Yes for Wales' campaign visited Fitzalan High School to take on those who were opposed to us. It was not as bad as the meeting at which I took on our opponents with Hywel Francis in Pontypridd, at which the deputy editor of the *South Wales Echo* ended up in a fight with people from the 'No' campaign at the back when trying to separate them from the 'Yes' campaign supporters. However, it was still an exciting moment. I knew at that time—as did you—that we had an imperfect settlement, one that had to be taken forward and under which we had to prove ourselves.

5.00 p.m.

I felt that the speed of our improvement was greater than the speed at which we got change, but we are on that journey. We started on that journey together, and we are moving towards a better settlement. You have our assurance that whatever role you

o'r berthynas y bu inni ei mwynhau pan weithiaus gyda chi yn y Llywodraeth. Mae'n bwysig mewn gwleidyddiaeth, dim ots o ba gornel y dewch, pan ddywedwch eich bod yn mynd i wneud rhywbeth, eich bod yn gwneud hynny, yn ei gyflawni, a'ch bod yn ymddiried yn y bobl sy'n ei roi ar waith gyda chi. Yr wyf yn wirioneddol ddiolchgar am hynny.

Hoffwn innau eich cael yn fy nhîm cwis tafarn hefyd, os nad oes ots gennych. Bydd Nick Bourne, Ieuan a mi'n cofio rhyw ennyd am byth. Daethom ein pedwar ynghyd i gael cyfarfod ac yr oeddech newydd ddod yn ôl o Rorke's Drift. Gofynasom ichi sut beth oedd dathliad Cyffinwyr De Cymru. Yn ogystal â rhoi adroddiad inni am uchder y bagiau tywod a lefel yr arfau a gariai Cyffinwyr De Cymru, yr oeddech hefyd yn gwybod nifer y picellau, pa mor finiog yr oeddent a phopeth arall amdanynt. Yn wir, yr oeddech, mae'n debyg, yn gwybod mwy am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd na'r cyfan o Gyffinwyr De Cymru gyda'i gilydd a'u hamgueddfa.

Mae'n debyg mai'r deyrnged fwyaf yr hoffech ei chael yw eich bod wedi symud datganoli yn ei flaen. Yr ydych wedi bod yn flaenllaw wrth sicrhau bod y prosiect hwn yr ydym wedi ymgymryd ag ef yn cael ei symud yn ei flaen. Ni wn a ydych yn cofio'r tro yr aethom ni yn yr ymgyrch 'Ie dros Gymru' i Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan i herio'r rhai a oedd yn ein herbŷn. Nid oedd cynddrwg â'r cyfarfod lle yr heriais ein gwrthwynebwyr gyda Hywel Francis ym Mhontypridd, lle yr aeth dirprwy olygydd y *South Wales Echo* i gwffas gyda phobl o'r ymgyrch 'Na' yn y cefn wrth geisio'u gwahanu oddi wrth gefnogwyr yr ymgyrch 'Ie'. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn foment gyffrous er hynny. Gwyddwn bryd hynny—fel y gwyddech chi—mai setliad amherffaith oedd gennym, un y byddai'n rhaid ei weithredu ac y byddai'n rhaid inni brofi'n hunain oddi tano.

Teimlwn ein bod wedi gwella'n gyflymach na chyflymder y newid a gawsom, ond yr ydym ar y daith honno. Cychwynasom ar y daith honno gyda'n gilydd, ac yr ydym yn symud tuag at setliad gwell. Yr ydym yn eich sicrhau, pa rôl bynnag a fydd gennych yn y

play in the future—and I hope that it will be to drive that agenda forward in the coming months and years—you will have our support for that change.

You may relax with your family, or spend time on the touchlines; last night, I was with a tuba. Tubas weigh a lot, and if you have a grandchild who can fit inside a tuba case you realise how difficult looking after grandchildren can be—but struggling with your grandchildren and doing all the things you want to do is great. There is one final question that I want to pose to you. When you go home this evening, pour a hot bath, get in it, poke your toe out and then perhaps you can tell us the answer. Do one-legged ducks swim in circles? [Laughter.]

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf innau hefyd yn falch o'r cyfle i dalu teyrnged i chi, Rhodri, yn eich swydd fel Prif Weinidog dros ddegawd gyntaf datganoli. Yr oeddech yn dweud neithiwr—er nad wyf yn siŵr pryd, oherwydd yr oedd cynifer o ddigwyddiadau—mai dyma'r ddegawd fwyaf cyffrous yn hanes Cymru ers dyddiau Owain Glyndŵr. Nid arfau a byddinoedd oedd yn eich dwylo chi i symud pethau yn eu blaenau, ond grym y ddadl, grym y bleidlais ac, wrth gwrs, cryfder cymeriad. Gwerthfawrogwn yn fawr sut y gwnaethoch—yn ystod eich cyfnod fel Prif Weinidog—fynegi yr ymdeimlad cynyddol yng Nghymru ein bod yn cymryd camau pendant tuag at gymryd rhagor o reolaeth dros ein bywydau.

Yr oedd Mike German yn berffaith iawn pan ddywedodd eich bod yn ffigwr sydd wedi ennyn cefnogaeth ledled Cymru. Mae'n bwysig cofnodi'r ffaith bod hynny'n mynd y tu hwnt i'ch plaid. Gwn fod gan eich plaid barch mawr tuag atoch, ond yr wyf eisian i chi wybod, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch, fod y parch hwnnw'n ymestyn ymhell tu hwnt i ffiniau unrhyw blaid ac at bobl nad ydynt yn perthyn i blaid o gwbl. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwerthfawrogi hynny.

Un o'r pethau y soniasoch amdano ar y rhaglen deledu neithiwr—ac yr oeddwn yn gwrando'n astud—oedd y symbiliad a'ch denodd at wleidyddiaeth yn y lle cyntaf.

dyfodol—a gobeithio mai gyrru'r agenda honno yn ei blaen yn y misoedd a'r blynnyddoedd a ddaw fydd hynny—y cewch ein cefnogaeth ni i'r newid hwnnw.

Cewch ymlacio gyda'ch teulu, neu dreulio amser ar y llinell ystlys; neithiwr, yr oedd tiwba gennyl. Mae tiwba'n pwysu cryn dipyn, ac os oes gennych wyr sy'n gallu mynd i mewn i gas tiwba fe sylweddolwch mor anodd y gall gofalu am wyrion fod—ond mae ymdopi â'ch wyrion a gwneud yr holl bethau y mae arnoch eisiau eu gwneud yn wych. Mae un cwestiwn olaf yr hoffwn ei ofyn ichi. Pan ewch adref heno, ewch i faddon poeth, gwthiwr fawd eich troed allan ac wedyn efallai y gallwch ddweud yr ateb wrthym. A ydyw hwyaid ungoes yn nofio mewn cylchoedd? [Chwerthin.]

The Deputy First Minister: I am also pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to you, Rhodri, in your role as First Minister during the first decade of devolution. You said last night—although I am not sure at what point, given that there were so many events being held—that this had been the most exciting decade in the history of Wales since the days of Owain Glyndŵr. It was not weapons and armies that you had at your disposal to move things forward, but the strength of the argument, the strength of the vote and, of course, your strength of character. We appreciate greatly how you—during your tenure as First Minister—have expressed this increasing feeling in Wales that we are taking progressive steps towards taking more control over our own lives.

Mike German was quite right when he said that you are a figure who has gained support the length and breadth of Wales. It is important to note the fact that that goes beyond party affiliation. I know that your party has the greatest respect for you, but I want you to know, as I am sure you do know, that that respect extends way beyond the boundaries of any party and to people who are not members of any party. I am sure that you appreciate that.

One of the things that you mentioned on the television programme last night—and I was listening carefully—was what had motivated you and attracted you to politics in the first

Gwnaethoch y pwynt bod y ffordd yr oedd Cymru'n cael ei thrin yn ffactor pwysig iawn. Bu i chi gymharu'r driniaeth o Gymru â thriniaeth yr Alban, er enghraifft, a sôn am y ffordd yr oedd hynny wedi eich tynnu i mewn i wleidyddiaeth gan ddweud bod yn rhaid inni gael tegwch fel cenedl. Yr oedd hynny'n rhan allweddol o'ch safbwyt gwleidyddol.

I should also now record formally that we, as a party, had to consider carefully whether we should table a motion of no confidence in the first First Secretary. That was a very difficult decision for us to make. I can therefore claim part of the credit for creating the space for you, First Minister, to come into that position. I can let you into a secret that I did not let you into at the time, namely that there was no intention whatsoever for there to be a second motion of no confidence. I can tell you that now—and it is a bit of a relief for you, I am sure—but we did not tell you so at the time. It was because we thought that having a second motion of no confidence in a short period would not have done this institution any good whatsoever. When you came into your position, we felt that it was one of great responsibility, because you faced an Assembly that had, within its first nine months, had a vote of no confidence in its first First Secretary. The person who came into that position had an absolute commitment to steady the ship and to ensure that this institution would grow. You had our support and all our good wishes at that moment in time, but you have repaid that, and you have repaid it with great honour for the people of Wales. You can claim the credit for many of the things that you say the Assembly has achieved over that period.

Hoffwn wneud un pwynt personol, os caf. Bu i'r ddaau ohonom gynnal trafodaethau manwl iawn wrth ffurfio'r glymblaid yn 2007. Yr oedd cyfrifoldeb arnom i ffurfio Llywodraeth a fyddai'n rhoi sefydlogrwydd i'r sefydliad hwn. Hoffwn ddweud cymaint yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi sut y bu ichi ddelio â'r trafodaethau hynny, oherwydd, wedi hynny, symudwyd i sefyllfa lle yr oedd yn haws gwneud fy ngwaith fel Gweinidog o dan eich arweinyddiaeth—ac yr wyf yn siŵr mai dyna brofiad pob un o Weinidogion Plaid Cymru. Yr oedd yn hawdd iawn inni ddod i mewn i'r swyddi hyn.

place. You made the point that the way in which Wales was treated was an important factor. You compared the treatment of Wales with that of Scotland, for example, and you talked of how that had drawn you into politics, stating that we as a nation had to get fair play. That was a crucial element of your political position.

Dylwn yn awr gofnodi'n ffurfiol hefyd ein bod ni, fel plaid, wedi gorfol ystyried yn ofalus a ddylem gyflwyno cynnig o ddiffyg hyder yn y Prif Ysgrifennydd cyntaf. Yr oedd hwnnw'n benderfyniad anodd iawn inni ei wneud. Gallaf felly hawlio rhan o'r clod am greu'r lle i chi, Brif Weinidog, gamu i'r swydd honno. Gallaf ddatgeli cyfrinach ichi nas datgelais ar y pryd, sef nad oedd dim bwriad o gwbl cael ail gynnig o ddiffyg hyder. Gallaf ddweud hynny wrthych yn awr—ac mae'n dipyn o ryddhad i chi, mae'n siŵr—ond ni ddywedasom wrthych ar y pryd. Y rheswm dros hynny oedd ein bod o'r farn na fyddai cael ail gynnig o ddiffyg hyder mewn cyfnod byr wedi gwneud dim lles o gwbl i'r sefydliad hwn. Pan ddaethoch i'ch swydd, teimlem ei bod yn swydd â chyfrifoldeb mawr iddi, gan eich bod yn wynebu Cynulliad a oedd, o fewn ei naw mis cyntaf, wedi cael pleidlais o ddiffyg hyder yn ei Brif Ysgrifennydd cyntaf. Yr oedd gan y sawl a gamodd i'r swydd honno ymrwymiad llwyr i sefydlogi'r llong ac i sicrhau y byddai'r sefydliad hwn yn tyfu. Cawsoch ein cefnogaeth a'n dymuniadau da i gyd bryd hynny, ond yr ydych wedi ad-dalu hynny, ac wedi'i ad-dalu ag anrhydedd mawr dros bobl Cymru. Gallwch hawlio'r clod am lawer o'r pethau y dywedwch fod y Cynulliad wedi'u cyflawni yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

I want to make one personal point, if I may. The two of us held extremely detailed talks when forming the coalition in 2007. There was a great responsibility on us to form a Government that would give this institution some stability. I want to tell you how much I appreciate how you dealt with those discussions, because, following that, we moved to a situation in which it was far easier for me to do my work as Minister under your leadership—and I am sure that every one of Plaid Cymru's Ministers had the same experience. It was far easier for us to take up those positions.

Fel neges derfynol, hoffwn orffen gyda'r geiriau hyn a ysgrifennwyd gennym gyda'n gilydd ar gyfer 'Cymru'n Un'.

'Y wobr, yn syml, yw creu'r Gymru deg, lewyrchus, hyderus ac allblyg y mae ei dinasyddion yn ei haeddu ac yn galw amdani.'

Yr ydych wedi gwireddu'r weledigaeth honno, ac wedi gwneud hynny mewn ffordd gwbl anrhyydeddus. Felly, ar ran fy ngrŵp i ym Mhlaid Cymru a phob Aelod o'r Cynulliad, dymunaf ymddeoliad hapus iawn ichi. Gwyddom y byddwch yn gwneud gwaith clodwiw eto i'ch etholwyr yng Ngorllewin Caerdydd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd eich teulu yn falch iawn o'ch cael yn ôl yn eu côl yn ddiogel.

Y Llywydd: Hoffwn innau fanteisio ar fy swydd i ddweud gair wrth gloi. Dyma ni wedi cyrraedd carreg filltir arall yn natblygiad datganoli wrth inni gyfarch Prif Weinidog Cymru ar ei ymddeoliad o'i wirfodd ar ôl 10 mlynedd o wasanaeth. Rhodri, ti oedd y cyntaf i arddel y teitl hwn, ac fe roddais di dy urddas a dy stamp arbennig ar y swydd. I ni fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac yn arbennig i minnau fel Llywydd, fe greiaist ti y gwahaniaeth rhwng Senedd a Llywodraeth a'n harwain drwy ddwy Lywodraeth leiafrifol a sawl clymbiaid i borfeydd brasach grym deddfu—a hyn oll heb golli golwg ar greal sanctaidd gwleidyddiaeth, sef cadw ymddiriedaeth y bobl.

Mae Cymru heddiw yn codi'i phen yn uwch yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ymhlið rhanbarthau deddfwriaethol Ewrop ac yn gydwladol, oherwydd natur dy arweiniad. Yn nodwediadol ohonot, byddi di'n parhau yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn ar ôl ymddeol o arwain Llywodraeth Cymru. Felly nid diwrnod ffarwél yw hwn ond dydd diolchgarwch. Ar ran pobl Cymru i gyd, diolch o galon i ti, Rhodri.

Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion tan yfory.

As a final message, I want to close with these words, which we wrote together for 'One Wales'.

'The prize which it delivers is simply to deliver the sort of fair, prosperous, confident and outgoing Wales which its citizens deserve and demand.'

You have realised that vision, and you have done so in a wholly honourable way. Therefore, on behalf of my group in Plaid Cymru and every Member of the Assembly, I wish you an extremely happy retirement. We know that you will continue to do excellent work for your constituents in Cardiff West, and I am sure that your family will be thrilled to see you safely back in the bosom of the family.

The Presiding Officer: I would also like to take advantage of my position to say a few words in closing. We have reached another milestone in the development of devolution as we address the First Minister of Wales on his voluntary retirement after 10 years' service. Rhodri, you were the first to use the title, and you brought dignity and your unique trait to the office. To us as a National Assembly, and especially to me as Presiding Officer, you created the distinction between Parliament and Government, and led us through two minority Governments and a number of coalitions to the greener pastures of legislative power—and all this without losing sight of the holy grail of politics, which is keeping the trust of the people.

Wales today stands higher in the United Kingdom, among European legislative regions and internationally, on account of the nature of your leadership. Typical of you, you will remain a Member of the Assembly after your retirement from leading the Welsh Government. Therefore, today is not for saying goodbye; it is a thanksgiving day. On behalf of all the people of Wales, we give you, Rhodri, our sincerest thanks.

That brings our proceedings to an end until tomorrow.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.08 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.08 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)