



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

Dydd Mawrth, 23 Chwefror 2010
Tuesday, 23 February 2010

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

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

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) in the Chair.*

Y Llywydd: Trefn yn y Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: Order in the Assembly.

Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro Election of a Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Yn absenoldeb y Dirprwy Lywydd, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ethol Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro am hyd y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Felly, gwahoddaf enwebiadau.

The Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Deputy Presiding Officer, I ask the Assembly to elect a temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting. Therefore, I invite nominations.

William Graham: I nominate Peter Black.

William Graham: Enwebaf Peter Black.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, William Graham. There being no other nominations, I declare Peter Black elected as temporary Deputy Presiding Officer. I am grateful to him and I would like to extend our good wishes to the Deputy Presiding Officer for her speedy return from Ireland to this very Chair, from which we will certainly miss her dearly—for the next few weeks at any rate.

Y Llywydd: Diolch ichi, William Graham. Gan nad oes enwebiad arall, cyhoeddaf i Peter Black gael ei ethol yn Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddo a hoffwn estyn ein dymuniadau da i'r Dirprwy Lywydd ar iddi ddychwelyd yn fuan o Iwerddon i'r union Gadair hon, gan y byddwn yn gweld ei heisiau'n fawr yma—am yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf beth bynnag.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Key Public Services

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Allweddol

Q1 Andrew R.T. Davies: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to raise the standard of key public services in Wales? OAQ(3)2658(FM)

C1 Andrew R.T. Davies: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i godi safon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus allweddol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2658(FM)

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): On Friday, there will be a public services summit at which the message will be made clear that we need to be more efficient in how we deliver services, not just in the Assembly Government, but across the public sector.

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Ddydd Gwener, cynhelir uwchgynhadledd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn honno, cyflëir neges glir bod angen inni ddarparu gwasanaethau'n fwy effeithlon, nid dim ond yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ond ar draws y sector cyhoeddus.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. A key driver to improve public services is scrutiny, and community health councils are a key provider of scrutiny in the health sector. The Minister for Health and Social Services has announced reforms to the structure of community health councils, which some have accepted, while others are concerned about the reduction in

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Un o'r dulliau allweddol i sbarduno gwell gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw craffu, a rhai o'r cyrff allweddol sy'n gwneud gwaith craffu yn y sector iechyd yw'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cyhoeddi diwygiadau yn strwythur cynghorau iechyd

the number of members of community health councils available to undertake the work. For example, in Cardiff, the members have been reduced from 40 to 24. Are you minded to work with the Minister for health to address what I believe are genuine concerns by community health councils about their ability to function under the new health boards and to provide an objective view to ensure the required scrutiny of those health boards?

The First Minister: We want to ensure that the public has a voice in how the health service is run. That is why we have an Assembly, of course, and it is why community health councils have been effective in the past. We are confident that the structure that we now have in place allows for the patient's voice to be heard in the health service. Should that situation change, the Minister will monitor it.

Janet Ryder: A major group of people who provide good public services are care workers, and yet there is a great deal of debate among people who receive care from care workers, and people who work with paid carers, about the level and type of training that they receive. What are you doing to ensure that, as your Government takes forward an agenda that enables people to live in their own homes for longer, all paid carers are trained to a set standard and well trained to meet every eventuality?

The First Minister: Like many other western European countries, we face the fact that it is inevitable that there will be greater demand for care in future. We all recognise that, and we will continue to examine the situation to ensure that a minimum standard of training is made available to carers to meet what we know will be an increased demand in future.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): First Minister, to continue with the

cymuned. Mae rhai wedi derbyn y rhain ond mae eraill yn poeni y bydd llai o aelodau ar gael i wneud gwaith y cyngorau iechyd cymuned. Er enghraifft, yng Nghaerdydd, mae nifer yr aelodau wedi'i ostwng o 40 i 24. A ydych yn barod i weithio gyda'r Gweinidog dros iechyd i fynd i'r afael â phryderon cyngorau iechyd cymuned, a'r rheini'n bryderon dilys yn fy marn i, ynglŷn â'u gallu i weithredu o dan y byrddau iechyd newydd, a chynnig safbwynt gwrthrychol er mwyn sicrhau bod y gwaith craffu gofynnol yn digwydd yng nghyswllt y byrddau iechyd hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym am sicrhau bod gan y cyhoeddais yn y ffordd y rhedir y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dyna pam mae gennym Gynulliad, wrth gwrs, a dyna pam mae cyngorau iechyd cymuned wedi bod yn effeithiol yn y gorffennol. Yr ydym yn ffyddiog bod y strwythur sydd ar waith gennym yn awr yn rhoi llais i'r claf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Os digwydd i'r sefyllfa honno newid, bydd y Gweinidog yn ei monitro.

Janet Ryder: Un grŵp pwysig o bobl sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus da yw gweithwyr gofal, ac eto, mae cryn drafod ymhlith pobl sy'n cael gofal gan weithwyr gofal, ac ymhlith pobl sy'n gweithio gyda gofalcwyr cyflog, ynglŷn â lefel yr hyfforddiant a gânt a pha fath o hyfforddiant yw hwnnw. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod pob gofalcwr cyflog, wrth i'ch Llywodraeth fwrw ymlaen ag agenda sy'n galluogi pobl i fyw'n hwy yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, yn cael eu hyfforddi at safon benodol a'u bod wedi'u hyfforddi'n dda i ymdopi â phob sefyllfa?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae llawer o wledydd gorllewin Ewrop, a ninnau yn eu plith, yn wynebu'r ffaith ei bod yn anochel y bydd mwy o alw am ofal yn y dyfodol. Yr ydym i gyd yn sylweddoli hynny, a byddwn yn parhau i gadw golwg ar y sefyllfa er mwyn sicrhau bod lefel ofynnol o hyfforddiant ar gael i ofalcwyr er mwyn diwallu'r galw a fydd, fel y gwyddom, yn cynyddu yn y dyfodol.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Brif Weinidog, a pharhau â thema iechyd,

health theme, you will be aware that the most recent figures on ambulance response times show that two out of five ambulances failed to respond to category A calls within the target time. In parts of Wales, such as my own area of Ceredigion and Powys, the rate is even lower than 60 per cent. What is the Government doing about that worrying statistic? Also, in relation to outpatient appointments outside the 10-week target time, there was a rise of more than 6,000 to over 28,000 in just one month—those are the most recent figures. What is the reason for that steep rise, and what is the Government doing about those worrying figures?

The First Minister: In relation to ambulance waiting times, we know that those figures have improved in that fewer people have to wait as long for ambulances, and we want to ensure that they continue to improve in future. With regard to outpatient waiting times, I can only point to the situation that existed some five or six years ago, and certainly 10 or 12 years ago, when waiting lists were substantially longer than they are now. Substantial progress has been made since to reduce waiting times, and where there is a statistical situation where the number of people waiting appears to have increased in a short period, we will examine it to ensure that it is a blip and not a longer-term trend. Over the longer term, we know that waiting times have dropped substantially.

Nick Bourne: In just one month, there has been a massive increase of some 25 per cent. I must say that you are being a little complacent. An increase of nearly 7,000 in just one month to 28,000 seems to be more than a blip to me.

I pay tribute to the people who work in our public services, as they do an excellent job. However, I also point to a shaming statistic, which I am sure the First Minister has seen. According to the latest report of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, cited in *The Economist*, the gap in household income in Britain is wider today than it has been at any time since 1961. It has worsened over the past few years under Labour. The Labour Party is

gwyddoch fod y ffigurau diweddaraf ar gyfer amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys yn dangos bod dau ambiwlans o bob pump wedi methu ymateb i alwadau categori A o fewn yr amser targed. Mewn rhannau o Gymru, megis fy ardal i fy hun, sef Ceredigion a Phowys, mae'r gyfradd hyd yn oed yn is na 60 y cant. Beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r ystadegyn hwnnw sy'n destun gofid? Hefyd, o ran apwyntiadau cleifion allanol y tu allan i'r amser targed o 10 wythnos, gwelwyd cynnydd o fwy na 6,000 i dros 28,000 mewn mis yn unig—dyna'r ffigurau diweddaraf. Beth yw'r rheswm dros y cynnydd mawr hwnnw, a beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r ffigurau hynny sy'n destun gofid?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran amseroedd aros ambiwlansys, gwyddom fod y ffigurau hynny wedi gwella gan nad oes yn rhaid i gynifer o bobl aros cyhyd am ambiwlans, ac yr ydym am sicrhau eu bod yn dal i wella yn y dyfodol. O ran amseroedd aros i gleifion allanol, ni allaf ond sôn am y sefyllfa bum neu chwe blynedd yn ôl, ac yn sicr, 10 neu 12 mlynedd yn ôl, pan oedd rhestrau aros yn hwy o lawer nag y maent yn awr. Mae pethau wedi gwella'n sylweddol ers hynny i gwtogi amseroedd aros, ac os yw'r ystadegau'n dangos bod nifer y bobl sy'n aros i bob golwg wedi cynyddu mewn cyfnod byr, byddwn yn edrych ar hynny er mwyn sicrhau mai rhywbeth dros dro ydyw yn hytrach na thuedd tymor hwy. Dros y tymor hwy, gwyddom fod amseroedd aros wedi gostwng yn sylweddol.

Nick Bourne: Mewn mis, mae cynnydd enfawr o ryw 25 y cant wedi bod. Rhaid imi ddweud eich bod braidd yn hunanfodlon. Mae cynnydd o 7,000 bron mewn mis i 28,000 yn ymddangos yn fwy na rhywbeth dros dro i mi.

Rhoddaf deyrnged i'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan eu bod yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Serch hynny, cyfeiriai hefyd at ystadegyn cywilyddus, un y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i weld yr wyf yn siŵr. Yn ôl adroddiad diweddaraf y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Ariannol, a ddyfynnwyd yn *The Economist*, mae'r bwlech yn incwm aelwydydd Prydain yn lletach heddiw nag y mae wedi bod o gwbl ers 1961. Mae wedi

encouraging a view that it is fairer, but how do you square that, First Minister? What is your Government doing about that dreadful statistic on the largest gap in household income since 1961—some 50 years?

The First Minister: The gross disposable household income figures for Wales have increased and come closer to the figures for the UK as a whole, and so the situation in Wales has improved substantially over the past 10 years—indeed, since 1997. However, we should remember that what we have here is a figure for one month in which waiting times increased, and that should be seen in the context of the number of people waiting for out-patient appointments declining for many years. Let us remember that, when the Tories were in power, people having to wait a long time for treatment was a blip of 18 years.

Nick Bourne: Let us also remember that the longest waiting lists ever were on your watch, as an Assembly Government. They were longer than at any time in the history of the NHS. I notice that you did not say anything about the gap in household income. The prosperity gap in Wales and in Britain today is at its worst for nearly 50 years. I saw you on *The Andrew Marr Show* when you said that the figures were not really that bad, even though nearly a quarter of people of working age in Wales are out of work and not economically active. That is 24.3 per cent—and they are the Government's figures. Is that why the Secretary of State for Wales has taken to making comparisons with Rwanda rather than England? Is it because it is a more favourable comparison from your Government's point of view?

The First Minister: I can only repeat what I said before. Gross disposable household income in Wales has come closer to the UK average, which is a sign that economic policy has been working, despite the world recession since August 2007. We do not need any lessons from the party opposite on how

gwaethygu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf o dan Lafur. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ceisio creu darlun ei bod yn decach, ond sut y mae cysoni hynny, Brif Weinidog? Beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud am yr ystadegyn ofnadwy hwnnw ynglŷn â'r bwlech mwyaf yn incwm aelwydydd ers 1961—rhyw 50 mlynedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu ac wedi agosáu at ffigurau'r Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw. Felly, mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru wedi gwella'n sylweddol dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf—yn wir ers 1997. Fodd bynnag, dylem gofio mai'r hyn sydd gennym yma yw ffigur ar gyfer un mis lle y gwelsom amseroedd aros yn cynyddu, a dylid gweld hynny yn y cyd-destun bod nifer y bobl sy'n disgwyl am apwyntiadau cleifion allanol yn gostwng ers blynyddoedd lawer. Gadewch inni gofio, pan oedd y Torïaid mewn grym, fod y cyfnod dros dro pan fu'n rhaid i bobl aros yn hir am driniaeth wedi para 18 mlynedd.

Nick Bourne: Gadewch inni gofio hefyd mai o dan eich goruchwyliaeth chi, Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr oedd y rhestrau aros hwyaf erioed. Yr oeddent yn hwy nag ar unrhyw adeg yn hanes y GIG. Sylwaf na soniasoch o gwbl am y bwlech yn incwm aelwydydd. Mae'r bwlech ffyniant yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain heddiw'n waeth nag y bu ers bron 50 mlynedd. Fe'ch gwelais ar *The Andrew Marr Show*, yn dweud nad oedd y ffigurau cynddrwg â hynny mewn gwirionedd, er bod bron chwarter pobl o oedran gweithio yng Nghymru'n ddi-waith ac yn economaidd anweithgar. Mae hynny'n 24.3 y cant—a ffigurau'r Llywodraeth yw'r rheini. Ai dyna pam mae Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru wedi dechrau ein cymharu â Rwanda yn hytrach nag â Lloegr? Ai oherwydd bod honno'n gymhariaeth fwy ffafriol o safbwynt eich Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ond ategu'r hyn a ddywedais eisoes. Mae incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario yng Nghymru wedi cau'r bwlech â'r cyfartaledd yn y Deyrnas Unedig, sy'n arwydd bod ein polisi economaidd wedi bod yn gweithio, er gwaethaf y dirwasgiad byd-eang ers mis Awst 2007. Nid oes angen

to run an economy, as it was the party that introduced mass unemployment after the war in the first place.

Nick Bourne: Massive employment is to be welcomed, I would have thought. However, the economic position remains the same. [Interruption.] ‘Massive employment’ is, I think, what you said, as the Record will show. I have asked you twice, and now a third time, about the prosperity gap that has grown under Labour. It is now in the worst position since 1961, which is why, I presume, we are making comparisons with Rwanda, rather than France, Japan, the United States or, most relevantly, England.

The First Minister: I said that the Tories were the party of ‘mass unemployment’. I wondered why Nick agreed with me, and I thought that it was very sporting of him, but clearly he meant something else. Mass unemployment is off the Tories’ radar in any event and is not recognised by them.

As I said before, the prosperity gap between Wales and the rest of the UK, when measured by gross disposable household income, which is probably the most accurate figure, shows that the gap is narrowing not increasing.

Jenny Randerson: First Minister, I want to take you back to the community health councils and particularly to the Cardiff and Vale community health council. Councils have an important role to play, not just in scrutinising and inspecting NHS services, but as a patients’ champion, raising issues and concerns on their behalf. Andrew R.T. Davies has already raised the number of representatives, but I was depressed by your answer, which I regarded to be extraordinarily complacent. It seemed to suggest an attitude of waiting to see whether there has been a mistake, rather than tackling the issue head on now. First Minister, can you tell me why Gwent Community Health Council needs 60 members to deal with a total population of slightly over 500,000

inni ddysgu gwersi o gwbl gan y blaid gyferbyn ynglŷn â sut y mae rhedeg economi, gan mai hi oedd y blaid a gyflwynodd ddiweithdra torfol ar ôl y rhyfel yn y lle cyntaf.

Nick Bourne: Byddwn wedi tybio bod cyflogaeth enfawr yn rhywbeth i’w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, yr un yw’r sefyllfa economaidd [Torri ar draws.] ‘Cyflogaeth enfawr’ oedd eich geiriau, fe gredaf, fel y bydd y Cofnod yn dangos. Yr wyf wedi gofyn ichi ddwywaith, a dyma’r trydydd tro, ynglŷn â’r bwch ffyniant sydd wedi lleu o dan Lafur. Mae’r sefyllfa’n waeth yn awr nag y bu ers 1961, a dyna pam, fe dybiaf, yr ydym yn cymharu Cymru â Rwanda, yn hytrach nag â Ffrainc, Siapan, yr Unol Daleithiau, neu, yn fwyaf perthnasol, â Lloegr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedais mai plaid ‘diweithdra torfol’ oedd y Toriaid. Nid oeddwn yn deall pam yr oedd Nick yn cytuno â mi. Chwarae teg iddo, meddyliais, ond mae’n amlwg mai rhywbeth arall oedd ganddo dan sylw. Beth bynnag, nid yw diweithdra torfol yn ennyn sylw’r Toriaid ac nid ydynt yn ei gydnabod.

Fel y dywedais o’r blaen, mae’r bwch ffyniant rhwng Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, o’i fesur ar sail incwm aelwydydd crynswth i’w wario, sef y ffigur mwyaf cywir mae’n debyg, yn dangos bod y bwch yn cau, nid yn agor.

Jenny Randerson: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf am eich tywys yn ôl at y cynghorau iechyd cymuned ac yn benodol at gyngor iechyd cymuned Caerdydd a’r Fro. Mae gan gynghorau rôl bwysig i’w chwarae, nid dim ond o ran craffu ar wasanaethau’r GIG a’u harolygu, ond o ran bod yn llais i gleifion, gan godi materion a phryderon ar eu rhan. Mae Andrew R.T. Davies eisoes wedi codi mater nifer y cynrychiolwyr, ond yr oedd eich ateb yn fy nigelonni, gan fy mod yn ei weld yn eithriadol o hunanfodlon. I bob golwg, yr oedd yn awgrymu disgwyl i weld a oes camgymeriad wedi bod, yn hytrach na mynd i’r afael â’r peth yn awr. Brif Weinidog, a allwch ddweud wrthyf pam mae angen 60 o aelodau ar Gyngor Iechyd Cymuned Gwent i ymdrin â phoblogaeth

people but Cardiff Community Health Council needs only 24 members to deal with a population of slightly fewer than 500,000 people, covering Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan? Why is it that the health needs of people in Gwent are apparently so much more intense than those of people in Cardiff, as reflected in the relative membership of those two organisations? How can you defend that disparity in representation?

1.40 p.m.

The First Minister: There are many factors that will influence the make-up of any body, and community health councils are one of them. For example, if a body represents a larger geographical area, it is inevitable that there will be more members in order to represent different communities within that larger geographical area. In the same way, Powys County Council is a substantial size, even though it has only 100,000 people living in the county, in order to represent all the communities in Powys. That is why you will have that disparity. You cannot just look at population; it is the representation of communities that is important and the community health councils are providing that representation in Wales.

Local Housing Allowances

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the impact of local housing allowances within Wales? OAQ(3)2657(FM)

The First Minister: This, of course, is not a devolved issue. A two-year review by the Department for Work and Pensions of the operation of the local housing allowance will report in autumn 2010. That report will provide an assessment of the impact of the allowance itself.

Mark Isherwood: As you indicated, the local housing allowance was introduced in April 2008 to replace the old housing benefit system. National Landlords Association research, which included landlords in Wales, has shown that, in practice, many tenants are failing to pass on the payments to their

sydd fymryn dros 500,000 ond mai dim ond 24 o aelodau y mae eu hangen ar Gyngor Iechyd Cymuned Caerdydd i ymdrin â phoblogaeth sydd fymryn yn llai na 500,000, ac sy'n gwasanaethu Caerdydd a Bro Morgannwg? Pam mae anghenion iechyd pobl Gwent, i bob golwg, gymaint â hynny'n ddwysach nag anghenion pobl Caerdydd, fel y'u hadlewyrchir yn aelodaeth gymharol y ddau sefydliad hynny? Sut y gallwch amddiffyn y gwahaniaeth hwnnw o ran cynrychiolaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd llawer o ffactorau'n effeithio ar gyfansoddiad unrhyw gorff ac mae'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn un ohonynt. Er enghraifft, os bydd corff yn cynrychioli ardal ddaearyddol ehangach, mae'n anochel y bydd mwy o aelodau er mwyn cynrychioli'r gwahanol gymunedau o fewn yr ardal ddaearyddol ehangach honno. Yn yr un modd, er mwyn cynrychioli holl gymunedau Powys, mae Cyngor Sir Powys yn sylweddol ei faint, er nad oes ond 100,000 o bobl yn byw yn y sir. Dyna pam y bydd gennych y gwahaniaeth hwnnw. Ni allwch ystyried y boblogaeth yn unig; cynrychioli cymunedau sy'n bwysig ac mae'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn cynnig y gynrychiolaeth honno yng Nghymru.

Lwfansau Tai Lleol

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am effaith lwfansau tai lleol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2657(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli. Cyhoeddir adroddiad ar arolwg dwy flynedd o'r lwfans tai lleol gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau yn hydref 2010. Bydd yr adroddiad hwnnw'n asesu effaith y lwfans ei hun.

Mark Isherwood: Fel yr awgrymwyd gennych, cyflwynwyd y lwfans tai lleol ym mis Ebrill 2008 i ddisodli'r hen system budd-dal tai. Mae ymchwil Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Landlordiaid, a oedd yn cynnwys landlordiaid yng Nghymru, wedi dangos mai'r sefyllfa mewn gwirionedd yw

landlords. In the worst cases, landlords are facing the repossession of their properties as a result. Currently, a landlord must wait until a tenant is eight weeks in arrears with his or her rent before the local authority can take action. In practice, they often wait for up to three months. The UK Government has now announced that it will review the rules regarding local housing allowances, but the National Landlords Association and others have expressed concern that the consultation is by no means perfect. What action are you therefore taking to represent the concerns of landlords in Wales to the UK Government? How do you respond to proposals to reinstate tenants' choice to have their rent paid directly to their landlords in order to increase the amount of affordable homes available?

The First Minister: As I said, this is a matter for the UK Government. As you rightly said, and as I mentioned earlier, there is a review taking place at the moment and it is due to report in the autumn. I have heard the concerns that you have raised this afternoon—such concerns have been expressed to me by one or two people in my constituency. I know that it is an issue for them and I trust that the UK Government will take account of the difficulties that some landlords are facing when conducting the review.

Youth Unemployment

Q3 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on youth unemployment in Wales? OAQ(3)2664(FM)

The First Minister: At the last economic summit, the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning announced an additional £48 million to support young people in education, training and work. We have also established a task and finish group to look at our response to youth unemployment, which will report back to the Minister by 31 May. We are committed to helping young people into work or training.

nad yw llawer o denantiaid yn trosglwyddo'r taliadau i'w landlordiaid. Yn yr achosion gwaethaf, yr hyn sy'n digwydd yw bod eiddo'r landlordiaid yn cael ei adfeddiannu yn sgîl hyn. Ar hyn o bryd, rhaid i landlord aros nes bod tenant wyth wythnos ar ei hôl hi gyda'i rent cyn i'r awdurdod lleol allu gwneud dim. Mewn gwirionedd, byddant yn aml yn aros hyd at dri mis. Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig bellach wedi cyhoeddi y bydd yn adolygu'r rheolau ynglŷn â lwfansau tai lleol, ond mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Landlordiaid ac eraill wedi mynegi pryder nad yw'r ymgynghoriad yn berffaith o bellffordd. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud felly i gyfleu pryderon landlordiaid yng Nghymru i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig? Sut yr ydych yn ymateb i gynigion i ailsefydlu dewis tenantiaid i gael talu eu rhent yn uniongyrchol i'w landlordiaid er mwyn cynyddu nifer y tai fforddiadwy sydd ar gael?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, mater i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yw hwn. Yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle'n dweud bod adolygiad ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd, a chrybwyllais innau hynny'n gynharach. Mae hwnnw i fod i gyflwyno'i adroddiad yn yr hydref. Yr wyf wedi clywed y pryderon yr ydych wedi'u codi y prynhawn yma—mae un neu ddau o'm hetholaeth wedi sôn wrthyf am yr un pryderon. Gwn ei bod yn broblem iddynt a hyderaf y bydd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn ystyried yr anawsterau y mae rhai landlordiaid yn eu hwynebu wrth iddi gynnal yr adolygiad hwn.

Diweithdra Ymysg Pobl Ifanc

C3 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2664(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn yr uwchgynhadledd economaidd ddiwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y byddai £48 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gael i gynorthwyo pobl ifanc ym maes addysg, hyfforddiant a gwaith. Yr ydym hefyd wedi sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i ystyried ein hymateb i ddiweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc, a fydd yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Gweinidog erbyn 31 Mai. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i gynorthwyo pobl ifanc i gael gwaith neu hyfforddiant.

David Melding: First Minister, you will know that the rise in youth unemployment has been a little over 25 per cent in the last year and about 13,000 jobs for young people were lost during that period. The situation is severe. Other things have also added to this problem, such as the drop in the number of apprentices in training, which is down by about 25 per cent. These are severe tests on our economy. I thought that the Minister for education announced a few weeks ago that it was to be £49 million, not £48 million. Nevertheless, if that funding allows for mentoring schemes, internships, training and other programmes, it will be very important. Given that it seems to be such a vast sum, I would like to know how much of it is additional—that is, how much has not been brought forward from future budgets—how much comes from the block grant, and how much of it is UK expenditure that is now going to be committed to meet these challenges.

The First Minister: We look to add to what has been done at a UK level, particularly with the young person's guarantee. There are three things that I would point to: the first is SkillBuild, which will see £26 million being spent this year on supporting 10,900 16 to 18-year-olds; a further £9.4 million will be spent on helping those over 18; and, we have the pathways to apprenticeship programme, which is already benefiting 1,700 young people. The £48 million that I mentioned is an additional £48 million. It is there to fund more education and training places, including further education places, and, for example, the continuation of another year of pathways to apprenticeship and the young recruits' programme, and to look to fund the training elements of the young person's guarantee and to continue to support schemes such as SkillBuild and ReAct.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, I am sure that we all welcome the recent fall in unemployment. However, no-one in the Chamber believes that the problem is now over. That is particularly true of young people, whom the recession has hit hard. I am sure that you agree that the Welsh Assembly

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, gwyddoch fod diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc wedi codi fymryn yn fwy na 25 y cant yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf a bod tua 13,000 o swyddi i bobl ifanc wedi'u colli yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Mae'r sefyllfa'n ddifrifol. Mae pethau eraill hefyd wedi ychwanegu at y broblem hon, megis y gostyngiad yn nifer y prentisiaid sy'n cael eu hyfforddi—gostyngiad o ryw 25 y cant. Mae'r rhain yn brawf caled ar ein heconomi. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl bod y Gweinidog dros addysg wedi cyhoeddi ychydig wythnosau'n ôl mai £49 miliwn oedd y swm, yn hytrach na £48 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r arian hwnnw'n darparu ar gyfer cynlluniau mentora, profiad gwaith, hyfforddiant a rhaglenni eraill, bydd yn bwysig iawn. A'r swm hwnnw'n swm mor enfawr i bob golwg, hoffwn wybod faint ohono sy'n ychwanegol—hynny yw, faint ohono nad yw'n arian sydd wedi'i ddwyn ymlaen o gyllidebau'r dyfodol—faint sy'n dod o'r grant bloc, a faint ohono sy'n wariant y Deyrnas Unedig a neilltuir yn awr er mwyn ymateb i'r heriau hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein nod yw ychwanegu at yr hyn sydd wedi'i wneud ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig, yn enwedig gyda'r warant i bobl ifanc. Mae tri pheth yr hoffwn dynnu sylw atynt: y cyntaf yw Adeiladu Sgiliau. Gwerir £26 miliwn ar hyn eleni i gynorthwyo 10,900 o bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 18 oed. Gwerir £9.4 miliwn arall i gynorthwyo'r rhai sydd dros 18 oed; ac mae gennym y rhaglen llwybrau at brentisiaeth, sydd eisoes o fudd i 1,700 o bobl ifanc. Arian ychwanegol yw'r £48 miliwn a grybwyllwyd gennyf. Nod yr arian hwnnw yw talu am fwy o leoedd mewn addysg a hyfforddiant, gan gynnwys lleoedd mewn addysg bellach, ac, er enghraifft, parhau â blwyddyn arall o lwybrau at brentisiaeth a'r rhaglen recriwtiaid ifanc, a cheisio talu am elfennau hyfforddi'r warant i bobl ifanc a pharhau i gefnogi cynlluniau megis Adeiladu Sgiliau a ReAct.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn croesawu bod diweithdra wedi gostwng yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, nid oes neb yn y Siambr yn credu bod y broblem ar ben bellach. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir am bobl ifanc. Mae'r dirwasgiad wedi'u taro'n galed. Yr wyf yn

Government has done much to intervene and improve the situation of young people. One example is the £4 million PUPIL project—pupils understanding problems in their locality—which gives disadvantaged young people across south Wales the chance to improve their job prospects while helping out their local communities. Another example is the UK Government’s Future Jobs fund, which will create new jobs in my constituency for 18 to 24-year-olds who have been unemployed for more than a year, and those posts would not exist without Government backing. First Minister, do you agree that that action illustrates Labour’s commitment to raising Wales’s employment rate, and to tackling unemployment among young people while preparing them for the upturn? That is us delivering for Wales, in complete contrast to the Conservatives’ policies of providing inheritance tax relief for the wealthiest, making unfair changes to the married tax allowance, and abolishing child trust funds and free school breakfasts. They are like Robin Hood in reverse: robbing the poor to pay the rich.

The First Minister: I agree with what you have said, Jeff. In fairness, it is right to say that the Tories pursue a redistributive policy when it comes to taxation, but unfortunately in the wrong direction.

Gareth Jones: Croesawaf benderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru’n Un i neilltuo £20 miliwn o gyllideb 2010-11 er mwyn mynd i’r afael â diweithdra ymysg pobl ifanc, yn ogystal ag ymrwymiad fy mhlaidd fy hun i amddiffyn y gyllideb hyfforddiant rhag y toriadau llym sy’n debygol o ddigwydd yn y grant bloc i Gymru gan ba Lywodraeth bynnag a gaiff ei hethol nesaf yn Llundain. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn canolbwyntio ar fater mwy lleol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y rhai sy’n gadael yr ysgol, graddedigion a phobl ifanc eraill yn edrych ar agor pencadlys newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng Nghyffordd Llandudno yn etholaeth Aberconwy fel ffynhonnell swyddi bosibl. A allwch chi, Brif Weinidog, roi’r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am unrhyw gynlluniau manwl ar gyfer recriwtio a chyflogi pobl ifanc leol yno?

siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gwneud llawer i ymyrryd ac i wella sefyllfa pobl ifanc. Un enghraifft yw’r prosiect PUPIL sy’n werth £4 miliwn—disgyblion yn deall problemau yn eu cymdogaeth. Mae’n rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc ddifreintiedig ledled y de wella’u rhagolygon am waith wrth iddynt roi help llaw yn eu cymunedau lleol. Enghraifft arall yw cronfa Swyddi’r Dyfodol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, a fydd yn creu swyddi newydd yn fy etholaeth i bobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed sydd wedi bod yn ddi-waith ers blwyddyn neu fwy. Ni fyddai’r swyddi hynny’n bod heb gefnogaeth y Llywodraeth. Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno bod y camau hynny’n dangos ymrwymiad Llafur i wella cyfradd gyflogaeth Cymru, ac i fynd i’r afael â diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc wrth eu paratoi ar gyfer y tro ar fyd? Dyna ni’n cyflawni dros Gymru, sy’n gwbl groes i bolisiau’r Ceidwadwyr, sef cynnig rhyddhad ar dreth etifeddiant i’r mwyaf cefnog, newid y lwfans treth i bobl briod mewn ffordd annheg, a dileu cronfeydd ymddiriedolaeth plant a brechwast am ddim yn yr ysgol. Maent yn gwneud y gwrthwyneb i Robin Hood: yn dwyn oddi ar y tlawd i dalu i’r cefnog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â’r hyn yr ydych wedi’i ddweud, Jeff. A bod yn deg, mae’n iawn dweud bod y Torïaid, o ran trethi, yn mynd ar drywydd polisi aiddosbarthu, ond yn anffodus, maent yn mynd i’r cyfeiriad anghywir.

Gareth Jones: I welcome the decision of the One Wales Government to allocate £20 million from the budget for 2010-11 to address unemployment among young people, in addition to my own party’s commitment to defend the training budget from the swingeing cuts that are likely to be made to the Wales block grant by whichever Government is next elected at Westminster. My question focuses on a more local matter. I am sure that those who are leaving school, graduates and other young people are looking at the opening of the new Assembly Government headquarters in Llandudno Junction, in the Aberconwy constituency, as a possible source of jobs. Can you, First Minister, update us on any detailed recruitment and employment plans for young people there?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y nod fydd sicrhau bod pobl leol yn cael cyfle i gael swyddi yno. Ar y dechrau, byddwn yn disgwyl i lawer o bobl symud i'r ardal i weithio yn y swyddfa, a hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl brofiadol yno. Fodd bynnag, dros y blynyddoedd, byddwn yn disgwyl i bobl ddechrau a datblygu eu gyrfa yn y swyddfa yng Nghyffordd Llandudno. Nod sefydlu pencadlys yng Nghyffordd Llandudno, ynghyd â'r swyddfeydd yn Aberystwyth a Merthyr, oedd sicrhau bod swyddi yn y Llywodraeth ar gael i bobl ar hyd a lled Cymru.

Alun Davies: First Minister, I am sure that, like me, you were glad to hear of the additional funding that has been made available by the Assembly Government next year to target help and support at those young people who have been most badly affected by the recession. There is £20 million to tackle unemployment and £6.7 million for the young person's guarantee. Do you agree that that reflects an activist approach to Government, compared with when you and I were growing up in the 1980s, when we saw unemployment created as a policy objective by a Conservative Government that really did not give a damn about young people and their futures in these communities?

The First Minister: That experience of seeing what happened in the 1980s, when whole communities and individuals were abandoned to their fate and not given any help, training, support or work, has led us all on this side of the Chamber to support measures to ensure that those days never return. That is why we have so many schemes in place to support not only people who are unemployed, but people who need training. The statistic that I always use is that at least 8,500 people in Wales are in a job as a result of ProAct. That is what activist Government is all about: making sure that people have work and access to training, rather than throwing them on the scrap heap and not bothering about communities or individuals and their futures.

The First Minister: The aim will be to ensure that young people have an opportunity to gain employment there. At the outset, I would expect many people to move to the area to work in the office, to ensure that people with experience are employed there. However, over the years, we would expect people to begin and to develop their careers in the office in Llandudno Junction. The aim of establishing a headquarters in Llandudno Junction, as well as offices in Aberystwyth and Merthyr, was to ensure that Government jobs were available to people the length and breadth of Wales.

Alun Davies: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod, fel minnau, yn falch o glywed am yr arian ychwanegol y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf i dargedu a chynorthwyo'r bobl ifanc hynny y mae'r dirwasgiad wedi effeithio waethaf arnynt. Mae £20 miliwn ar gael i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra a £6.7 miliwn ar gyfer y warant i bobl ifanc. A ydych yn cytuno bod hynny'n arwydd o lywodraethu gweithredol, yn hytrach na'r hyn a welsom pan oeddech chi a fi'n tyfu yn yr 1980au? Bryd hynny, gwelsom Lywodraeth Geidwadol, nad oedd yn poeni affliw o ddim am bobl ifanc a'u dyfodol yn y cymunedau hyn, yn creu diweithdra'n un o amcanion ei pholisi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r profiad hwnnw o weld yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn yr 1980au, pan adawyd cymunedau cyfan ac unigolion ar drugaredd ffawd heb na chymorth, na hyfforddiant na chefnogaeth na gwaith, wedi peri i bawb ohonom ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr gefnogi camau i sicrhau na welwn y dyddiau hynny byth eto. Dyna pam mae gennym gynifer o gynlluniau ar waith, nid yn unig i gynorthwyo pobl sy'n ddi-waith, ond pobl y mae angen hyfforddiant arnynt. Yr ystadegyn y byddaf bob tro'n ei ddefnyddio yw bod o leiaf 8,500 o bobl mewn gwaith yng Nghymru oherwydd ProAct. Dyna hanfod Llywodraeth weithredol; sicrhau bod gan bobl waith a llwybr at hyfforddiant, yn hytrach na'u lluchio ar y domen a pheidio â phoeni am na chymunedau nac unigolion na'u dyfodol.

Priorities

Q4 The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for the coming 12 months? OAQ(3)2646(FM)

The First Minister: We will continue delivering our 'One Wales' commitments and our legislative programme.

Kirsty Williams: By how much have household incomes risen in Communities First wards since the scheme was introduced? How many jobs have been created since Communities First was introduced—except those that involve running the schemes? How many people have entered the workplace as a result of training that they were given via the Communities First programme?

1.50 p.m.

The First Minister: Communities First is not necessarily an economic development programme; it is a capacity-building programme. In many communities in Wales, people did not feel confident enough even to seek training. As a result, there was a negative impact in their communities. There are some excellent examples of Communities First delivering across Wales. It is right to say that there have been question marks over its delivery in some parts of Wales. We know that, and it is a matter of public record. However, the scheme itself is designed to ensure that communities and individuals across Wales get the confidence to enter the world of work, to get training, and to ensure that their communities have a voice again.

Kirsty Williams: I note, First Minister, that you are not able to give any direct figures. Therefore, will you tell the Assembly whether educational attainment in those Communities First wards has risen as a result of its interventions?

The First Minister: It will take time for the Communities First programme to work its way through. It is a long-term programme, given that so many of these communities were neglected for many years previously.

Blaenoriaethau

C4 Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ(3)2646(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn parhau i wireddu ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un' a'n rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol.

Kirsty Williams: Faint mae incwm aelwydydd wedi codi yn wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ers cyflwyno'r cynllun? Faint o swyddi sydd wedi'u creu ers cyflwyno Cymunedau yn Gyntaf—ac eithrio'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â rhedeg y cynlluniau? Faint o bobl sydd wedi ymuno â'r gweithle yn sgîl hyfforddiant a gawsant drwy gyfrwng rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid rhaglen datblygu economaidd o reidrwydd yw Cymunedau yn Gyntaf; rhaglen meithrin gallu ydyw. Mewn llawer o gymunedau yng Nghymru, nid oedd pobl yn teimlo'n ddigon hyderus i geisio hyfforddiant hyd yn oed. Câi hynny ddylanwad er gwaeth ar eu cymunedau. Mae sawl enghraifft ragorol o Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn cyflawni pethau ledled Cymru. Mae'n iawn dweud bod amheuan wedi bod ynglŷn â'r cyflawni mewn ambell ran o Gymru. Gwyddom hynny, ac mae hynny'n wybodaeth gyhoeddus. Serch hynny, nod y cynllun ei hun yw sicrhau bod cymunedau ac unigolion ledled Cymru'n meithrin yr hyder i ymuno â byd gwaith, i gael hyfforddiant, ac i sicrhau bod gan eu cymunedau lais unwaith eto.

Kirsty Williams: Sylwaf, Brif Weinidog, na allwch roi dim ffigurau uniongyrchol inni. Felly, a wnewch ddweud wrth y Cynulliad a yw cyrhaeddiad addysgol wedi codi yn y wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf hynny yn sgîl ymyriadau'r rhaglen?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd angen amser i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf dreiddio drwodd. Rhaglen dros dymor hir ydyw, o gofio i gynifer o'r cymunedau hyn gael eu hesgeuluso am flynyddoedd lawer cyn hyn.

You cannot expect it to turn matters around overnight. My expectation is that, as we see Communities First continuing to mature in the next five or 10 years, we will see whole communities start to blossom again, despite the fact that they were left to rot for so many years in the late 1970s and 1980s.

Kirsty Williams: Really, First Minister? The scheme has been running for nine years, in which time a whole cohort of children has gone through secondary education. I note that you cannot give any answers on educational attainment, and so I will ask about health. Have health inequalities reduced or the life expectancy of people living in Communities First wards improved since the scheme's inception?

The First Minister: I repeat that this scheme is targeted for the long term. We have to remember that many communities suffered for the best part of 20 years or more. It will take some time to make sure that those communities can turn themselves around, but there are good examples of that happening. I read on the BBC website today that the community of Wildmill, in my own constituency, is an example of the scheme working very well. Where communities were left to rot, in effect, for many years, it will take time for them to turn themselves around. Good work is being done. I wonder whether the Welsh Liberal Democrats would abolish Communities First.

Kirsty Williams: I am interested in the fact that the First Minister is not able to give any figures this afternoon on the number of jobs created, on educational attainment, or on health inequalities. We should not be surprised that the First Minister cannot answer these questions because, as the report of the Public Accounts Committee clearly states, there has been no proper monitoring of the Communities First programme. First Minister, your Government was right to try to intervene in these communities, but how you have gone about it has been wrong. You have had four very critical reports of your flagship regeneration scheme, so when do you intend to change your policy on this?

The First Minister: It is wrong to suggest

Ni allwch ddisgwyl gweld tro ar fyd dros nos. Wrth inni weld Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn dal i aeddfedu yn y pum neu'r 10 mlynedd nesaf, yr wyf yn disgwyl y gwelwn gymunedau cyfan yn dechrau blodeuo eto, er iddynt gael eu gadael i bydru am gynifer o flynyddoedd yn niwedd yr 1970au ac yn yr 1980au.

Kirsty Williams: Yn wir, Brif Weinidog? Mae'r cynllun wedi bod ar waith ers naw mlynedd, ac yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, mae carfan gyfan o blant wedi mynd drwy addysg uwchradd. Sylwaf na allwch roi atebion inni o gwbl ynglŷn â chyrhaeddiad addysgol, ac felly holaf am iechyd. A oes llai o anghydraddoldebau iechyd neu a oes disgwyl i bobl sy'n byw mewn wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf fyw'n hwy ers dechrau'r cynllun?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedaf eto, cynllun ar gyfer y tymor hir yw'r cynllun hwn. Rhaid inni gofio i lawer o gymunedau ddiodeff am ran helaeth o 20 mlynedd neu fwy. Bydd angen cryn amser i sicrhau bod y cymunedau hynny'n gallu newid eu byd, ond mae enghreifftiau da o hynny'n digwydd. Darllenais ar wefan y BBC heddiw fod cymuned Wildmill, yn fy etholaeth i fy hun, yn enghraifft o'r cynllun yn gweithio'n dda iawn. Lle y gadawyd i gymunedau bydru, mewn gwirionedd, am flynyddoedd lawer, bydd angen amser iddynt newid eu byd. Mae gwaith da ar y gweill. A fyddai Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n rhoi'r gorau i Cymunedau yn Gyntaf tybed?

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn ei chael yn ddiddorol na all y Prif Weinidog roi dim ffeithiau inni y prynhawn yma ynglŷn â nifer y swyddi a grëwyd, ynglŷn â chyrhaeddiad addysgol nac ynglŷn ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Ni ddylem synnu na all y Prif Weinidog ateb y cwestiynau hyn, oherwydd fel y dywed adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus yn glir, nid yw rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi'i monitro'n iawn. Brif Weinidog, yr oedd eich Llywodraeth yn iawn yn ceisio ymyrryd yn y cymunedau hyn, ond yr ydych wedi mynd ati yn y ffordd anghywir. Yr ydych wedi cael pedwar adroddiad beirniadol iawn am eich cynllun adfywio blaenllaw, felly pryd y bwriadwch newid eich polisi ynglŷn â hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'n iawn awgrymu

that there is no monitoring at all of Communities First, because of course monitoring is in place. The report of the Public Accounts Committee is now in the public domain, and we will study it carefully to see what changes, if any, need to be made to the programme.

Val Lloyd: First Minister, I am sure that you will agree that we must continue to work to eradicate fuel poverty in Wales as a priority. We are now nearing the end of a winter that has been colder than any in the past 20 years, and preparation is the key to ensuring that vulnerable householders are ready to cope next winter. Early intervention plays an important part in this issue, and householders at risk should be identified and offered appropriate assistance before they become fuel poor. What discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had with the UK Government regarding the introduction of a mandatory social tariff for all vulnerable customers?

The First Minister: In July, the Department of Energy and Climate Change published its energy White Paper, 'The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan'. That plan included a commitment to replace the current voluntary approach with mandated social price support focused on older pensioners and those on lower incomes. Those discussions have been ongoing. The plans are to consult in detail on regulations regarding mandatory tariffs in the summer of this year and then to have them in place before the current voluntary approach ends in March 2011.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, we can trade economic statistics, but the internationally recognised figure is that of gross value added, or gross domestic product, and the added value that we provide here in Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government's strategy has moved away from attracting inward investors towards supporting more indigenous business, but do you recognise that your Flexible Support for Business scheme simply is not working, particularly after Friday's meeting, at which people berated the Government for it? Is it right that

nad oes monitro o gwbl ar Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, oherwydd wrth gwrs bod monitro'n digwydd. Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar gael yn gyhoeddus bellach, a byddwn yn ei astudio'n ofalus i weld pa newidiadau y mae angen eu gwneud yn y rhaglen, os oes angen ei newid.

Val Lloyd: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod yn rhaid inni barhau i weithio i ddileu tloedi tanwydd yng Nghymru, ac ystyried hynny'n flaenoriaeth. Yr ydym yn tynnu at derfyn gaeaf sydd wedi bod yn oerach na'r un yn yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf, a pharatoi yw'r allwedd i sicrhau bod pobl sy'n agored i niwed yn barod i ymdopi â'r gaeaf nesaf. Mae ymyrryd yn fuan yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn hyn o beth, a dylid ceisio cael gwybod pwy sydd mewn perygl a chynnig cymorth priodol iddynt cyn iddynt ddod yn dlawd o ran tanwydd. Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â chyflwyno tariff cymdeithasol gorfodol ar gyfer pob cwsmer agored i niwed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ym mis Gorffennaf, cyhoeddodd yr Adran dros Ynni a Newid Hinsawdd ei Phapur Gwyn, 'The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan'. Yr oedd y cynllun hwnnw'n cynnwys ymrwymiad i roi'r gorau i'r drefn wirfoddol bresennol gan orfodi cwmnïau i gynnig prisiau cymdeithasol i gynorthwyo pensiynwyr hŷn a phobl ar incwm is. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny wedi bod yn mynd rhagddynt. Y bwriad yw ymgynghori'n fanwl ynglŷn â'r rheoliadau sy'n ymwneud â thariffiau gorfodol yn ystod yr haf eleni ac yna eu cael yn barod cyn i'r drefn wirfoddol bresennol ddod i ben ym mis Mawrth 2011.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, gallwn gyfnewid ystadegau economaidd, ond y ffigur a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol yw gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, neu gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth, a'r gwerth ychwanegol a ddarparwn yma yng Nghymru. Mae strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi symud oddi wrth ddenu buddsoddwyr o'r tu allan a thuag at gefnogi rhagor o fusnesau cynhenid, ond a ydych yn cydnabod nad yw eich cynllun Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes yn gweithio o gwbl, yn enwedig ar ôl y cyfarfod ddydd Gwener, lle y bu pobl yn

you committed to reviewing the policy? Would this not be the third or fourth review of business support in 10 years?

The First Minister: I would not say that the Government was berated; one person raised it as an issue. The commitment that I gave was to examine the scheme to see what difficulties, if any, there are with it. That is as far as the berating, as you put it, went.

You raise the issue of GVA, and there is something worth emphasising here, namely that GVA and particularly GDP are measured according to where an individual works, not where he or she lives. To take you as an example, Alun, you add to the GDP of Cardiff but you are a drain on the GDP of the Vale of Glamorgan, because you live in the Vale but work in Cardiff. The question that we have to ask is whether that is an accurate analysis of the economic situation in Wales, or whether gross disposable household income is a better measure because it concentrates on where people live and not where they work.

Chris Franks: What measures are available to help people to start up local businesses? Welsh entrepreneurs are, on occasion, unable to turn their ideas into sustainable business opportunities owing to a lack of sufficient venture capital funds in Wales. Would you discuss with your Treasury colleagues the need to set up a UK-wide venture capital fund? Such funding requirements are not currently being met by commercial banks. There could be a tremendous boost to the Welsh economy if Ministers in London set about using the existing expertise and experience on current venture capital funds, together with their market access, to bring about joint investment.

The First Minister: Several schemes are in place to help businesses in Wales, such as support for graduates, Flexible Support for Business—despite what has been said about

lambastio'r Llywodraeth yn ei gylch? A yw'n iawn ichi addo adolygu'r polisi? Onid dyma fyddai'r trydydd neu'r pedwerydd tro ichi adolygu cymorth i fusnes mewn 10 mlynedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fyddwn yn dweud i'r Llywodraeth gael ei lambastio; codwyd y peth gan un unigolyn. Addewais innau yr edrychwn ar y cynllun i weld pa anawsterau sydd, os oes anawsterau. Hynny oedd swm a sylwedd yr hyn yr oeddech chi'n ei alw'n lambastio.

Codwyd mater gwerth ychwanegol crynswth gennych, ac mae rhywbeth sy'n werth ei bwysleisio yma, sef bod gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, ac yn enwedig cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth, yn cael eu mesur yn ôl lle y mae unigolyn yn gweithio, nid yn ôl lle y mae'n byw. A'ch cymryd chi'n enghraifft, Alun, yr ydych yn draul ar gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth Bro Morgannwg oherwydd eich bod yn byw yn y Fro ond yn gweithio yng Nghaerdydd. Y cwestiwn y mae'n rhaid inni ei ofyn yw a yw hynny'n ddadansoddiad cywir o'r sefyllfa economaidd yng Nghymru, ynteu a yw incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario'n ffordd well o'i mesur oherwydd ei fod yn canolbwyntio ar ymhle y mae pobl yn byw yn hytrach nag ar ymhle y maent yn gweithio.

Chris Franks: Pa fesurau sydd ar gael i gynorthwyo pobl i gychwyn busnesau lleol? Ar brydiau, ni all entrepreneuriaid Cymru droi eu syniadau'n gyfleoedd busnes cynaliadwy oherwydd diffyg cronfeydd cyfalaf menter yma. A fydddech yn trafod gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Trysorlys yr angen am sefydlu cronfa cyfalaf menter ar gyfer y Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw? Nid yw'r banciau masnachol yn diwallu gofynion ariannu o'r fath ar hyn o bryd. Petai Gweinidogion yn Llundain yn mynd ati i ddefnyddio'r arbenigedd a'r profiad sy'n bodoli ym maes cronfeydd cyfalaf menter, ynghyd â'r llwybrau sydd ganddynt at y farchnad, er mwyn denu buddsoddiadau ar y cyd, gallai hynny roi hwb aruthrol i economi Cymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae sawl cynllun ar waith i gynorthwyo busnesau yng Nghymru, megis cymorth i raddedigion, Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes—er gwaethaf yr hyn sydd wedi'i

it—and through Finance Wales. There is an issue that businesses in Wales and that eventually we, as a Government, will have to deal with, namely the need to broaden the number of places from which capital can be raised. At the moment, businesses tend to rely on their own income by borrowing from friends and family, or borrow from banks, or get a grant from the Government. We need to start looking at how we could provide other opportunities for businesses to borrow money. For example, only 0.8 per cent of the companies listed on the London Stock Exchange, just 15, are Welsh. We have to encourage our companies to become more ambitious, and to want to look at flotation and bond issues. These are all issues that we will have to look at carefully over the next few years, on top of what has been done already.

The Single Equality Scheme

Q5 Christine Chapman: Will the First Minister provide an update on the single equality scheme in Wales?
OAQ(3)2660(FM)

The First Minister: The first six-monthly summary progress report, showing progress on the actions contained within individual directorates' action plans for the period March to September 2009, was published on the Welsh Assembly Government's website last month.

Christine Chapman: Thank you for that, First Minister. I welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to mainstreaming equality across all policy areas. The Equality Bill, which will affect us here in Wales, is now being considered in the House of Lords. However, its passage through the House of Commons has not been supported by all parties, most notably not by the Conservative Party. A total of 19 members of the shadow Cabinet at Westminster tried to block the Bill, which speaks volumes about where the Tory party stands on equality. First Minister, if we are to tackle discrimination in all its forms, promote equality, and ensure transparency in the workplace, do you agree that the Equality

ddweud amdano—a thrwy gyfrwng Cyllid Cymru. Un broblem y bydd yn rhaid i fusnesau yng Nghymru, a maes o law, ni'r Llywodraeth, ymdrin ag ef yw bod angen ehangu nifer y lleoedd lle y gellir codi cyfalaf. Ar hyn o bryd, bydd busnesau'n tueddu i ddibyynu ar eu hincwm eu hunain drwy gael benthyg arian gan gyfeillion a'u teulu, neu ei fenthyg gan fanciau, neu drwy gael grant gan y Llywodraeth. Mae angen inni ddechrau ystyried sut y gallem gynnig cyfleoedd eraill i fusnesau gael benthyg arian. Er enghraifft, dim ond 0.8 y cant o'r cwmnïau sydd wedi'u rhestru ar Gyfnewidfa Stoc Llundain, dim ond 15, sydd o Gymru. Rhaid inni annog ein cwmnïau i fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol, ac i ddymuno ystyried rhyddhau cyfranddaliadau a bondiau i'r farchnad. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn bethau y bydd yn rhaid inni eu hystyried yn ofalus yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, ar ben yr hyn sydd wedi'i wneud eisoes.

Y Cynllun Cydraddoldeb Sengl

C5 Christine Chapman: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynllun cydraddoldeb sengl yng Nghymru?
OAQ(3)2660(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad cynnydd cryno chwemisol cyntaf, sy'n dangos y cynnydd o ran y camau a gynhwysir yng nghynlluniau gweithredu'r cyfarwyddiaethau unigol ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Medi 2009, ar wefan Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fis diwethaf.

Christine Chapman: Diolch ichi am hynny, Brif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn croesawu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i brifffrydio cydraddoldeb ym mhob maes polisi. Mae'r Mesur Cydraddoldeb, a fydd yn effeithio arnom yma yng Nghymru, wrthi'n cael ei ystyried yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Fodd bynnag, nid yw pob plaid wedi cefnogi ei hynt drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin. Yn fwyaf nodedig, nid yw'r Blaid Geidwadol wedi gwneud hynny. Ceisiodd cyfanswm o 19 o aelodau Cabinet yr wrthblaid yn San Steffan atal y Mesur, sy'n dweud cyfrolau am safbwynt y blaid Doriaidd at gydraddoldeb. Brif Weinidog, er mwyn mynd i'r afael â gwahaniaethu ar bob ffurf, hybu cydraddoldeb, a sicrhau tryloywder yn y

Bill and the single equality scheme here at the Assembly are vital to ensure that everyone has a fair chance in life?

The First Minister: It is sad that the Conservatives at Westminster feel that they cannot back a Bill that seeks to ensure greater equality between people. Only they can explain why that should be. Historically, we know that the Conservatives are the party of inequality, so perhaps we should not be too surprised.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, I ask about the implementation of the Government's equality policies, particularly those that cut across departments and that involve cross-agenda working. Only last year—and I appreciate that this was before you became First Minister—your Government was attacked by a number of disability groups for contravening the Disability Discrimination Act. That criticism has been brought to my attention again lately in connection with an issue affecting one of my constituents, which I contacted your Government about, namely the problems with disabled access to bus shelters on the A465 Heads of the Valleys road.

2.00 p.m.

The answer that I was given stated that work would not take place until 2015. Needless to say, disability groups believe that in many cases—with this one being a prime example—your Government is talking the talk, but not walking the walk. Will you ensure that, as well as the fine words that we often hear coming from your side of the house, equality legislation will mean what it says on the tin?

I listened to Christine Chapman's comments. One thing that can be said about my party's approach to policy over the years is that we do walk the walk, unlike your Government, which speaks too many fine words and does not implement anything in reality.

The First Minister: The story of the Tories is that they oppose things and then change

gweithle, a gytunwch fod y Mesur Cydraddoldeb a'r cynllun cydraddoldeb sengl yma yn y Cynulliad yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau bod pawb yn cael cyfle teg mewn bywyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n beth trist bod y Ceidwadwyr yn San Steffan yn teimlo na allant gefnogi Mesur sy'n ceisio sicrhau mwy o gydraddoldeb rhwng pobl. Ni all neb ond hwy eu hunain esbonio pam. Yn hanesyddol, gwyddom mai plaid anghydraddoldeb yw'r Ceidwadwyr, felly efallai na ddylem synnu gormod.

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn holi ynglŷn â rhoi polisiau cydraddoldeb y Llywodraeth ar waith, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n berthnasol i fwy nag un adran ac sy'n golygu gwaith traws-agenda. Y llynedd—a sylweddolaf fod hyn cyn ichi ddod yn Brif Weinidog—ymosodwyd ar eich Llywodraeth gan nifer o grwpiau anabledd am dorri'r Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd. Tynnwyd fy sylw at y feirmiadaeth honno eto'n ddiweddar yng nghyswllt problem sy'n effeithio ar un o'm hetholwyr. Cysylltais â'ch Llywodraeth ynglŷn â hyn, sef y problemau sy'n codi o ran mynediad i bobl anabl i lochesi bysiau ar ffordd A465 Blaenau'r Cymoedd.

Yr ateb a gefais oedd na fyddai'r gwaith yn cael ei wneud tan 2015. Afraid dweud bod grwpiau anabledd yn credu bod eich Llywodraeth, mewn llawer achos—a dyma enghraifft berffaith o hynny—yn dweud un peth ond yn gwneud fel arall. A wneuch sicrhau, yn ogystal â'r geiriau teg a glywn yn aml gan eich ochr chi i'r tŷ, y bydd deddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb yn deddfwriaeth cydraddoldeb mewn gwirionedd?

Gwrandewais ar sylwadau Christine Chapman. Un peth y gellir ei ddweud ynglŷn ag agwedd fy mhlaid at bolisi dros y blynyddoedd yw ein bod cystal â'n gair, yn wahanol i'ch Llywodraeth chi, sy'n llefaru gormod o eiriau teg o lawer heb wneud dim byd mewn gwirionedd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Hanes y Toriaid yw eu bod yn gwrthwynebu pethau ac wedyn yn

their minds. The Tories opposed the franchise Acts in 1832, 1867, 1911 and 1945 and every progressive piece of legislation, such as those that would extend the vote to women, although they have always come around in the end. Let us not forget the minimum wage and the fact that the party opposite did not support it. They have since changed their minds. These were all measures that promoted equality. Perhaps I am stretching things by going back to the nineteenth century, but the minimum wage was brought in by a Labour Government in the past decade, and the Tories did not support it.

In answer to your question, Nick, all I can say is that there are a number of areas with regard to transport where there is not the level of access that we would desire. However, we are committed to ensuring that we make, for example, more railway stations accessible. That has been evidenced by the work carried out recently in the Aberdyfi area, in making those stations more accessible, given that they were built at a time when accessibility was not on the engineers' agenda.

Bethan Jenkins: My question also relates to a disability issue. What consultations were carried out with disability groups as part of the proposed changes to the concessionary travel scheme in Wales? I have received representations from disabled people in the Neath Port Talbot area who are unable to make use of concessionary travel because the local buses are not easily accessible or do not have low floors. They are also concerned about proposals to limit journeys within local authority boundaries and to limit them to certain hours. Can you explain how much time organisations and disability groups in that area were given to fully take part in this consultation?

The First Minister: It is right to say that there has not been any consultation with groups. That is because the nature of the entitlement has not changed. There have been technical changes to the scheme, but they have more to do with the reimbursement arrangements for the operators. The

newid eu meddwl. Yr oedd y Torïaid yn gwrthwynebu'r Deddfau etholfraint yn 1832, 1867, 1911 ac 1945 a phob darn o ddeddfwriaeth flaengar, megis y rhai a fyddai'n ymestyn y bleidlais i fenywod, er eu bod bob tro wedi newid eu meddwl yn y pen draw. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio'r lleiafswm cyflog a'r ffaith nad oedd y blaid gyferbyn yn ei gefnogi. Maent wedi newid eu meddwl ers hynny. Yr oedd y rhain i gyd yn fesurau a oedd yn hybu cydraddoldeb. Efallai fy mod yn mynd yn rhy bell wrth fynd yn ôl i'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, ond cyflwynwyd y lleiafswm cyflog gan Lywodraeth Lafur yn ystod y degawd diwethaf, ac ni chafodd gefnogaeth y Torïaid.

I ateb eich cwestiwn, Nick, y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud yw bod nifer o feysydd ym maes cludiant lle nad yw pethau mor hwylus i bobl ag y byddem yn hoffi iddynt fod. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud mwy o orsafoedd trenau'n fwy hygyrch, er enghraifft. Mae'r gwaith sydd wedi'i wneud yn ardal Aberdyfi'n ddiweddar yn dystiolaeth o hynny, o ran gwneud y gorsafoedd hynny'n fwy hygyrch, o gofio iddynt gael eu hadeiladu ar adeg pan nad oedd hygyrchedd ar agenda'r peirianwyr.

Bethan Jenkins: Mae a wnelo fy nghwestiwn innau ag anabledd hefyd. Pa ymgynghori a fu â grwpiau anabledd fel rhan o'r newidiadau arfaethedig yn y cynllun teithio rhatach yng Nghymru? Mae pobl anabl yn ardal Castell-nedd Port Talbot wedi cysylltu â mi'n dweud na allant fanteisio ar deithio rhatach oherwydd nad yw'r bysiau lleol yn rhwydd iddynt eu defnyddio neu oherwydd nad oes ganddynt loriau isel. Maent yn poeni hefyd am y cynlluniau i gyfyngu ar deithiau o fewn ffiniau awdurdod lleol a'u cyfyngu i oriau penodol. A allwch esbonio faint o amser a roddwyd i fudiadau a grwpiau anabledd yn yr ardal honno gyfrannu'n llawn yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn?

Prif Weinidog: Mae'n iawn dweud nad oes ymgynghori wedi bod â grwpiau. Y rheswm dros hynny yw nad yw natur yr hawl wedi newid. Mae newidiadau technegol wedi'u gwneud yn y cynllun, ond mae a wnelo'r rheini fwy â'r trefniadau i ad-dalu'r gweithredwyr. Yr un yw'r hawl; nid yw wedi

entitlement remains the same; it has not changed in any way. newid o gwbl.

You raise an important issue about access to buses. I believe that that issue is not devolved and is outside the range of the Assembly's powers. Nevertheless, I wish to make it clear that it is important that bus operators use accessible buses. I came across an example in the Bridgend area, where the local council had installed raised kerbs for the easy access buses, only for the operator, First Cymru, to remove them within a week and install coaches instead. Fortunately, that situation was rectified after a number of months and those buses are now accessible again. That is good practice that should be followed across Wales.

Yr ydych yn codi pwynt pwysig am hygyrchedd bysiau. Credaf nad yw'r mater hwnnw wedi'i ddatganoli a'i fod y tu hwnt i faes pwerau'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am ei gwneud yn glir ei bod yn bwysig i'r gweithredwyr bysiau ddefnyddio bysiau hygyrch. Deuthum ar draws enghraifft yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, lle yr oedd y cyngor lleol wedi codi ymyl y pafin ar gyfer y bysiau hygyrch, ac wedyn yr oedd y gweithredwr, First Cymru, wedi rhoi'r gorau i'w defnyddio o fewn wythnos a defnyddio bysiau moethus yn eu lle. Yn ffodus, unionwyd y sefyllfa honno ar ôl nifer o fisoedd ac mae'r bysiau hynny'n hygyrch unwaith eto yn awr. Mae hynny'n arfer da y dylid ei ddilyn drwy Gymru.

Public Services in the UK

Q6 Alun Cairns: Will the First Minister outline what consideration is given to the standard of public services elsewhere in the UK when he sets his policy objectives? OAQ(3)2665(FM)

The First Minister: The nature of devolution is that we put in place public services that are appropriate for the people of Wales. That does not mean that we do not look at what happens elsewhere in the United Kingdom or Europe to see whether there are any improvements that could be made to public services as a result of experiences elsewhere.

Alun Cairns: It seems to me, from that answer, that the First Minister ignores what goes on in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and elsewhere. I remind the First Minister that if you live in Wales, you are likely to leave school with fewer qualifications at GCSE level or the level 1 or level 2 thresholds. If you live in Wales, you are likely to wait longer for an ambulance than if you live in England and you are likely to wait longer for an in-patient appointment—80.4 per cent, for example, are seen within 14 weeks in Wales, whereas 90.8 per cent are seen within 13 weeks in England. You would also receive your first out-patient appointment much quicker in England than in

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn y DU

C6 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu pa ystyriaeth a roddir i safon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn mannau eraill yn y DU wrth iddo bennu ei amcanion polisi? OAQ(3)2665(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Natur datganoli yw ein bod yn darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n briodol ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad ydym yn edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig neu yn Ewrop i weld a ellid gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn sgîl profiadau mewn mannau eraill.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n ymddangos i mi, yn ôl yr ateb hwnnw, fod y Prif Weinidog yn anwybyddu'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr, yn yr Alban, yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac mewn mannau eraill. Atgoffaf y Prif Weinidog, os ydych yn byw yng Nghymru, eich bod yn debyg o ymadael â'r ysgol â llai o gymwysterau ar lefel TGAU neu ar drothwy lefel 1 neu lefel 2. Os ydych yn byw yng Nghymru, yr ydych yn debyg o aros yn hwy am ambiwlans nag os ydych yn byw yn Lloegr ac yr ydych yn debyg o aros yn hwy am apwyntiad claf mewnol—gwelir 80.4 y cant, er enghraifft, o fewn 14 wythnos yng Nghymru, ond gwelir 90.8 y cant o fewn 13 wythnos yn Lloegr. Byddech hefyd yn cael

Wales. Does that suggest that, over the past 10 years, the Welsh Assembly Government has been getting things wrong? When we come to the ultimate measures, which are gross value added and gross domestic product, do you not recognise that you are doing something wrong and that things that are being done elsewhere are being done better, irrespective of whether you have the powers or the resources?

The First Minister: It is intriguing to hear a Conservative Member here seeking to praise the UK Government. It is a Labour Government after all. I am sure that it will be an interesting line to take in the coming months. It is not right to say that we ignore what happens elsewhere in the UK. However, elsewhere in the UK there are not free prescriptions. Elsewhere in the UK, the entitlement to free buss passes does not exist. Elsewhere in the UK, there will not be the same access to educational opportunities that we will have in Wales as a result of the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009. Coming from a party that is still wedded to grammar schools in some places and all the privilege and lack of access that they represent, that is rich. We are building a Wales where there is educational opportunity, where people will be able to access as many courses as possible because of the Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure. We are building a Wales where we are broadening entitlement to services that we believe are important, such as free prescriptions and free bus passes. We are also building a Wales that will be richer in the longer term, and where we will get ever closer to the gross disposable household income figure of the UK.

Rhodri Morgan: Does the First Minister agree that, whereas the attraction of inward investment during the Tory years was based on the offer of high grants and low wages, the future flows of investment will be determined far more by the quality of the infrastructure, the level of training and skills of the workforce, and the quality of life

eich apwyntiad claf allanol yn gyflymach o lawer yn Lloegr nag y byddech yng Nghymru. A yw hynny'n awgrymu, dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod yn gwneud rhywbeth o'i le? O ran y dulliau mesur pwysicaf, sef y gwerth ychwanegol crynswth a chynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth, onid ydych yn cydnabod eich bod yn gwneud rhywbeth o'i le a bod pethau sy'n cael eu gwneud mewn mannau eraill yn cael eu gwneud yn well, ni waeth a yw'r pwerau a'r adnoddau gennych neu beidio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhyfedd clywed Aelod Ceidwadol yma'n ceisio canmol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Llywodraeth Lafur yw hi wedi'r cyfan. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn drywydd diddorol ichi ei ddilyn yn y misoedd nesaf. Nid yw'n iawn dweud ein bod yn anwybyddu'r hyn sy'n digwydd mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig, nid oes presgripsiynau am ddim. Mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig, nid oes tocynnau i deithio ar fysiau am ddim. Mewn mannau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ni fydd yr un mynediad at gyfleoedd addysgol ar gael ag a fydd gennym yng Nghymru yn sgil Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009. A chithau'n aelod o blaid sy'n dal i lynu wrth ysgolion gramadeg mewn mannau a'r holl freintiau a'r diffyg mynediad a gynrychiolir ganddynt, mae gennych wyneb. Yr ydym yn adeiladu Cymru lle y mae cyfle addysgol, lle y bydd pobl yn gallu manteisio ar gynifer o gyrсияu ag sy'n bosibl oherwydd Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru). Yr ydym yn adeiladu Cymru lle yr ydym yn ehangu'r hawl i wasanaethau sy'n bwysig yn ein barn ni, megis presgripsiynau a thocynnau bysiau am ddim. Yr ydym hefyd yn adeiladu Cymru a fydd yn gyfoethocach yn y tymor hwy, a lle y byddwn yn cau'r bwlch fwyfwy ar ffigur incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Rhodri Morgan: A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno, lle yr oedd mewnfuddsoddi'n ddeniadol yn ystod blynyddoedd y Toriaid oherwydd ei fod yn seiliedig ar grantiau uchel a chyflogau isel, y pennir llif buddsoddi yn y dyfodol i raddau llawer mwy gan ansawdd y seilwaith, lefel yr hyfforddi a sgiliau'r gweithlu ac ansawdd y bywyd sydd

available? Does he agree that, in trying to ensure that Wales progresses, we need to ensure that the quality of life in Wales, which is widely regarded as the best in the United Kingdom, and the levels of infrastructure, skills and training are sufficient to generate investment from inside Wales as well to attract inward investment from outside Wales and that we will never go back to the old Tory message: 'Come to Wales; we will give you lots of grants and you can pay people low wages'?

The First Minister: I noticed that, when you said that people in Wales had a high quality of life in Wales, Alun Cairns laughed. That is something that I am sure he will be able to communicate to his constituents over the next few years. If Wales is such a bad place to live, why are people moving in to Wales? If Wales is such a bad place to live, why do so many people want to return to Wales to retire? Why do so many people want to come to Wales to work? Why do so many people want to come to Wales to enjoy our education system? If Wales was that bad, we would be losing people. The reality is that, as a result of the policies of the UK Labour Government and the Welsh Assembly Government, we are building a Wales where people want to live and are proud to live. It is certainly not the Wales that Alun Cairns sees, where the quality of life is very low. People are proud to live in Wales, unlike the Tories.

Peter Black: First Minister, in your leadership campaign, you identified the fact that there is a substantial gap in funding between schools in England and in Wales. You pledged to try to redress that over a period of time. Now that you have had time to get your feet under the table in this job, have you started to map out the path for starting to close that gap? Over what period of time is it likely that we will start to catch up?

The First Minister: As I have said many times, my commitment is to increase education spending by 1 per cent above the block grant every year from 2011 onwards, until we find that the gap has been bridged. I have said that many times, and that remains the case.

ar gael? A yw'n cytuno, wrth geisio sicrhau bod Cymru'n camu ymlaen, fod yn rhaid inni sicrhau bod ansawdd bywyd yng Nghymru, a chydabyddir yn gyffredinol mai dyma'r gorau yn y Deyrnas Unedig, a lefelau'r seilwaith, y sgiliau a'r hyfforddiant yn ddigonol i gynhyrchu buddsoddi o'r tu mewn i Gymru yn ogystal ag i ddenu buddsoddi o'r tu allan i Gymru ac na fyddwn byth yn dychwelyd at hen neges y Torïaid: 'Dewch i Gymru, rhoddwn grantiau lu ichi, a chewch dalu cyflogau isel i bobl'?

Y Prif Weinidog: Sylwais, wrth ichi ddweud bod ansawdd bywyd pobl yn dda yng Nghymru, i Alun Cairns chwerthin. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn gallu ei gyfleu i'w etholwyr yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf. Os yw Cymru'n lle mor wael i fyw ynddo, pam mae pobl yn symud i Gymru? Os yw Cymru'n lle mor wael i fyw ynddo, pam mae cynifer o bobl am ddychwelyd i Gymru i ymddeol? Pam mae cynifer o bobl am ddod i Gymru i weithio? Pam mae cynifer o bobl am ddod i Gymru i fwynhau ein system addysg? Pe bai Cymru cynddrwg â hynny, byddem yn colli pobl. Y gwir yw, o ganlyniad i bolisiau Llywodraeth Lafur y Deyrnas Unedig a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ein bod yn adeiladu Cymru lle y mae pobl am fyw ac yn falch o fyw. Yn sicr, nid y Gymru y mae Alun Cairns yn ei gweld ydyw, lle y mae ansawdd bywyd yn wael iawn. Mae pobl yn falch o fyw yng Nghymru, yn wahanol i'r Torïaid.

Peter Black: Brif Weinidog, yn eich ymgyrch am yr arweinyddiaeth, soniasoch am y bwlch sylweddol rhwng y cyllid a gaiff ysgolion yng Nghymru ac ysgolion yn Lloegr. Cawsom addewid gennych y byddech yn ceisio unioni hynny dros gyfnod. A chithau bellach wedi cael cyfle i gael eich traed dan y bwrdd yn y swydd hon, a ydych wedi dechrau mapio'r llwybr er mwyn dechrau cau'r bwlch hwnnw? Faint y mae'n debyg o gymryd inni ddechrau dal Lloegr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr wyf wedi dweud droeon, yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i gynyddu'r gwariant ar addysg 1 y cant yn fwy na'r grant bloc bob blwyddyn o 2011 ymlaen, nes inni weld ein bod wedi pontio'r bwlch. Yr wyf wedi dweud hynny droeon, a dyna'r sefyllfa o hyd.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ(3)2650(FM), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ(3)2650(FM), is withdrawn.

Employment and Support Allowance

Q8 William Graham: What discussions has the First Minister held with the United Kingdom Government regarding the implementation of the employment and support allowance? OAQ(3)2659(FM)

The First Minister: As you will be aware, William, this is a non-devolved matter. However, our officials have been working closely with the Department for Work and Pensions on all aspects of welfare policy development and implementation.

William Graham: You will have seen the recent report prepared by Macmillan Cancer Support that highlighted problems with the administration of employment and support allowance for people with serious illnesses. Recent reports have highlighted the difficulty that some eligible claimants have encountered in claiming their benefits and a lack of support for their efforts to find employment. How is your Government going to publicise the way in which these benefits can be claimed and ensure that there are no abuses?

The First Minister: This is primarily a matter for the DWP, but as a Government we want to ensure that people claim the allowances or benefits that they are entitled to. The DWP will say that the assessment that it has in place was developed in consultation with medical experts and representative groups. I understand that DWP is conducting a departmental review of the work capability assessment by engaging with those same groups to ensure that the assessment is accurately identifying individuals for the most appropriate benefit and support.

2.10 p.m.

Leanne Wood: Clearly, benefits are not a devolved issue, but that does not stop people who are having problems with their benefits

Y Lwfans Cyflogaeth a Chymorth

C8 William Graham: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cynnal â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch gweithredu'r lwfans cyflogaeth a chymorth? OAQ(3)2659(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, William, nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli. Fodd bynnag, mae ein swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio'n glòs gyda'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ar bob agwedd ar ddatblygu polisi lles a'i roi ar waith.

William Graham: Byddwch wedi gweld yr adroddiad diweddar a baratowyd gan Gymorth Canser Macmillan a oedd yn tynnu sylw at broblemau gyda gweinyddu'r lwfans cyflogaeth a chymorth i bobl ddifrifol sâl. Mae adroddiadau'n ddiweddar wedi tynnu sylw at yr anhawster y mae rhai hawlwrwyr cymwys wedi'i gael wrth hawlio'u budd-daliadau a diffyg cymorth wrth iddynt ymdrechu i ddod o hyd i waith. Sut y mae eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i sut y mae hawlio'r budd-daliadau hyn a sicrhau nad yw'r drefn yn cael ei chamddefnyddio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mater i'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau yw hyn yn bennaf, ond yr ydym ni'r Llywodraeth am sicrhau bod pobl yn hawlio'r lwfansau neu'r budd-daliadau y mae ganddynt yr hawl iddynt. Bydd yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau'n dweud bod y drefn asesu sydd ganddi wedi'i datblygu drwy ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr meddygol a grwpiau o gynrychiolwyr. Deallaf fod yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau'n cynnal adolygiad adrannol o'r asesiad gallu i weithio drwy ymgysylltu â'r un grwpiau hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod yr asesiad yn canfod yn gywir pa fudd-dal a chymorth sydd fwyaf priodol ar gyfer pa unigolion.

Leanne Wood: Mae'n amlwg nad yw budd-daliadau'n fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, ond nid yw hynny'n rhwystro pobl sy'n wynebu

coming to us, as Assembly Members, for help. The Rhondda Cynon Taf Citizens Advice Bureau has recently seen a doubling of its workload, and I have been given to understand that a major problem that advice workers face is that medical assessments are not being properly applied by the examining medical practitioners. As was pointed out earlier, this is a particular problem for people who have cancer. I understand that the initial decisions in around 95 per cent of the cases brought to the attention of citizens advice bureaux end up being overturned on appeal, which possibly suggests that incorrect assumptions have been made at the initial stage. I welcome the review that you have just mentioned. Will you agree to discuss this issue further with Ministers at the Department for Work and Pensions in London to ensure that medical assessors are given the right training, so that they know how to ask the right questions and gather relevant and accurate medical evidence for each case, so that people can be correctly assessed the first time around without having to rely on the appeal process?

The First Minister: Although this is not a devolved issue, it does not preclude the Government from expressing a view on it or making representations on it. The DWP review is taking place at the moment. It is now a matter of waiting to see what the review identifies, given the fact that representative groups are part of that review process where appropriate. If you could provide me with further evidence along the lines that you have suggested, I will be pleased to raise the issue.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiynau 9, OAQ(3)2671(FM), a 10, OAQ(3)2648(FM), yn ôl.

Transport Infrastructure

Q11 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for transport infrastructure in North Wales? OAQ(3)2652(FM)

problemau gyda'u budd-daliadau rhag dod atom ni, Aelodau'r Cynulliad, am gymorth. Mae Canolfan Cyngor ar Bopeth Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi gweld ei llwyth gwaith yn dyblu'n ddiweddar, ac yr wyf wedi cael ar ddeall mai un o'r problemau mawr y bydd gweithwyr cyngor yn ei hwynebu yw nad yw'r asesiadau meddygol yn cael eu gwneud yn iawn gan yr ymarferwyr meddygol sy'n cynnal yr archwiliadau. Fel y dywedodd rhywun yn gynharach, mae hyn yn broblem arbennig i bobl a chanser arnynt. Caf ar ddeall bod tua 95 y cant o'r achosion a ddygir i sylw canolfannau cyngor ar bopeth yn cael eu gwrthdroi wrth apelio, sy'n awgrymu o bosibl fod y tybiaethau'n anghywir yn y lle cyntaf. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r adolygiad yr ydych newydd ei grybwyll. A wnewch gytuno i drafod y mater eto gyda Gweinidogion yn yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau yn Llundain er mwyn sicrhau bod aseswyr meddygol yn cael yr hyfforddiant iawn, er mwyn iddynt wybod sut y mae gofyn y cwestiynau iawn a chasglu tystiolaeth berthnasol a chywir ar gyfer pob achos, er mwyn i bobl gael eu hasesu'n gywir y tro cyntaf heb orfod dibynnu ar y broses apelio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Er nad yw hyn yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, nid yw'n golygu na chaiff y Llywodraeth fynegi barn na chyflwyno sylwadau yn ei gylch. Mae adolygiad yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Rhaid inni ddisgwyl yn awr i weld beth a ddaw i'r fei yn yr adolygiad, o gofio bod grwpiau cynrychiolwyr yn rhan o'r broses adolygu honno lle y bo hynny'n briodol. Pe gallech roi rhagor o dystiolaeth imi ar y trywydd yr ydych wedi'i awgrymu, byddaf yn falch o godi'r mater.

The Presiding Officer: Questions 9, OAQ(3)2671(FM), and 10, OAQ(3)2648(FM), were withdrawn.

Y Seilwaith Trafnidiaeth

C11 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y seilwaith trafndiaeth yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(3)2652(FM)

The First Minister: Our priorities are outlined in the national transport plan, and they include identifying solutions to address the transport issues in the Wrexham, Chester and Deeside area and along the A55, as well as enhancing the rail capacity between Shrewsbury and Chester.

Brynle Williams: As you are aware, I have raised this matter several times. Do you agree that the hope for economic recovery in north Wales is being hampered by perpetual roadworks on the A55? This congestion on what is—as we all know—a main arterial route across the region brings misery to motorists throughout the holiday period, and deters businesses and heavy transport during the rest of the year. What priority do you place on having a free-flowing expressway in the region? I appreciate that road safety is paramount without question, but when can motorists and businesses in north Wales expect to see the current roadworks brought to an end?

The First Minister: The work being carried out at present is refurbishment work. The work has been planned to be carried out mainly at night, although major works have to be carried out and there will be an element of disruption. Once the work has been completed, there will be an improvement in road safety conditions on the A55.

Policy Priorities

Q12 Mohammad Asghar: Will the First Minister outline his policy priorities for the next six months? OAQ(3)2651(FM)

The First Minister: We will continue to deliver our 'One Wales' commitments and the legislative programme.

Mohammad Asghar: George Osborne's recent speech in Cardiff highlighted some shocking statistics associated with the current economic climate in Wales, notably our share of national debt, which stands at £72 billion. That means a debt of £24,000 per person—per man, woman and child—across Wales. During the next six months, how does the

Y Prif Weinidog: Amlinellir ein blaenoriaethau yn y cynllun trafndiaeth cenedlaethol. Maent yn cynnwys dod o hyd i ddulliau o fynd i'r afael â materion trafndiaeth yn ardaloedd Wrecsam, Caer a Glannau Dyfrdwy ac ar hyd yr A55, yn ogystal â gwella capasiti rheilffyrdd rhwng Amwythig a Chaer.

Brynle Williams: Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi codi'r mater hwn droeon. A gytunwch fod y gobaith am adferiad economaidd yn y gogledd yn cael ei lesteirio gan y gwaith diddiwedd ar yr A55? Mae'r tagfeydd hyn ar lwybr sydd—fel y gwyddom oll—yn brif wythien ar draws y rhanbarth yn artaith i fodurwyr drwy gydol cyfnod y gwyliau, ac yn atal busnesau a chludiant trwm yn ystod gweddill y flwyddyn. I ba raddau y mae cael gwibffordd lle y mae'r traffig yn llifo'n rhwydd yn y rhanbarth yn flaenoriaeth ichi? Sylweddolaf mai diogelwch, yn ddiamau, yw'r peth pwysicaf ar y ffyrdd, ond pryd y gall modurwyr a busnesau yn y gogledd ddisgwyl gweld diwedd ar y gwaith ffordd presennol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwaith adnewyddu sydd ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Cynlluniwyd i wneud y gwaith yn ystod y nos yn bennaf, er bod yn rhaid gwneud gwaith mawr yno, ac felly bydd rhywfaint o darfu. Ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith, bydd yr A55 yn fwy diogel.

Blaenoriaethau Polisi

C12 Mohammad Asghar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau polisi ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf? OAQ(3)2651(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn dal i wireddu ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un' a'n rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol.

Mohammad Asghar: Yn araith George Osborne yng Nghaerdydd yn ddiweddar, clywsom nifer o ystadegau ysgytwol ynglŷn â'r hinsawdd economaidd bresennol yng Nghymru, yn anad dim ein cyfran o'r ddyled genedlaethol, sef £72 biliwn. Mae hynny'n golygu dyled o £24,000 y pen—dyn, menyw a phlenyn—ledled Cymru. Yn ystod y chwe

First Minister expect Wales's economic position to develop?

The First Minister: I do not think that we will be offering to pay off part of the national debt from our own budget, Mohammad. We are now over the worst as far as the recession is concerned, although we are certainly not where we were two or three years ago before the crisis that was caused by the banks. I believe that we are now seeing the beginning of an upturn and it is important, from our point of view, that our people, as the upturn continues to grow and because of the skills provision that we have put in place, are able to ride that upturn in the future.

UK Border Agency

Q13 Bethan Jenkins: Will the First Minister outline any discussions that the Welsh Assembly Government has held with the UK Government over recent allegations against the UK Border Agency in Cardiff? OAQ(3)2667(FM)

The First Minister: I have not had any discussions on this issue and neither has any member of the Government. The allegation is very serious in nature, and we expect the UK Border Agency to treat it in that way. Until any allegations are investigated, it would be inappropriate for me or for the Government to comment.

Bethan Jenkins: Will the First Minister join me in noting concern about the allegations that have been made, and will he ask the UK Border Agency to conclude its investigations into this most serious matter swiftly? I also call for an independent investigation by the Equality and Human Rights Commission into this issue, and ask you to ask the Secretary of State for Wales to look into the civil servants' conduct. If the allegations are proven, the situation is very worrying indeed. As chair of the cross-party group on human rights, I have asked for an immediate suspension of deportations, given the allegations. Do you have any more to say on this issue?

The First Minister: These are allegations

mis nesaf, sut y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn disgwyl i sefyllfa economaidd Cymru ddatblygu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf y byddwn yn cynnig talu rhan o'r ddyled genedlaethol o'n cyllideb ni'n hunain, Mohammad. Mae'r gwaethaf ar ben erbyn hyn, o ran y dirwasgiad, er ei bod yn sicr nad ydym yn y fan lle yr oeddem ddwy neu dair blynedd cyn yr argyfwng a achoswyd gan y banciau. Credaf ein bod bellach yn gweld pethau'n dechrau gwella ac mae'n bwysig, o'n safbwynt ni, fod ein pobl, wrth i bethau ddal i wella, ac oherwydd ein darpariaeth ar gyfer sgiliau, yn gallu manteisio ar y gwelliant hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r DU

C13 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu unrhyw drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cynnal â Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch yr honiadau diweddar yn erbyn Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r DU yng Nghaerdydd? OAQ(3)2667(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf fi na dim un aelod o'r Llywodraeth ychwaith wedi cynnal trafodaethau ynglŷn â hyn o gwbl. Mae'r honiad yn un difrifol iawn ei natur, a disgwyliwn i Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig ei drin felly. Nes ymchwilir i unrhyw honiadau, byddai'n amhriodol i mi neu i'r Llywodraeth ddweud dim.

Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ymuno â mi i fynegi pryder ynglŷn â'r honiadau sydd wedi'u gwneud, ac a wnaiff ofyn i Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig gwblhau ei hymchwiliadau i'r mater hwn, sy'n un tra difrifol, yn ddi-oed? Galwaf hefyd am ymchwiliad annibynnol gan y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol i'r mater hwn, gan ofyn ichi ofyn i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ymchwilio i ymddygiad y gweision sifil. Os profir yr honiadau, mae'r sefyllfa'n destun pryder mawr. A minnau'n gadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar hawliau dynol, yr wyf wedi gofyn am atal alltudio pobl ar unwaith, o ystyried yr honiadau. A oes gennych ragor i'w ddweud ynglŷn â hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Honiadau yw'r rhain ac

and they need to be investigated—and investigated properly, of course—by the UK Border Agency. That is where the first stage of the investigation should take place. The investigations need to be carried out expeditiously, but also properly. A great deal of concern has been raised, and you have raised those concerns here in the Chamber, but it is now a matter for the UK Border Agency to investigate these allegations thoroughly.

Darren Millar: I, too, would like to raise concerns about this issue. I was present at a recent meeting of the cross-party group on human rights, and heard evidence at first hand from an individual who had been employed on a short-term contract at the UK Border Agency. I was very concerned by the evidence that I heard and I support calls not only for the UK Border Agency to undertake an internal investigation, but for an independent investigation into what has happened to make sure that we not only have secure borders but treat people fairly when they arrive on our shores.

The First Minister: I agree with your last comment. Clearly, it would not be practical to have an independent inquiry and an internal inquiry running at the same time. An internal investigation needs to take place first. Once those findings are known, a decision will then need to be made as to what happens next.

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

mae angen ymchwilio iddynt—ac ymchwilio iddynt yn iawn, wrth gwrs—gan Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig. Yn y fan honno y dylai cam cyntaf yr ymchwiliad ddigwydd. Mae angen cynnal yr ymchwiliadau'n ddi-oed, ond mae angen eu cynnal yn iawn hefyd. Mae hyn yn destun pryder mawr, ac yr ydych chithau wedi codi'r pryderon hynny yma yn y Siambr, ond gwaith Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig yn awr yw ymchwilio'n drwyadl i'r honiadau hyn.

Darren Millar: Hoffwn innau fynegi pryder am y mater hwn. Yr oeddwn yn bresennol mewn cyfarfod o'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar hawliau dynol yn ddiweddar, a chlywais dystiolaeth o lygad y ffynnon gan unigolyn a oedd wedi'i gyflogi ar gontract cyfnod byr yn Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig. Yr oedd y dystiolaeth a glywais yn fy mhoeni'n fawr ac yr wyf yn cefnogi galwadau am ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd, nid dim ond ymchwiliad mewmol gan Asiantaeth Ffiniau'r Deyrnas Unedig, er mwyn sicrhau nid yn unig fod gennym ffiniau diogel, ond ein bod yn trin pobl yn deg pan fyddant yn cyrraedd ein glannau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno â'r sylw diwethaf. Mae'n amlwg na fyddai'n ymarferol cynnal ymchwiliad annibynnol ac ymchwiliad mewmol ar yr un pryd. Mae angen cynnal ymchwiliad mewmol yn gyntaf. Pan fydd y canfyddiadau hynny'n hysbys, yna, bydd angen penderfynu beth sy'n digwydd nesaf.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the First Minister for his answers.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): There are a number of changes to this week's planned Government business. I am grateful to the Business Committee for agreeing to motions to suspend Standing Orders this afternoon in order to allow the debate on the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Culture and other fields) Order 2010 and the debate on the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Education) Order

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Mae nifer o newidiadau ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Pwyllgor Busnes am gydsynio â chynigion i atal y Rheolau Sefydlog y prynhawn yma er mwyn inni gynnal dadl heddiw ynglŷn â Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwylliant a meysydd eraill) 2010 a'r ddadl ynglŷn â Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad

2010 to take place today. To accommodate those debates, I have postponed the debate on the deep rural areas and the debate on sustainable development indicators until 2 March. I will move a motion to suspend Standing Orders to seek the agreement of Members to debate the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Housing and Local Government) Order 2010 tomorrow instead of on 2 March as shown on the draft business statement. Therefore, with the exception of the debate on the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Housing and Local Government) Order 2010 on Tuesday, 2 March, business for the next three weeks is as set out in the business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for Business and Budget for that statement. Could she arrange for the Government to bring forward a written statement on the letter that was ultimately sent to Peter Hain a week after the unanimous vote in the Chamber on the importance of a referendum? There was a resounding voice here on a referendum, and the understanding is that the windows of opportunity for holding a referendum are fairly restricted, so why on earth did it take a week to send such a straightforward letter? Should it not have been sent that evening?

Jane Hutt: What is most important is that the will of the Assembly was honoured and that the letter was sent.

Nick Bourne: That does not answer my question. The letter was sent after there had been a hullabaloo, because everyone had assumed that it would be sent immediately. Could we have a statement as to why it took a week to send a straightforward letter on a unanimous vote of the Assembly?

Jane Hutt: The important point is that it was sent within the appropriate period, namely within 14 days. It was important that we were assured as to the content and the authority of the letter. That is what has happened in respect of the correspondence that has been

Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Addysg) 2010. I wneud lle ar gyfer y dadleuon hynny, yr wyf wedi gohirio'r ddadl am ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell a'r ddadl am ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy tan 2 Mawrth. Cynigiaf gynnig i atal y Rheolau Sefydlog i geisio cytundeb yr Aelodau i gynnal dadl am Orchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Tai a Llywodraeth Leol) 2010 yfory yn hytrach nag ar 2 Mawrth fel y dangosir ar y datganiad busnes drafft. Felly, ac eithrio'r ddadl am Orchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Tai a Llywodraeth Leol) 2010, ddydd Mawrth, 2 Mawrth, 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 ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau ar ffurf electronig.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb am y datganiad hwnnw. A allai drefnu i'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno datganiad ysgrifenedig am y llythyr a anfonwyd maes o law at Peter Hain wythnos ar ôl y bleidlais unfrydol yn y Siambr ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd refferendwm? Mynegwyd barn glir yma ynglŷn â refferendwm, a chawn ar ddeall mai gweddol gyfyng o ran amser yw'r posibilïadau ar gyfer cynnal refferendwm, felly pam ar y ddaear y cymerodd wythnos i anfon llythyr mor syml? Oni ddylasid ei anfon y noson honno?

Jane Hutt: Y peth pwysicaf yw bod ewyllys y Cynulliad wedi'i barchu a bod y llythyr wedi'i anfon.

Nick Bourne: Nid yw hynny'n ateb fy nghwestiwn. Anfonwyd y llythyr ar ôl creu stŵr, oherwydd yr oedd pawb wedi tybio y câi ei anfon ar unwaith. A allem gael datganiad ynglŷn â pham y cymerodd wythnos i anfon llythyr syml ynglŷn â phleidlais unfrydol y Cynulliad?

Jane Hutt: Y pwynt pwysig yw iddo gael ei anfon o fewn y cyfnod priodol, sef o fewn 14 diwrnod. Yr oedd yn bwysig inni gael sicrwydd ynglŷn â chynnwys ac awdurdod y llythyr. Dyna sydd wedi digwydd gyda golwg ar y ohebiaeth sydd wedi'i hanfon.

sent.

2.20 p.m.

Val Lloyd: You will be aware that the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency recently announced its intention to explore outsourcing options for the professional medical advisory function currently provided in-house. I understand that the agency now intends to hold a suppliers day in March this year, with transition anticipated from March to September 2011. Could the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport give the Assembly a statement on any discussions that he has had with his UK Government colleagues on this pressing issue? The medical advisers are highly experienced and are a specially trained group of medical professionals who provide a service that is viewed as an example of good practice across Europe. They are supported by 300 other members of staff whose jobs could be at risk if outsourcing goes ahead. The medical advisers, the British Medical Association, and the Public and Commercial Services Union, have raised concerns that there would be a potential risk to the public if outsourcing were to go ahead, given that standards are developed in-house and that all of the excellent policy development work, undertaken for the good of public services, could be lost in using an outside private sector agency. I would be very grateful if the Deputy First Minister could update Plenary on this issue as soon as possible.

Jane Hutt: This issue is entirely non-devolved and, as such, is a matter for the DVLA and the Department for Transport. I understand that the DVLA is considering how its professional medical advisory function can be best provided. It is important that we recognise that there has to be a high standard of service to customers, and it is also important that we are informed of any developments. I am sure that the Deputy First Minister will take account of the question asked.

Val Lloyd: Gwyddoch i'r Asiantaeth Trwyddedu Gyrwyr a Cherbydau gyhoeddi'n ddiweddar ei bod yn bwriadu archwilio posibiliadau ar gyfer defnyddio gwasanaeth allanol i wneud y gwaith cynghori meddygol proffesiynol a wneir yn fewnol ar hyn o bryd. Caf ar ddeall fod yr asiantaeth yn awr yn bwriadu cynnal diwrnod i gyflenwyr ym mis Mawrth eleni, gan ragweld y bydd cyfnod pontio rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Medi 2011. A allai'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth roi datganiad i'r Cynulliad am unrhyw drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gyda'i gyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â'r mater pwysig hwn? Grŵp o weithwyr proffesiynol meddygol sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n arbennig ac sy'n brofiadol iawn yw'r cynghorwyr meddygol. Maent yn darparu gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei ystyried yn esiampl o arfer da ledled Ewrop. Mae 300 aelod arall o'r staff yn eu cynorthwyo a gallai eu swyddi hwy fod mewn perygl os bwrir ymlaen i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau allanol. Mae'r cynghorwyr meddygol, Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a'r Undeb Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol wedi codi pryderon y gallai fod perygl i'r cyhoedd petai'r Asiantaeth yn bwrw ati i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau allanol. Mae safonau'n cael eu datblygu'n fewnol a gallai'r holl waith datblygu polisi rhagorol er budd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus fynd yn ofer o ddefnyddio asiantaeth allanol yn y sector preifat. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn pe gallai'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ynglŷn â hyn cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Jane Hutt: Nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli o gwbl, ac yn hynny o beth, mater i'r DVLA ac i'r Adran Drafnidiaeth ydyw. Deallaf fod y DVLA yn ystyried y ffordd orau o ddarparu ei wasanaeth cynghori meddygol proffesiynol. Mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli bod yn rhaid darparu gwasanaeth o safon uchel i gwsmeriaid, ac mae'n bwysig hefyd inni gael gwybod am unrhyw ddatblygiadau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn rhoi sylw i'r cwestiwn a fyynnwyd.

Jenny Randerson: I wish to raise the issue of the Allied Steel and Wire pensioners, which has been raised in the Chamber on many occasions over a depressingly large number of years. I am told that their representatives wrote to the First Minister on 3 December and are still awaiting a reply. They want a meeting with the First Minister and would like support from the First Minister and from Labour AMs. They contrast the support that they have had from Plaid Cymru, Conservative and Liberal Democrat AMs with the total lack of support that they have had from Labour AMs and the total lack of response from Labour Ministers.

That contrasts unfavourably for your Government with the support that has been given to the Visteon pensioners. They, of course, have a legitimate concern and grievance, but surely what is fair for the Visteon pensioners should also be fair for the ASW pensioners, even though they have had the temerity to criticise Labour's pensions policy.

Finally, I remind you that it was way back in 2004 when the parliamentary ombudsman recommended that they should have 100 per cent compensation for their pensions as well as compensation for the distress caused to them. They are still waiting for justice and they are, quite rightly, turning to the First Minister of Wales for support in their search.

Jane Hutt: Although pension matters are not devolved, I will give a full answer to this question, because the former First Minister, the Right Honourable Rhodri Morgan, and the former Minister for Economic Development and Transport, Andrew Davies, made the reinstating of those whose employee pension rights were affected a priority and worked closely with the Community union on behalf of all former ASW workers to ensure that this issue was raised at the highest political level, and, of course, that is taken forward by our First Minister and by the Deputy First Minister and by those who have constituents who have been affected, including me.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf am godi mater pensiynwyr Allied Steel and Wire, sydd wedi'i godi yn y Siambr droeon dros nifer torcalonnus o fawr o flynyddoedd. Caf ar ddeall i'w cynrychiolwyr ysgrifennu at y Prif Weinidog ar 3 Rhagfyr a'u bod yn dal i ddisgwyl ateb. Maent am gael cyfarfod â'r Prif Weinidog a byddent yn hoffi cael cefnogaeth y Prif Weinidog ac Aelodau Llafur y Cynulliad. Maent yn cyferbynnu'r gefnogaeth y maent wedi'i chael gan Aelodau Cynulliad Plaid Cymru, y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol â'r diffyg cefnogaeth llwyr gan Aelodau Cynulliad Llafur a'r diffyg ymateb llwyr gan Weinidogion Llafur.

O ran eich Llywodraeth, mae hynny'n gwrthgyferbynnu'n anffafriol â'r gefnogaeth sydd wedi'i rhoi i bensiynwyr Visteon. Mae ganddynt hwythau, wrth gwrs, ddadl a chwyn ddilys, ond siawns na ddylai'r hyn sy'n deg i bensiynwyr Visteon fod yn deg i bensiynwyr ASW hefyd, er iddynt fod mor hy â beirniadu polisi pensiynau Llafur.

I gloi, fe'ch atgoffaf mai ymhell yn ôl yn 2004 oedd hi pan argymhellodd yr ombwdsmon seneddol y dylent gael iawndal 100 y cant am eu pensiynau yn ogystal ag iawndal am y trallod a achoswyd iddynt. Maent yn dal i ddisgwyl cyfiawnder, ac maent yn llygad eu lle'n troi at Brif Weinidog Cymru am gymorth yn eu hymgyrch.

Jane Hutt: Er nad yw pensiynau'n fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, rhoddaf ateb llawn i'r cwestiwn hwn, oherwydd i'r cyn Brif Weinidog, y Gwir Anrhydeddus Rhodri Morgan, a'r cyn Weinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, Andrew Davies, ei gwneud yn flaenoriaeth adsefydlu hawliau'r gweithwyr hynny yr effeithiwyd ar eu hawliau pensiwn, gan weithio'n glôs gydag undeb Community ar ran holl gyn weithwyr ASW er mwyn sicrhau bod y mater hwn yn cael ei godi ar y lefel wleidyddol uchaf, ac, wrth gwrs, mae ein Prif Weinidog a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r rhai y mae ganddynt etholwyr yr effeithiwyd arnynt, gan fy nghynnwys innau, yn bwrw ymlaen â hynny.

It is important to recognise that the UK Government's establishment of the financial assistance scheme in 2004 offers assistance to those whose occupational pensions were affected because their scheme was underfunded when the company for which they worked wound up or when their employer ceased to operate and became insolvent. It is important that we recognise that all scheme members are now guaranteed 90 per cent of their approved pension on the date that their scheme began to wind up, subject to a cut, which is £29,386 for this financial year.

It is important that the Welsh Assembly Government ensures that the plight of all former ASW employees is heard at the highest level of government and that we recognise that our representations, and our work with the Community union, contributed to the UK Government's establishment of that financial assistance scheme in 2004. We continue to recognise, serve and represent the needs of our constituents in their current situation.

Bethan Jenkins: As you know, it is Eating Disorders Awareness Week this week. This evening, a new charity, beat Cymru, will be launched in the Senedd. New research by Beaufort Research Ltd in Cardiff has recently been published. It contains shocking statistics, such as that one in five of the 1,000 people surveyed did not believe that an eating disorder was a mental illness. Many saw eating disorders as a lifestyle choice or a teenagers' fad. Many of those views came from the elderly men who were interviewed, who saw it as a dieting problem gone wrong. In light of this research, will the Government commit to having an anti-stigma campaign in Wales with regard to mental illness? I know that Gofal Cymru supports that, but, in light of this new research in Wales, we need more education for people across the spectrum for them to be informed about how serious an illness an eating disorder is. I urge Members to attend the launch tonight.

Mae'n bwysig sylweddoli bod y cynllun cymorth ariannol a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn 2004 yn cynnig cymorth i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd ar eu pensiynau galwedigaethol oherwydd bod eu cynllun wedi'i danariannu pan gafodd y cwmni yr oeddent yn gweithio iddo ei ddirwyn i ben neu pan roddodd eu cyflogwr y gorau i weithredu a mynd yn fethdalwr. Mae'n bwysig sylweddoli mai'r sefyllfa erbyn hyn yw y gwarantir i bawb sy'n aelod o gynllun 90 y cant o'u pensiwn cymeradwy ar y dyddiad y dechreuodd eu cynllun ddirwyn i ben, ond bod toriad, sef £29,386 ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon.

Mae'n bwysig i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad sicrhau bod llais holl gyn weithwyr ASW yn cael ei glywed ar lefel uchaf llywodraeth ac inni sylweddoli bod ein sylwadau ni, a'n gwaith gydag undeb Community, wedi cyfrannu at sefydlu'r cynllun cymorth ariannol gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn 2004. Yr ydym yn dal i gydnabod, i wasanaethu ac i gynrychioli anghenion ein hetholwyr yn eu sefyllfa bresennol.

Bethan Jenkins: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r wythnos hon yn Wythnos Ymwybyddiaeth o Anhwylderau Bwyta. Heno, lansir elusen newydd, beat Cymru, yn y Senedd. Mae ymchwil newydd gan Beaufort Research Ltd yng Nghaerdydd wedi'i gyhoeddi'n ddiweddar. Mae'n cynnwys ystadegau ysgytwol, megis nad oedd un o bob pump o'r 1,000 a holwyd yn coelio bod anhwylder bwyta'n salwch meddwl. Yr oedd llawer yn ystyried anhwylderau bwyta'n ffordd o fyw yr oedd pobl wedi'i dewis neu'n chwiw gan rai yn eu harddegau. Y dynion oeddrannus a gyfwelwyd a oedd yn gyfrifol am lawer o'r safbwyntiau hynny. Yr oeddent yn ei gweld yn broblem a oedd yn deillio o fynd ar gyfeiliorn wrth geisio colli pwysau. Yn sgîl yr ymchwil hon, a wnaiff y Llywodraeth ymrwmo i gynnal ymgyrch gwrth-stigma yng Nghymru ynglŷn â salwch meddwl? Gwn fod Gofal Cymru'n cefnogi hynny, ond, yng ngoleuni'r ymchwil newydd hon yng Nghymru, mae angen addysgu mwy ar bobl ar draws y sbectwm er mwyn iddynt ddeall salwch mor ddifrifol yw anhwylder bwyta. Anogaf yr Aelodau i ddod i'r lansio heno.

Jane Hutt: The fact that our First Minister, Carwyn Jones, will attend the event, demonstrates the Government's support, commitment and recognition. The Minister for Health and Social Services has also demonstrated her commitment by announcing last July new recurrent funding of £1 million to establish specialist tier 3 teams to improve diagnosis, care and support for people with eating disorders. A framework was issued to the service to inform the development of such teams. I was pleased to attend meetings of your cross-party group in my former capacity as Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills to look at the broader issues. I am sure that you have served people well in raising awareness of this matter and I am sure that Assembly Members will attend the official launch if they can do so.

Angela Burns: Would you urge the Minister for Health and Social Services to bring forward a statement updating the National Assembly on the progress of the current reorganisations within the NHS? I understand the process and the inherent challenge of driving through effective change. However, I am most concerned that the process of re-engineering the structure is having an adverse impact on the delivery of services to patients and that the patient experience is suffering. A statement by the Government would enable us to ensure that the Government has a grip on this issue and that the new health trusts are not freezing recruitment, bouncing patients from one waiting list to another in order to maximise targets, or reducing funding in less fashionable areas in order to try to maximise the perceived cost savings of the reorganisation. It is almost six months since the reorganisation started and an update would be most expeditious.

Jane Hutt: These questions were raised a few weeks ago, and I made the point clearly that the Minister for Health and Social Services is aware of the issues. There is nothing more to report on. She is handling this, with the new health boards, with sensitivity and care. Any issues that you wish to raise should be raised directly with the

Jane Hutt: Mae'r ffaith y bydd ein Prif Weinidog, Carwyn Jones, yn dod i'r digwyddiad, yn dangos cefnogaeth, ymrwymiad a chydabyddiaeth y Llywodraeth. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hefyd wedi dangos ei hymrwymiad hithau drwy gyhoeddi fis Gorffennaf diwethaf £1 miliwn o arian rheolaidd newydd er mwyn sefydlu timau haen 3 arbenigol i wella'r diagnosis, y gofal a'r cymorth i bobl ac anhwylderau bwyta arnynt. Cyhoeddwyd fframwaith ar gyfer y gwasanaeth yn sail ar gyfer datblygu timau o'r fath. Yr oeddwn yn falch o ddod i gyfarfodydd eich grŵp trawsbleidiol yn fy swydd flaenorol fel Gweinidog Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau i ystyried y materion ehangach. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod wedi gwneud gwaith da'n codi ymwybyddiaeth o hyn ac yr wyf yn siŵr y daw Aelodau'r Cynulliad i'r lansio swyddogol os gallant.

Angela Burns: A fydddech yn annog y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gyflwyno datganiad yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ynglŷn â'r cynnydd gyda'r ad-drefnu presennol o fewn y GIG? Yr wyf yn deall y broses a'r anhawster cynhenid sydd ynghlwm wrth sicrhau newid effeithiol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn poeni'n fawr fod y broses o ad-drefnu'r strwythur yn cael effaith andwyol ar ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer cleifion a bod y claf yn dioddef. Byddai datganiad gan y Llywodraeth yn ein galluogi i sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn deall y mater hwn ac nad yw'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd newydd yn rhewi recriwtio, yn symud cleifion o'r naill restr aros i'r llall er mwyn bwrw targedau, neu'n tocio'r arian mewn meysydd llai ffasiynol er mwyn ceisio ein darbwylllo bod yr ad-drefnu'n arbed arian. Mae chwe mis wedi mynd heibio bron ers dechrau'r ad-drefnu a byddai'n dda iawn cael gwybod beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf.

Jane Hutt: Codwyd y cwestiynau hyn ychydig wythnosau'n ôl a dywedais yn glir fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ymwybodol o'r materion. Nid oes rhagor i'w ddweud. Mae'n ymdrin â hyn yn sensitif ac yn ofalus gyda'r byrddau iechyd newydd. Dylech godi unrhyw beth y dymunwch ei godi'n

Minister.

Kirsty William: Minister, would you ask the Minister for Health and Social Services to bring forward a statement on day services for elderly residents? In recent months, we have seen a disruption to day services for the elderly in Brecon Hospital because of the need to move staff to do other jobs within the hospital. Yesterday, I visited the Rhayader Day Care Centre, which is in danger of closing at the end of this financial year, with the loss of caring staff jobs and, perhaps even more importantly, the loss of day care services for residents of Rhayader, who will have to travel a considerable distance if they are to continue to receive such services. I am sure that you will agree that elderly people need to be confident that services are there for them and that they will not be chopped and changed according to the will of service providers during these difficult budgetary times. Could you ask the Minister to make a statement so that older people know that we are concerned about the ongoing quality of services for them?

2.30 p.m.

Jane Hutt: These are local issues for the Powys health board and consultation on the role of the community health council is key to service change and redesign.

Chris Franks: Minister, could we have a statement on aftercare for those who have served in the armed forces and for health workers who have served in the Territorial Army, particularly with regard to the discussions that have taken place between the NHS Wales and the Ministry of Defence? Would you agree that there is a need for a more thorough debriefing procedure before discharge from the forces, including psychological assessments, advice on drug and alcohol issues, and the dissemination of information? Would you support calls to integrate services that are provided by the MOD and the voluntary sector? Will the Welsh Government seek to establish a protocol to transfer information between the forces, NHS Wales, the criminal justice sector, and the voluntary sector?

uniongyrchol gyda'r Gweinidog.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, a fydddechystal â gofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyflwyno datganiad am wasanaethau dydd i'r oedrannus? Yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld tarfu ar wasanaethau dydd i'r oedrannus yn Ysbyty Aberhonddu oherwydd bod angen symud staff i wneud gwaith arall yn yr ysbyty. Ddoe, ymwelais â Chanolfan Dydd Rhaeadr. Mae perygl iddi gau ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a bydd hynny'n golygu colli swyddi staff gofalu, ac efallai'n bwysicach na hynny, colli gwasanaethau gofal dydd i drigolion Rhaeadr. Bydd yn rhaid iddynt deithio cryn bellter er mwyn parhau i gael gwasanaethau o'r fath. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod angen i bobl oedrannus deimlo'n hyderus bod gwasanaethau ar gael ar eu cyfer ac na chânt eu hatal a'u newid fel y gwêl darparwyr gwasanaethau'n dda yn ystod y cyfnod cyllidebol anodd hwn. A allech ofyn i'r Gweinidog roi datganiad er mwyn i bobl hŷn wybod ein bod yn poeni am ansawdd parhaus gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer?

Jane Hutt: Materion lleol i fwrdd iechyd Powys yw'r rhain ac mae ymgynghori ynglŷn â rôl y cyngor iechyd cymuned yn allweddol yng nghyswllt newid ac ailgynllunio gwasanaethau.

Chris Franks: Weinidog, a gawn ddatganiad am ôl-ofal i'r rhai sydd wedi gwasanaethu yn y lluoedd arfog ac i weithwyr iechyd sydd wedi gwasanaethu yn y Fyddin Dirioogaethol, yn enwedig gyda golwg ar y trafodaethau sydd wedi'u cynnal rhwng GIG Cymru a'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn? A fydddech yn cytuno bod angen gweithdrefn ôl-drafod fwy trwyadl cyn rhyddhau pobl o'r lluoedd, gan gynnwys asesiadau seicolegol, cyngor ynglŷn â materion sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau ac alcohol, a rhannu gwybodaeth? A fydddech yn cefnogi galwadau am integreiddio gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a'r sector gwirfoddol? A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru geisio sefydlu protocol i drosglwyddo gwybodaeth rhwng y lluoedd, GIG Cymru, y sector cyfiawnder troseddol, a'r sector

gwirfoddol?

Jane Hutt: This is a matter that we have debated fully in this Chamber, to which the Minister for Health and Social Services has responded positively. Indeed, this is a high priority on her agenda at present.

Jane Hutt: Mae hyn yn fater yr ydym wedi cynnal dadl lawn yn ei gylch yn y Siambr hon ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol iddo. Yn wir, mae'n flaenoriaeth uchel ar ei hagenda ar hyn o bryd.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, can we have a statement on community health councils? You will have heard my opening question to the First Minister. In your constituency, in my region, we face a massive cut in the number of individuals who will sit on the community health council for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, from 44 to 24 for a population of 449,000. I am sure that you will join me in commending the community health councils for their work and for the scrutiny that they undertake, and for the assistance that they afford patients and their families when they seek redress. Do you therefore agree that it is vital for the Minister to make a statement to Plenary so that the reforms that she has announced, which have not been scrutinised in the Chamber, can be truly scrutinised by Members so that concerns can be addressed face on?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, a allwn gael datganiad am gynghorau iechyd cymuned? Byddwch wedi clywed fy nghwestiwn agoriadol i'r Prif Weinidog. Yn eich etholaeth chi, yn fy rhanbarth i, yr ydym yn wynebu toriad enfawr yn nifer yr unigolion a fydd yn aelodau o gyngor iechyd cymuned Caerdydd a Bro Morgannwg, o 44 i 24 ar gyfer poblogaeth o 449,000. Yr wyf yn siŵr yr ymunwch â mi i ganmol y cynghorau iechyd cymuned am eu gwaith, ac am y cymorth a roddant i gleifion a'u teuluoedd pan fyddant yn ceisio iawn. A ydych yn cytuno felly ei bod yn hanfodol i'r Gweinidog roi datganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn, er mwyn i'r Aelodau graffu'n iawn ar y diwygiadau y mae wedi'u cyhoeddi, nad yw'r Siambr wedi craffu arnynt, fel y gellir codi pryderon wyneb yn wyneb?

You went to see Bosch executives last Tuesday, as did I, and one of the issues that they raised was the ability to train the workers of tomorrow in the necessary skills so that we can have a balanced economy. I would be most grateful if you could secure a statement from the Minister regarding the skills base and the skills opportunities for today's workforce and for those students who will form the workforce of tomorrow so that they can be confident that the opportunity to get into the skills courses that would attract employers to Wales will be available. One of the things that the executives highlighted going forward was the competition facing Wales and the rest of the UK when trying to secure jobs, in that other parts of the world now have such a high skills base and such a diverse workforce that is able to adapt, and that proves attractive when looking to decide where to locate the factories of the future.

Aethoch i weld swyddogion Bosch ddydd Mawrth diwethaf, fel y gwneuthum innau, ac un o'r materion a godwyd ganddynt oedd y gallu i hyfforddi gweithwyr yfory yn y sgiliau angenrheidiol er mwyn inni gael economi gytbwys. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn pe gallech sicrhau datganiad gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r sylfaen sgiliau a'r cyfleoedd ym maes sgiliau i weithlu heddiw ac i'r myfyrwyr hynny a fydd yn ffurfio gweithlu yfory er mwyn iddynt deimlo'n ffyddiog y bydd cyfle iddynt ddilyn y cyrsiau sgiliau a fyddai'n denu cyflogwyr i Gymru. Un o'r pethau y tynnwyd sylw ato gan y swyddogion ynglŷn â'r dyfodol oedd y gystadleuaeth sy'n wynebu Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig wrth geisio sicrhau swyddi, oherwydd bod gan rannau eraill y byd erbyn hyn sylfaen sgiliau mor dda a gweithlu mor amrywiol sy'n gallu ymaddasu, a bod hynny'n ddeniadol wrth geisio penderfynu ymhle i leoli ffatrioedd y dyfodol.

Jane Hutt: I am proud that I was the

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch mai fi oedd y

Minister for health who saved community health councils. Colleagues who were here before your time will recall the decision to abolish them in England. Over here in Wales, devolution works, and we decided to keep our community health councils because, importantly, of their independence in representing not only patients and communities with the changes that we have just been talking about, but also because of their important role in statutory consultation. We respect that fully, as does the Minister for Health and Social Services.

I responded to this fully in my answers to business questions two weeks ago, when I drew your attention to the written statement made on 5 February. That explains the wide range of opportunities over a considerable time for comment and consultation on the future structure of community health councils. I believe, as the First Minister said, that it is important that we recognise that the Minister remains convinced that her proposals represent the optimum for CHC effectiveness, given the new ways in which she intends CHCs to work. However, we then have to ensure that we carefully monitor their performance in their role, and the Minister will do that. That will apply across Wales, of course.

When Rhodri Morgan and I met the Bosch chiefs, on our visit with the works council—we were privileged to meet the European works council, as well—the major point they made was how much they respected the skills, delivery and performance of the Bosch workforce in Wales, and the fact that when Bosch came to Wales, it was attractive for it to do so. We have given it £21 million in grants over 20 years, and the skills base was built because many of those employees had training in colleges across south-east Wales, in areas such as Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend, Barry and colleges such as Coleg Glan Hafren, which all played their part, as they currently do, in ensuring that we had the skills capacity in Wales. It was not an issue about the skills base, but about Bosch

Gweinidog dros iechyd a achubodd gynghorau iechyd cymuned. Bydd cyd-Aelodau a oedd yma cyn eich amser chi'n cofio'r penderfyniad i'w dileu yn Lloegr. Yma yng Nghymru, mae datganoli'n gweithio, a'n penderfyniad ni oedd cadw'n cynghorau iechyd cymuned oherwydd, ac mae hyn yn bwysig, eu hanibyniaeth wrth iddynt gynrychioli nid dim ond cleifion a chymunedau yng nghyswllt y newidiadau yr ydym newydd fod yn sôn amdanynt, ond hefyd oherwydd bod ganddynt rôl bwysig ym maes ymgynghori statudol. Yr ydym yn llwyr barchu hynny, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn parchu hynny hefyd.

Ymatebais yn llawn i hyn yn fy atebion i'r cwestiynau busnes bythefnos yn ôl, pan dynnais eich sylw at y datganiad ysgrifenedig ar 5 Chwefror. Mae hynny'n esbonio'r ystod eang o gyfleoedd dros gyfnod sylweddol i bobl gynnig sylwadau ac ymgynghori ynglŷn â strwythur cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn y dyfodol. Credaf, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, ei bod yn bwysig inni sylweddoli bod y Gweinidog yn dal yn argyhoeddedig mai ei chynigion hi yw'r gorau er mwyn sicrhau effeithiolrwydd cynghorau iechyd cymuned, o gofio'r ffyrdd newydd y mae'n bwriadu i'r cynghorau hynny weithio. Fodd bynnag, wedyn, rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn monitro'u gwaith yn eu rôl yn ofalus, a bydd y Gweinidog yn gwneud hynny. Bydd hynny'n berthnasol ym mhob cwr o Gymru, wrth gwrs.

Pan gyfarfu Rhodri Morgan a minnau â phenaethiaid Bosch, wrth inni ymweld gyda'r cyngor gwaith—cawsom y fraint o gyfarfod â'r cyngor gwaith Ewropeaidd hefyd—eu prif bwynt oedd gymaint yr oeddent yn parchu sgiliau, cyflawniad a pherfformiad gweithlu Bosch yng Nghymru, gan ddweud bod dod yma'n beth deniadol i'r cwmni ar y pryd. Yr ydym wedi rhoi £21 miliwn iddo ar ffurf grantiau dros 20 mlynedd, ac adeiladwyd y sylfaen sgiliau oherwydd bod llawer o'r gweithwyr hynny wedi'u hyfforddi mewn colegau ar hyd ac ar led y de-ddwyrain, mewn ardaloedd megis Castell-nedd Port Talbot, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, y Barri, a cholegau megis Coleg Glan Hafren. Chwaraeodd y rhain i gyd eu rhan, fel y maent yn gwneud ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn

wanting to transfer its alternator business to Hungary to one of its other plants, where there are lower wage costs and, allegedly, lower overheads. I am sure that you would join me, Andrew, in saying that we now need to create opportunities for the skilled Bosch workforce, and I am sure that there will be consensus across the Chamber about what will suit and support the workforce best in the skills development that it will receive as a result of our investment through the ReAct programme, and investment in looking at the alternatives for the provision on business on that site.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, will you ask the Minister for Health and Social Services to make a statement in Plenary on the delivery of the national dementia plan for Wales? I understand that the plan is close to completion and will outline the Assembly Government's priorities in providing services for people in Wales who live with dementia. The Minister will know that roughly 37,000 people in Wales currently live with dementia, and that the figure will increase by 35 per cent to 48,000 people in the next 20 years. So, the ability of health, social care and the voluntary sector to deliver services is essential.

On that point, I am sure that she would share my concern that the Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board has threatened to cut the £17,600 grant that it gives to the Alzheimer's Society Cymru's young onset dementia service. The reason that it gave for cutting what is a small amount of money is that it must make an efficiency saving of £40 million this year. I am not sure how often the local health board thinks that it will be able to find small grants of £17,000 in order to cut £40 million from its budget, but that is the reason that it gave. This service has been incredible—it has looked after and provided services to hundreds of people in Cardiff with young onset of dementia. It has provided help and assistance to their families, and it is utterly disgraceful that at a time when the Assembly Government is looking to bring forward a dementia plan—something which

sicrhau bod y capasiti sgiliau gennym yng Nghymru. Nid oedd y sylfaen sgiliau'n broblem. Bosch oedd am drosglwyddo'i fusnes eiliaduron i Hwngari i un o'i ffatrioedd eraill, lle y mae costau cyflogau'n is, ac meddent hwy, lle y mae'r gorbenion yn is. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn ymuno â mi, Andrew, i ddweud bod angen inni yn awr greu cyfleoedd i weithlu medrus Bosch, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd consensws ar draws y Siambr ynglŷn â'r hyn a fydd yn gweddu orau i'r gweithlu ac o fwyaf o gymorth iddynt o ran datblygu sgiliau yn sgîl ein buddsoddiad drwy raglen ReAct, a buddsoddiad mewn ystyried dewisiadau eraill ar gyfer darparu busnes ar y safle hwnnw.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, a wnewch ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol roi datganiad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ynglŷn â chyflawni'r cynllun demensia cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru? Caf ar ddeall bod y cynllun ar fin cael ei gwblhau ac y bydd yn rhestru blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran darparu gwasanaethau i bobl yng Nghymru sy'n byw gyda demensia. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod tua 37,000 o bobl yng Nghymru'n byw gyda demensia ar hyn o bryd ac y bydd y ffigur hwnnw'n cynyddu 35 y cant i 48,000 o bobl yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd nesaf. Felly, mae gallu'r sector iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a gwirfoddol i ddarparu gwasanaethau'n hollbwysig.

O ran hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai hithau hefyd yn poeni bod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro wedi bygwth torri'r grant o £17,600 y mae'n ei roi i'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir gan Gymdeithas Alzheimer Cymru ar gyfer pobl sy'n cael eu taro'n ifanc gan ddemensia. Y rheswm a roddodd dros dorri'r swm bach hwn yw bod yn rhaid iddo arbed £40 miliwn eleni. Nid wyf yn siŵr pa mor aml y bydd y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn meddwl y bydd yn gallu dod o hyd i grantiau bach gwerth £17,000 i dorri £40 miliwn oddi ar ei gyllideb, ond dyna'r rheswm a roddodd. Mae'r gwasanaeth hwn wedi bod yn anhygoel—mae wedi gofalu am gannoedd o bobl yng Nghaerdydd sydd yn cael eu taro gan ddemensia'n ifanc ac wedi darparu gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer. Mae wedi rhoi cymorth a chefnogaeth i'w teuluoedd, ac mae'n gwbl warthus, a Llywodraeth y

we would all support—organisations within the health service are seeking to make cuts to the delivery of this service.

I ask the Government to carefully consider how the dementia plan can be expanded and delivered by organisations across Wales if local health boards and others are using the opportunity to reduce the amount of funding that they provide to the voluntary sector for the delivery of a vital service. We need a statement from the Minister on the design and delivery of the dementia plan, and it is important for Members to consider that although a plan may be in existence, the delivery may be rather different.

Jane Hutt: The dementia plan is under way, and it will be a robust plan for the whole of Wales. I am sure that you are making representations on local services, as I will be in my capacity as a constituency Member. I am also concerned about the Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council's proposed closure of Bryneithin residential care home, which serves people with dementia in the local community. These are difficult times when difficult decisions have to be made, but my main point to you is that the dementia plan will guide local commissioning bodies in health and local government on the way forward for services.

2.40 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: I call for two Government statements. The first is in respect of the Government franchise that Arriva Trains Wales plans to operate, namely the new Marylebone-Aberystwyth service. The open-access train operator the Wrexham, Shropshire and Marylebone Railway Company Ltd has said that it is likely to withdraw from the market if Arriva Trains Wales is granted permission to run services out of London Marylebone station. However, a letter from Network Rail to the Office of Rail Regulation seems to suggest that the Wrexham, Shropshire and Marylebone Railway Company is happy with the Arriva Trains-proposed London train, but checks with WSMR suggested that it had been

Cynulliad wrthi'n cyflwyno cynllun demensia—rhywbeth y byddem i gyd yn ei gefnogi—fod sefydliadau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ystyried cwtdogi ar ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwn.

Gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth ystyried yn ofalus sut y gall mudiadau ledled Cymru ehangu a chyflawni'r cynllun demensia os yw byrddau iechyd lleol ac eraill yn defnyddio'r cyfle i gwtogi ar yr arian y maent yn ei ddarparu ar gyfer y sector gwirfoddol i ddarparu gwasanaeth hollbwysig. Mae angen inni gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â chynllunio a gweithredu'r cynllun demensia ac mae'n bwysig i'r Aelodau ystyried, er bod cynllun yn bod efallai, nad yw hynny'n golygu y caiff ei gyflawni.

Jane Hutt: Mae'r cynllun demensia ar y gweill, a bydd yn gynllun cadarn ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cyflwyno sylwadau ynglŷn â gwasanaethau lleol, fel y byddaf finnau yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Aelod etholaeth. Yr wyf finnau'n poeni am fwriad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Bro Morgannwg i gau cartref gofal preswyl Bryneithin, sy'n gwasanaethu pobl a chanddynt ddemensia yn y gymuned leol. Mae'n gyfnod anodd ac mae'n rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd, ond fy mhrif bwynt i chi yw y bydd y cynllun demensia'n ganllaw i gyrff comisiynu lleol yn y maes iechyd ac ym maes llywodraeth leol o ran dyfodol gwasanaethau.

Mark Isherwood: Galwaf am ddau ddatganiad gan y Llywodraeth. Mae a wnelo'r cyntaf â'r fasnachfaint gan y Llywodraeth y mae Trenau Arriva Cymru'n bwriadu ei rhoi ar waith, sef y gwasanaeth newydd rhwng Marylebone ac Aberystwyth. Mae'r cwmni trenau mynediad agored, sef y Wrexham, Shropshire and Marylebone Railway Company Ltd, wedi dweud ei fod yn debyg o dynnu allan o'r farchnad os rhoddir caniatâd i Drenau Arriva Cymru gynnal gwasanaethau o orsaf Marylebone Llundain. Fodd bynnag, mae llythyr gan Network Rail at Swyddfa Rheoleiddio'r Rheilffyrdd i bob golwg yn awgrymu bod y Wrexham, Shropshire and Marylebone Railway Company yn hapus â'r trê'n y mae Trenau

seriously misquoted and that it continued to object fully to the Arriva Trains service. In fact, Network Rail has published those comments without being present at the meeting between Arriva Trains and WSMR when this matter was discussed and without checking with WSMR first as to the correctness of the quotation attributed to it. In this context, concern has also been raised as to whether Arriva Trains Wales should use its all-Wales franchise stock out of area between Birmingham and London when there is a chronic shortage of train stock in Wales.

My second request for a statement is in respect of the community transport concessionary fares initiative. A year ago, schemes in north Wales and elsewhere were facing redundancy and possible closure. In a statement, the Deputy First Minister u-turned and agreed to extend the initiative to 2012 to allow for consideration of the evaluation carried out and further consultation. This month, community transport schemes in north Wales have had to chase the Community Transport Association over the consultation, having heard nothing. They were told that WAG was 'to-ing and fro-ing' but hoped to circulate a questionnaire shortly. The questionnaire was received, but the community transport schemes responded by saying that a questionnaire is not consultation. Their future depends on the outcome of these consultations and two years is not a long time when you are trying to find a solution for problems when you do not know what the problems will be. The Community Transport Association's response was that the questionnaire must be filled in the first instance, but that each group will be visited during the consultation period to discuss any issues of concern with the criteria. Again, the community transport schemes say that that is not consultation. These matters are sufficiently serious to merit at least a written statement, but preferably an oral statement, from the Deputy First Minister.

Arriva'n bwriadu ei redeg i Lundain, ond wrth holi WSMR, awgrymwyd ei fod wedi cael ei gamddyfynnu'n ddifrifol a'i fod yn dal i wrthwynebu gwasanaeth Trenau Arriva'n llwyr. A dweud y gwir, mae Network Rail wedi cyhoeddi'r sylwadau hynny heb fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod rhwng Trenau Arriva ac WSMR pan drafodwyd y mater hwn a heb holi WSMR yn gyntaf ynglŷn â chywirdeb y dyfyniad a briodolwyd iddo. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, codwyd pryder hefyd ynghylch a ddylai Trenau Arriva Cymru ddefnyddio'i stoc masnachfrait Cymru gyfan y tu allan i'r ardal, rhwng Birmingham a Llundain, pan fo prinder trenau dybryd yng Nghymru.

Mae a wnelo fy ail gais am ddatganiad â'r fenter tocynnau teithio rhatach ar drafndiaeth gymunedol. Flwyddyn yn ôl, yr oedd cynlluniau yn y gogledd ac mewn mannau eraill yn wynebu colli swyddi ac o bosibl eu cau. Mewn datganiad, gwnaeth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog dro pedol a chytuno i ymestyn y cynllun tan 2012 er mwyn i'r gwerthusiad a gynhaliwyd gael ei ystyried ac ymgynghori ymhellach. Y mis hwn, mae cynlluniau trafndiaeth gymunedol yn y gogledd wedi gorfod mynd ar drywydd y Gymdeithas Trafndiaeth Gymunedol ynglŷn â'r ymgynghori gan nad ydynt wedi clywed gair. Dywedwyd wrthynt fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mynd yn ôl ac ymlaen ond eu bod yn gobeithio dosbarthu holiadur cyn bo hir. Cyrhaeddodd yr holiadur, ond ymatebodd y cynlluniau trafndiaeth gymunedol drwy ddweud nad ymgynghori yw holiadur. Mae eu dyfodol yn dibynnu ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriadau hyn ac nid yw dwy flynedd yn gyfnod hir pan fyddwch yn ceisio dod o hyd i ateb i broblemau, heb wybod beth fydd y problemau hynny. Ymateb y Gymdeithas Trafndiaeth Gymunedol oedd bod yn rhaid llenwi'r holiadur yn y lle cyntaf, ond yr ymwelir â phob grŵp yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori i drafod unrhyw bethau sy'n destun pryder ynglŷn â'r meini prawf. Unwaith eto, mae'r cynlluniau trafndiaeth gymunedol yn dweud nad ymgynghori yw hynny. Mae'r materion hyn yn ddigon difrifol i haeddu datganiad ysgrifenedig fan leiaf, neu'n well byth ddatganiad llafar, gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog.

Jane Hutt: You raised two items in some operational detail, with regard to the negotiations or issues relating to rail services. You particularly referred to Network Rail and Arriva. This is an operational issue, about which I am sure that you have made representations to the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport. It is therefore not for us to turn this into a statement. That is equally the case with the community transport concessionary fares scheme. What is important is that the Deputy First Minister agreed to a consultation, which has been carried out, and I am sure that the results of that consultation will be communicated to all Assembly Members.

Alun Cairns: Some weeks ago, I raised in the Chamber question marks over the Flexible Support for Business scheme. The response of the Deputy First Minister, at the time, was utter rejection, although the First Minister told the Institute of Welsh Affairs on Friday that he would look at it and that he recognised that some issues might need addressing—I am paraphrasing. Do you not think that it would be courteous if the First Minister or the Deputy First Minister made a statement as to whether the policy is under review and regarding whatever plans that they may have to change the policy?

On a second issue, when Assembly Members write to Ministers, we receive a standard response in which we are told to expect a fuller reply within 17 working days. What consideration has the Welsh Assembly Government given to amending that, because 17 working days is a considerable period of time when constituents expect much swifter responses from us and from Welsh Assembly Government Ministers?

Jane Hutt: On the first point, I was interested to note a positive comment from David Lowe, the managing director of Garran Lockers Ltd in Caerphilly, whose company has benefited from the single investment fund and who has praised the relationship management through the Flexible Support for Business scheme. Just look at what he said recently.

Jane Hutt: Codwyd tipyn o fanylion gweithredol gennych ynglŷn â dwy eitem a oedd ymwneud â thrafodaethau neu faterion sy'n berthnasol i wasanaethau'r rheilffyrdd. Cyfeiriasoch yn benodol ar Network Rail ac Arriva. Mater gweithredol yw hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ichi gyflwyno sylwadau i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yn ei gylch. Felly, nid ein lle ni yw troi hyn yn ddatganiad. Mae hynny yr un mor wir am y cynllun tocynnau teithio rhatach ar drafnidiaeth gymunedol. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi cytuno i ymgynghori ac mae hynny wedi'i wneud ac yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad wybod am ganlyniadau'r ymgynghori hwnnw.

Alun Cairns: Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, codais amheuon yn y Siambr ynglŷn â'r cynllun Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes. Gwrthododd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog fy sylwadau'n llwyr ar y pryd, er bod y Prif Weinidog wedi dweud wrth y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig ddydd Gwener y byddai'n edrych arno a'i fod yn cydnabod y gallai fod angen rhoi sylw i ambell beth—yr wyf yn aralleirio. Oni chredwch y byddai'n gwrtais i'r Prif Weinidog neu'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog roi datganiad ynghylch a yw'r polisi'n destun adolygiad ac ynglŷn â pha gynlluniau bynnag a all fod ganddynt i newid y polisi?

A dyma'r ail fater. Pan fydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ysgrifennu at Weinidogion, cawn ymateb safonol, ac yn hwnnw dywedir wrthym y gallwn ddisgwyl ymateb llawnach o fewn 17 diwrnod gwaith. Pa ystyriaeth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i rhoi i ddiwygio hynny, oherwydd y mae 17 diwrnod gwaith yn gyfnod eithaf hir pan fydd etholwyr yn disgwyl ymateb cyflymach o lawer gennym ni a chan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad?

Jane Hutt: O ran y pwynt cyntaf, yr oedd yn dda gennyf nodi sylw cadarnhaol gan David Lowe, rheolwr-gyfarwyddwr Garran Lockers Ltd yng Nghaerffili. Mae ei gwmi wedi elwa o'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl ac mae wedi canmol y ffordd y rheolir y berthynas drwy'r cynllun Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes. Dyma a ddywedodd yn ddiweddar.

'This investment supported by the Assembly Government is unlocking our potential and secures the long term future of the site and safe guards jobs.'

That, to me, is an endorsement of the scheme. The issues that you raised are being taken forward and, from monitoring the delivery of the scheme, we are getting positive responses.

On your point about ministerial responses, many are delivered before the target timescale of 17 working days has elapsed. However, it is important for Ministers to provide a thorough and authoritative response to constituents, which is why this is custom and practice across Government, not just in Wales.

Alun Cairns: I thank the Presiding Officer for the opportunity to respond to the Minister. On Flexible Support for Business, the First Minister has just said that he is looking at that policy. Do we not need a statement on the extent of that review rather than a simple defence of the status quo? We need to know the Welsh Assembly Government's position. Is it as you have just said, namely that the scheme is all-singing and all-dancing and is working well, or is it as the First Minister has just said, supported in his comments on Friday, namely that the scheme needs a review?

Jane Hutt: I am disappointed that you have not welcomed that positive statement from an employer, namely the managing director of Garran Lockers in Jeff Cuthbert's constituency of Caerphilly. Do you not want to hear good news? As the Llywydd has allowed us to continue this exchange, I will quote other comments from Mr Lowe.

'It means we can be more flexible, more competitive, and can diversify into markets other than lockers. It's also good that despite the difficult economic climate we are doing very well, have a loyal customer base and plenty of repeat business.'

Mae'r buddsoddiad hwn a gefnogir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhyddhau ein potensial, yn sicrhau dyfodol hirdymor y safle, ac yn diogelu swyddi.

Mae hynny, i mi, yn dangos cefnogaeth i'r cynllun. Mae'r materion a godwyd gennych yn cael sylw, ac, wrth inni fonitro'r modd y mae'r cynllun yn cael ei weithredu, yr ydym yn cael ymateb cadarnhaol.

O ran eich pwynt ynglŷn ag ymatebion Gweinidogion, bydd llawer yn cael eu darparu cyn i'r amserlen sy'n nod gennym, sef 17 diwrnod, ddod i ben. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig i Weinidogion roi ymateb trwyadl ac awdurdodol i etholwyr, a dyna pam mae hyn yn arfer ac yn ddefod ar draws y Llywodraeth, nid dim ond yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf am ddiolch i'r Llywydd am y cyfle i ymateb i'r Gweinidog. O ran Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes, mae'r Prif Weinidog newydd ddweud ei fod yn edrych ar y polisi hwnnw. Onid oes angen datganiad arnom ynglŷn â hyd a lled yr adolygiad hwnnw, yn hytrach nag amddiffyn y *status quo* a dim mwy na hynny? Mae angen inni wybod beth yw safbwynt Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Ai'r safbwynt yw'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, sef bod y cynllun yn cyflawni popeth i bawb ac yn gweithio'n dda, ynteu ai'r safbwynt yw'r hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog newydd ei ddweud, ac a gefnogwyd yn ei sylwadau ddydd Gwener, sef bod angen adolygu'r cynllun?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siomedig nad ydych wedi croesawu'r datganiad cadarnhaol hwnnw gan gyflogwr, sef rheolwr-gyfarwyddwr Garran Lockers yn etholaeth Jeff Cuthbert yng Nghaerffili. Onid ydych am glywed newyddion da? Gan fod y Llywydd wedi caniatáu inni barhau â'r drafodaeth hon, dyfynnaf sylwadau eraill gan Mr Lowe.

Mae'n golygu bod modd inni fod yn fwy hyblyg a chystadleuol, gyda'r gallu i arallgyfeirio i farchnadoedd ar wahân i loceri. Mae hefyd yn gadarnhaol ein bod yn llwyddiannus er gwaetha'r hinsawdd economaidd anodd, a bod gennym sylfaen o gwsmeriaid bodlon a digon o fusnes cyson.

I am sure that the First Minister and Deputy First Minister are monitoring the scheme and assessing whether it is fit for purpose in the context of the economic renewal programme, but surely you must agree that that is a good endorsement from an employer using the scheme.

Nick Ramsay: Minister for business, you may be aware that, over the past few weeks, there has been growing interest in the problem of asbestos in public buildings across the UK, particularly in England. I am sure that you are aware that we have the same problem in Wales, and to a similar extent. It is an historical problem, pre-dating the establishment of the Assembly and this Government, and it is one that society increasingly recognises that we must address. Could we have a statement or at least an indication of the Assembly Government's intent as regards working with the trade unions, the UK Government and other interested parties to develop an overall strategy to deal with this lethal threat over the coming months, years and decades? More than 300 teachers and lecturers have died of asbestosis since the 1980s, and there is a problem in our NHS estate as well as our schools. It is a massive problem, and the sooner we get to grips with it, the sooner we can deliver a safer and better future for everyone in Wales. Could you give us some idea of your Government's approach to this worrying problem?

Jane Hutt: This is not just a problem, but an issue of major concern. I am sure that all Assembly Members are concerned about the historical legacy of the use of asbestos in public buildings—and not just public buildings—given our responsibility for the health, care and wellbeing of people who have been affected by asbestos and the diseases that it causes. I can assure you that this is a priority, and we will take any opportunities from our capital spending programme to put this right.

Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Prif Weinidog a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn monitro'r cynllun ac yn asesu a yw'n addas i'w ddiben yng nghyd-destun y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd, ond siawns na chytunech fod hwnnw'n eirda gwerth ei gael gan gyflogwr sy'n defnyddio'r cynllun.

Nick Ramsay: Weinidog dros fusnes, efallai y gwyddoch fod diddordeb cynyddol wedi bod yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf ym mhroblem asbestos mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, yn enwedig yn Lloegr. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn sylweddoli bod yr un broblem gennym yng Nghymru, ac i raddau tebyg. Mae'n broblem hanesyddol, sy'n mynd yn ôl cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad hwn a'r Llywodraeth hon, ac mae'n un y mae'r gymdeithas yn sylweddoli fwyfwy bod yn rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hi. A allem gael datganiad neu awgrym o fwriad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fan leiaf gyda golwg ar weithio gyda'r undebau llafur, Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ac eraill sydd â diddordeb i ddatblygu strategaeth gyffredinol er mwyn ymdrin â'r bygythiad marwol hwn dros y misoedd, y blynyddoedd a'r degawdau i ddod? Mae mwy na 300 o athrawon a darlithwyr wedi marw o asbestosis ers yr 1980au, ac mae problem yn ystâd y GIG hefyd, yn ogystal ag yn ein hysgolion. Mae'n broblem enfawr, a gorau po gyntaf yr awn i'r afael â hi er mwyn inni allu sicrhau dyfodol mwy diogel a gwell i bawb yng Nghymru. A allech roi rhyw syniad inni ynglŷn â sut y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn mynd ati i ddatrys y broblem hon sy'n destun gofid?

Jane Hutt: Nid dim ond problem yw hon. Mae'n destun pryder mawr. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn poeni am waddol hanesyddol defnyddio asbestos mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus—ac nid dim ond mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus—o gofio ein bod yn gyfrifol am iechyd, gofal a lles pobl yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan asbestos a'r clefydau y mae'n eu hachosi. Gallaf eich sicrhau bod hyn yn flaenoriaeth, ac y byddwn yn achub ar unrhyw gyfle yn ein rhaglen gwariant cyfalaf i unioni hyn.

Datganiad Deddfwriaethol ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Gwastraff (Cymru) **Legislative Statement on the Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure**

The Minister for the Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I am delighted to introduce the Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 for consideration by the National Assembly.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf wrth fy modd o gyflwyno'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Gwastraff (Cymru) 2010 i'w ystyried gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

2.50 p.m.

Members will be aware that, yesterday, I laid the Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure together with the explanatory memorandum and circulated a Cabinet written statement. This is the first proposed Measure to be brought forward using the legislative competence that has been conferred on the National Assembly by the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Environment) Order 2010, made by Her Majesty in Council on 10 February.

Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol imi osod y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Gwastraff (Cymru) ddoe ynghyd â'r memorandwm esboniadol ac imi ddsbarthu datganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Cabinet. Dyma'r Mesur arfaethedig cyntaf i'w gyflwyno gan ddefnyddio'r cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol sydd wedi'i roi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gan Orchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Amgylchedd) 2010, a wnaed gan Ei Mawrhydi yn y Cyngor ar 10 Chwefror.

The Assembly Government's new waste strategy, 'Towards Zero Waste', which has recently been the subject of public consultation, provides the general policy context for the various provisions in the proposed Measure. The strategy sets a long-term aim that Wales becomes a high-recycling country by 2025 and a zero-waste country by 2050. The provisions in the proposed Measure will help to support the development of more sustainable waste management practices, in line with the ambitions in the strategy. The adoption of more sustainable waste management practices can play an important part in reducing Wales's ecological and carbon footprints, in line with the Assembly Government's sustainable development scheme. If we are to achieve the scheme's aim of ensuring that, within a generation, Wales uses only its fair share of resources, we need waste management arrangements that enable us to live within our environmental means and that are less wasteful of our finite material resources.

Mae strategaeth newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar wastraff, 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff', a fu'n destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn ddiweddar, yn darparu'r cyddestun polisi cyffredinol ar gyfer yr amryfal ddarpariaethau yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Mae'r strategaeth yn gosod nod hirdymor y bydd Cymru'n wlad ailgylchu mawr erbyn 2025 ac yn wlad ddiwastraff erbyn 2050. Bydd y darpariaethau yn y Mesur arfaethedig yn helpu i gynnal datblygiad arferion rheoli gwastraff mwy cynaliadwy, yn unol ag uchelgeisiau'r strategaeth. Gall mabwysiadu arferion rheoli gwastraff mwy cynaliadwy chwarae rhan bwysig i leihau olion troed ecolegol a charbon Cymru, yn unol â chynllun datblygu cynaliadwy Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Os ydym am gyrraedd nod y cynllun o sicrhau mai dim ond ei chyfran deg o adnoddau y bydd Cymru, o fewn cenhedlaeth, yn ei defnyddio, mae angen trefniadau rheoli gwastraff a fydd yn ein galluogi i fyw o fewn ein modd amgylcheddol ac a fydd yn llai gwastraffus o ran ein hadnoddau materol nad ydynt yn ddiderfyn.

It is also important to emphasise that changing how we deal with waste will also

Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio hefyd y bydd newid y ffordd yr ymdriniwn â gwastraff yn

lead to significant opportunities to save money as well as to create high-quality jobs in the environmental industry sector, in line with the Assembly Government's green jobs strategy, by using the valuable material resources contained in waste. The proposed Measure will help us to meet EC obligations and other key legislative requirements, including the waste framework directive and the landfill directive. In summary, the proposed Measure will help to secure the more effective and sustainable management of our resources and improve local environmental quality. It covers four main policy areas, which I will now briefly describe in turn.

The first area of the proposed Measure relates to single-use carrier bags. An estimated 480 million plastic bags are used in Wales each year, taking between 500 and 1,000 years to degrade. The proposal for placing a charge on single-use carrier bags, which will be introduced using powers contained in the Climate Change Act 2008, aims to reduce that significant number of bags and address their environmental impact. In conjunction with that, I have already informed Assembly Members, as part of a statement in November 2009, of my intention to work with retailers to develop a voluntary agreement on the use to which the net receipts from the charge will be put. The proposed Measure provides a power to enable the Welsh Ministers to make regulations requiring retailers to apply the net proceeds of revenues raised from the sale of single-use carrier bags to specified environmental purposes or specified bodies, which would need to apply the net proceeds of the charge to specified environmental purposes. The power contained in the proposed Measure will be used only if voluntary arrangements with retailers do not deliver satisfactory outcomes.

The second area relates to the setting of waste targets. The proposed Measure establishes statutory targets for the percentage of a local authority's municipal waste to be recycled, prepared for re-use, and composted. The waste targets culminate in a target of 70 per cent by 2024-25. That is the trajectory that

arwain hefyd at gyfleon sylweddol i arbed arian yn ogystal â chreu swyddi o ansawdd uchel yn y sector diwydiant amgylcheddol, yn unol â strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, drwy ddefnyddio'r adnoddau materol gwerthfawr a geir mewn gwastraff. Bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn ein helpu i gyflawni rhwymedigaethau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a gofynion deddfwriaethol allweddol eraill, gan gynnwys y gyfarwyddeb fframwaith gwastraff a'r gyfarwyddeb tirlenwi. Yn fyr, bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn helpu i sicrhau rheolaeth fwy effeithiol a chynaliadwy ar ein hadnoddau ac yn gwella ansawdd amgylcheddol lleol. Mae'n ymdrin â phedwar prif faes polisi, y rhoddaf ddisgrifiad byr o bob un yn awr.

Mae a wnelo maes cyntaf y Mesur arfaethedig â bagiau siopa untro. Amcangyfrifir bod rhyw 480 miliwn o fagiau plastig yn cael eu defnyddio yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, a'u bod yn cymryd rhwng 500 a mil o flynyddoedd i ddiraddio. Nod y bwriad i godi tâl am fagiau siopa untro, a gyflwynir drwy ddefnyddio pwerau a geir yn Neddf Newid Hinsawdd 2008, yw lleihau'r nifer sylweddol hwnnw o fagiau a gwneud rhywbeth am eu heffaith amgylcheddol. I gyd-fynd â hynny, yr wyf eisoes wedi hysbysu Aelodau'r Cynulliad, fel rhan o ddatganiad ym mis Tachwedd 2009, am fy mwriad i weithio gyda manwerthwyr i ddatblygu cytundeb gwirfoddol ar ddefnyddio'r derbyniadau net o'r tâl a godir. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn darparu pŵer i alluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i wneud rheoliadau'n mynnu bod manwerthwyr yn rhoi'r elw net o'r refeniw a geir o werthu bagiau siopa untro at ddibenion amgylcheddol penodol neu i gyrff penodol, y byddai angen iddynt hwythau ddefnyddio elw net y tâl at ddibenion amgylcheddol penodol. Dim ond os na cheir canlyniadau boddhaol yn sgîl cytundebau gwirfoddol â manwerthwyr y defnyddir y pŵer a geir yn y Mesur arfaethedig.

Mae a wnelo'r ail faes â gosod targedau gwastraff. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn sefydlu targedau statudol ar gyfer y ganran o wastraff trefol awdurdod lleol sydd i'w ailgylchu, ei baratoi i'w aildefnyddio, a'i gompostio. Mae'r targedau gwastraff yn cyrraedd 70 y cant erbyn 2024-25. Dyna'r

we need to adopt if we are to transform our approach to waste management in line with the ambitions of 'Towards Zero Waste'. The proposed Measure also provides the Welsh Ministers with the power to establish other waste targets to be met by local authorities, and to establish financial penalties that could be imposed on local authorities in the event of their failing to meet the targets set under the proposed Measure.

The third area of the proposed Measure will provide the Welsh Ministers with a power to ban or restrict the deposit of specified kinds of waste in landfill in Wales. Landfilling is the least environmentally desirable option for dealing with waste. That provision is another tool to ensure that we adopt increasingly sustainable practices for managing our waste, again in line with 'Towards Zero Waste'. The Assembly Government and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs will shortly be conducting a joint consultation on the options surrounding possible landfill bans or restrictions. The detailed proposals for any such ban or restriction will be considered in light of the outcomes of that consultation. The power contained in the proposed Measure will, therefore, provide flexibility for the Welsh Ministers to decide on the best way forward.

Finally, the Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure provides the Welsh Ministers with the powers to make regulations about fees and charging schemes in relation to site waste management plans for the construction and demolition sector in Wales. Introducing a fees and charging scheme could help to make site waste management plans effective by ensuring that the relevant enforcement authority has appropriate resources to monitor and enforce the plans. The proposed Measure also restates the existing powers of the Welsh Ministers under section 54 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 to make regulations requiring site waste management plans.

The policy areas contained in the proposed Measure will help us to move towards the long-term goal of becoming a zero-waste nation through the adoption of more

cyfeiriad y mae angen inni fynd iddo os am drawsnewid ein dull o reoli gwastraff yn unol ag uchelgeisiau 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff'. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi'r pŵer hefyd i Weinidogion Cymru sefydlu targedau gwastraff eraill i'w cyrraedd gan awdurdodau lleol, a sefydlu cosbau ariannol y gellid eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol pe methent gyrraedd y targedau a bennid o dan y Mesur arfaethedig.

Bydd trydydd maes y Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi pŵer i Weinidogion Cymru wahardd neu gyfyngu ar roi mathau penodol o wastraff mewn safleoedd tirlenwi yng Nghymru. Tirlenwi yw'r dewis amgylcheddol gwaethaf ar gyfer delio â gwastraff. Mae'r ddarpariaeth honno'n arf arall i sicrhau y mabwysiadwn arferion mwyfwy cynaliadwy ar gyfer rheoli ein gwastraff, eto'n unol â 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff'. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig cyn hir yn cynnal cydymgyngoriad ar y dewisiadau ynghylch gwaharddiadau neu gyfyngiadau posibl ar dirlenwi. Ystyrir y cynigion manwl ar gyfer unrhyw waharddiad neu gyfyngiad o'r fath yng ngoleuni canlyniadau'r ymgynghori hwnnw. Bydd y pŵer a geir yn y Mesur arfaethedig, felly, yn darparu hyblygrwydd i Weinidogion Cymru benderfynu ar y ffordd orau ymlaen.

Yn olaf, mae'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Gwastraff (Cymru) yn rhoi'r pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru wneud rheoliadau ynghylch cynlluniau ffioedd a chodi tâl mewn perthynas â chynlluniau rheoli gwastraff safle i'r sector adeiladu a dymchwel yng Nghymru. Gallai cyflwyno cynllun ffioedd a chodi tâl helpu i wneud cynlluniau rheoli gwastraff safle yn effeithiol drwy sicrhau bod gan yr awdurdod gorfodi perthnasol adnoddau priodol i fonitro a gorfodi'r cynlluniau. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ailddatgan hefyd bwerau presennol Gweinidogion Cymru o dan adran 54 Deddf Cymdogaethau Glân a'r Amgylchedd 2005 i wneud rheoliadau'n mynnu cynlluniau rheoli gwastraff safle.

Bydd y meysydd polisi a geir yn y Mesur arfaethedig yn gymorth inni symud tuag at y nod hirdymor o fod yn genedl ddiwastraff drwy fabwysiadu arferion rheoli gwastraff

sustainable waste management practices. I commend this proposed Measure to Members and look forward to working with you through the Assembly's legislative scrutiny process.

The Presiding Officer: I commend you, Minister, on your delivery of the statement under the circumstances, given your heavy cold.

Angela Burns: You took the words right out of my mouth, Llywydd. Minister, you have once again delivered your statement with customary aplomb. Well done. I thank you for bringing forward this Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure. I certainly agree that we need to adopt more sustainable waste management practices. It is the aim of us all to encourage individual responsibility and far more sustainable communities. The targets of being a zero-waste nation by 2050 and even of being a high-recycling country by 2025 are ambitious. However, I have no problem with that, provided that we ensure that the support mechanisms are in place to enable them to be met. My concern is to ensure that we do this properly. We must equip those who manage waste not just with rules and regulations or with powers, but also with funding. Could you clarify which funds will be put aside to achieve these targets?

I have brought to your attention before the fact that the Scottish Parliament has made a commitment for Scotland to be a zero-waste nation. Between 2008 and 2011, it has put aside £154 million to achieve that aim, but it has also committed to continue that funding after 2011. My concern with some of the wording of the proposed Measure is the implication that the challenge of achieving this aspirational and necessary target will merely be handed down to local authorities and individuals, and that fines and penalties will be imposed as a stick to force people to comply.

I believe that Government must lead and lead by example. I also believe that we must win over a public that is fairly jaded by the debate on climate change. People are greatly disappointed. I do not think that we can simply use the stick to force compliance; we need to ensure that funding follows the

mwy cynaliadwy. Cymeradwyaf y Mesur arfaethedig hwn i'r Aelodau ac edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda chi drwy broses craffu deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Fe'ch cymeradwyaf, Weinidog, am gyflwyno'r datganiad fel y gwnaethoch, o dan yr amgylchiadau, a chithau o dan annwyd trwm.

Angela Burns: Aethoch â thamaid o'm ceg, Lywydd. Weinidog, yr ydych unwaith eto wedi cyflwyno eich datganiad gyda'r hunanfeddiant arferol. Da iawn chi. Diolch ichi am gyflwyno'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Gwastraff (Cymru). Cytunaf yn sicr fod angen inni fabwysiadu arferion rheoli gwastraff mwy cynaliadwy. Ein nod ni i gyd yw annog cyfrifoldeb unigol a chymunedau llawer mwy cynaliadwy. Mae'r targedau o fod yn genedl ddiwastraff erbyn 2050 a hyd yn oed o fod yn wlad ailgylchu mawr erbyn 2025 yn uchelgeisiol. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennyf broblem gyda hynny, ar yr amod y sicrhawn fod y mecanweithiau cefnogi ar waith i alluogi eu cyrraedd. Fy mhryder yw sicrhau y gwnawn hyn yn iawn. Rhaid inni arfogi'r rhai sy'n rheoli gwastraff nid dim ond â rheolau neu â phwerau, ond hefyd â chyllid. A allech egluro pa gyllid a neilltuir i gyflawni'r targedau hyn?

Yr wyf wedi dwyn i'ch sylw o'r blaen y ffaith bod Senedd yr Alban wedi ymrwymo y bydd yr Alban yn genedl ddiwastraff. Rhwng 2008 a 2011, mae wedi neilltuo £154 miliwn i gyrraedd y nod hwnnw, ond mae hefyd wedi ymrwymo i barhau'r cyllid hwnnw ar ôl 2011. Fy mhryder i gyda geiriad y Mesur arfaethedig mewn manau yw'r awgrym mai dim ond trosglwyddo'r her o gyflawni'r targed uchelgeisiol ac angenrheidiol hwn i lawr i awdurdodau lleol ac unigolion a wneir, gan osod dirwyon a chosbau i orfodi pobl i gydymffurfio.

Credaf mai arwain yw gwaith Llywodraeth, a hynny drwy esiampl. Credaf hefyd fod yn rhaid inni ddarbwylllo cyhoedd sydd wedi diflasu braidd ar y ddadl ynghylch y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Mae pobl wedi'u siomi'n fawr. Nid wyf yn meddwl y gallwn ddefnyddio cosbau i orfodi pobl i

challenges, so that the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities can fund initiatives such as those to implement and extend kerbside recycling. Minister, you are absolutely right when you say that we need to preserve and maximise the value of the waste that we are currently burying. Can you today rule out such sticks as pay-as-you-throw bin taxes, or scenarios in which people cannot win and are punished for not being able to access recycling centres, perhaps because they do not drive, they are too infirm, or they live in a rural area?

I bring to your attention the experiences of a person in Laugharne whose door I knocked on. They told me that they are deeply committed to the whole green agenda and would love to take their stuff to the recycling banks, but the nearest one is in Whitland, they do not have a car, and it is a 40-minute bus ride away. My concern about this proposed Measure is that it must not include any intention to punish organisations such as local authorities or individuals for not being able to meet the targets by hitting them in their wallets.

I also noted with interest the proposals regarding the construction and demolition sector, but I also have some concerns about the validity of the data on which they are based. I noticed that some of the concepts for how we might manage the waste produced by the construction and demolition sector—and I agree that we need to manage it—appeared to be predicated on information garnered in 2005-06. Perhaps that sector of industry has managed to move on since then, and so the information and statistics coming from it might be an awful lot better than those used in the proposed Measure.

3.00 p.m.

You know that you have complete cross-party consensus with regard to the carrier bag initiative. However, I urge you again, on the record, to ensure that this proposed Measure will allow proper time for voluntary practices to be put in place and to be adhered to, and

gydweithredu; mae angen sicrhau y daw cyllid i ddilyn yr heriau, fel y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol ariannu mentrau fel y rhai i weithredu ac ymestyn ailgylchu o ddrws i ddrws. Weinidog, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch fod angen inni gadw a chynyddu i'r eithaf werth y gwastraff yr ydym yn ei gladdu ar hyn o bryd. A allwch ddweud heddiw na ddefnyddir cosbau fel treth talu wrth daflu ar finiau, neu sefyllfaoedd lle nad oes modd ennill a lle cosbir pobl am fethu mynd i ganolfannau ailgylchu, efallai am nad ydynt yn gyrru, am eu bod yn rhy lesg, neu'n byw mewn ardal wledig?

Tynnaf eich sylw at brofiadau rhywrai yn Nhalacharn y curais ar eu drws. Dywedasant wrthyf eu bod wedi ymrwymo'n gryf i'r holl agenda werdd ac y carent fynd â'u stwff i'r banciau ailgylchu, ond bod yr un agosaf yn Hendy-gwyn ar Daf, nid oes ganddynt gar, ac mae'n daith 40 munud yn y bws. Fy mhryder ynglŷn â'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yw bod yn rhaid iddo beidio â chynnwys unrhyw fwiad i gosbi cyrff fel awdurdodau lleol nac unigolion am fethu cyrraedd y targedau drwy eu taro yn eu waledi.

Nodais gyda diddordeb hefyd y cynigion ynglŷn â'r sector adeiladu a dymchwel, ond mae gennyf bryderon hefyd ynghylch dilysrwydd y data y'u seiliwyd arnynt. Sylwais ei bod yn ymddangos bod rhai o'r cysyniadau ar gyfer y modd y gallem reoli'r gwastraff a gynhyrchir gan y sector adeiladu a dymchwel—a chytunaf fod angen ei reoli—wedi'u seilio ar wybodaeth a gasglwyd yn 2005-06. Efallai fod y sector hwnnw o ddiwydiant wedi llwyddo i symud ymlaen ers hynny, ac felly gallai'r wybodaeth a'r ystadegau sy'n deillio ohono fod yn llawer iawn gwell na'r rhai a ddefnyddir yn y Mesur arfaethedig.

Gwyddoch fod gennych gonsensws trawsbleidiol llwyr ynglŷn â delio â bagiau siopa. Fodd bynnag, fe'ch anogaf eto, ar goedd, i sicrhau y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn caniatáu amser priodol ar gyfer sefydlu arferion gwirfoddol a glynu atynt, ac

that we will not immediately leap to trying to use a stick to achieve these aims.

I agree with you and support you on the restrictions on waste going to landfill. However, Minister, everything is reliant on ensuring that we have easily accessible alternatives so that we do not present people with an impossible task and too little funds to achieve it. I welcome the legislation committee that will be looking at this and I hope that it will take some of my comments on board, particularly with regard to my central message, which I will repeat to ensure that it gets through: all of this is super, as long as we provide the funds and the alternatives to do it. You cannot expect any person or body to achieve these targets, whether it is a local authority, a national park, an individual or an arm of the Welsh Assembly Government, unless those other choices are in place. I wish you well and I look forward to seeing how this proposed Measure develops throughout the committee stage. I also wish you well personally and hope that you get better soon.

Jane Davidson: Thank you for your contribution. It is important to say that it is not just about funds, but also about partnership with local authorities in developing the agenda. We have already put in substantial extra investment, for example into anaerobic digestion, working in partnership with local authorities to tackle the food waste issue. We will be working up the municipal sector plan together, because it is important that the Assembly Government and local authorities work side by side on this agenda. It is also worth mentioning, since neither of us did, that much of this is about ensuring that we avoid infraction in Wales, given that the cost of infraction, which would not be beneficial, would be far greater than that of changing people's habits. I am happy to give reassurance to the Conservatives, for the third time, that we are not looking to introduce any pay-as-you-throw charge. We gave that assurance last year, which is why I said that any claims that we would introduce such a charge have been recycled from the Conservatives' press release last year. I said that in the Chamber then and I am happy to say it in the Chamber now.

na neidiwn yn syth i geisio defnyddio cosbau i gyflawni'r amcanion hyn.

Cytunaf â chi ac fe'ch cefnogaf ynglŷn â'r cyfyngiadau ar wastraff sy'n mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, mae popeth yn ddibynnol ar sicrhau bod gennym ddewisiadau eraill y mae'n hawdd eu defnyddio fel na chyflwynwn dasg amhosibl i bobl a heb ddarparu digon o gyllid i'w chyflawni. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r pwyllgor deddfwriaeth a fydd yn edrych ar hyn a gobeithio y bydd yn ystyried rhai o'm sylwadau, yn enwedig o ran fy neges ganolog, a ailadroddaf er mwyn sicrhau y'i clywir: mae hyn i gyd yn wych, dim ond inni ddarparu'r cyllid a'r dewisiadau i'w gyflawni. Ni allwch ddisgwyl i neb gyrraedd y targedau hyn, boed yn awdurdod lleol, parc cenedlaethol, unigolyn neu gangen o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, oni bai fod y dewisiadau amgen hynny ar gael. Dymunaf bob hwyl ichi ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y datblyga'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn drwy gam y pwyllgor. Dymunaf yn dda i chi'n bersonol hefyd a gobeithio y cewch wellhad buan.

Jane Davidson: Diolch am eich cyfraniad. Mae'n bwysig dweud nad mater o arian yn unig yw hyn, ond mater hefyd o bartneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu'r agenda. Yr ydym eisoes wedi gwneud buddsoddiad ychwanegol sylweddol, er enghraifft mewn treulio anerobig, gan weithio mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol i fynd i'r afael â mater gwastraff bwyd. Byddwn yn cydweithio ar lunio cynllun y sector trefol, oherwydd y mae'n bwysig i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol gydweithio law yn llaw ar yr agenda hon. Mae'n werth crybwyll hefyd, gan na wnaeth y naill na'r llall ohonom, fod a wnelo llawer o hyn â sicrhau ein bod yn osgoi tor-dyletswydd yng Nghymru, gan y byddai cost tor-dyletswydd, na fyddai'n fuddiol, yn llawer mwy na chost newid arferion pobl. Yr wyf yn falch o roi sicrwydd i'r Ceidwadwyr, am y trydydd tro, nad ydym yn bwriadu cyflwyno unrhyw gynllun talu wrth daflu. Rhoesom y sicrwydd hwnnw y llynedd, a dyna pam y dywedais fod unrhyw haeriadau y byddem yn cyflwyno tâl o'r fath wedi'u hailgylchu o ddatganiad y Ceidwadwyr i'r wasg y llynedd. Dywedais hynny yn y

Siambwr bryd hynny ac yr wyf yn barod i'w ddweud yn y Siambwr yn awr.

With regard to construction and demolition waste, 31 per cent of the waste that was disposed of in landfill sites in 2008-09, according to the Environment Agency's returns, was composed of inert and construction and demolition waste. Therefore, that is a big issue. Site waste management plans have been operating in England since 2008. England is now reviewing those plans and therefore whatever site waste management plans we introduce in Wales will benefit from that review.

Ynglŷn â gwastraff adeiladu a dymchwel, gwastraff anadweithiol a gwastraff adeiladu a dymchwel oedd 31 y cant o'r gwastraff a waredwyd mewn safleoedd tirlenwi yn 2008-09, yn ôl ffigurau Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Felly, mae hynny'n broblem fawr. Mae cynlluniau rheoli gwastraff safle yn weithredol yn Lloegr ers 2008. Mae Lloegr bellach yn adolygu'r cynlluniau hynny ac felly bydd pa gynlluniau bynnag i reoli gwastraff safle a gyflwynwn yng Nghymru'n elwa yn sgîl yr adolygiad hwnnw.

On proscribing items in the context of landfill, if something can be recycled, it needs not be allowed to go to landfill. I know that you strongly support that view. We will be consulting jointly with DEFRA on a set of candidate waste types. Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd, independently of Government, has concluded that the types of waste that offer the greatest opportunity to reduce greenhouse gases, to increase resource efficiency and to deliver net benefits to society are paper and card, food, textiles, metals, wood and green waste. These benefits are likely to be greater where bans are accompanied by a requirement to sort waste. Therefore, it is all moving in the same direction.

O ran gwahardd eitemau yng nghyd-destun tirlenwi, os gellir ailgylchu rhywbeth, nid oes angen caniatáu iddo fynd i safle tirlenwi. Gwn eich bod yn gryf o blaid y safbwynt hwnnw. Byddwn yn ymgynghori ar y cyd â DEFRA ar set o ddarpar fathau o wastraff. Mae Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd, yn annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth, wedi dod i'r casgliad mai'r mathau o wastraff sy'n cynnig y cyfle mwyaf i leihau nwyon tŷ gwydr, cynyddu effeithlonrwydd adnoddau a rhoi manteision net i gymdeithas, yw papur a chardiau, bwyd, tecstilau, metelau, pren a gwastraff gwyrdd. Mae'r manteision hyn yn debyg o fod yn fwy lle y ceir gofyniad i ddioli gwastraff ochr yn ochr â gwaharddiadau. Felly, mae i gyd yn symud i'r un cyfeiriad.

Leanne Wood: Thank you for your statement, Minister. I hope that you do not feel as bad as you sound. I am almost reluctant to ask you too many questions in case you lose your voice in answering them. However, I must ask you some questions.

Leanne Wood: Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Gobeithio nad ydych yn teimlo mor ddrwg ag yr ydych yn swnio. Yr wyf bron yn gyndyn o ofyn gormod o gwestiynau ichi rhag ofn ichi golli eich llais wrth eu hateb. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ofyn rhai cwestiynau ichi.

I would be grateful if you could confirm whether the prescribed waste targets have changed from those in the consultation document? The overall aim is that 70 per cent of waste should be recycled, reused or composted by 2024-25. Do you think that this target could be more ambitious, perhaps in line with countries like Germany and Flanders? Campaign groups are of the view that targets of 70 per cent by 2015 and 80 per cent by 2020 are possible and necessary. I would be grateful for your view on that,

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gadarnhau a yw'r targedau gwastraff rhagnodedig wedi newid o'r rhai yn y ddogfen ymgynghori? Y nod cyffredinol yw y dylid ailgylchu, aildefnyddio neu gompostio 70 y cant o wastraff erbyn 2024-25. A ydych yn meddwl y gallai'r targed hwn fod yn fwy uchelgeisiol, gan gydymffurfio efallai â gwledydd fel yr Almaen a Fflandrys? Mae grwpiau ymgyrchu o'r farn bod targedau o 70 y cant erbyn 2015 ac 80 y cant erbyn 2020 yn bosibl ac yn angenrheidiol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am

Minister. Do you agree with campaign groups that the 70 per cent target in itself is insufficient and will not achieve the 'One Wales: One Planet' goal? Can you confirm that Welsh Ministers have powers to set specific targets for recycling, reuse and composting? Are you prepared to look at that?

Another concern with the 70 per cent target is that ash from incinerators could be counted towards the recycling target. That would create a perverse incentive for incineration. This approach has already been rejected in England. Will you agree to look at this, with a view to removing that perverse incentive?

Finally, the proposed Measure sets no target for waste reduction, which is at the top of the waste hierarchy. It could be argued that it should be tackled first. Waste levels have been dropping off recently, partly in response to the recession, but strong targets are needed to continue and speed up that reduction. Will you agree to consider setting minimum targets for municipal waste reduction of 34 per cent by 2025 and 65 per cent by 2050, as recommended by Friends of the Earth?

Jane Davidson: What is interesting is that the target of 70 per cent by 2024-25 is seen as very ambitious by the vast majority of the human race. I am very happy to continue with those targets. We consulted on them in the early part of 2007, and we have worked them up with local authorities and others. I think that they are achievable, but it will require a huge amount of work. So, I think that they are adequately ambitious. It is appropriate to do as we have done, which is to set a cap on energy from waste of 30 per cent. Through the process, local authorities and others would like to see a great deal more energy coming from waste, but because we want to see the majority coming through recycling, we wanted to set a cap on that, and we will maintain it.

Welsh Ministers do have powers to set reuse, composting and recycling targets, which is what we have been consulting on in the context of the 'Towards Zero Waste' consultation. We looked very hard at issues

eich barn am hynny, Weinidog. A ydych yn cytuno â'r grwpiau ymgyrchu fod y targed o 70 y cant ynddo'i hun yn annigonol ac na wnaiff gyrraedd nod 'Cymru'n Un: Cenedl Un Blaned'? A allwch gadarnhau bod gan Weinidogion Cymru bwerau i osod targedau penodol ar gyfer ailgylchu, aildefnyddio a chompostio? A ydych yn barod i edrych ar hynny?

Pryder arall gyda'r targed o 70 y cant yw y gellid cyfrif lludw o losgyddion tuag at y targed ailgylchu. Byddai hynny'n creu cymhelliad gwrthnysig i losgi. Mae hyn eisoes wedi'i wrthod yn Lloegr. A wnewch gytuno i edrych ar hyn, gyda golwg ar ddileu'r cymhelliad gwrthnysig hwnnw?

Yn olaf, nid yw'r Mesur arfaethedig yn gosod targed ar gyfer lleihau gwastraff, mater sydd ar frig yr hierarchaeth gwastraff. Gellid dadlau y dylid mynd i'r afael â hynny'n gyntaf. Mae lefelau gwastraff wedi bod ar i lawr yn ddiweddar, yn rhannol mewn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad, ond mae angen targedau cryf i barhau a chyflymu'r gostyngiad hwnnw. A gytunwch i ystyried gosod targedau i leihau o leiaf 34 y cant ar wastraff trefol erbyn 2025 a 65 y cant erbyn 2050, fel yr argymhellir gan Gyfeillion y Ddaear?

Jane Davidson: Yr hyn sy'n ddiddorol yw bod y targed o 70 y cant erbyn 2024-25 yn cael ei weld yn un uchelgeisiol iawn gan fwyafrif llethol yr hil ddynol. Yr wyf yn fodlon iawn cadw at y targedau hynny. Ymgyngorasom arnynt yn rhan gyntaf 2007, ac yr ydym wedi'u datblygu gydag awdurdodau lleol ac eraill. Yr wyf yn meddwl y gellir eu cyrraedd, ond bydd angen llawer iawn o waith. Felly, credaf eu bod yn ddigon uchelgeisiol. Mae'n briodol gwneud fel y gwnaethom, sef gosod cap o 30 y cant ar ynni o wastraff. Drwy'r broses, hoffai awdurdodau lleol ac eraill weld llawer iawn mwy o ynni'n dod o wastraff, ond am fod arnom ni eisiau gweld y rhan fwyaf yn dod drwy ailgylchu, yr oeddem yn awyddus i osod cap ar hynny, ac fe'i cadwn.

Mae gan Weinidogion Cymru bwerau i osod targedau aildefnyddio, compostio ac ailgylchu, sef yr hyn y buom yn ymgyngori yn ei gylch yng nghyd-destun yr ymgyngoriad 'Tuag at Ddyfodol

around waste reduction and residual waste, but, if my memory serves me well, we ended up with a perverse outcome whereby if we set a target for waste reduction as a maximum amount of waste per individual, the level for a five-person household would be greater than what we would assume it to be under the 70 per cent reduction target. So, we wanted to ensure that we did not end up with any perverse outcomes. However, you are absolutely right to say that, just as with energy, where you begin with energy efficiency before you do anything else, in the context of waste, you start with waste reduction.

Mick Bates: Minister, I hope that you make a speedy recovery. As previous speakers have said, I am certain that we all share your ambition to become a zero-waste country and live within our environmental means, which, for me, means reducing our ecological footprint. However, I would like to see engagement with local authorities to promote sustainable waste management because they are key to you achieving your aims.

With regard to single-use carrier bags, the Welsh Liberal Democrats have long supported the introduction of a charge for plastic bags. That has long been our policy, along with additional moneys being earmarked for environmental and waste-management projects. Although I note that it says in your statement that the power contained in the proposed Measure will be used only if voluntary agreements with retailers do not deliver satisfactory outcomes, could you indicate the stage at which you might wish to revisit the legislation if the retailers do not achieve satisfactory outcomes?

3.10 p.m.

It seems that large retailers, particularly now, have come to see the advantages of such a scheme, because it offers them a mechanism to promote local good works, particularly environmental and waste management works, and they can announce the moneys that were raised because, hopefully, the whole thing

Diwastraff'. Edrychasom yn ddyfal iawn ar faterion ynghylch lleihau gwastraff a gwastraff gweddilliol, ond, os cofiaf yn iawn, yr hyn a gawsom yn y diwedd oedd canlyniad gwrthnysig a oedd yn golygu, pe gosodem darged lleihau gwastraff fel swm uchaf o wastraff i bob unigolyn, y byddai'r lefel i aelwyd pum person yn fwy nag y disgwyliem iddi fod o dan y targed lleihau o 70 y cant. Felly, yr oedd arnom eisiau sicrhau na chaem unrhyw ganlyniadau gwrthnysig. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud, yn union fel gydag ynni, lle y mae angen dechrau gyda defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon cyn gwneud dim arall, fod angen dechrau gyda lleihau gwastraff, yng nghydestun gwastraff.

Mick Bates: Weinidog, gobeithio y cewch adferiad iechyd buan. Fel y dywedodd siaradwyr blaenorol, yr wyf yn sicr ein bod i gyd yn cyd-fynd â'ch uchelgais i fod yn wlad ddiwastraff a byw o fewn ein modd amgylcheddol, sydd, i mi, yn golygu lleihau ein hôl troed ecolegol. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn weld ymgysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo dulliau rheoli gwastraff cynaliadwy oherwydd y maent yn allweddol i'ch helpu i gyrraedd eich nod.

Ynglŷn â bagiau siopa untro, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi cefnogi cyflwyno tâl am fagio plastig ers tro. Dyna'n polisi ni ers tro byd, ynghyd â chlustnodi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer prosiectau amgylcheddol a rheoli gwastraff. Er fy mod yn sylwi y dywedir yn eich datganiad mai dim ond os na fydd cytundebau gwirfoddol â manwerthwyr yn rhoi canlyniadau boddhaol y defnyddir y pwerau a geir yn y Mesur arfaethedig, a allech nodi pryd y byddech efallai am ailystyried y ddeddfwriaeth os na fydd y manwerthwyr yn sicrhau canlyniadau boddhaol?

Mae'n ymddangos bod manwerthwyr mawr, yn enwedig yn awr, wedi dod i weld manteision cynllun o'r fath, oherwydd ei fod yn cynnig mecanwaith iddynt hyrwyddo gwaith da yn lleol, yn enwedig gwaith amgylcheddol a rheoli gwastraff, a gallant gyhoeddi faint o arian a godwyd oherwydd,

will be transparent.

On waste targets, I have been consistent in advocating that any duties on local authorities must be matched by new funding. There is no evidence to show that the Government intends to do that. I am very supportive of the investment that your Government has previously made available for sustainable waste management. Could you indicate what proportion of that is dependent on European funding, which may not be available in future, in order to promote sustainable waste management? That continuity of funding is a really important aspect for local authorities to understand.

I also support entirely the other provisions where you refer to prohibiting certain types of material from landfill and your work with the construction industry to improve carbon reduction on construction and demolition sites. I also wish to mention that, as far as I am aware, there is no training scheme that recognises the importance of people involved with construction on demolition sites that will give them a qualification to say, 'We could do this in a very sustainable way'. Do you have any plans to talk to ConstructionSkills about some sort of recognition and that type of qualification?

Finally, I am slightly worried about the increasing use of secondary legislation to create sweeping changes in policy development areas across Wales. Every section in this proposed Measure merely gives powers to the Minister to develop legislation. Secondary legislation has its place, but it should not be used to remove the ability to scrutinise from the Assembly or to transfer legislative powers from the Assembly to the Government. Regulations should be to finalise and update details, not create new mechanisms of governance. I believe that that is the Assembly's job. I would like to have your assurance, Minister, that we will have full and open scrutiny of any proposals that you will bring forward as a result of this proposed Measure.

Jane Davidson: I was pleased that you started by mentioning the ecological

gobeithio, bydd yr holl beth yn dryloyw.

O ran targedau gwastraff, yr wyf wedi dadlau'n gyson fod yn rhaid wrth gyllid newydd i gyd-fynd ag unrhyw ddyletswyddau a roddir i awdurdodau lleol. Nid oes dim tystiolaeth i ddangos bod y Llywodraeth yn bwriadu gwneud hynny. Yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i'r buddsoddiad y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'i ddarparu o'r blaen ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff cynaliadwy. A allech nodi pa gyfran o hynny sy'n ddibynnol ar arian Ewropeaidd, na fydd efallai ar gael yn y dyfodol, i hybu rheoli gwastraff cynaliadwy? Mae'r parhad hwnnw o ran ariannu'n agwedd wirioneddol bwysig i awdurdodau lleol ei deall.

Cefnogaf yn llwyr hefyd y darpariaethau eraill lle y cyfeiriwch at wahardd rhai mathau o ddeunydd o safleoedd tirlenwi a'ch gwaith gyda'r diwydiant adeiladu i wella camau i leihau carbon ar safleoedd adeiladu a dymchwel. Hoffwn grybwyll hefyd nad oes, hyd y gwn, gynllun hyfforddi sy'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd pobl sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladu ar safleoedd dymchwel a fydd yn rhoi cymhwyster iddynt ddweud, 'Gallem wneud hyn mewn ffordd gynaliadwy iawn'. A oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau i siarad â Sgiliau Adeiladu ynglŷn â rhyw fath o gydnabyddiaeth a'r math hwnnw o gymhwyster?

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn poeni ychydig am y defnydd cynyddol o is-ddeddfwriaeth i greu newidiadau ysgubol mewn meysydd datblygu polisi ledled Cymru. Yr unig beth a wna pob adran yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yw rhoi pwerau i'r Gweinidog ddatblygu deddfwriaeth. Mae i is-ddeddfwriaeth ei lle, ond ni ddylid ei defnyddio i dynnu'r gallu i graffu oddi ar y Cynulliad nac i drosglwyddo pwerau deddfu oddi wrth y Cynulliad i'r Llywodraeth. Diben rheoliadau yw rhoi gwedd derfynol ar fanylion a'u diweddarau, nid creu mecanweithiau llywodraethu newydd. Credaf mai gwaith y Cynulliad yw hynny. Hoffwn gael sicrwydd gennych, Weinidog, y cawn graffu'n llawn ac yn agored ar unrhyw gynigion a gyflwynwch yn sgîl y Mesur arfaethedig hwn.

Jane Davidson: Yr oeddwn yn falch ichi ddechrau drwy sôn am yr ôl troed ecolegol,

footprint, because this, like every other measure, not just in my portfolio but in other Ministers' portfolios, is scrutinised against our meeting our challenges under our sustainable development scheme. On single-use carrier bags, the proposed Measure looks at the protective position that the Assembly and your committee wanted to ensure, which was that the proceeds from the charge for single-use carrier bags would go to good works, and we identified jointly environmental works as appropriate.

I have been extremely heartened by the response from the retailers now that it is clear that we will use the climate change legislation to introduce the charge, looking at appropriate local charitable solutions. We have previously discussed in this Chamber the fact that some of those retailers want to benefit health charities and others. We will need to give this time to bed in. When we have gone out to consultation on the types of bags to be covered and the charge, which will be introduced fairly shortly, time will be needed for the scheme to bed in. Then, the Assembly of the future, post 2011, will be able to determine whether it feels that the scheme is being appropriately delivered and is using the new legislative opportunity. I can make it absolutely clear that it is our intention to be completely transparent in the legislative opportunities. I have argued throughout that, wherever possible, we want to match legislative opportunity and executive action. This proposed Measure on waste is part of that legislative opportunity.

You talked about new funding and, of course, the local authorities have the responsibilities in the context of waste at any rate, and we are working with them to ensure that those can be delivered as effectively as possible. As you know from evidence that I have given to the committee previously, where we can use EU funding to help the agenda, we do so, but it cannot replicate ordinary funding. That will continue to be a matter for individual budget rounds.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad deddfwriaethol.

oherwydd creffir ar hyn, fel pob mesur arall, nid yn fy mhortffolio i'n unig ond ym mhortffolios Gweinidogion eraill, o safbwynt ateb ein heriau o dan ein cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy. Ynghylch bagiau siopa untro, mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn edrych ar y sefyllfa warchodol yr oedd y Cynulliad a'ch pwyllgor chi'n awyddus i'w sicrhau, sef yr âi'r elw o godi tâl am fapiau siopa untro at waith da, a chyda'n gilydd fe benderfynasom y byddai gwaith amgylcheddol yn briodol.

Mae ymateb y manwerthwyr wedi bod yn galonogol dros ben i mi a hithau bellach yn glir y defnyddiwn y ddeddfwriaeth ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd i gyflwyno'r tâl, gan edrych ar atebion elusennol lleol priodol. Yr ydym wedi trafod yn y Siambr hon o'r blaen y ffaith bod ar rai o'r manwerthwyr hyn eisiau rhoi budd i elusennau ieuchyd ac eraill. Bydd angen inni roi amser i hyn ymsefydlu. Pan fyddwn wedi mynd ati i ymgynghori am y mathau o fapiau a gynhwysir a'r tâl a godir, a gyflwynir yn fuan iawn, bydd angen amser i'r cynllun ymsefydlu. Wedyn, bydd Cynulliad y dyfodol, wedi 2011, yn gallu penderfynu a ydyw'n teimlo bod y cynllun yn gweithio'n briodol ac yn defnyddio'r cyfle deddfwriaethol newydd. Gallaf ddatgan yn hollol glir mai ein bwriad yw bod yn gwbl dryloyw yn y cyfleon deddfwriaethol. Yr wyf wedi dadlau drwy'r amser fod arnom eisiau camau gweithredol i gyfateb i'r cyfle deddfwriaethol, pryd bynnag y mae hynny'n bosibl. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn ar wastraff yn rhan o'r cyfle deddfwriaethol hwnnw.

Soniasoch am arian newydd ac, wrth gwrs, gan yr awdurdodau lleol y mae'r cyfrifoldebau yng nghyd-destun gwastraff beth bynnag, ac yr ydym yn cydweithio â hwy i sicrhau y gellir cyflawni'r rheini mor effeithiol ag sy'n bosibl. Fel y gwyddoch ar sail y dystiolaeth yr wyf wedi'i rhoi i'r pwyllgor yn flaenorol, lle y gallwn ddefnyddio arian yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i helpu'r agenda, fe wnawn hynny, ond ni all ddyblygu cyllid cyffredin. Bydd hynny'n parhau'n fater i gylchoedd cyllideb unigol.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Minister for her legislative statement.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Caniatáu Amgylcheddol (Cymru a Lloegr) 2010
Approval of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations
2010

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) Regulations 2010 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 25 January 2010. (NDM4413)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes neb am siarad, felly ni fydd rhaid i'r Gweinidog ymateb. Y cwstiwn yw bod cytuno ar y cynnig. Nid oes neb yn gwrthwynebu, felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, yr wyf yn datgan bod y cynnig wedi'i gymeradwyo.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn y DU yn y Cyfrin Gyngor ynghylch yr Ymrwymiad i
Leihau Allyriadau Carbon
Approval of the Carbon Reduction Commitment—UK Order in Council

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 Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme Order 2010 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on date 19 January 2010. (NDM4412)

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that measures such as these are needed to achieve our targets in relation to carbon reduction. We are aware that if we were to leave the issue of addressing carbon reduction to the free market, there would be no realistic prospect of our achieving it. Indeed, this is an area where we need strong direction and action from the Government, just as we

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

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

yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn ddrafft o'r Rheoliadau Caniatáu Amgylcheddol (Cymru a Lloegr) 2010 yn cael ei lunio yn unol â'r fersiwn ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ionawr 2010. (NDM4413)

The Presiding Officer: No-one wishes to speak, therefore the Minister will not need to respond. The proposal is that the motion be agreed. There are no objections, therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the motion is agreed.

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

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

yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn ddrafft o'r Gorchymyn Cynllun Effeithlonrwydd Ynni'r Ymrwymiad Lleihau Carbon 2010 yn cael ei lunio yn unol â'r fersiwn ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2010. (NDM4412)

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes dim amheuaeth nad oes angen mesurau fel y rhain i gyflawni ein targedau mewn perthynas â lleihau carbon. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol, pe gadawem fater ymdrin â lleihau carbon i'r farchnad rydd, na fyddai dim rhagolygon realistig o'i gyflawni. Yn wir, dyma faes lle y mae angen cyfarwyddyd a gweithredu cryf gan y Llywodraeth, yn union fel yr oedd angen

needed strong direction and action from the Government to face the financial crisis. It could be argued that at the very time when some are saying that we need to disempower Government, two of the biggest challenges that we face—one financial and the other relating to sustainability—are challenges for Government, which needs to give clear leadership and direction.

Those on the ideological right and some vested commercial interests would take issue with this, and would try to argue that there is no need for Government to be involved in such areas. However, there is clear evidence that free market signals are simply not strong enough to induce the necessary change in practice to address the challenges. Those challenges relate to our public services, which you would have thought would be relatively disposed to addressing these issues, and to an even greater extent to commercial practices in our business community.

However, in recognising the need for action, we need to ensure that what is proposed will not have adverse or unintended consequences. I understand that the Order has been through the UK parliamentary process, but that our formal approval here is also required. In that context, I am somewhat disappointed that the explanatory memorandum and the impact assessment statements do not have a specifically Welsh dimension.

There are other schemes that involve addressing the challenges of environmental degradation and sustainability where Government intervenes to change practice. In virtually all those situations, good practice is a way of avoiding penalty or suffering from adverse consequences. I am concerned that, in this scheme, relative performance is as important as absolute performance, and it is difficult to know how many businesses in Wales will be affected. The explanatory memorandum points out that roughly 2,500 organisations will be involved in the programme across the United Kingdom, so, proportionately, around 100 or 150 organisations could be affected in Wales. Many of those organisations will have electricity bills of £500,000 to £750,000 a year, and will be our bigger public bodies,

cyfarwyddyd a gweithredu cryf gan y Llywodraeth i wynebu'r argyfwng ariannol. Gellid dadlau, ar yr union adeg pryd y mae rhai'n dweud bod angen lleihau grym Llywodraeth, fod dwy o'r heriau a wynebwn—un yn ariannol a'r llall yn ymwneud â chynaliadwyedd—yn heriau i'r Llywodraeth, y mae angen iddi roi arweiniad a chyfarwyddyd eglur.

Byddai pobl y dde ideolegol a rhai buddiannau masnachol yn anghytuno â hyn, gan geisio dadlau nad oes angen i Lywodraeth ymhél â meysydd o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, ceir tystiolaeth glir nad yw signalau'r farchnad rydd yn ddigon cryf i ysgogi'r newid angenrheidiol mewn arferion i ateb yr heriau. Mae a wnelo'r heriau hynny â'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ni, y gallasech dybio y byddent yn gymharol bleidiol i roi sylw i'r materion hyn, ac i raddau helaethach byth â chwmnïau masnachol yn ein cymuned fusnes.

Fodd bynnag, wrth gydnabod yr angen i weithredu, mae angen inni sicrhau na chaiff yr hyn a gynigir ganlyniadau andwyol neu anfwriadol. Deallaf fod y Gorchymyn wedi bod drwy broses seneddol y Deyrnas Unedig, ond bod angen ein cymeradwyaeth ffurfiol ni yma hefyd. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yr wyf yn siomedig braidd nad oes dimensiwn penodol Gymreig i'r memorandwm esboniadol a'r datganiadau asesu effaith.

Ceir cynlluniau eraill ar gyfer ymateb i heriau diraddiad amgylcheddol a chynaliadwyedd lle y mae'r Llywodraeth yn camu i mewn i newid arfer. Ym mhob un bron o'r sefyllfaoedd hynny, mae arferion da'n ffordd o osgoi cosb neu ddioddef canlyniadau andwyol. Yr wyf yn bryderus bod perfformiad cymharol, yn y cynllun hwn, cyn bwysiced â pherfformiad absoliwt, ac mae'n anodd gwybod sawl busnes yng Nghymru y bydd hyn yn effeithio arnynt. Yn ôl y memorandwm esboniadol bydd rhyw 2,500 o gyrff yn ymwneud â'r rhaglen ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, felly, yn gyfatebol, gallai hyn effeithio ar ryw 100 neu 150 o gyrff yng Nghymru. Bydd gan lawer o'r gyrff hynny filiau trydan rhwng £500,000 a £750,000 y flwyddyn, sef y rhai mwyaf o blith ein gyrff cyhoeddus, ein busnesau a'n cwmnïau.

businesses and companies. We know that the biggest companies, such as Corus and so on, will already be caught up in the European emission trading scheme. However, from the point of view of trying to evaluate the effect on us in Wales, we should have had more information on its impact.

3.20 p.m.

There are obviously great incentives in this scheme for companies and organisations that do well. It could be argued that those very strong incentives are a significant justification for the scheme and its present structures. However, just as there are very strong incentives for companies that perform well, under-performing companies must stand a proportionate risk from not doing well. Given that, I think that an impact assessment addressing those issues should have been highlighted, particularly given the business profile that we have in Wales. Government action is needed in this important area, but we need to be able to scrutinise effectively the details of what the implications are for Wales and, unfortunately, I do not see that to a level that is to my satisfaction in the explanatory memorandum.

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): Thank you for giving me an indication of the area that you were concerned about in advance, Brian. According to the information that I have, it is estimated that only 100 organisations in Wales will be captured by the scheme. The threshold for qualification is 6,000 MWh and the cost of the allowance during the first three years is £12, with an estimated energy saving to the 5,000 participants across the UK of around £1 billion by 2020. From the analysis that was undertaken in the UK impact assessment, because most of this is a UK scheme, this should help organisations rather than burden them, because it should enable them to save money.

As a Government, to address your point, we want to ensure that we incentivise good practice and that that good practice avoids penalties. We will look carefully at all of those organisations caught by the carbon

Gwyddom y bydd y cwmnïau mwyaf un, fel Corus ac yn y blaen, eisoes yn rhan o'r cynllun masnachu allyriadau Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, o safbwynt ceisio gwerthuso'r effaith arnom ni yng Nghymru, dylem fod wedi cael mwy o wybodaeth am y modd y bydd yn taro'r cyrff hyn.

Yn amlwg ceir cymhellion mawr yn y cynllun hwn i gwmnïau a chyrrff sy'n gwneud yn dda. Gellid dadlau bod y cymhellion cryf iawn hynny'n gyfiawnhad sylweddol dros y cynllun a'i strwythurau presennol. Fodd bynnag, yn union fel y ceir cymhellion cryf iawn i gwmnïau sy'n perfformio'n dda, rhaid i gwmnïau sy'n tanberfformio wynebu perygl cymesur am beidio â gwneud yn dda. Oherwydd hynny, credaf y dylasid rhoi sylw i asesiad effaith a ddeliai â'r materion hynny, yn enwedig o ystyried y proffil busnes sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Mae angen gweithredu gan y Llywodraeth yn y maes pwysig hwn, ond mae angen inni allu craffu'n effeithiol ar fanylion y goblygiadau i Gymru ac, ysywaeth, ni welaf hynny ar lefel sydd yn fy modloni yn y memorandwm esboniadol.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Diolch am roi syniad imi am yr hyn a oedd yn destun pryder ichi ymlaen llaw, Brian. Yn ôl y wybodaeth sydd gennyf, amcangyfrifir mai dim ond ar 100 o gyrff yng Nghymru y bydd y cynllun yn effeithio. Chwe mil MWh yw'r trothwy ar gyfer cymhwyso, a £12 yw cost y lwfans yn ystod y tair blynedd cyntaf, gydag arbediad ynni i'r 5,000 o gyfranogwyr ledled y Deyrnas Unedig o ryw £1 biliwn erbyn 2020, yn ôl yr amcangyfrif. Yn ôl y dadansoddiad a wnaed yn asesiad effaith y Deyrnas Unedig, oherwydd cynllun i'r Deyrnas Unedig yw'r rhan fwyaf o hyn, dylai hyn helpu cyrff yn hytrach na rhoi baich arnynt, oherwydd dylai eu galluogi i arbed arian.

Fel Llywodraeth, i ateb eich pwynt, mae arnom eisiau sicrhau y rhoddwn gymhelliad i arferion da a bod arferion da'n osgoi cosbau. Edrychwn yn ofalus ar bob corff y mae'r ymrwymiad lleihau carbon yn effeithio

reduction commitment and we will want to work with them and with the Carbon Trust and other partners to ensure that good practice is operating in Wales. With that reassurance, I hope that you can support the proposal.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw ein bod yn cytuno â'r cynnig. Gwelaf nad oes neb yn gwrthwynebu, felly yr wyf yn datgan, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, bod y cynnig wedi'i basio.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

**Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, at Ddibenion Unrhyw Ddarpariaethau sy'n Deillio o Fesur Arfaethedig Caeau Chwarae (Ymgysylltiad Cymunedau â Phenderfyniadau Gwaredu) (Cymru), yn Cytuno Unrhyw Gynnydd mewn Gwariant o'r Math y Cyfeirir ato yn Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23.80(ii), sy'n Codi o Ganlyniad i'r Mesur
Motion to Propose that the National Assembly for Wales, for the Purposes of Any Provisions Resulting from the Proposed Playing Fields (Community Involvement in Disposal Decisions) (Wales) Measure, Agrees to Any Increase in Expenditure of a Kind Referred to in Standing Order No. 23.80(ii) Arising in Consequence Thereof**

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Carl Sargeant): I move that

the National Assembly for Wales, for the purposes of any provisions resulting from the Proposed Playing Fields (Community Involvement in Disposal Decisions) (Wales) Measure, agrees to any increase in expenditure of a kind referred to in Standing Order No. 23.80(ii) arising in consequence thereof. (NDM4352)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes neb am siarad ar y cynnig hwn, felly yr wyf yn gosod y cwestiwn. Y cwestiwn yw ein bod yn cytuno â'r cynnig. Gwelaf nad oes neb yn gwrthwynebu, felly yr wyf yn datgan, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, bod y cynnig wedi'i basio.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

arnynt a bydd arnom eisiau gweithio gyda hwy a chyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon a phartneriaid eraill i sicrhau bod arferion da ar waith yng Nghymru. Gyda'r sicrwydd hwnnw, gobeithio y gallwch gefnogi'r cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: The proposal is that we agree the motion. I see that no-one objects, therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the motion is agreed.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Carl Sargeant): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, at ddibenion unrhyw ddarpariaethau sy'n deillio o'r Mesur Arfaethedig Caeau Chwarae (Ymgysylltiad Cymunedau â Phenderfyniadau Gwaredu) (Cymru), yn cytuno unrhyw gynnydd mewn gwariant o'r math y cyfeirir ato yn Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23.80(ii), sy'n codi o ganlyniad iddo. (NDM4352)

The Presiding Officer: No-one wishes to speak to this motion, therefore, I will put the question. The proposal is that we agree the motion. I see that there are no objections, therefore, I declare, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, that the motion is agreed.

**Cynnig i Atal y Rheolau Sefydlog i Ganiatáu i'r Cynulliad Drafod a
Chymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd
Deddfwriaethol) (Diwylliant a Meysydd Eraill) 2009
Motion to Suspend Standing Orders to Allow the Assembly to Debate and
Approve the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence)
(Culture and Other Fields) Order 2010**

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

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Orders Nos. 35.6 and 35.8:

suspends Standing Order No. 7.18(i) and that part of Standing Order No. 6.10 that requires the weekly announcement under Standing Order No. 6.3 to constitute the timetable for business in Plenary for the following week, to allow the motion under item 7 to be considered in Plenary on Tuesday 23 February 2010. (NDM4422)

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw ein bod yn cytuno â'r cynnig. Nid wyf yn gweld bod gwrthwynebiad, felly yr wyf yn datgan, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, bod y cynnig wedi'i basio.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 35.6 a 35.8:

yn atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.18(i) a'r rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol bod y cyhoeddiad wythnosol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.3 yn darparu'r amserlen ar gyfer busnes yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos ganlynol, er mwyn caniatáu i'r cynnig o dan eitem 7 gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 23 Chwefror 2010. (NDM4422)

The Presiding Officer: The question is that we agree the motion. I do not see any objections, therefore, I declare, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, that the motion is agreed.

**Cynnig i Atal y Rheolau Sefydlog i Ganiatáu i'r Cynulliad Drafod a
Chymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd
Deddfwriaethol) (Addysg) 2010
Motion to Suspend Standing Orders to Allow the Assembly to Debate and
Approve the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence)
(Education) Order 2010**

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

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Orders Nos. 35.6 and 35.8:

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 35.6 a 35.8:

suspends Standing Order No. 7.18(i) and that part of Standing Order No. 6.10 that requires the weekly announcement under Standing Order No. 6.3 to constitute the timetable for business in Plenary for the following week, to allow the motion under item 8 to be considered in Plenary on Tuesday 23 February 2010. (NDM4422)

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw ein bod yn cytuno â'r cynnig. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad, felly, yr wyf yn datgan, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, bod y cynnig wedi'i basio.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Os yw'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn hapus, a fyddai'n fodlon i ni gymryd eitem 8 ar yr agenda yn awr, oherwydd yr amgylchiadau? Gwelaf ei fod.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (Peter Black) i'r Gadair am 3.25 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (Peter Black) took the Chair at 3.25 p.m.*

**Trafod a Chymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Addysg) 2010
Debate and Approval of the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative
Competence) (Education) Order 2010**

The Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning (Leighton Andrews): I move that

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

approves the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Education) Order 2010. (NNDM4420)

I am pleased to be able to lay the final draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Education) Order 2010 before the Assembly for consideration. Subject to final approval by Members today, the draft Order will be laid before Parliament. Once the draft LCO has been made at a meeting of the Privy Council, the National Assembly will have the power to pass Measures to

yn atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.18(i) a'r rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol bod y cyhoeddiad wythnosol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.3 yn darparu'r amserlen ar gyfer busnes yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos ganlynol, er mwyn caniatáu i'r cynnig o dan eitem 8 gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 23 Chwefror 2010. (NDM4422)

The Presiding Officer: The question is that we agree the motion. I see that no-one objects, therefore, I declare, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, that the motion is agreed.

The Presiding Officer: If the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning is content, would he be willing for us to take item 8 on the agenda now, given the circumstances? I see that he is.

Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Leighton Andrews): Cynigïaf fod

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

yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Addysg) 2010. (NNDM4420)

Mae'n dda gennyf allu gosod fersiwn derfynol Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Addysg) 2010 gerbron y Cynulliad i'w ystyried. Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth derfynol gan yr Aelodau heddiw, gosodir y Gorchymyn drafft gerbron Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig. Wedi i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol

strengthen or to amend school governance and collaboration arrangements across Wales, including training and support for governors, as well as the ability to create bodies to exercise education functions on behalf of local authorities.

You may recall that the proposed LCO was laid on 19 October 2009 by my predecessor, Jane Hutt, who made a legislative statement in Plenary explaining why we were seeking competence in these areas. In short, the current legislation covering school governance issues does not have the flexibility to allow us to respond to the changes and challenges emerging from our developing policies in Wales, such as the school effectiveness framework and 14-19 learning pathways.

Good governance is at the heart of our schools and is central to providing the high-quality education that we want. Good governance underpins and supports the work that schools do by setting high standards and targets and creating a nurturing environment for our children to learn in. If school governors can get this right, evidence points to improved standards of attainment for both pupils and their staff. However, the National Assembly for Wales does not currently have competence in the area of school governance. In fact, the school governance model currently in place is over 20 years old. Education in Wales has changed dramatically and moved on since then. Acquiring competence through this draft LCO would enable us, for example, to put arrangements in place to support and strengthen school governance, including training, so that it will be easier for school governors and local authorities to work together more collaboratively to deliver an improved education for the young people of Wales.

During its journey, this draft LCO has been carefully and thoroughly scrutinised by the National Assembly's Legislation Committee No. 4, the Welsh Affairs Committee of the

drafft gael ei wneud mewn cyfarfod o'r Cyfrin Gyngor, bydd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y pŵer i basio Mesurau i gryfhau neu ddiwygio trefniadau cydweithio a llywodraethu ysgolion ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys hyfforddiant a chefnogaeth i lywodraethwyr, yn ogystal â'r gallu i greu cyrff i arfer swyddogaethau addysg ar ran awdurdodau lleol.

Efallai y cofiwch i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig gael ei osod ar 19 Hydref 2009 gan fy rhagflaenydd, Jane Hutt, a wnaeth ddatganiad deddfwriaethol yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn esbonio pam yr oeddem yn ceisio cymhwysedd yn y meysydd hyn. Yn fyr, nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol ynglŷn â materion llywodraethu ysgolion yn ddigon hyblyg i ganiatáu inni ymateb i'r newidiadau a'r heriau sy'n codi wrth inni ddatblygu polisiau yng Nghymru, megis y fframwaith effeithiolrwydd ysgolion a llwybrau dysgu 14-19.

Mae llywodraethu da'n greiddiol i'n hysgolion ac yn ganolog i ddarparu'r addysg o ansawdd uchel yr ydym yn ei deisyfu. Mae llywodraethu da'n sail i'r gwaith a wna ysgolion ac yn ei gefnogi drwy osod safonau a thargedau uchel a chreu amgylchedd lle y mae ein plant yn cael eu meithrin iddynt ddysgu ynddo. Os gall llywodraethwyr ysgolion wneud hyn yn iawn, mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos bod gwell safonau cyrhaeddiad i'r disgyblion a'r staff fel ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gymhwysedd ar hyn o bryd ym maes llywodraethu ysgolion. Yn wir, mae'r model llywodraethu ysgolion sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd dros 20 mlwydd oed. Mae addysg yng Nghymru wedi newid yn ddramatig ac wedi symud ymlaen ers hynny. Byddai cael cymhwysedd drwy'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn ein galluogi, er enghraifft, i sefydlu trefniadau i gefnogi a chryfhau gwaith llywodraethwyr ysgolion, gan gynnwys hyfforddi, er mwyn iddi fod yn haws i lywodraethwyr ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol gydweithio'n well i gynnig gwell addysg i bobl ifanc Cymru.

Yn ystod ei daith, cafwyd craffu gofalus a thrwyadl ar y Gorchymyn drafft hwn gan Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4 y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig

House of Commons, and the House of Lords Constitution Committee. Calls for evidence were made and a number of organisations appeared before Legislation Committee No. 4. Jane Hutt, my predecessor, gave evidence before that committee and I gave evidence before the Welsh Affairs Committee. I would like to take this opportunity to thank both committees for their thorough review of the proposed Order and for delivering comprehensive reports, especially given that the proposed LCO's progress has been swift. We have achieved much in the short time since the proposed LCO was first laid in October last year.

The committees, and those who gave evidence, clearly recognised and supported the need for this draft LCO, because it is right for Wales to continue to create and develop its own distinct education agenda. The competence being sought via this draft Order is a missing piece that complements the existing areas of competence that the National Assembly has over maintained schools in field 5 of Schedule 5 to the Government of Wales Act 2006.

I am pleased that the scrutiny committees were satisfied that we have made a valid and strong case for the need for competence that could be used to enhance and encourage more effective collaboration between those bodies involved in providing education in Wales, and to allow us to respond to emerging changes from our flagship policies and improve the provision of governor training across Wales.

All of the recommendations arising from the final reports of both committees have been carefully considered. Some of those recommendations asked the Assembly Government to consider making amendments to the draft Order in the interest of clarity. Having sought advice on the recommendations, I take the view that the draft Order is clear and does not need to be amended. However, in response to the recommendations, some amendments have been made to both the explanatory note accompanying the draft Order and the explanatory memorandum.

Tŷ'r Cyffredin, a Phwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi. Galwyd am dystiolaeth ac ymddangosodd nifer o gyrff gerbron Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4. Rhoddodd Jane Hutt, fy rhagflaenydd, dystiolaeth gerbron y pwyllgor hwnnw a rhoddais innau dystiolaeth gerbron y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig. Hoffwn achub y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r ddau bwyllgor am eu hadolygiad trwyadl o'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac am gyflwyno adroddiadau cynhwysfawr, yn enwedig gan fod hynt y Gorchymyn arfaethedig wedi bod yn gyflym. Yr ydym wedi cyflawni llawer yn yr amser byr ers i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig gael ei osod gyntaf ym mis Hydref y llynedd.

Yr oedd y pwyllgorau, a'r rhai a roddodd dystiolaeth, yn amlwg yn gweld ac yn cefnogi'r angen am y Gorchymyn drafft hwn, oherwydd y mae'n iawn i Gymru barhau i greu a datblygu ei hagenda addysg neilltuol ei hun. Mae'r cymhwysedd a geisir drwy'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn ddarn sydd yn eisiau sy'n ategu'r meysydd cymhwysedd presennol sydd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol dros ysgolion a gynhelir ym maes 5 Atodlen 5 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

Yr wyf yn falch i'r pwyllgorau craffu gael eu hargyhoeddi ein bod wedi gwneud achos dilys a chryf dros yr angen am gymhwysedd y gellid ei ddefnyddio i wella ac annog cydweithio mwy effeithiol rhwng y cyrff hynny sy'n ymwneud â darparu addysg yng Nghymru, ac i ganiatáu inni ymateb i newidiadau sy'n codi o'n polisiau blaenllaw a gwella darpariaeth hyfforddiant i lywodraethwyr ledled Cymru.

Mae'r cyfan o'r argymhellion sy'n codi o adroddiadau terfynol y ddau bwyllgor wedi'u hystyried yn ofalus. Gofynnai rhai o'r argymhellion hynny i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried gwneud gwelliannau i'r Gorchymyn drafft er mwyn eglurder. Wedi gofyn am gyngor ynglŷn â'r argymhellion, yr wyf o'r farn bod y Gorchymyn drafft yn eglur ac nad oes angen ei ddiwygio. Fodd bynnag, mewn ymateb i'r argymhellion, mae rhai gwelliannau wedi'u gwneud i'r nodyn esboniadol a ddaw gyda'r Gorchymyn drafft a'r memorandwm esboniadol.

One question that has arisen is which aspects of staffing and funding are inside or outside its scope. Following scrutiny by Legislation Committee No. 4, Jane Hutt wrote to the Chair of that committee, Mike German, clarifying which aspects of staffing and funding are outside the scope of the draft Order. The explanation satisfied the members of that committee.

3.30 p.m.

At the Welsh Affairs Committee meeting of 14 January, I offered to insert extracts from my predecessor's letter into the explanatory memorandum. The members of that committee welcomed this offer, but it is clear from their report that they remain of the view that matters should be set out on the face of the draft Order. I do not take that view. However, in taking on board the views of both committees, additional information has been inserted into the explanatory memorandum to make it clear which aspects of staffing and finance are outside the scope of the draft LCO. In addition, I have also asked for amendments to be made to the explanatory note to assist with understanding the scope of the draft Order. This demonstrates our commitment to making this matter clear.

As there has been some confusion over these issues, I will give an example of what is within the scope of the draft Order and what is not. A Measure made under this matter could transfer the functions of a school governing body relating to staffing, such as appointments and dismissals, to another body, but it could not change the nature of those functions. It could not, for instance, amend provisions of the school teachers pay and conditions document.

There is also a technical amendment to the draft Order. When it was drafted, matter 5.2C(ii) referred to

'functions on behalf of local education authorities'.

This clearly limited the types of functions to be exercised by any body to those carried out only by LEAs. However, an Order is due to be made by the Secretary of State at the

Un cwestiwn sydd wedi codi yw pa agweddau ar staffio a chyllid sydd y tu mewn neu'r tu allan i'w gwmpas. Yn sgîl craffu gan Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4, ysgrifennodd Jane Hutt at Gadeirydd y pwyllgor hwnnw, Mike German, gan egluro pa agweddau ar staffio a chyllid sydd y tu allan i gwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft. Yr oedd aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw'n fodlon ar yr esboniad.

Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig ar 14 Ionawr, cynigiais gynnwys dyfyniadau o lythyr fy rhagflaenydd yn y memorandwm esboniadol. Croesawodd aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw'r cynnig hwn, ond mae'n amlwg yn ôl eu hadroddiad eu bod yn dal o'r farn y dylid rhoi materion yn y Gorchymyn drafft. Nid wyf fi'n cyd-fynd â hynny. Fodd bynnag, gan dderbyn sylwadau'r ddau bwyllgor, rhoddwyd gwybodaeth ychwanegol yn y memorandwm esboniadol i'w gwneud yn glir pa agweddau ar staffio a chyllid sydd y tu allan i gwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft. Ar ben hynny, yr wyf wedi gofyn hefyd am ddiwygio'r nodyn esboniadol i gynorthwyo gyda deall cwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft. Mae hyn yn dangos ein hymrwymiad i sicrhau bod y mater hwn yn eglur.

Gan fod peth dryswch wedi bod ynghylch y materion hyn, rhoddaf enghraifft o'r hyn sydd y tu mewn i gwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft a'r hyn nad yw. Gallai Mesur a wneid o dan y mater hwn drosglwyddo swyddogaethau corff llywodraethu ysgol yng nghyswllt staffio, megis penodi a diswyddo, i gorff arall, ond ni allai newid natur y swyddogaethau hynny. Ni allai, er enghraifft, ddiwygio darpariaethau dogfen tâl ac amodau athrawon ysgol.

Ceir hefyd welliant technegol i'r Gorchymyn drafft. Pan gafodd ei ddrafftio, cyfeiriai mater 5.2C(ii) at

swyddogaethau ar ran awdurdodau addysg lleol.

Yr oedd hyn yn amlwg yn cyfyngu'r mathau o swyddogaethau y gellid eu cyflawni gan unrhyw gorff i'r rhai a gyflawnid gan awdurdodau addysg lleol yn unig. Fodd

Department for Children, Schools and Families to change references to 'local education authorities' to 'local authorities' under section 162 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Because of this, an amendment has been made to matter 5.2C(ii) so that it refers to the education functions of local authorities. To ensure that it remains the same following the making of the section 162 Order, the word 'education' has been inserted so that the matter now reads

'exercise education functions on behalf of local authorities'.

With this technical amendment, we are satisfied that the definition used in this matter is rigorous and clear. A new article 3 has also been added to the draft Order to make provision for this proposed change.

This draft LCO has undergone detailed scrutiny through the process here and at Westminster. We have attempted to take up the issues that have been raised. The competence that we will gain from this draft Order will enable us to deliver on recommendations made by the Enterprise and Learning Committee and a number of policy initiatives that we would wish to pursue.

In conclusion, I ask the Assembly to approve the draft Order before you today and I welcome the opportunity to respond to any questions that Members may have during the course of this debate.

Jenny Randerson: I am speaking on behalf of Mike German, the former Chair of Legislation Committee No.4.

The committee considered the proposed Order between October last year and January this year. It issued a call for written evidence in July, inviting organisations to consider whether legislative competence in the areas identified in matters 5.2A, 5.2B and 5.2C should be conferred on the National Assembly, and whether the terms of the proposed Order were too broadly, or too narrowly, defined. Thirteen organisations responded to the consultation exercise.

bynag, mae Gorchymyn ar y gweill gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn yr Adran Plant, Ysgolion a Theuluoedd i newid cyfeiriadau at 'awdurdodau addysg lleol' i 'awdurdodau lleol' o dan adran 162 Deddf Addysg ac Arolygiadau 2006. Oherwydd hyn, gwnaethpwyd gwelliant i fater 5.2C(ii) er mwyn iddo gyfeirio at swyddogaethau addysg awdurdodau lleol. Er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn aros yr un fath ar ôl gwneud y Gorchymyn adran 162, cynhwyswyd y gair 'addysg' fel bod y mater bellach yn darllen

arfer swyddogaethau addysg ar ran awdurdodau lleol.

Gyda'r gwelliant technegol hwn, yr ydym yn fodlon bod y diffiniad a ddefnyddir yn y mater hwn yn drylwyr a chlir. Mae erthygl 3 newydd wedi'i hychwanegu hefyd at y Gorchymyn drafft er mwyn darparu ar gyfer y newid arfaethedig hwn.

Cafwyd craffu manwl ar y Gorchymyn drafft hwn drwy'r broses yn y fan hon ac yn San Steffan. Yr ydym wedi ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r materion a godwyd. Bydd y cymhwysedd a gawn yn sgîl y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn ein galluogi i weithredu ar argymhellion a wneir gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu a nifer o fentrau polisi y dymunem eu dilyn.

I gloi, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft sydd ger eich bron heddiw ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i ymateb i unrhyw gwestiynau a all fod gan Aelodau yn ystod y ddadl hon.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siarad ar ran Mike German, cyn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4.

Ystyriodd y pwyllgor y Gorchymyn arfaethedig rhwng mis Hydref y llynedd ac Ionawr eleni. Galwodd am dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ym mis Gorffennaf, gan wahodd cyrff i ystyried a ddylai cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd a nodir ym materion 5.2A, 5.2B a 5.2C gael ei roi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac a oedd y Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn rhy eang neu'n rhy gul. Ymatebodd 13 o gyrff i'r ymgynghoriad.

The committee also took oral evidence from the then Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, the WLGA, Estyn, the National Association of Head Teachers Cymru, the Association of School and College Leaders Cymru, Governors Wales, NASUWT Cymru, UCAC, and the Association of Schools in Favour of Welsh-medium Education—CYDAG. We are grateful to all who gave written evidence and to the witnesses for their contributions. As before, we had informal discussions with the Chair and members of the Welsh Affairs Committee about the proposed Order, and I would reiterate what my predecessors in various committees have said, in that these discussions have been most useful.

The committee reported on 27 January. It was content with the scope of the proposed Order and unanimous in its agreement that legislative competence in the areas identified in the proposed Order should be conferred on the National Assembly. In particular, the report acknowledged that the current legislative framework is restrictive and would not allow the Welsh Government to change the existing school governance arrangements.

The committee also strongly supported the proposed Order because it would ensure that the Welsh Government would be in a position to legislate in a holistic, coherent and effective way within the education field. That said, as our report suggests, gaps still remain. It was therefore welcome to read the suggestion of the Welsh Affairs Committee in its report on the proposed Order that, given the extent of devolution that has already occurred in education, it might be best to transfer all remaining legislative powers in the area to the National Assembly, with clear exceptions in areas such as teachers' pay and conditions.

Our committee made only one recommendation to change the wording of the proposed Order. In its view, the word 'including' in matter 5.2A invokes a degree of ambiguity, which could limit the competence being sought. As a result, we recommended that adding the words 'but not

Cafodd y pwyllgor dystiolaeth lafar hefyd gan y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau ar y pryd, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Estyn, Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Prifathrawon Cymru, Cymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau Cymru, Llywodraethwyr Cymru, NASUWT Cymru, UCAC, a Chymdeithas Ysgolion dros Addysg Gymraeg—CYDAG. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ac i'r tystion am eu cyfraniadau. Fel o'r blaen, cawsom drafodaethau anffurfiol gyda Chadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig am y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, a hoffwn ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedwyd gan fy rhagflaenwyr ar wahanol bwyllgorau, sef bod y trafodaethau hyn wedi bod yn dra buddiol.

Cyflwynodd y pwyllgor ei adroddiad ar 27 Ionawr. Yr oedd yn fodlon â chwmpas y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac yn cytuno'n unfrydol y dylai cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd a nodir yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig gael ei roi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn arbennig, cydnabu'r adroddiad fod y fframwaith deddfwriaethol cyfredol yn gyfyngol ac na fyddai'n caniatáu i Lywodraeth Cymru newid y trefniadau presennol ar gyfer llywodraethu ysgolion.

Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn gryf hefyd oherwydd y byddai'n sicrhau y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru'n gallu deddfu mewn modd holistig, cydlynol ac effeithiol ym maes addysg. Wedi dweud hynny, fel yr awgryma ein hadroddiad, ceir bylchau o hyd. Amheuthun felly oedd darllen awgrym y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig yn ei adroddiad ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig mai'r peth gorau, efallai, o ystyried cymaint o ddatganoli sydd eisoes wedi digwydd mewn addysg, fyddai trosglwyddo'r holl bwerau deddfwriaethol sydd ar ôl yn y maes i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gydag eithriadau clir mewn meysydd megis tâl ac amodau athrawon.

Dim ond un argymhelliad a wnaeth ein pwyllgor i newid geiriad y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Ym marn y pwyllgor, mae'r geiriau 'gan gynnwys' ym mater 5.2A yn peri rhyw gymaint o amwysedd, a allai gyfyngu'r cymhwysedd a geisir. O ganlyniad, argymhellwn y byddai ychwanegu'r geiriau

limited to' after the word 'including' provided greater clarity in relation to the nature and extent of the powers being conferred by matter 5.2A. While the Welsh Government has not agreed with the committee's view, I nevertheless welcome the changes to the explanatory memorandum, which aim to clarify this particular point.

Turning to staffing and finance, during the course of our scrutiny confusion arose as to whether the school staffing and finance functions were covered within the scope of the proposed Order, and if so, to what extent. This lack of clarity caused a degree of uncertainty among a number of organisations during our consultation exercise and subsequent evidence sessions. The committee felt that this confusion could have been easily avoided. In particular, the Welsh Government's explanatory memorandum, which accompanied the proposed Order, lacked the level of detail necessary to adequately explain the purpose of the proposed Order on this specific issue. As a result, we recommended that the explanatory memorandum should be amended in order to include a clearer explanation of what can and cannot be achieved with the powers being sought.

Therefore, it is to be welcomed that the Welsh Government has sought to address this point by providing more detailed information clarifying the scope of the proposed legislative competence Order.

More generally, the committee recommended that Welsh Ministers give consideration to reviewing the way in which explanatory memoranda accompanying proposed and draft legislative competence Orders are written, with a view to increasing the amount of information provided about the powers being sought and ensuring that the information is clearly explained. As the report states, explanatory memoranda must be drafted with greater clarity if the public and organisations in Wales are to be assisted and encouraged to engage with the scrutiny process, and ultimately to understand the extent of the legislative competence being conferred on the National Assembly. In addition, the committee believes that the scrutiny process will be more effective and

'ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig i' ar ôl y geiriau 'gan gynnwys' yn rhoi mwy o eglurder ynglŷn â natur a hyd a lled y pwerau a roddir gan fater 5.2A. Er nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cytuno â barn y pwyllgor, serch hynny yr wyf yn croesawu'r newidiadau yn y memorandwm esboniadol, sy'n ymgais i egluro'r pwynt arbennig hwn.

A throi at staffio a chyllid, wrth inni graffu cododd dryswch ynghylch a oedd swyddogaethau staffio a chyllid ysgolion wedi'u cynnwys o fewn cwmpas y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, ac os oeddent, i ba raddau. Achosodd y diffyg eglurder hwn ryw gymaint o ansicrwydd ymysg nifer o gyrff yn ystod ein hymgyngoriad a'r sesiynau tystiolaeth wedyn. Teimlai'r pwyllgor y gallesid osgoi'r dryswch hwn yn hawdd. Yn arbennig, nid oedd memorandwm esboniadol Llywodraeth Cymru, a oedd yn cyd-fynd â'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig, yn cynnig y manylion a oedd yn angenrheidiol i esbonio'n ddigonol bwrpas y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ar y mater penodol hwn. O ganlyniad, argymellasom y dylid diwygio'r memorandwm esboniadol er mwyn cynnwys esboniad cliriach ar yr hyn y gellir ac na ellir ei gyflawni gyda'r pwerau a geisir.

Felly, mae i'w groesawu fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ceisio ateb y pwynt hwn drwy ddarparu gwybodaeth fwy manwl yn egluro cwmpas y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, argymhellodd y pwyllgor y dylai Gweinidogion Cymru ystyried adolygu'r modd yr ysgrifennir memoranda esboniadol a gyflwynir gyda Gorchymynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft ac arfaethedig, gyda golwg ar gynyddu faint o wybodaeth a roddir am y pwerau a geisir a sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn cael ei hesbonio'n glir. Fel y dywed yr adroddiad, rhaid drafftio memoranda esboniadol gyda mwy o eglurder os am gynorthwyo ac annog y cyhoedd a chyrrff yng Nghymru i ymgysylltu â'r broses graffu, ac yn y pen draw i ddeall hyd a lled y cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a roddir i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn ogystal, cred y pwyllgor y bydd y broses graffu'n fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon o ganlyniad.

efficient as a result.

Finally, the committee was disappointed with the number of weeks provided by the Business Committee to scrutinise the proposed Order. As a consequence, it recommended that the Business Committee provides appropriate and adequate periods of time to report on proposed Orders, so that people with an interest in the issues under consideration have the opportunity and time to engage with the legislative process.

3.40 p.m.

It is important to note that some of the organisations that responded to the consultation found it difficult to respond in the time allocated and raised this issue specifically with the committee. It is therefore welcome that the Business Committee has decided to consider in detail the issue of reporting deadlines.

In closing, I thank the previous Minister and her officials for co-operating with us and the new Minister and his officials—who are largely the same people, I dare say—for the work that they have done over the last few weeks and for giving consideration to our report. On behalf of Mike German, I thank the members of the committee for their work on the committee and on this report. Finally, I thank again all those who assisted us in our work. I believe that, in the limited time available, we have made an important contribution in ensuring that the draft Order before the National Assembly today has been the subject of thorough and effective scrutiny.

Paul Davies: I am pleased to be able to participate in this debate this afternoon. As I said in October, when the former Minister for education made her statement on the proposed Order, I welcome the transfer of these powers, which has been supported by the scrutinising committees in Parliament and the Assembly. It is only common sense that these powers should be conferred on the Assembly so that it can legislate fully in this field, given that it already has competence to legislate on many aspects of education and training. I hope that these powers, should they be secured, will be sufficient to achieve

Yn olaf, yr oedd y pwyllgor yn siomedig â nifer yr wythnosau a ddarparwyd gan y Pwyllgor Busnes ar gyfer craffu ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. O ganlyniad, argymhellodd y dylai'r Pwyllgor Busnes ddarparu cyfnodau priodol a digonol i adrodd ar Orchmynion arfaethedig, er mwyn i bobl sydd â diddordeb yn y materion sy'n cael eu hystyried gael y cyfle a'r amser i ymgysylltu â'r broses ddeddfwriaethol.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod rhai o'r cyrff a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad wedi'i chael yn anodd ymateb yn yr amser a glustnodwyd a'u bod wedi codi'r mater hwn yn benodol gyda'r pwyllgor. Felly croesewir y ffaith bod y Pwyllgor Busnes wedi penderfynu ystyried yn fanwl gwestiwn dyddiadau cau ar gyfer adrodd.

Wrth gloi, diolch i'r Gweinidog blaenorol a'i swyddogion am gydweithredu â ni ac i'r Gweinidog newydd a'i swyddogion—sef yr un bobl ar y cyfan, mae'n debyg—am y gwaith y maent wedi'i wneud yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf ac am ystyried ein hadroddiad. Ar ran Mike German, diolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor am eu gwaith ar y pwyllgor ac ar yr adroddiad hwn. Yn olaf, diolch eto i bawb a'n cynorthwyodd yn ein gwaith. Credaf ein bod, yn yr amser cyfyngedig a oedd ar gael, wedi gwneud cyfraniad pwysig drwy sicrhau bod y Gorchymyn drafft sydd gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol heddiw wedi bod yn destun craffu trwyadl ac effeithiol.

Paul Davies: Mae'n dda gennyf allu cyfranogi yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Fel y dywedais ym mis Hydref, pan wnaeth y cyn Weinidog addysg ei datganiad ar y Gorchymyn arfaethedig, yr wyf yn croesawu trosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn, a gefnogwyd gan y pwyllgorau craffu yn Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig a'r Cynulliad. Synnwyr cyffredin yw rhoi'r pwerau hyn i'r Cynulliad er mwyn iddo allu deddfu'n llawn yn y maes hwn, gan fod ganddo eisoes gymhwysedd i deddfu ar lawer o agweddau ar addysg a hyfforddiant. Gobeithio y bydd y pwerau hyn, o'u cael, yn ddigonol i gyflawni nod ac amcanion y

the aims and objectives of the proposed Order. Gorchymyn arfaethedig.

It is fundamental that our schools are managed effectively and robustly at all levels. It is clear from the Welsh Assembly Government's previous statements that one of the reasons for its decision to draw down these powers is the Assembly's Enterprise and Learning Committee's report on the role of school governors. These new powers will enable the Assembly Government to get to grips with the issues raised in that report, especially around providing the right support and training to governors. School governors have a vital role to play in ensuring that our schools are governed and managed effectively. An improved system of guidance, training and legislation will undoubtedly benefit our schools and, therefore, our children and young people. It is important that school governors are adequately prepared and able to deal with the responsibilities that the role brings.

I understand that there are concerns that these new powers will result in legislation being passed that will statutorily require governors to be trained and that that would be at odds with governors being volunteers. However, no governor can be effective without knowledge and skills, and few people are likely to possess those essential skills without training. I very much agree with the Welsh Affairs Committee on this when it says:

'Given that the training processes inevitably make time demands on those being trained, any Measure that would make training compulsory will need to be sensitive to the voluntary nature of governorship.'

I welcome the fact that these powers will help to develop the school effectiveness framework to stimulate, promote and facilitate better collaboration. The framework will need to pay increasing attention to schools' governing bodies, given that such governance provides the accountability mechanism in which schools operate. I accept that some legislation is required in this area, given that there is inconsistency across Wales

Mae'n hollbwysig i'n hysgolion gael eu rheoli'n effeithiol ac yn gadarn ar bob lefel. Mae'n amlwg yn ôl datganiadau blaenorol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru mai un o'r rhesymau dros ei phenderfyniad i drosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn yw adroddiad Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu'r Cynulliad ar rôl llywodraethwyr ysgolion. Bydd y pwerau newydd hyn yn galluogi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a godir yn yr adroddiad hwnnw, yn enwedig ynghylch darparu'r gefnogaeth a'r hyfforddiant iawn i lywodraethwyr. Mae gan lywodraethwyr ysgolion ran hollbwysig i'w chwarae mewn sicrhau bod ein hysgolion yn cael eu llywodraethu a'u rheoli'n effeithiol. Bydd gwell system arwain, hyfforddi a deddfu yn ddi-os o fudd i'n hysgolion ac, felly, i'n plant a'n pobl ifanc. Mae'n bwysig i lywodraethwyr ysgolion fod wedi'u paratoi'n ddigonol ac iddynt allu delio â'r cyfrifoldebau a ddaw gyda'r rôl.

Yr wyf yn deall bod pryderon y bydd y pwerau newydd hyn yn arwain at basio deddfwriaeth a fydd yn cynnwys gofyniad statudol ar i lywodraethwyr fod wedi'u hyfforddi ac y byddai hynny'n gwrthdaro â chael gwirfoddolwyr yn llywodraethwyr. Fodd bynnag, ni all yr un llywodraethwr fod yn effeithiol heb wybodaeth a sgiliau, ac ychydig o bobl sy'n debyg o feddu ar y sgiliau hanfodol hynny heb hyfforddiant. Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig ar hyn pan ddywed:

Gan fod y prosesau hyfforddi'n anochel yn mynnu amser y rhai a hyfforddir, bydd angen i unrhyw Fesur a wnâi hyfforddiant yn orfodol fod yn sensitif i natur wirfoddol bod yn llywodraethwr.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd y pwerau hyn yn helpu i ddatblygu'r fframwaith effeithiolrwydd ysgolion er mwyn symbylu, hyrwyddo a hwyluso gwell cydweithio. Bydd angen i'r fframwaith roi sylw cynyddol i gyrff llywodraethu ysgolion, gan fod llywodraethu o'r fath yn darparu'r mecanwaith atebolrwydd y mae ysgolion yn gweithredu ynddo. Derbyniaf fod angen rhywfaint o ddeddfwriaeth yn y maes hwn,

on collaboration, as demonstrated by the evidence given to both of the scrutinising committees, but I know that some witnesses to the committees were concerned about the tone of the term ‘securing collaboration’, as that could be construed as being of a coercive nature. I hope that the Minister will take these views on board. I also know that others were concerned that greater collaboration could result in a complex set of rules or bodies being created, but I fully accept that these issues will be a matter for any future Measure or Measures and that scrutiny will be undertaken at that time.

I note that the draft Order will give competence in relation to federation as well as collaboration. Federation is an important option for some of our schools, particularly small rural schools. It is important that everyone should be aware of the role, powers and options available to governors when they consider this area. It was clear from the evidence sessions during the Assembly’s Enterprise and Learning Committee inquiry into school governors last year that a governor’s role in the process of school federalisation is not at all clear. Confusion remains over the role of governors when schools federalise and over their role in the promotion of federation as an alternative to closure. I therefore hope that any proposed Measure introduced as a result of this draft Order will clear up this confusion and clarify matters.

Finally, I want to make a general point that has already been referred to—namely the clarity of the explanatory memorandum that accompanies this draft Order. It is essential that explanatory memoranda be drafted with greater clarity, especially if the public and organisations are to be encouraged to engage with the legislative process and, ultimately, to understand the extent of the powers being conferred upon the National Assembly. In this case, there was obvious confusion around paragraph 26 on staffing and finance. It is vital for explanatory memoranda attached to future proposed Orders to be absolutely clear. Like the legislation committee, I urge the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that in the future.

gan fod anghysondeb ar draws Cymru ynghylch cydweithio, fel y dangoswyd gan y dystiolaeth a roddwyd i’r ddau bwyllgor craffu, ond gwn fod rhai tystion i’r pwyllgorau’n bryderus am dôn y term ‘sicrhau cydweithio’, gan y gellid dehongli bod hynny’n orfodol ei natur. Gobeithio y derbynia’r Gweinidog y sylwadau hyn. Gwn hefyd fod eraill yn bryderus y gallai mwy o gydweithio arwain at greu set gymhleth o reolau neu gyrff, ond derbyniaf yn llwyr mai mater i unrhyw Fesur neu Fesurau yn y dyfodol fydd y pethau hyn ac y creffir arnynt bryd hynny.

Sylwaf y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn rhoi cymhwysedd mewn perthynas â ffederaleiddio yn ogystal â chydweithio. Mae ffederaleiddio’n opsiwn pwysig i rai o’n hysgolion, yn enwedig ysgolion gwledig bach. Mae’n bwysig i bawb fod yn ymwybodol o’r rôl, y pwerau a’r dewisiadau sydd ar gael i lywodraethwyr pan ystyriant y maes hwn. Yr oedd yn glir yn ôl y sesiynau tystiolaeth yn ystod ymchwiliad Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu’r Cynulliad i lywodraethwyr ysgolion y llynedd nad yw rôl llywodraethwr ym mhroses ffederaleiddio ysgol yn glir o gwbl. Erys dryswch ynghylch rôl llywodraethwyr pan fydd ysgolion yn ffederaleiddio ac ynglŷn â’u rôl o ran hyrwyddo ffederaleiddio fel dewis amgen yn lle cau ysgol. Gobeithio felly y bydd unrhyw Fesur arfaethedig a gyflwynir yn sgîl y Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn datrys y dryswch hwn ac yn bwrw goleuni ar y mater.

Yn olaf, mae arnaf eisiau gwneud pwynt cyffredinol sydd eisoes wedi cael ei grybwyll—sef eglurder y memorandwm esboniadol sy’n cyd-fynd â’r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Mae’n hanfodol drafftio memoranda esboniadol gyda mwy o eglurder, yn enwedig os am annog y cyhoedd a chyrrff i ymgysylltu â’r broses ddeddfwriaethol ac, yn y pen draw, i ddeall hyd a lled y pwerau a roddir i’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn yr achos hwn, yr oedd dryswch amlwg ynghylch paragraff 26 ar staffio a chyllid. Mae’n hollbwysig i femoranda esboniadol sydd ynghlwm wrth Orchmynion arfaethedig yn y dyfodol fod yn hollol eglur. Fel y pwyllgor deddfwriaeth, anogaf Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau hynny yn y dyfodol.

I welcome this draft Order, and I hope that the Measure or Measures that follow will enable a better education for the children of Wales, which we all want to see.

Bethan Jenkins: I also welcome the debate on this draft LCO. It is important that these powers be devolved to the National Assembly for Wales, because the field of education, almost in its entirety, is already devolved to us. Therefore, it is only right and proper that we have these powers in Wales. It is important to note, as Jenny Randerson said, that there was quite a short timescale in which people could take part in this consultation. Governors Wales noted that it was able to respond only because it happened to have scheduled a meeting. Had that not been the case, it would have been impossible for it to consult its members at such short notice. That was a constraint on those wanting to take part, although not on our deliberations with witnesses, as their evidence was comprehensive.

It is important to note that the committee supports a statutory requirement for governors to receive training. The evidence that we received was that many governors currently decide whether and when they should turn up for training, and that it is done on an ad hoc basis across Wales. A statutory obligation would ensure that all governors are trained to a required standard, and that that is reflected in the school governance structure.

I note that the Minister said that we would have a distinct agenda in Wales because of this draft LCO, but some trade unions were concerned about the collaboration agenda. The unions were pre-empting possible future Measures, but they were concerned that many of the suggestions on learning pathways and the changes flowing from the Webb review could imply third sector involvement or some kind of privatisation. That is not a concern at the moment, but the unions did not want further education colleges, for example, to take over any of the responsibilities of the statutory sector, because that would imply that their work is not as valuable as it is seen to be now. I would like to hear the Minister's

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn, a gobeithio y bydd y Mesur neu Fesurau a ddaw yn ei sgîl yn galluogi gwell addysg i blant Cymru, rhywbeth yr ydym i gyd yn awyddus i'w weld.

Bethan Jenkins: Yr wyf finnau'n croesawu'r ddadl ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft hwn. Mae'n bwysig datganoli'r pwerau hyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, oherwydd y mae maes addysg, bron yn ei gyfanrwydd, eisoes wedi'i ddatganoli i ni. Felly, mae'n hollol briodol inni gael y pwerau hyn yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig nodi, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson, mai cyfnod eithaf byr a roddwyd i bobl gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn. Nododd Llywodraethwyr Cymru mai'r unig reswm y llwyddasant i ymateb oedd am fod cyfarfod yn digwydd bod wedi'i drefnu ganddynt. Oni bai am hynny, buasai'n amhosibl iddynt ymgynghori â'u haelodau ar y fath fyr rybudd. Yr oedd hynny'n rhwystr i rai a ddymunai gymryd rhan, er nad i'n trafodaethau gyda thystion, gan fod eu tystiolaeth hwy'n gynhwysfawr.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod y pwyllgor yn cefnogi gofyniad statudol i lywodraethwyr gael hyfforddiant. Y dystiolaeth a gawsom oedd bod llawer o lywodraethwyr ar hyn o bryd yn penderfynu a ddylent a phryd y dylent ymbresenoli ar gyfer hyfforddiant, ac mai'n *ad hoc* y mae hynny'n digwydd ledled Cymru. Byddai gofyniad statudol yn sicrhau yr hyfforddir pob llywodraethwr hyd at safon ofynnol, ac yr adlewyrchir hynny yn y strwythur llywodraethu ysgolion.

Sylwaf i'r Gweinidog ddweud y byddai gennym agenda wahanol yng Nghymru oherwydd y Gorchymyn drafft hwn, ond yr oedd rhai undebau llafur yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r agenda cydweithio. Achub y blaen ar Fesurau posibl yn y dyfodol yr oedd yr undebau, ond yr oeddent yn bryderus y gallai llawer o'r awgrymiadau ynghylch llwybrau dysgu a'r newidiadau yn sgîl adroddiad Webb awgrymu cyfranogiad y trydydd sector neu ryw fath o breifateiddio. Nid yw hynny'n bryder ar hyn o bryd, ond nid oedd ar yr undebau eisiau i golegau addysg bellach, er enghraifft, ymgymryd â dim un o gyfrifoldebau'r sector statudol, oherwydd byddai hynny'n awgrymu nad yw eu gwaith

thoughts on that.

On staff pay and training, I am glad that the memorandum will be changed to clarify the Government's opinion, but we heard a minority voice from UCAC, which would like staff pay and conditions to be devolved. That was a minority opinion, and the consensus was not to support that, but the Welsh Assembly Government might want to look at that in the future in the context of cross-border differences. That was UCAC's main concern about not devolving powers over staff pay and conditions.

At the moment, most governors are volunteers and work with schools councils. I hope that, through the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the involvement of young people in the governance system can be strengthened. One petition that the Petitions Committee has considered was from Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfelen in south Wales, where pupils felt that the name of their school was being changed without their opinion being considered. I hope that this draft LCO can improve such situations, because young people have felt until now that their views were not sufficiently considered by some local authorities. In general, I support the draft LCO and wish the Minister well in taking this piece of work forward.

3.50 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: I begin by thanking Mike German, the then Chair of Legislation Committee No. 4, for his work on this matter and also the staff of the committee for their support and guidance in writing its report. Like previous speakers this afternoon, I believe, as does my group, that it is perfectly appropriate for the National Assembly for Wales to have the ability to legislate on school governance. To disagree is simply to defy common sense, given that vast areas of the field of education are already devolved to us. As the Minister has already stated, the existing governance rules are already 20 years old and so potentially out of date as we look to find new models of delivering education in Wales. We will undoubtedly

mor werthfawr ag y gwelir ei fod yn awr. Hoffwn glywed syniadau'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â hynny.

Ynghylch tâl a hyfforddiant staff, yr wyf yn falch y newidir y memorandwm i egluro barn y Llywodraeth, ond clywsom lais lleiafrifol gan UCAC, a hoffai weld datganoli cyflogau ac amodau gwaith staff. Barn leiafrifol oedd honno, a'r consensws oedd peidio â chefnogi hynny, ond efallai yr hoffai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru edrych ar hynny yn y dyfodol yng nghyd-destun gwahaniaethau traws-ffiniol. Dyna oedd prif bryder UCAC ynghylch peidio â datganoli pwerau dros gyflogau ac amodau staff.

Ar hyn o bryd, gwirfoddolwyr yw'r rhan fwyaf o lywodraethwyr ac maent yn gweithio gyda chynghorau ysgolion. Gobeithio, drwy Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, y gellir cryfhau cyfranogiad pobl ifanc yn y system lywodraethu. Un ddeiseb a ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau oedd un gan Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfelen yn y de, lle y teimlai disgyblion fod enw eu hysgol yn cael ei newid heb i'w barn hwy gael ei hystyried. Gobeithio y gall y Gorchymyn drafft hwn wella sefyllfaoedd o'r fath, oherwydd y mae pobl ifanc wedi teimlo hyd yn hyn na roddwyd ystyriaeth ddigonol i'w barn gan rai awdurdodau lleol. Yn gyffredinol, yr wyf yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn drafft a dymunaf bob hwyl i'r Gweinidog wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i Mike German, sef Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4 ar y pryd, am ei waith ar y mater hwn a hefyd i staff y pwyllgor am eu cefnogaeth a'u harweiniad wrth ysgrifennu'r adroddiad. Fel siaradwyr blaenorol y prynhawn yma, credaf, fel y cred fy ngrŵp, ei bod yn berffaith briodol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gael y gallu i ddeddfu ar lywodraethu ysgolion. Mae anghytuno â hynny'n groes i synnwyr cyffredin, gan fod rhannau mawr o faes addysg eisoes wedi'u datganoli i ni. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes, mae'r rheolau llywodraethu presennol eisoes yn 20 mlwydd oed ac felly efallai'n henffasiwn wrth inni edrych am fodelau newydd o ddarparu addysg yng Nghymru. Yn

need new governance models to support existing models, and we will be held back from doing that unless we have the powers here in the National Assembly. It is especially important in this time of tight budgets for local authorities and individual schools to look at new models for delivering their services.

Paul Davies has already talked about the federation of schools as one option for maintaining school education on a particular site. Federating schools under the leadership of one headteacher and one governing body could also reduce other costs. That model already works in Cornwall and on the Isles of Scilly. Other options include the creation of schools for pupils aged from three to 18. Such schools might need to have separate campuses and might need completely new governance models. A number of years ago in Powys, there were discussions about a new set-up for post-16 education, which would have seen closer collaboration between the local FE college and the sixth forms, but that was scuppered because there was no legal way in which to incorporate such an institution, given the lack of power in Wales to amend governance arrangements. Those discussions fell at an early stage, one reason being the lack of ability to amend governance rules.

It is also timely to look at additional support for governing bodies. When it is increasingly difficult to find people to volunteer as governors in our schools, additional support for that role is timely and very much to be welcomed. For once, I agree with the Welsh Affairs Committee that maybe the National Assembly for Wales has missed an opportunity. As stated earlier, we could have devolved the whole field of education and then made specific exceptions in areas where the Welsh Assembly Government did not want competence, primarily pay and conditions. It would be interesting to hear from the Minister why that route was not taken by the Government.

You know you have problems with your explanatory memorandum when you have to

sicr bydd arnom angen modelau llywodraethu newydd i ategu'r modelau presennol, a chawn ein dal yn ôl rhag gwneud hynny oni chawn y pwerau yma yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n arbennig o bwysig, a hithau'n gyfnod o gyllidebau tyn, i awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion unigol edrych ar fodelau newydd ar gyfer cyflenwi eu gwasanaethau.

Mae Paul Davies eisoes wedi sôn am ffederaleiddio ysgolion fel un dewis ar gyfer cadw addysg ysgol ar safle penodol. Gallai ffederaleiddio ysgolion dan arweinyddiaeth un pennaeth ac un corff llywodraethu leihau costau eraill hefyd. Mae'r model hwnnw eisoes yn gweithio yng Nghernyw ac ar Ynysoedd Sili. Mae dewisiadau eraill yn cynnwys creu ysgolion i ddisgyblion rhwng tair a 18 oed. Efallai y byddai angen i ysgolion o'r fath gael campysau ar wahân a gallai fod arnynt angen modelau llywodraethu newydd sbon. Rai blynyddoedd yn ôl ym Mhowys, cafwyd trafodaethau ynghylch patrwm newydd ar gyfer addysg ôl-16, a fyddai wedi gweld cydweithio agosach rhwng y coleg addysg bellach lleol a'r dosbarthiadau chwech, ond tanseiliwyd hynny am nad oedd ffordd gyfreithiol i ymgorffori sefydliad o'r fath, oherwydd y diffyg grym yng Nghymru i ddiwygio trefniadau llywodraethu. Daeth y trafodaethau hynny i ben yn gynnar, ac un rheswm oedd yr anallu i ddiwygio rheolau llywodraethu.

Mae'n amserol hefyd edrych ar gefnogaeth ychwanegol i gyrff llywodraethu. A hithau'n mynd yn fwyfwy anodd canfod pobl i wirfoddoli i fod yn llywodraethwyr yn ein hysgolion, mae cefnogaeth ychwanegol i'r rôl honno'n amserol ac i'w chrosawu'n fawr. Am unwaith, cytunaf â'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig fod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru efallai wedi colli cyfle. Fel y dywedwyd yn gynharach, gallasem ddatganoli holl faes addysg ac wedyn gwneud eithriadau penodol mewn meysydd lle nad oedd ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisiau cymhwysedd, sef yn bennaf tâl ac amodau. Byddai'n ddiddorol clywed gan y Gweinidog pam nad aeth y Llywodraeth ar y trywydd hwnnw.

Gwyddoch fod gennych broblemau gyda'ch memorandwm esboniadol pan fo'n rhaid ichi

amend it to make it more explanatory. The point made by the committee that the Government needs to look again at how it drafts its explanatory memoranda is well made, and I welcome very much the Government's amendments to this one in an effort to clarify for people the nature of the powers being sought for the Assembly.

The issue of allowing enough time for consultation has been well rehearsed this afternoon, but it is especially important when dealing with education matters, given that such a vast number of people may want to contribute. They were hampered even more in this instance by the fact that the consultation period happened to coincide with a school holiday. As an institution, if we are truly to engage in meaningful consultation with citizens in Wales about laws that will affect them, we need to be mindful of giving them enough time to do that properly.

I finally turn to matter 5.2A, and the thorny issue of what the word 'including' means in a legal sense. The committee was concerned because it received legal advice on the use of the word 'including'—and if Mike German were here, he would use the correct Latin phraseology. The legal rule is that to express one thing is to exclude another. Therefore, using the word 'including' and then listing a number of examples could lead us to a situation in which other issues are excluded because of the fact that they are not specifically included. I take it that the Government's legal advice on this issue is different from that received by the committee. I guess that we will discover whose legal advice was correct only if the law is tested. The Government has made its decision that it is satisfied that its use of the word 'including' and expressing those examples will not lead to the exclusion of others at a later date. With those comments, I conclude. I welcome the Government's aim to draw these powers down to the Assembly and look forward to seeing what the Government will do with them at a future date.

The Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning (Leighton Andrews): I

ei ddiwygio i'w wneud yn fwy esboniadol. Gwnaeth y pwyllgor bwynt da fod angen i'r Llywodraeth edrych eto ar y modd y mae'n drafftio'i memoranda esboniadol, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr welliannau'r Llywodraeth i hwn mewn ymgais i egluro i bobl natur y pwerau a geisir i'r Cynulliad.

Mae cwestiwn caniatáu digon o amser i ymgynghori wedi'i wyntyllu'n dda y prynhawn yma, ond mae'n arbennig o bwysig wrth ddelio â materion addysg, gan y gallai nifer mor helaeth o bobl fod yn awyddus i gyfrannu. Fe'u llesteiriwyd yn fwy byth yn yr achos hwn gan y ffaith bod y cyfnod ymgynghori wedi digwydd cydreddeg â gwyliau ysgol. Fel sefydliad, os ydym yn wirioneddol am ymroi i ymgynghori'n ystyrlon â dinasyddion yng Nghymru am ddeddfau a fydd yn effeithio arnynt, mae angen inni gofio rhoi digon o amser iddynt wneud hynny'n iawn.

Trof yn olaf at fater 5.2A, a chwestiwn dyrsg beth yw ystyr y geiriau 'gan gynnwys' o safbwynt cyfreithiol. Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn bryderus am iddo gael cyngor cyfreithiol ynghylch defnyddio'r geiriau 'gan gynnwys'—a phe bai Mike German yma, defnyddiai'r ymadrodd Lladin cywir. Y rheol gyfreithiol yw bod mynegi un peth yn cau peth arall allan. Felly, gallai defnyddio'r geiriau 'gan gynnwys' ac wedyn rhestru nifer o enghreifftiau ein harwain i sefyllfa lle na chynhwysir materion eraill oherwydd y ffaith na chawsant eu cynnwys yn benodol. Cymeraf fod cyngor cyfreithiol y Llywodraeth ar y mater hwn yn wahanol i hwnnw a gafodd y pwyllgor. Mae'n debyg mai dim ond os rhoddir prawf ar y ddeddf y cawn wybod cyngor cyfreithiol pwy oedd yn gywir. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud ei phenderfyniad ei bod yn sicr na fydd ei defnydd o'r geiriau 'gan gynnwys' gan roi'r enghreifftiau hynny yn arwain at gau eraill allan yn y dyfodol. Gyda'r sylwadau hynny, deuaf i ben. Yr wyf yn croesawu nod y Llywodraeth i drosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn i'r Cynulliad ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld beth a wnaiff y Llywodraeth â hwy ryw ddydd yn y dyfodol.

Y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Leighton Andrews): Diolch i

thank all those who have contributed to the debate. The approval of this draft Order is an important step forward in allowing us to gain competence over school governance arrangements, and it will make a difference to the position of learners in Wales and the way in which we deliver our education policies.

A number of points have been raised by different speakers during today's debate. I note that Jenny, in presenting the report on behalf of the committee, welcomed the 'extra explanation', if I may put it like that, that we have inserted in respect of staffing issues. The points made by Kirsty, Jenny, Paul and Bethan on the future drafting of explanatory memoranda have been noted by the Government. On the point raised about the time allowed for consultation, I know that the Business Committee is looking at that and its members will have noted the comments made. Paul was right to note that the draft LCO will allow us the competence to address some of the issues raised by a previous Enterprise and Learning Committee report. I welcome what he said about the role of governors and the need for training if we are to develop our school effectiveness framework properly.

I am grateful to Jenny and Kirsty for not using the Latin phrase on the discussion about the use of the word 'including', not least because I passed my Latin O-level 37 years ago and I am not sure whether I would have coped with it as well as Mike German did in committee. Our legal advice is that the matter cannot be misinterpreted. We do not, therefore, think that matter 5.2A needs to be amended. We think that adding the phrase 'but not limited to', as suggested by the committee, would be unhelpful, because a court may assume that we have put it there for a particular purpose, and it might be more likely to open up challenges than to have the opposite effect. Our view is that the existing wording does not imply that conduct and governance is limited only to the functions, property, rights and liabilities of schools maintained by local authorities. We are clear on that.

bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddatl. Mae cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn gam pwysig ymlaen i ganiatáu inni gael cymhwysedd dros drefniadau llywodraethu ysgolion, ac fe wnaiff wahaniaeth i sefyllfa dysgwyr yng Nghymru a'r ffordd yr ydym yn cyflwyno ein polisiau addysg.

Mae nifer o bwyntiau wedi'u codi gan wahanol siaradwyr yn ystod y ddatl heddiw. Sylwaf i Jenny, wrth gyflwyno'r adroddiad ar ran y pwyllgor, groesawu'r 'esboniad ychwanegol', os caf ei gyfleu felly, yr ydym wedi'i gynnwys mewn perthynas â materion staffio. Mae'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Kirsty, Jenny, Paul a Bethan ar ddrafftio memoranda esboniadol yn y dyfodol wedi'u nodi gan y Llywodraeth. Ynglŷn â'r pwynt a godwyd am yr amser a ganiatawyd ar gyfer ymgynghori, gwn fod y Pwyllgor Busnes yn edrych ar hyn ac y bydd ei aelodau wedi nodi'r sylwadau a wnaed. Yr oedd Paul yn iawn wrth nodi y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn fodd inni gael y cymhwysedd i ddelio â rhai o'r materion a godwyd gan adroddiad blaenorol gan y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn a ddywedodd am rôl llywodraethwyr a'r angen am hyfforddiant os ydym am ddatblygu ein fframwaith effeithiolrwydd ysgolion yn iawn.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jenny a Kirsty am beidio â defnyddio'r ymadrodd Lladin yn y drafodaeth ynghylch defnyddio'r geiriau 'gan gynnwys', gan fod 37 o flynyddoedd wedi mynd heibio ers imi basio fy safon O mewn Lladin ac nid wyf yn siŵr a fyddwn wedi ymdopi â hynny cystal ag y gwnaeth Mike German yn y pwyllgor. Ein cyngor cyfreithiol ni yw na ellir camddechongli'r mater. Ni chredwn, felly, fod angen diwygio mater 5.2A. Credwn na fyddai ychwanegu'r ymadrodd 'ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig i', fel yr awgrymodd y pwyllgor, o gymorth, oherwydd gallai llys dybio ein bod wedi'i roi yno i ryw ddiben arbennig, a gallai fod yn fwy tebyg o agor y mater i'w herio na chael effaith i'r gwrthwyneb. Ein barn ni yw nad yw'r geiriad presennol yn awgrymu bod cynnal a llywodraethu ysgolion yn gyfyngedig i ddim ond swyddogaethau, eiddo, hawliau ac atebolrwydd ysgolion a gynhelir gan awdurdodau lleol. Yr ydym yn glir ynghylch hynny.

I will make a few remarks in response to some of the political points that have been raised in one or two other areas. Bethan raised the question of the support by UCAC for the devolution of teachers' pay and conditions. As a Government, we do not support, and have not supported, the devolution of teachers' pay and conditions, and that position has enjoyed broad consensus across the Assembly. The fundamental reason for that is that we are opposed to regional pay and would not want to see Measures being passed that undermined the position of the teaching profession in Wales.

On the collaboration agenda, I do not want to anticipate—and I am sure that Paul does not want to, either—any future Measures that may or may not be passed as a result of the competence being devolved to us. However, I am unapologetic about the collaboration agenda. The First Minister referred to the need to eliminate unnecessary competition in the post-16 sector in his election manifesto. Kirsty gave a good example from Powys of how the lack of existing powers can frustrate genuine attempts at collaboration. That is a historic example, and a good example. That is precisely the kind of issue that we are seeking to address. There are good examples of collaboration, but I am not convinced that all schools and colleges are doing all that they can to collaborate voluntarily. Indeed the evidence from a number of local authorities is that they are not. We must push that agenda forward if we are to deliver the widest range of opportunities for young people, particularly through our 14-19 learning pathways.

4.00 p.m.

Acquiring competence through this draft LCO will assist us in being able to propose Measures, if need be, to drive forward collaboration. It will also assist us in taking further powers in respect of, for example, the training of governors, and will therefore provide a strong framework for the future governance of education in Wales. I therefore commend the draft Order to the Assembly.

Gwnaf ambell sylw mewn ymateb i rai o'r pwyntiau gwleidyddol sydd wedi'u codi mewn un neu ddau o feysydd eraill. Cododd Bethan gwestiwn cefnogaeth UCAC i ddatganoli tâl ac amodau gwaith athrawon. Fel Llywodraeth, nid ydym yn cefnogi, nac wedi cefnogi, datganoli tâl ac amodau gwaith athrawon, ac mae consensws eang wedi bod o blaid y safbwynt hwnnw ar draws y Cynulliad. Y rheswm sylfaenol dros hynny yw ein bod yn gwrthwynebu tâl rhanbarthol ac ni hoffem weld pasio Mesurau a fyddai'n tanseilio sefyllfa'r proffesiwn dysgu yng Nghymru.

O ran yr agenda cydweithio, nid oes arnaf eisiau rhagweld unrhyw Fesurau y gellid eu pasio yn y dyfodol o ganlyniad i ddatganoli'r cymhwysedd i ni, ac yr wyf yn siŵr nad oes ar Paul eisiau gwneud hynny chwaith. Fodd bynnag, nid ymddiheuraf am yr agenda cydweithio. Cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at yr angen i ddileu cystadleuaeth ddiangen yn y sector ôl-16 yn ei fanifesto etholiadol. Rhoddodd Kirsty enghraifft dda o Bowys o'r modd y gall y diffyg pwerau presennol rwystro ymgais ddiffuant i gydweithio. Enghraifft hanesyddol yw honno, ac enghraifft dda. Dyna'r union fath o fater yr ydym yn ceisio'i ddatrys. Ceir enghreifftiau da o gydweithio, ond nid wyf wedi fy narbwylllo bod pob ysgol a choleg yn gwneud popeth a allant i gydweithio'n wirfoddol. Yn wir, y dystiolaeth o nifer o awdurdodau lleol yw nad ydynt. Rhaid inni wthio'r agenda honno yn ei blaen os ydym am gynnig yr amrediad ehangaf o gyfleon i bobl ifanc, yn enwedig drwy ein llwybrau dysgu 14-19.

Bydd cael cymhwysedd drwy'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn ein cynorthwyo i allu cynnig Mesurau, os oes angen, i hyrwyddo cydweithio. Bydd hefyd yn ein cynorthwyo i ymgymryd â phwerau pellach yng nghyswllt, er enghraifft, hyfforddi llywodraethwyr, ac felly bydd yn darparu fframwaith cryf ar gyfer llywodraethu addysg yng Nghymru i'r dyfodol. Felly cymeradwyaf y Gorchymyn drafft i'r Cynulliad.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer:
Thank you. The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

**Trafod a Chymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwylliant a Meysydd Eraill) 2010
Debate and Approval of the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative
Competence) (Culture and Other Fields) Order 2010**

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Cynigiaf fod

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

yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwylliant a Meysydd Eraill) 2010. (NNDM4421)

Hoffwn ymddiheuro am beidio â bod yn y Siambr pan alwyd yr eitem.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno ger eich bron heddiw ddrafft terfynol Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwylliant a Meysydd Eraill) 2010. Bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad i wireddu ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i osod dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo diwylliant, ac i annog partneriaethau i ddarparu profiadau diwylliannol o ansawdd uchel i'w cymunedau.

Nid diddanwch yn unig yw diwylliant. Mae'n dod â mwynhad i fywydau llawer o bobl, ond mae'n llawer mwy na chelf weledol, drama, dawns a cherddoriaeth yn unig; mae'n chwarae rhan bwysig yn ein bywydau pob dydd. Ar lefel genedlaethol, mae diwylliant wedi chwarae rhan hollbwysig yn y broses o greu ein hunaniaeth fel cenedl, ac mae'n parhau i wneud hynny.

Mae'r celfyddydau a'r diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn ein

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Diolch i chi. Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): I move that

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

approves the Draft National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Culture and other Fields) Order 2010. (NNDM4421)

I would like to apologise for not being in the Chamber when the item was first called.

I am pleased to introduce the final draft of the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Culture and Other Fields) Order 2010 to you today. The draft Order will provide the competence to enable the Assembly to fulfil the 'One Wales' commitment to place a statutory duty on local authorities to promote culture and encourage partnership to deliver high quality cultural experiences for their communities.

Culture is not purely entertainment. Culture brings joy to the lives of many people, but is much more than visual art, drama, dance and music; culture plays a fundamental role in our everyday lives. At the national level, culture has and continues to play a crucial role in the creation of our national identity.

The arts and creative industries play an important part in our economy and contribute

heconomi, ac yn cyfrannu at ein ffyniant. Mae twristiaeth ddiwylliannol, ein treftadaeth adeiledig a digwyddiadau diwylliannol pwysig yn cynhyrchu llawer o incwm i Gymru. Ar lefel leol a rhanbarthol, mae diwylliant yn elfen bwysig o adfywio cymunedol. Mae gweithgareddau diwylliannol yn hanfodol ar gyfer datblygu a chynnal cymunedau. Mae chwaraeon a hamdden yn rhan hollbwysig o'r agenda iechyd a lles. Ar lefel yr unigolyn, mae diwylliant yn dod â phleser a boddhad i'n bywydau.

Amcan Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau artistig, diwylliannol, chwaraeon a hamdden. Ni ddylai cefndir, lefel incwm neu'r ardal lle mae rhywun yn byw atal neb rhag cael mynediad at brofiadau diwylliannol o ansawdd uchel. Mae ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i roi dyletswydd ddiwylliannol statudol ar awdurdodau lleol yn rhan o bolisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflawni'r nod hwn. Yr wyf yn llawn gydnabod yr ystod eang o wasanaethau a gweithgareddau diwylliannol a gynigir gan awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf hefyd yn cydnabod cyfraniad hynny i fywyd ein cymunedau ac i amcanion y Llywodraeth mewn perthynas ag iechyd, adfywio cymunedol ac addysg. Yr awydd i gydnabod y cyfraniad hwn sydd wrth wraidd y Gorchymyn drafft. Nod yr ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' yw adeiladu ar y rhagoriaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes.

Yr ydych eisoes wedi cael cyfle i ystyried y Gorchymyn drafft, ond mae'n werth treulio ychydig o amser yn edrych unwaith eto ar ei gwmpas. Nid yw'r Gorchymyn drafft ond yn berthnasol i gynghorau sir a chynghorau bwrdeistref sirol yng Nghymru. Cafodd ei ddrafftio i roi cymhwysedd inni mewn perthynas â'r rhychwant o wasanaethau a gweithgareddau diwylliannol a ddarperir gan awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd, yn ogystal â'r rheini a allai gael eu darparu ganddynt yn y dyfodol, o dan y penawdau cyffredinol canlynol. Mae tair adran: yn gyntaf, mae gweddillion archeolegol, henebion, adeiladau a lleoedd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol neu bensaernïol, a llongddrylliadau hanesyddol; yn ail, mae amgueddfeydd, llyfrgelloedd, orielau celf a chreffft, archifau a chofnodion hanesyddol, a gweithgareddau a phrosiectau

to our prosperity. Cultural tourism, our built heritage and major cultural events generate a great deal of income for Wales. At the local and regional level, culture is an important element of community regeneration. Cultural activities are widely recognised as an essential element for developing and sustaining community cohesion. Sport and recreational activities are an essential element of the health and wellbeing agenda. At the individual level, culture brings pleasure and wellbeing into our lives.

The Assembly Government's aim is to widen participation in the full range of artistic, cultural, sporting and recreational activities. People's background, their level of income or where they live should not be a barrier to access to high quality cultural experiences. The 'One Wales' commitment to place a statutory cultural duty on local authorities is part of the Assembly Government's policy to achieve that aim. I fully recognise the wide range of cultural services and activities that local authorities provide and the contribution such provision makes to the life of our local communities and to the Government's agenda for health, community regeneration and education. Recognition of this contribution is at the heart of the draft Order. The 'One Wales' commitment aims to build on the excellence that already exists.

You have already been given the opportunity to consider the draft Order, but I feel that it is worth spending a few moments, once again, on its scope. The draft Order extends only to county and county borough councils in Wales. It has been drafted to bring within competence the range of cultural services and activities that local authorities currently provide, and those that they may provide in the future, under the following broad umbrella headings. There are three sections: the first is archaeological remains, ancient monuments, buildings and places of historical or architectural interest, and historic wrecks; the second is museums, galleries and libraries, arts and crafts, archives and historical records, and cultural activities and projects; and the third is sport and recreation. Those terms have been taken from the

diwylliannol; ac, yn drydydd, chwaraeon a hamdden. Er cysondeb, mae'r termau hyn wedi'u cymryd o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Mae'r Gorchymyn drafft wedi'i ddrafftio gyda'r nod o ymestyn ein cymhwysedd i'r swyddogaethau y mae awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol amdanynt mewn perthynas â diwylliant. Mae'n cynnwys swyddogaethau fel cyllid, cynllunio, ymgynghori, cydweithio a chydweithredu.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank members of Legislation Committee No. 4 for their thorough work and for presenting such a comprehensive and constructive report. To prove how seriously I took their views, the fixed exceptions that previously appeared in the proposed Order have been removed on their recommendation. The removal of those exceptions gives the National Assembly a greater flexibility in this area and provides coherence to the competence that will be conferred by the draft Order.

I hope that members of all committees, along with stakeholders who have contributed to the process, feel that they have played an important part in the formation of the draft Order. Of course, obtaining legislative competence is the first step in the process. It will be a matter for the Measure falling from the draft Order to create the statutory duty to implement the 'One Wales' commitment.

I am sure that the economic climate in which a 'One Wales' commitment to place a new duty on local authorities is being taken forward is also in the minds of Members. I am acutely aware of the potential financial implications of a new cultural statutory duty on local authorities. I have made it absolutely clear that we will want to take funding issues fully into account in taking forward proposals for the statutory duty.

I am also extremely mindful of the need to ensure that any statutory duty will preserve the flexibility of individual local authorities to determine and meet the needs of their own communities. I certainly do not foresee the introduction of a prescriptive duty that requires local authorities to provide a pattern of cultural provision irrespective of local

Government of Wales Act 2006 to ensure a consistency in their use. The draft Order has been drafted in order to extend our competence to include the functions that local authorities are responsible for in relation to culture. The draft Order encompasses functions such as finance, planning, consultation, collaboration and co-operation.

Hoffwn achub y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i aelodau Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4 am eu gwaith trwyadl ac am gyflwyno adroddiad mor gynhwysfawr ac adeiladol. I brofi fy mod wedi ystyried eu sylwadau o ddifrif, mae'r eithriadau penodol a ymddangosai gynt yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig wedi'u tynnu allan ar sail eu hargymhelliad hwy. Mae tynnu'r eithriadau hynny allan yn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y maes hwn ac yn rhoi cydlyniaeth i'r cymhwysedd a roddir gan y Gorchymyn drafft.

Gobeithio y bydd aelodau pob pwyllgor, ynghyd â rhanddeiliaid sydd wedi cyfrannu at y broses, yn teimlo eu bod wedi chwarae rhan bwysig wrth lunio'r Gorchymyn drafft. Wrth gwrs, dim ond cam cyntaf yn y broses yw cael cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Mater i'r Mesur a fydd yn deillio o'r Gorchymyn drafft fydd creu'r ddyletswydd statudol i weithredu ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un'.

Yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr hinsawdd economaidd i fwrw ymlaen ag ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i osod dyletswydd newydd ar awdurdodau lleol ym meddyliau'r Aelodau hefyd. Yr wyf yn boenus o ymwybodol o oblygiadau ariannol posibl dyletswydd statudol ddiwylliannol newydd ar awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf wedi datgan yn berffaith glir y bydd arnom eisiau rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i faterion cyllido wrth fwrw ymlaen â chynigion ar gyfer y ddyletswydd statudol.

Yr wyf yn eithriadol o ymwybodol hefyd o'r angen i sicrhau y bydd unrhyw ddyletswydd statudol yn gwarchod hyblygrwydd awdurdodau lleol unigol i bennu ac ateb anghenion eu cymunedau eu hunain. Yn sicr, ni ragwelaf y cyflwynir dyletswydd benodedig a fydd yn mynnu bod awdurdodau lleol yn darparu patrwm o ddarpariaeth

need. The draft LCO, as drafted, will enable that. That is why I intend to consult key stakeholders, particularly the Welsh Local Government Association and local authorities, on how we will use the new powers. However, I think that it is also worth pointing out that the variation in performance that we see at the moment across authorities demonstrates that this is not simply a question of money. Ultimately, the proposals for the statutory duty will have to be affordable.

I hope that you will all feel able to support this draft Order today. I commend it to you for approval, to set it on its journey through Westminster and to bring competence in relation to local authority cultural provision to the National Assembly.

Jenny Randerson: I am speaking today on behalf of Mike German, the former Chair of Legislation Committee No. 4. The committee considered the proposed Order between June and November last year. A call for written evidence was issued in July, and key organisations were invited to give oral evidence. Our call for written evidence invited organisations to consider the general principles of the proposed Order and whether legislative competence in the areas identified in matters 2.1, 3.1 and 16.4 should be conferred on the National Assembly. We also asked organisations whether the terms of the proposed Order were too broadly or too narrowly defined. The committee received written submissions from 37 organisations.

4.10 p.m.

It also took oral evidence from the Minister for Heritage, the Sports Council for Wales, Arts Council of Wales, the WLGA, the Council for British Archaeology Wales, SOLACE Wales—the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers, the Association for Public Service Excellence, the Society of Chief Librarians Wales, and the Museums Association. I would like to thank all of those who gave written evidence and the witnesses for their

ddiwylliannol ni waeth beth fo'r angen lleol. Bydd y Gorchymyn drafft, fel y'i drafftiwyd, yn galluogi hynny. Dyna pam y bwriadaf ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid allweddol, yn enwedig Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol, ynghylch sut y defnyddiwn y pwerau newydd. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod yn werth nodi hefyd fod yr amrywiaeth o ran perfformiad a welwn ar hyn o bryd ar draws awdurdodau'n dangos nad arian yn unig sydd dan sylw yn hyn o beth. Yn y pen draw, bydd rhaid i'r cynigion ar gyfer y ddyletswydd statudol fod yn fforddiadwy.

Gobeithio y byddwch i gyd yn teimlo y gallwch gefnogi'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn heddiw. Fe'i cymeradwyaf ichi, i'w gychwyn ar ei daith drwy San Steffan a dod â chymhwysedd yng nghyswllt darpariaeth ddiwylliannol awdurdodau lleol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siarad heddiw ar ran Mike German, cyn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4. Ystyriodd y pwyllgor y Gorchymyn arfaethedig rhwng Mehefin a Thachwedd y llynedd. Galwyd am dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ym mis Gorffennaf, a gwahoddwyd cyrff allweddol i roi dystiolaeth lafar. Yr oedd ein galwad am dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig yn gwahodd cyrff i ystyried egwyddorion cyffredinol y Gorchymyn arfaethedig ac a ddylid rhoi cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd a nodir ym materion 2.1, 3.1 a 16.4 i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn ogystal gofynasom i gyrff a oedd y Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn rhy eang neu'n rhy gul. Cafodd y pwyllgor sylwadau ysgrifenedig oddi wrth 37 o gyrff.

Cafodd dystiolaeth lafar hefyd gan y Gweinidog Treftadaeth, Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Cyngor Archaeoleg Brydeinig Cymru, Cymdeithas Prif Weithredwyr ac Uwchreolwyr Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru, Cymdeithas Rhagoriaeth mewn Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus, Cymdeithas Prif Lyfrgellwyr Cymru a Chymdeithas yr Amgueddfeydd. Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth

contributions. They all proved to be extremely helpful in enabling the committee to carry out its work. The committee also had informal discussions with the chair and members of the Welsh Affairs Select Committee which, as ever, proved to be very useful.

Legislation Committee No. 4 reported on 6 November 2009. It was unanimous in its agreement that legislative competence in the areas identified in the proposed Order should be conferred on the National Assembly. This view reflected the widespread support for the proposed LCO from organisations that responded to the committee's consultation. Our report also acknowledged that the Minister's evidence, and that of the organisations, demonstrated clearly that legislation by Assembly Measure will improve the consistency of the cultural services provided to local communities throughout Wales.

While we are content with the overall competence to be conferred on the National Assembly, the committee made three recommendations about changes to the wording of the proposed Order. First, in relation to matter 2.1, the committee considered that removing the words 'of the appreciation by the public' from matter 2.1 would have allowed the National Assembly and the Welsh Government to acquire enhanced powers in relation to functions currently exercised by, or on behalf of, Welsh Ministers, or by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The committee acknowledged that a proposed Order drafted in this way would take its scope significantly beyond that envisaged in the 'One Wales' programme for government. However, the committee took the view that this amendment would have enabled a joined-up and innovative approach to lawmaking with regard to ancient monuments and historic buildings. It is therefore disappointing that this aspect of the draft Order has remained unchanged and that an opportunity has been missed to widen further the scope of the National Assembly's legislative competence.

ysgrifenedig ac i'r tystion am eu cyfraniadau hwythau. Bu pob un ohonynt yn eithriadol o werthfawr o ran galluogi'r pwyllgor i gyflawni ei waith. Cafodd y pwyllgor drafodaethau anffurfiol hefyd gyda chadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig a fu, fel arfer, yn fuddiol dros ben.

Adroddodd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4 ar 6 Tachwedd 2009. Yr oedd yn cytuno'n unfrydol y dylid rhoi cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn y meysydd a nodir yn y Gorchymyn arfaethedig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Adlewyrchai'r farn hon y gefnogaeth eang i'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig gan gyrff a ymatebodd i ymgynghoriad y pwyllgor. Cydnabu ein hadroddiad hefyd fod tystiolaeth y Gweinidog, a'r cyrff, yn dangos yn eglur y bydd deddfwriaeth drwy Fesur Cynulliad yn gwella cysondeb y gwasanaethau diwylliannol a ddarperir i gymunedau lleol drwy Gymru gyfan.

Er ein bod yn fodlon ar y cymhwysedd cyffredinol a roddir i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gwnaeth y pwyllgor dri argymhelliad ynghylch newidiadau yng ngeiriad y Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Yn gyntaf, mewn perthynas â mater 2.1, barnai'r pwyllgor y byddai tynnu'r geiriau 'gwerthfawrogiad y cyhoedd' allan o fater 2.1 wedi caniatáu i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth Cymru gael pwerau gwell mewn perthynas â swyddogaethau a gyflawnir ar hyn o bryd gan Weinidogion Cymru, neu ar eu rhan, neu gan Gomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru.

Cydnabu'r pwyllgor y byddai drafftio Gorchymyn arfaethedig yn y modd hwn yn mynd â'i gwmpas gryn dipyn y tu hwnt i'r hyn a ragwelwyd yn rhaglen lywodraethu 'Cymru'n Un'. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y pwyllgor o'r farn y byddai'r gwelliant hwn wedi galluogi dull cydlynol ac arloesol o lunio deddfau ynglŷn â henebion. Mae'n siomedig felly fod yr agwedd hon ar y Gorchymyn drafft wedi aros yn ddigyfnwied a bod cyfle wedi'i golli i ehangu cwmpas cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ymhellach.

The committee also made two recommendations regarding the fixed exceptions attached to matters 2.1 and 3.1. The committee felt that they should be removed because, as a matter of principle, it is important for the National Assembly to have the powers to legislate in all of the areas covered by matters 2.1 and 3.1. The removal of the fixed exceptions in matters 2.1 and 3.1 of the draft Order is therefore a positive and welcome move by the Assembly Government, which widens, to some extent, the competence being conferred on the National Assembly.

I thank the Minister and his officials for co-operating with us and for giving consideration to our report. On behalf of Mike German, I wish to thank fellow committee members and I also join the general thanks to the clerks, legal advisers and researchers who supported the committee. Finally, I would like to thank all of those who assisted us in our work through their comments. I believe that the committee has made an important contribution in ensuring that the draft Order before the National Assembly today has been the subject of thorough and effective scrutiny.

Alun Cairns: The Welsh Conservatives support the draft LCO and we recognise the complication that currently exists because of the range of the legislative framework that covers culture and that relates to local authorities. I pay tribute to Mike German and the committee, to Jenny Randerson for the way in which she introduced the committee's report, and to the Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government for the way in which they have prioritised culture through the draft LCO. There are pressing needs in the legislative timetable, and it is important that culture is not overlooked at a time such as this.

With regard to the statutory responsibility that will eventually fall on local authorities, funding is essential. That relates to the Measure that will follow. If statutory responsibilities are placed on local authorities, we would not want to see funding diverted from existing, perhaps non-

Gwnaeth y pwyllgor ddau argymhelliad hefyd ynglŷn â'r eithriadau penodol sy'n gysylltiedig â materion 2.1 a 3.1. Teimlai'r pwyllgor y dylid eu tynnu allan oherwydd, fel mater o egwyddor, mae'n bwysig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fod â'r pwerau i ddeddfu ym mhob un o'r meysydd o dan faterion 2.1 a 3.1. Mae tynnu'r eithriadau penodol allan o faterion 2.1 a 3.1 yn y Gorchymyn drafft felly'n gam positif gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac yn un i'w goesawu, ac mae'n ehangu, i ryw raddau, y cymhwysedd a roddir i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Diolch i'r Gweinidog a'i swyddogion am gydweithredu â ni ac am ystyried ein hadroddiad. Ar ran Mike German, hoffwn ddiolch i gyd-aelodau'r pwyllgor ac yr wyf finnau'n cyd-fynd â'r diolch cyffredinol i'r clerod, y cynghorwyr cyfreithiol a'r ymchwilywyr a gefnogodd y pwyllgor. Yn olaf, hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a'n cynorthwyodd yn ein gwaith drwy eu sylwadau. Credaf fod y pwyllgor wedi gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i sicrhau bod y Gorchymyn drafft sydd gerbron y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol heddiw wedi bod yn destun craffu trwyadl ac effeithiol.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft ac yr ydym yn cydnabod y cymhlethdod sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd oherwydd rhychwant y fframwaith deddfwriaethol sy'n ymdrin â diwylliant ac sy'n berthnasol i awdurdodau lleol. Rhoddaf deyrnged i Mike German a'r pwyllgor, i Jenny Randerson am y modd y cyflwynodd adroddiad y pwyllgor, ac i'r Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am y modd y maent wedi rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddiwylliant drwy'r Gorchymyn drafft. Mae anghenion mawr yn yr amserlen ddeddfwriaethol, ac mae'n bwysig na ddiystyrir diwylliant ar adeg fel hon.

Ynglŷn â'r cyfrifoldeb statudol a ddaw i ran awdurdodau lleol maes o law, rhaid darparu cyllid. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i'r Mesur a ddaw yn sgîl hyn. Os gosodir cyfrifoldebau statudol ar awdurdodau lleol, ni fyddem am weld dargyfeirio arian o feysydd presennol, lle nad oes disgresiwn efallai, er mwyn

discretionary, areas in order to fulfil those statutory obligations. The Essex-Jones agreement is exceptionally important in this regard. Any new obligation that is placed on local authorities must be funded properly and fully to ensure that it does not detract from other areas—as I have said, perhaps non-discretionary areas—in local authorities.

I also want to stress that any Measure that stems from the draft LCO must be at an appropriate distance from politicians. We all remember debates over the arts council and the will at one time to reduce its power and influence. However, because it was established by royal charter, its status and distance from politicians were preserved. Culture must be enjoyed by everyone, and it is an area of policy that must have the support of the whole Assembly rather than of any particular individual or party, or of just the Government. It is essential that culture is managed in local authorities in a similar way. I would hope that any Measure that would stem from the draft legislative competence Order would pay due regard to impartiality and not be subject to the political whim of any party at any time. That is not a criticism. We hope that that can be instilled in the culture of the Measure, as it were.

We recognise the recommendations of the Legislation Committee No. 4 that have been accepted by the Assembly Government in a pragmatic way in order to ensure that the legislation achieves what is set out within the 'One Wales' agreement, following on from the explanatory memorandum and legislative statement that would be made beforehand.

Alun Davies: Like other Members in the Chamber this afternoon, I welcome the draft legislative competence Order. I am sure that Members on all sides of the Chamber will be delighted to hear that I will not address the technical issues of exemptions and other issues within the draft LCO. I will instead focus on what the draft LCO seeks to achieve and what it can achieve by way of its impact on people in communities across Wales. I see the draft Order in the wider context of the

cyflawni'r rhwymedigaethau statudol hynny. Mae cytundeb Essex-Jones yn eithriadol o bwysig yn hyn o beth. Rhaid i unrhyw rwymedigaeth newydd a roddir ar awdurdodau lleol gael ei hariannu'n iawn ac yn llawn er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'n tynnu oddi wrth feysydd eraill—fel y dywedais, meysydd lle nad oes disgrisiwn o bosibl—mewn awdurdodau lleol.

Mae arnaf eisiau pwysleisio hefyd fod yn rhaid i unrhyw Fesur a ddeillia o'r Gorchymyn drafft fod bellter priodol oddi wrth wleidyddion. Yr ydym i gyd yn cofio dadleuon ynghylch cyngor y celfyddydau a'r dymuniad ar un adeg i leihau ei rym a'i ddylanwad. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd iddo gael ei sefydlu drwy siarter frenhinol, cadwyd ei statws a'i bellter oddi wrth wleidyddion. Rhaid i ddiwylliant fod er mwynhad pawb, ac mae'n faes polisi sy'n mynnu cefnogaeth y Cynulliad cyfan yn hytrach nag unrhyw unigolyn neu blaid arbennig, neu'r Llywodraeth yn unig. Mae'n hanfodol i ddiwylliant gael ei reoli o fewn awdurdodau lleol mewn ffordd debyg. Gobeithio y byddai unrhyw Fesur a ddeilliai o'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft yn rhoi sylw dyledus i fod yn ddiuedd ac na fyddai'n ddibynnol ar fympwy gwleidyddol unrhyw blaid ar unrhyw adeg. Nid beirniadaeth yw hyn. Gobeithiwn y gellir cynnwys hynny yn niwylliant y Mesur, fel petai.

Cydnabyddwn argymhellion Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4 sydd wedi'u derbyn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad mewn modd pragmatig er mwyn sicrhau y cyflawna'r deddfwriaeth yr hyn a amlinellir yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', yn dilyn y memorandwm esboniadol a'r datganiad deddfwriaethol a wneid cyn hynny.

Alun Davies: Fel Aelodau eraill yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma, yr wyf yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau ar bob ochr i'r Siambr yn falch dros ben o glywed na fyddaf yn trafod materion technegol eithriadau a materion eraill o fewn y Gorchymyn drafft. Yn hytrach, canolbwyntiaf ar yr hyn y mae'r Gorchymyn drafft yn ceisio'i gyflawni a'r hyn y gall ei gyflawni drwy ei effaith ar bobl mewn

Welsh Assembly Government's policies on regeneration and the eradication of poverty. In addressing poverty and regeneration in Wales, we should look at using culture to enrich people's lives. I hope that this will be a means by which we will be able to focus on people's participation and involvement in cultural activity across Wales.

The permissive authority that is given to local councils at the moment to support and to encourage cultural activity is good, but it does not provide the necessary statutory framework to enable and to ensure that cultural activity is a critical part of a local authority's work. The usual suspects in this field are listed in the draft LCO with regard to sports and other cultural activities, but I would like to see local government take culture into account in taking planning decisions, for example. If we are to create an explosion of cultural activity through mechanisms contained in the draft LCO, as I hope that we will be able to, we have to enable people to make culture for themselves. It is not a matter of simply taking part in activities that are organised and created elsewhere.

4.20 p.m.

It is about enabling people to do it for themselves and to create the sort of cultural activity that is important to them. For that you need the funding, but you also need the space for policy and physical space. If you want to create music, for example, you need rehearsal space. That means that you need planning decisions to be taken on the basis of promoting cultural activity. I hope that the Government, in steering this draft LCO through, will ensure that the duties placed on local authorities ensure that cultural activity is encouraged and enabled across the whole spectrum of the work of local authorities, and I agree with Alun Cairns's point about ensuring that local authorities are funded to do this.

On what we are trying to do, I hope that this

cymunedau ledled Cymru. Gwelaf y Gorchymyn drafft yng nghyd-destun ehangach polisïau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar adfywio a dileu tlodi. Wrth drafod tlodi ac adfywio yng Nghymru, dylem edrych ar ddefnyddio diwylliant i gyfoethogi bywydau pobl. Gobeithio y bydd hyn yn fodd inni allu canolbwyntio ar gyfranogiad pobl mewn gweithgaredd diwylliannol ar hyd a lled Cymru.

Mae'r awdurdod caniatol a roddir i gynghorau lleol ar hyn o bryd i gefnogi ac annog gweithgaredd diwylliannol yn dda, ond nid yw'n darparu'r fframwaith statudol angenrheidiol i alluogi ac i sicrhau bod gweithgaredd diwylliannol yn rhan hanfodol o waith awdurdod lleol. Rhestrir yr un hen bethau yn y maes hwn yn y Gorchymyn drafft yng nghyswllt chwaraeon a gweithgareddau diwylliannol eraill, ond hoffwn weld llywodraeth leol yn ystyried diwylliant wrth wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio, er enghraifft. Os am greu ffrwydrad o weithgaredd diwylliannol drwy fecanweithiau a geir yn y Gorchymyn drafft, fel y gallwn, gobeithio, rhaid inni alluogi pobl i greu diwylliant drostynt eu hunain. Nid mater o gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau a drefnir ac a grëir yn rhywle arall yn unig ydyw.

Mae a wnelo â galluogi pobl i'w wneud drostynt eu hunain ac i greu'r math o weithgaredd diwylliannol sy'n bwysig iddynt hwy. Ar gyfer hynny mae angen y cyllid, ond mae angen y lle hefyd ar gyfer polisi a gofod ffisegol. Os am greu cerddoriaeth, er enghraifft, mae angen gofod i ymarfer. Mae hynny'n golygu bod angen gwneud penderfyniadau cynllunio ar sail hyrwyddo gweithgaredd diwylliannol. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Llywodraeth, wrth lywio'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn i ben ei daith, sicrhau bod y dyletswyddau a osodir ar awdurdodau lleol yn sicrhau bod gweithgaredd diwylliannol ar draws holl sbectrwm gwaith awdurdodau lleol yn cael ei annog a'i alluogi, a chytunaf â phwynt Alun Cairns ynglŷn â sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael y cyllid i wneud hyn.

O ran yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i wneud,

will fall within the framework established by the Stephens review. I also hope that it will go further to ensure that some of the poorest people in Wales, in particular, will have the opportunity to participate in cultural activity. I hope that it will inform decisions, for example, on the availability of music lessons in schools and that it will ensure that local authorities have real duties to provide opportunities for people to express their cultural outlook. Therefore, I very much welcome this draft LCO; I welcome what it is a part of and what it seeks to do. I hope that it will be wide enough in scope to enable us to use culture as a real tool to regenerate communities and to enrich people's lives, focusing on participation and on enabling people to take part in the cultural activity of their choice, and that local authorities will create the context for that to happen.

Kirsty Williams: I begin, as I did in the previous debate, by thanking the former Chair of Legislation Committee No. 4, Mike German, the staff of that committee for their assistance, and all those who gave of their time and expertise to give evidence to the committee during the scrutiny process. I also begin by stating, on behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, our support for this draft LCO and for the acknowledgement by the Welsh Assembly Government of the strategic importance of culture as a function of local authorities.

The activities that fall under this category are numerous and all of those things can help the One Wales Government to achieve success in other aspects of its work. So, we very much welcome the acknowledgement that culture should not be an add-on, but a central piece of our armoury to improve people's lives across Wales.

I very much welcome the removal of the fixed exceptions by the Minister as a result of the committee's report, but I am disappointed that the Government has not taken on board the recommendations in relation to proposed matter 2.1 on taking the opportunity to widen the scope of this draft LCO to include ancient monuments and significant historical

gobeithio y daw hyn o fewn y fframwaith a sefydlir gan adolygiad Stephens. Gobeithio hefyd yr aiff ymhellach i sicrhau y caiff rhai o'r bobl dlotaf yng Nghymru, yn arbennig, y cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgaredd diwylliannol. Gobeithio y bydd yn gefndir i benderfyniadau, er enghraifft, ynghylch y gwersi cerddoriaeth sydd ar gael mewn ysgolion ac y gwnaiff sicrhau bod gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswyddau gwirioneddol i ddarparu cyfleon i bobl fynegi eu bydolg diwylliannol. Felly, yr wyf yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn yn fawr; yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn y mae'n rhan ohono a'r hyn y mae'n ceisio'i wneud. Gobeithio y bydd yn ddigon eang ei gwmpas i'n galluogi i ddefnyddio diwylliant fel arf go iawn i adfywio cymunedau ac i gyfoethogi bywydau pobl, gan ganolbwyntio ar gyfranogiad ac ar alluogi pobl i gymryd rhan yn y gweithgaredd diwylliannol a ddewisant, ac y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn creu'r cyd-destun i hynny ddigwydd.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf, fel y gwneuthum yn y ddadl flaenorol, drwy ddiolch i gyn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 4, Mike German, staff y pwyllgor hwnnw am eu cymorth, a phawb a roddodd o'u hamser a'u harbenigedd i roi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor yn ystod y broses graffu. Dechreuaf hefyd drwy ddatgan, ar ran Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, ein cefnogaeth i'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn ac i gydnabyddiaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i bwysigrwydd strategol diwylliant fel un o swyddogaethau awdurdodau lleol.

Mae'r gweithgareddau a geir dan y categori hwn yn niferus a gall y pethau hynny i gyd helpu Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i lwyddo mewn agweddau eraill ar ei gwaith. Felly, yr ydym yn croesawu'n fawr y gydnabyddiaeth nad rhywbeth ychwanegol ddylai diwylliant fod, ond darn canolog o'n harfogaeth i wella bywydau pobl ledled Cymru.

Yr wyf yn falch iawn bod y Gweinidog wedi tynnu'r eithriadau penodol allan yn sgîl adroddiad y pwyllgor, ond yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi derbyn yr argymhellion ynglŷn â mater arfaethedig 2.1 ynghylch manteisio ar y cyfle i ehangu cwmpas y Gorchymyn drafft hwn i gynnwys henebion ac adeiladau hanesyddol

buildings. It was not clear during the scrutiny sessions why the Government has taken this route and does not see it as important to take those powers at this time.

I appreciate that ancient monuments and buildings may not be at the forefront of the One Wales Government's attentions at this moment, but it seems, given the nature of the processes that we have had to go through, remiss of it not to take the opportunity to draw down those powers. It means that we cannot act in this area and that we will have to seek further powers at a later date, unless we are successful in transforming the powers available to us as the National Assembly for Wales.

It is tempting, during these debates on LCOs, to stray into what should be a matter for the proposed Measures that will emanate from them. That was at the forefront of many people's minds when they gave evidence to the committee. The issue is what the proposed Measure that will place this statutory duty on local authorities will look like. Budgetary considerations are at the forefront of those concerns. Many people will see a statutory duty as a shield against potential cuts by local authorities in this area. However, I also think that we should be cautious in believing that a statutory duty would be a panacea with regard to investment in this particular sector. It is just one part of the armoury with regard to how we can develop this sector further. It will not be the answer to all of the problems faced by individual institutions that are struggling to maintain their services and which are looking for funding. This will not be a panacea.

There is one other thing that we need to bear in mind. The Minister made great play of the difference in performance between local authorities. There was concern that some local authorities that demonstrate excellence in this regard may have the opportunity to row back from that excellence. The aim in having the statutory duty must be for everyone to strive to match excellence, not for everyone to be dragged down to the lowest common denominator in fulfilling the

arwyddocaol. Nid oedd yn glir yn ystod y sesiynau craffu pam y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dilyn y trywydd hwn a pham nad yw'n gweld ei bod yn bwysig cymryd y pwerau hynny ar hyn o bryd.

Yr wyf yn sylweddoli nad yw henebion efallai'n cael sylw blaenllaw gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un ar hyn o bryd, ond mae'n ymddangos, o gofio natur y prosesau yr ydym wedi gorfod mynd drwyddynt, ei bod ar fai nad yw'n achub y cyfle i drosglwyddo'r pwerau hynny. Golyga na allwn weithredu yn y maes hwn ac y bydd yn rhaid inni geisio pwerau pellach rywbryd yn y dyfodol, oni lwyddwn i drawsnewid y pwerau sydd ar gael i ni fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Mae'n demtasiwn, yn ystod y trafodaethau hyn ar Orchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, i grwydro i drafod beth ddylai fod yn fater i'r Mesurau arfaethedig a ddeillia ohonynt. Dyna oedd flaenaf ym meddwl llawer o bobl wrth iddynt roi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor. Y cwestiwn yw sut Fesur fydd y Mesur arfaethedig a fydd yn gosod y ddyletswydd statudol hon ar awdurdodau lleol. Mae ystyriaethau cyllidebol yn flaenllaw yn yr ystyriaethau hyn. Bydd llawer o bobl yn gweld dyletswydd statudol fel tarian yn erbyn toriadau posibl gan awdurdodau lleol yn y maes hwn. Fodd bynnag, credaf y dylem ochel rhag credu y byddai dyletswydd statudol yn ateb i bob problem o ran buddsoddi yn y sector arbennig hwn. Dim ond un rhan ydyw o'r arfogaeth o ran sut y gallwn ddatblygu'r sector hwn ymhellach. Ni fydd yn ateb i'r holl broblemau a wynebir gan sefydliadau unigol sy'n ymlafnio i gynnal eu gwasanaethau ac sydd yn edrych am gyllid. Nid ateb i bob dim fydd hyn.

Mae un peth arall y mae angen inni ei gofio. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog fôr a mynydd o'r gwahaniaeth o ran perfformiad rhwng awdurdodau lleol. Yr oedd pryder y gall rhai awdurdodau lleol sy'n dangos rhagoriaeth yn hyn o beth gael y cyfle i gefnu rhywfaint ar y rhagoriaeth honno. Y nod o gael y ddyletswydd statudol fydd bod pawb yn ymdrechu i gyrraedd rhagoriaeth, nid bod pawb yn bodloni ar yr un safon isel wrth gyflawni'r ddyletswydd statudol. Ceir rhai

statutory duty. There are some concerns that in response to our making this a statutory duty, people will think that that is all that they have to do, and that they will not go beyond that. That is one of the downsides of this particular piece of legislation. However, I am sure that that is at the forefront of everyone's minds and that people will be mindful of that when they make budgetary decisions. Ultimately, of course, that is a matter for a Measure, not for the draft LCO. My group welcomes the draft LCO and will support it this afternoon. It is appropriate that this institution and not Westminster should legislate in this field in the future.

Bethan Jenkins: Cytunaf gyda llawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd eisoes. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn y rhan fwyaf o argymhellion y pwyllgor. Diolchaf hefyd i Mike German am gadeirio'r pwyllgor ac i'r staff am roi cymaint o wybodaeth gefndirol gyfreithiol i ni, yn enwedig ar y *fixed exceptions* a'r *floating exceptions*. Yr oeddem yn falch iawn o dderbyn y cyngor hwnnw.

Credaf ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn rhoi gofyniad statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i hybu diwylliant. Fel y mae pobl wedi dweud eisoes, gobeithiwn weld newid ar lawr gwlad o ran y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cymunedau. Yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed bod amrywiaeth ar draws Cymru; yr ydym wedi derbyn deiseb gan Mencap Cymru yn ddiweddar sy'n datgan bod gwahaniaethau o ran darpariaeth awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Felly, mae hi'n bwysig ein bod yn croesawu'r newid y byddwn yn ei weld o ganlyniad i'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn.

Er y bydd hyn yn cael ei drafod pan drafodwn y Mesur, mae'n bwysig codi'r ffaith bod nifer o dystion yn poeni nad oedd chwaraeon yn rhan o'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog wedi ein sicrhau bod chwaraeon yn rhan o'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Nid oedd rhai dystion yn siŵr a fyddai 'diwylliant' yn cynnwys chwaraeon, felly yr wyf yn falch bod hynny wedi cael ei egluro.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi bod nifer o bobl yn poeni am gost gweithredu hyn. Er bod hynny hefyd yn fater i'w drafod yng nghyd-

pryderon mai ymateb pobl i'r ffaith ein bod yn gwneud hyn yn ddyletswydd statudol fydd meddwl mai dyna'r cwbl y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei wneud, ac nad ânt ymhellach na hynny. Dyna un o anafanteision y ddeddfwriaeth arbennig hon. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n flaenllaw ym meddwl pawb ac y bydd pobl yn wylidwrus ynghylch hynny pan wnânt benderfyniadau cyllidebol. Yn y pen draw, wrth gwrs, mater i Fesur yw hynny, nid i'r Gorchymyn drafft. Mae fy ngrŵp yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft a bydd yn ei gefnogi y prynhawn yma. Mae'n briodol mai'r sefydliad hwn ac nid San Steffan a ddylai ddeddfu yn y maes hwn yn y dyfodol.

Bethan Jenkins: I agree with much of what has been said. I thank the Minister for accepting most of the committee's recommendations. I also thank Mike German for chairing the committee and the staff for providing us with so much background legal information, particularly on the fixed exceptions and the floating exceptions. That advice was gratefully received.

I think that it is important that we place a statutory requirement on local authorities to promote culture. As people have already said, we hope to see change at grass roots in the provision for communities. We have already heard about the variation across Wales; we recently received a petition from Mencap Cymru, which states that there are differences in local authority provision across Wales. Therefore, it is important that we welcome the change that we will see as a result of this draft Order.

Although this will be discussed during the Measure stage, it is important to raise the fact that many witnesses were concerned that sports were not part of the proposed Order. However, the Minister has assured us that sports are included in this draft Order. Some witnesses were unsure as to whether 'culture' included sports, therefore I am pleased that that has been clarified.

It is also important to note that many people are concerned about the cost of implementing this. Although that is also a matter for

destun Mesur, mae hi'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried hynny yn y cam nesaf, er mwyn sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau. Er enghraifft—yr wyf yn codi hwn gan ei fod yn bwysig i mi yn bersonol—mae tiwtora peripatetic cerddorol yn dioddef ar hyn o bryd. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn talu i bobl ifanc fynychu digwyddiadau celfyddydol cenedlaethol, megis y gerddorfa genedlaethol a'r grŵp drama cenedlaethol. Felly, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried y gost oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, awdurdodau lleol sy'n talu am hynny, nid y Llywodraeth. Mae'n rhaid inni gael hynny'n iawn.

Yr wyf yn gorffen drwy groesawu'r ffaith bod y *fixed exceptions* wedi cael eu tynnu allan o'r Gorchymyn drafft. Credaf fod y pwyllgor wedi cael anhawster deall pam nad oedd y Llywodraeth am gael pwerau yn ymwneud â chofnodion awdurdodau lleol a henebion. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig bod gennym y pwerau hyn i gyd yng Nghymru fel y gallwn gael deddfwriaeth gryf a chadarn er mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn darparu'n effeithiol yn y dyfodol. Diolchaf unwaith eto i'r Gweinidog am ddod â hwn gerbron y Cynulliad.

4.30 p.m.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Yr wyf yn croesawu'r sylwadau cyffredinol sydd wedi cael eu gwneud, a'r croeso cyffredinol i'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn. Yr wyf yn hapus i ategu sylwadau Alun Davies ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd gweithgarwch o'r math hwn i gael cymunedau iach a bywiog. Yn yr un modd gyda sylwadau Bethan a Kirsty, gallaf roi sicrwydd bod chwaraeon yn cael eu cwmpasu gan y term 'diwylliant'.

Cododd Kirsty Williams ac Alun Cairns fater cyllid. Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at hynny yn fy araith agoriadol, ond o siarad gyda chynrychiolwyr llywodraeth leol gwn eu bod hwythau'n ymwybodol o'r pwysau sydd arnynt wrth edrych ymlaen at y blynyddoedd nesaf. Bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn wylidwrus o hynny wrth gyflwyno'r Mesur.

Soniodd Alun am ymyrraeth wleidyddol, ond yn sicr, nid dyna sydd wrth wraidd yr awydd i gael yr hawliau hyn i'r Cynulliad. Ni

discussion in the context of a Measure, it is important that we consider that at the next stage, in order to ensure adequate resources. For example—I raise this as it is personally important to me—peripatetic music tuition is suffering at the moment. Local authorities pay for young people to attend national cultural events, such as the national orchestra and the national drama group. Therefore it is important that we consider the cost because, at the moment, that is paid for by local authorities, not the Government. We must get that right.

In conclusion, I welcome the fact that the fixed exceptions have been removed from the draft order. I think that the committee had difficulty in understanding why the Government did not want powers relating to local authorities' records and ancient monuments. I think that it is important that we have all these powers in Wales to enable us to make strong and robust legislation to provide effectively for the future. Once again, I thank the Minister for bringing this before the Assembly.

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): I welcome the general comments that have been made, and the fact that this draft Order is generally welcomed. I am happy to endorse Alun Davies's comments regarding the importance of this type of activity to ensure healthy and active communities. Likewise, with Kirsty and Bethan's comments, I can provide assurance that sports are covered by the term 'culture'.

Kirsty Williams and Alun Cairns raised the matter of funding. I have already referred to this in my opening speech, but having spoken to representatives of local government I know that they are aware of the pressures that will be upon them over the next few years. We will have to be wary of that when we introduce the Measure.

Alun mentioned political intervention, but certainly, that is not the motivation for the desire to gain these rights for the Assembly. I

fyddwn yn disgwyl i unrhyw Fesur fod yn benodedig yn hynny o beth gan ddweud yn fanwl wrth lywodraeth leol beth i'w gyflawni a beth i beidio â'i gyflawni.

Probably the most substantive point was raised by more than one person, including Jenny Randerson. While acknowledging her statement that support was widespread from a range of organisations for the draft LCO, we did not accept the recommendation to remove the wording 'the appreciation by the public' from matter 2.1. The reason for that is that the 'One Wales' commitment is concerned with achieving improvement in local authorities' cultural provision across Wales. Many local authorities' functions in relation to the areas covered by matter 2.1 are regulatory in nature. These regulatory functions are primarily concerned with the protection and preservation of relevant historic assets. It is not our intention that the regulatory and enforcement framework for the historic environment should fall within the scope of the 'One Wales' statutory cultural duty commitment, which is aimed at the delivery of services and activities to the public. That is why I did not consider it appropriate to accept that recommendation. These functions are best dealt with as part of wider heritage protection reforms as and when they occur. That is our reason for retaining the wording 'the appreciation by the public'. I trust that that will not in any way constrain us in our wish to see far more activity and enthusiasm within the cultural activities happening in communities across Wales.

I thank everybody who has taken part in this afternoon's discussion and I am grateful for the general support for this draft Order.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer:

The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections, in which case the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35.

Item 9, the debate on deep rural areas, and item 10, the debate on sustainable development indicators, have been postponed

would not expect any Measure to be prescriptive in that respect and to detail what local government should and should not deliver.

Codwyd y pwynt mwyaf sylweddol, mae'n debyg, gan fwy nag un person, gan gynnwys Jenny Randerson. Er inni gydnabod ei datganiad bod cefnogaeth eang gan amrediad o gyrff i'r Gorchymyn drafft, ni dderbynasom yr argymhelliad i dynnu'r geiriau 'gwerthfawrogiad y cyhoedd' allan o fater 2.1. Y rheswm am hynny yw bod yr ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' yn ymwneud â sicrhau gwelliant yn narpariaeth ddiwylliannol awdurdodau lleol ar draws Cymru. Mae llawer o swyddogaethau awdurdodau lleol mewn perthynas â'r meysydd a drafodir ym mater 2.1 yn rheoliadol eu natur. Prif ddiben y swyddogaethau rheoliadol hyn yw gwarchod a chadw asedau hanesyddol perthnasol. Nid ein bwriad yw i'r fframwaith rheoliadol a gorfodi ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ddod o fewn cwmpas ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' o ran dyletswydd statudol ym maes diwylliant, sydd wedi'i anelu at gyflenwi gwasanaethau a gweithgareddau i'r cyhoedd. Dyna pam na theimlwn ei bod yn briodol derbyn yr argymhelliad hwnnw. Mae'n well ymdrin â'r swyddogaethau hyn fel rhan o ddiwygiadau ehangach i warchod treftadaeth wrth iddynt ddigwydd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn cadw'r geiriau 'gwerthfawrogiad y cyhoedd'. Hyderaf na fydd hynny'n cyfyngu o gwbl ar ein dymuniad i weld llawer mwy o weithgaredd a brwdfrydedd o fewn y gweithgareddau diwylliannol sy'n digwydd mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth y prynhawn yma ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y gefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r Gorchymyn drafft hwn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro:

Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes dim gwrthwynebiadau, ac felly derbynir y cynnig yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35.

Mae eitem 9, y ddadl ar ardaloedd gwledig anghysbell, ac eitem 10, y ddadl ar ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy, wedi'u

until 2 March 2010. With that, I bring today's proceedings to a close. gohirio tan 2 Mawrth 2010. Gyda hynny, dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.34 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.34 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)