



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

**The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)**

Dydd Mawrth, 18 Tachwedd 2003

Tuesday, 18 November 2003

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Argymhellion Wanless The Wanless Recommendations

Q1 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on any increases in relation to implementing the Wanless recommendations? (OAQ29623)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): In response to the publication of the Wanless review, £4 million was put in place to tackle the problem of delayed transfers of care, and £25 million is earmarked for the year commencing 1 April 2004 so that progress can be made, particularly in helping people to move on from hospital as soon as possible and preventing admission through strengthened primary care and community services.

Investment in information and communications technology, set out in 'Informing Healthcare', was recognised as a priority in the review and, therefore, £16 million will be invested in this strategy in the year commencing 1 April 2004. Together with the £2.5 million in 'Informing Social Care', this will underpin the required service change.

Leanne Wood: You claim to support the recommendations made by Wanless in relation to the prevention of ill health. There continue to be massive delays in transfers of care, so why have you allowed such a massive reduction in the number of residential care home beds?

The First Minister: A series of packages has been introduced with the intention of ensuring that where people are more appropriately cared for at home—which is where most people want to be cared for—that can be done. It will sometimes be more appropriate for people to be in nursing homes or old people's homes, but the primary aim must be to prevent inappropriate entry to the

C1 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar unrhyw gynnydd mewn perthynas â gweithredu argymhellion Wanless? (OAQ29623)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mewn ymateb i gyhoeddi adolygiad Wanless, rhoddwyd £4 miliwn i ymdrin â phroblem oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, a chlustnodwyd £25 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn sy'n dechrau ar 1 Ebrill 2004 fel y gellir gwneud cynnydd, yn enwedig o ran helpu pobl i symud o'r ysbyty cyn gynted ag y bo modd ac atal derbyn cleifion i'r ysbyty drwy atgyfnerthu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol ac yn y gymuned.

Yr oedd yr adolygiad yn cydnabod bod y buddsoddi mewn technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, fel y'i nodir yn 'Hysbysu Gofal Iechyd', yn flaenoriaeth ac, felly, buddsoddir £16 miliwn yn y strategaeth honno yn y flwyddyn sy'n dechrau ar 1 Ebrill 2004. Bydd hynny, ynghyd â'r £2.5 miliwn yn 'Hysbysu Gofal Cymdeithasol', yn sicrhau'r newid sydd ei angen yn y gwasanaeth.

Leanne Wood: Honnwech eich bod yn cefnogi'r argymhellion a wnaeth Wanless yng nghyd-destun atal iechyd gwael. Ceir oedi aruthrol o hyd wrth drosglwyddo gofal, felly pam yr ydych wedi caniatáu'r fath ostyngiad anferth yn nifer y gwelyau mewn cartrefi gofal preswyl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyflwynwyd cyfres o becynnau gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau bod modd gofalu am bobl gartref os mai hynny sy'n fwy priodol. Dyna lle y mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl am gael gofal. Weithiau bydd yn fwy priodol i bobl fod mewn cartrefi nyrsio neu gartrefi hen bobl, ond y brif nod fydd osgoi derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty yn ddiangen a'u rhyddhau oddi yno cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

hospital system and to ensure the earliest possible discharge from the hospital system. We are confident that we now know what has happened to £2.7 million—or two thirds—of the first £4 million announced by Jane Hutt as the immediate response to Wanless in July. That money has led to the provision of the equivalent of around 100 hospital beds which would not otherwise have been provided. Most of that money has gone towards providing, in effect, the equivalent of a 100-bed hospital. That is how you must use the Wanless money constructively in order to avoid inappropriate admissions and to reduce delayed transfers of care.

Jonathan Morgan: Your Government first saw the Wanless report in May, some six months ago. Why is it taking so long to allocate the necessary funding for implementation? You talk of providing £25 million from April 2004, but that will be almost a year after the Government first saw the report, which talks of alleviating pressures within the acute sector as a matter of urgency. If this is urgent, why is more money not being provided now to implement those recommendations immediately and urgently?

The First Minister: I would have expected there to be some recognition in your question of what I said in answer to Leanne's two questions. You had two bites at the cherry, but you did not avail yourself of either. I said that Jane Hutt had allocated £4 million in July; £2.7 million of that sum has been spent, and we know on what it has been spent. We know that it has provided the equivalent of a 100-bed hospital, and has prevented inappropriate admission and accelerated discharges to avoid inappropriate retention of patients in hospitals. That is an immediate response to Wanless. The remaining responses to which I have referred, namely £25 million for the year beginning 1 April 2004, and £16 million for ICT, may come 11 months after we first saw the Wanless report—I am not sure about that—but that is as quick as it is reasonable to expect a government to respond. A sum of £4 million was provided immediately; £2.7 million has already been spent, and has created the equivalent of a 100-bed hospital. That money was creatively used; there was no delay.

Yr ydym yn sicr bellach ein bod yn gwybod beth a ddigwyddodd i £2.7 miliwn—neu ddwy ran o dair—o'r £4 miliwn gyntaf a gyhoeddwyd gan Jane Hutt fel yr ymateb cyntaf i adroddiad Wanless ym mis Gorffennaf. Mae'r arian hwnnw wedi arwain at ddarparu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i tua 100 o welyau mewn ysbytai na fyddai wedi'u darparu fel arall. Aeth y rhan fwyaf o'r arian hwnnw, i bob pwrpas, at ddarparu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i ysbyty ac ynddo 100 o welyau. Felly y dylid defnyddio arian Wanless, mewn modd adeiladol, er mwyn osgoi derbyn cleifion os nad yw hynny'n briodol a lleihau'r oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal.

Jonathan Morgan: Bu i'ch Llywodraeth weld adroddiad Wanless yn gyntaf ym mis Mai, tua chwe mis yn ôl. Pam y cymer mor hir i ddyrannu'r cyllid sydd ei angen i roi'r argymhellion ar waith? Soniwch am ddarparu £25 miliwn o Ebrill 2004 ymlaen, ond bydd hynny bron yn flwyddyn wedi i'r Llywodraeth weld yr adroddiad am y tro cyntaf, pan fo'r adroddiad yn trafod lleddfu'r pwysau yn y sector aciwt fel mater brys. Os yw hyn yn fater brys, pam na ddarperir ychwaneg o arian yn awr i roi'r argymhellion hynny ar waith ar fyrder ac ar unwaith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn wedi disgwyl clywed rhyw gydnabyddiaeth yn eich cwestiwn i'r hyn a ddywedais wrth ateb dau gwestiwn Leanne. Cawsoch ddau gynnig arni, ond ni wnaethoch fanteisio ar yr un o'r ddau. Dywedais fod Jane Hutt wedi dyrannu £4 miliwn yng Ngorffennaf; gwariwyd £2.7 miliwn o'r swm hwnnw, a gwyddom ar beth y cafodd ei wario. Gwyddom ei fod wedi darparu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i ysbyty ac ynddo 100 o welyau, sydd wedi atal derbyn cleifion yn amhriodol ac wedi cyflymu'r rhyddhau fel na chedwir cleifion mewn ysbytai os yw hynny'n amhriodol. Ymateb uniongyrchol i adroddiad Wanless yw hwnnw. Efallai y daw'r ymatebion eraill y cyfeiriais atynt, sef £25 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn sy'n dechrau ar 1 Ebrill 2004, a £16 miliwn ar gyfer TGCh, 11 mis wedi inni weld adroddiad Wanless yn gyntaf—nid wyf yn sicr am hynny—ond dyna'r ymateb cyflymaf y mae'n rhesymol ei ddisgwyl gan lywodraeth. Darparwyd swm o £4 miliwn ar unwaith; mae £2.7 miliwn wedi'i wario eisoes, ac mae wedi creu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i ysbyty ac

ynddo 100 o welyau. Defnyddiwyd yr arian hwnnw'n greadigol; ni fu oedi.

Kirsty Williams: The £24.95 million, to which you referred, equates—miraculously, it seems—to the amount previously identified in the indicative budget for 2004-05 in the capital costs for new care standards and elderly and long-term care budget expenditure lines. Are those no longer priorities for your administration?

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r £24.95 miliwn, y cyfeiriasoch ato, yn cyfateb—yn rhyfeddol, mae'n ymddangos—i'r swm a nodwyd cynt yn y gyllideb ddynodol ar gyfer 2004-05 yn llinellau gwariant y cyllidebau ar gyfer costau cyfalaf y safonau gofal newydd a gofal am yr henoed a gofal tymor hir. Onid yw'r rhain yn flaenoriaethau gan eich gweinyddiaeth bellach?

The First Minister: The £25 million will be used for five primary purposes: promoting independence at home and intermediate care services, supporting people at home in the community, preventing avoidable admissions, accelerating departure from hospital, and relieving pressure on the acute sector. I believed that we could build a consensus around that as the right way to approach the first full year following the publication of the Wanless report. We must build cross-party consensus on the Wanless agenda because, in the long run, it will benefit everybody, regardless of their party politics.

Y Prif Weinidog: Defnyddir y £25 miliwn i bum prif bwrpas: hyrwyddo annibyniaeth yn y cartref a gwasanaethau gofal rhyngol, cynorthwyo pobl gartref yn y gymuned, atal derbyn cleifion i'r ysbyty, os gellir, cyflymu ymadawiadau â'r ysbyty, a lleddfu'r pwysau ar y sector aciwt. Credwn y gallem greu consensws ynghylch hynny fel yr ymagwedd briodol at y flwyddyn lawn gyntaf ar ôl cyhoeddi adroddiad Wanless. Rhaid inni greu consensws trawsbleidiol ar agenda Wanless oherwydd, yn y tymor hir, daw â budd i bawb, ni waeth pa blaid y maent yn ei chefnogi.

Mynediad i Wasanaethau Cyhoeddus Access to Public Services

Q2 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): What measures is the First Minister's Government taking to improve access to public services in Wales? (OAQ29627)

C2 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Pa fesurau y mae Llywodraeth y Prif Weinidog yn eu cymryd i wella mynediad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ29627)

The First Minister: Improving access to public services is one of our key aims. A practical example of this commitment can be seen in our decision to invest £7 million in improving primary healthcare: £2.6 million of that money will be used to meet our manifesto pledge to ensure access to a member of the primary care team within 24 hours. It is expected that 50 per cent of Wales's practices will achieve the target in the first year, with the remaining 50 per cent providing access within 24 hours by April 2006.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwella mynediad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yw un o'n prif nodau. Enghraifft ymarferol o'r ymrwymiad hwn yw ein penderfyniad i fuddsoddi £7 miliwn i wella gofal iechyd sylfaenol: defnyddir £2.6 miliwn o'r arian hwnnw i gyflawni ein haddewid maniffesto i sicrhau y gellir gweld aelod o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol o fewn 24 awr. Disgwylir y bydd 50 y cant o bractisiau Cymru yn cyrraedd y targed yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, ac y bydd y 50 y cant sy'n weddill yn darparu mynediad o fewn 24 awr erbyn Ebrill 2006.

Nick Bourne: I remind the First Minister that Welsh Labour's 1999 manifesto included a

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn atgoffa'r Prif Weinidog bod maniffesto Llafur Cymru yn

commitment that, by the end of the first Assembly, no-one would wait more than six months for out-patient treatment, or more than 18 months for in-patient treatment. The latest figures, for September 2003, show that 80,000 people are waiting more than six months for out-patient treatment, and that 16 people short of 6,000 have been waiting more than 18 months for in-patient treatment. Why should anyone believe a word in any of your manifestos?

The First Minister: I am sorry that you fail to recognise the great progress being made in the priority areas. I mentioned last week that in areas such as access to angiography, and other forms of cardiac surgery or treatment, the target for treatment has come down from 12 months to 10 months and, across most of Wales, has already come down to eight months. That is an impressive rate of progress in a key priority area. I regret that the manifesto commitment that you mentioned was not met, but I repeat that we must not divert attention inappropriately from the management of the work of the hospital and health services as a whole; two thirds of the work is not related to elective waiting lists. If you divert resources to the one third that does relate to elective waiting lists simply because they provide an easy target for opposition politicians or journalists or whomever, you do a great disservice to patients. In general, our record with regard to the two thirds of the work where it is more difficult to measure progress, is as good, if not better, than that in England.

Nick Bourne: Those were your commitments. We did not draw attention to them; they were in your manifesto in 1999. You say that it is a shame that you have not managed to honour them, but are they still commitments? The Minister now has 759 civil servants working in her department, which is more than the number of practice nurses in doctors' surgeries across Wales, and is a massive increase on the staff in place before she came to office.

The First Minister: There are also massive improvements in terms of the treatments

1999 yn cynnwys ymrwymiad na fyddai neb, erbyn diwedd y Cynulliad cyntaf, yn aros yn hwy na chwe mis am driniaeth fel claf allanol, neu'n hwy na 18 mis am driniaeth fel claf mewnol. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf, ar gyfer Medi 2003, yn dangos bod 80,000 o bobl yn disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis am driniaeth fel cleifion allanol, a bod 6,000 namyn 16 yn disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis am driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol. Pam y dylai neb goelio'r un gair o unrhyw un o'ch manifestos?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf eich bod wedi methu â chydabod y cynnydd mawr a wneir yn y meysydd y rhoddir blaenoriaeth iddynt. Soniais yr wythnos diwethaf fod y targed ar gyfer triniaeth mewn meysydd fel mynediad i angiograffeg, a mathau eraill o lawfeddygaeth neu driniaeth gardiaidd, wedi gostwng o 12 mis i 10 mis a'i fod wedi gostwng eisoes i 8 wyth mis yn y rhan fwyaf o Gymru. Dyna gynnydd sylweddol mewn maes sydd â blaenoriaeth allweddol. Mae'n ofid imi na chyflawnwyd yr ymrwymiad manifestos y cyfeiriasoch ato, ond dywedaf eto na ddylem dynnu sylw'n amhriodol oddi wrth y dull o reoli gwaith y gwasanaethau ysbyty ac iechyd yn eu cyfanrwydd; nid oes a wnelo dwy ran o dair o'r gwaith â rhestrau aros dewisol. Os ailgyfeirir adnoddau i'r un rhan o dair sy'n ymwneud â rhestrau aros dewisol dim ond am eu bod yn darged haws i wleidyddion yr wrthblaid neu newyddiadurwyr neu bwy bynnag, gwneir cam mawr â chleifion. At ei gilydd, mae ein record o ran y ddwy ran o dair o'r gwaith y mae'n anos mesur ei gynnydd, yn gystal, os nad yn well, na record Lloegr.

Nick Bourne: Dyna'r ymrwymadau a wnaethoch. Nid ni a dynnodd sylw atynt; yr oeddent yn eich manifestos yn 1999. Dywedwch ei bod yn drueni nad ydych wedi llwyddo i'w cyflawni, ond a ydynt yn ymrwymadau o hyd? Bellach mae gan y Gweinidog 759 o weision sifil yn gweithio yn ei hadran, sy'n fwy na nifer y nyrsys practis mewn meddygfeydd ledled Cymru, ac mae'n gynnydd anferth ar nifer y staff a oedd yno cyn iddi ymgymryd â'i swydd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gwelliannau aruthrol hefyd o ran y triniaethau a ddarperir. Nid oes

provided. Those improvements are not always as measurable as elective waiting lists are, but those lists represent one third of the hospital service. Waiting lists are an easy target, as they are easy to measure. However, where the Government has failed to meet a manifesto commitment—as we have—you must not be taken in by believing that we are failing in terms of the other two thirds of the hospital service and the alternative pathways to care that we have introduced. That has massively increased the amount of hospital activity, and is benefiting huge numbers of patients. Waiting lists are an easy target, but you are ignoring two thirds of the provision, where we are doing well.

Nick Bourne: I appreciate that the First Minister would like me to ask questions on other issues, but I am asking about waiting lists. Labour was committed to eradicating inequalities in health, but you are forcing people to pay for private treatment because they cannot receive treatment in the health service when waiting lists are deteriorating month after month. The position would be far worse still, and the figures would be even higher, were it not for the fact that people are being forced to go private. Could you therefore answer my question on waiting lists? Why should anyone believe a word that you say when this commitment is in tatters?

The First Minister: You are concentrating on one third—and one third only—because it is a nice, easy target. You are failing to recognise the improvements in the relative position in Wales: it probably has the best performance in terms of the other two thirds of provision. If two thirds happened to be smaller than one third, I would sympathise with you, but as it happens, Nick—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. The leader of the Welsh Conservatives has had several supplementaries.

2.10 p.m.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that there would be far fewer public services in Wales

modd mesur y gwelliannau hynny i'r un graddau yn aml â rhestrau aros dewisol, ond mae'r rhestrau aros hynny'n cyfateb i ddwy ran o dair o'r gwasanaeth ysbyty. Mae rhestrau aros yn darged hawdd, gan eu bod yn hawdd eu mesur. Er hynny, mewn achosion lle y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu â chyflawni ymrwymiad maniffesto—fel y gwnaethom—ni ddylech gael eich hudo i gredu ein bod yn methu yng nghyd-destun y ddwy draean arall o'r gwasanaeth ysbyty a'r gwasanaethau gofal eraill yr ydym wedi'u cyflwyno. Mae hynny wedi peri cynnydd aruthrol yn y gweithgarwch mewn ysbytai, ac mae'n dod â budd i niferoedd mawr o gleifion. Mae rhestrau aros yn darged hawdd, ond yr ydych yn diystyru dwy ran o dair o'r ddarpariaeth, lle'r ydym yn llwyddo.

Nick Bourne: Sylweddolaf y byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn hoffi imi ofyn cwestiynau ar faterion eraill, ond yr wyf yn holi am restrau aros. Yr oedd Llafur wedi ymrwymo i ddileu anghydraddoldebau mewn iechyd, ond yr ydych yn gorfodi pobl i dalu am driniaeth breifat gan na allant gael triniaeth yn y gwasanaeth iechyd am fod y rhestrau aros yn dirywio fis ar ôl mis. Byddai'r sefyllfa'n waeth byth, a'r ffigurau'n uwch byth, oni bai fod pobl yn cael eu gorfodi i gael triniaeth breifat. Gan hynny, a allech ateb fy nghwestiwn ynghylch rhestrau aros? Pam y dylai unrhyw un goelio'r un gair a ddywedwch a chithau wedi torri'r ymrwymiad hwn yn gareiau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn canolbwyntio ar un rhan o dair—ac un rhan o dair yn unig—am ei bod yn darged hawdd. Yr ydych yn methu â chydabod y gwelliannau yn y sefyllfa gymharol yng Nghymru: yma y mae'r perfformiad gorau o ran dwy draean arall y ddarpariaeth, yn ôl pob tebyg. Os oedd dwy ran o dair yn digwydd bod yn llai nag un rhan o dair, cydymdeimlwn â chi, ond fel y mae'n digwydd, Nick—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cafodd arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru sawl cwestiwn atodol.

John Griffiths: A ydych yn cytuno y byddai llai o lawer o wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng

to access if, perish the thought, the Conservatives were to win a future UK general election and implement their stated policy of a 20 per cent cut in public spending?

The First Minister: You are right, John.

Nick Bourne: That is the question to answer.

The First Minister: Indeed. I love this spoilt brat syndrome that we tend to see from the Conservatives' frontbench here; they always insist on trying to have the last word, the loudest laugh—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I assure the First Minister that, when answering questions, he need not take any notice whatsoever of any sedentary interventions.

The First Minister: Indeed. They are unnecessary and contribute nothing to proceedings. The myth perpetrated by the newly-elected leader of the Conservative Party is that you can cut taxes without having to cut public services, because there is sufficient waste in the system. We know that there would be a massive cut in public services and a massive switchover to the voucher system, with public services going out of the window, basically. That is what the Conservatives would do, but they will try to hide that for as long as possible by perpetuating the myth that there is waste in the system and that, if you cut out the waste, you can get rid of taxes without reducing public services. We all know that that is poppycock.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): May I bring the First Minister back to what he is responsible for, namely answering questions on his budget in relation to the financing of public services? When Sue Essex introduced the debate on the budget, she was able to state that there would be a 9 per cent increase in the health budget, which was a clear winner in any analysis. However, if a particular department receives an increase greater than the average of 6 per cent, other sectors cannot be winners. The First Minister must be aware that education is

Nghymru i'w defnyddio pe byddai'r Ceidwadwyr, dyn a'n gwaredo, yn ennill etholiad cyffredinol yn y DU yn y dyfodol ac yn rhoi ar waith y polisi y maent wedi'i ddatgan o dorri 20 y cant oddi ar wariant cyhoeddus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn, John.

Nick Bourne: Dyna'r cwestiwn i'w ateb.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Yr wyf wrth fy modd â syndrom y plentyn wedi'i ddifetha y tueddwn i'w weld yn Aelodau mainc flaen y Ceidwadwyr yma; maent yn wastad yn mynnu ceisio cael y gair olaf, a chael chwerthin yn uchaf—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn sicrhau'r Prif Weinidog nad oes rhaid iddo gymryd unrhyw sylw o gwbl, wrth ateb cwestiynau, o unrhyw ymyriadau gan Aelodau ar eu heistedd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Maent yn ddiangen ac nid ydynt yn cyfrannu dim at y trafodion. Y goel a hyrwyddir gan y dyn sydd newydd ei ethol yn arweinydd y Blaid Geidwadol yw y gellir torri trethi heb orfod torri gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan fod digon o wastraff yn y system. Gwyddom y byddai toriad anferth yng ngwasanaethau cyhoeddus a newid enfawr i ddefnyddio'r system talebau, ac y byddai gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cael mynd yn angof, yn y bôn. Dyna a wnâi'r Ceidwadwyr, ond ceisiant gelu hynny gyn hwyed ag y bo modd drwy hyrwyddo'r goel bod gwastraff yn y system ac, os gwaredir y gwastraff, y gellir cael gwared â threthi heb leihau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod mai nonsens yw hynny.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A gaf i ddod â'r Prif Weinidog yn ôl at yr hyn y mae'n gyfrifol amdano, sef ateb cwestiynau ar ei gyllideb mewn cysylltiad â chyllido gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? Pan gyflwynodd Sue Essex y ddatl ar y gyllideb, bu modd iddi ddatgan y byddai 9 y cant o gynnydd yn y gyllideb iechyd. Yr oedd hynny'n gyhoeddiad a fyddai'n sicr o blesio. Fodd bynnag, os yw un adran yn gweld cynnydd sy'n fwy na'r cyfartaledd o 6 y cant, ni all sectorau eraill fod ar eu hennill. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn sicr o wybod bod addysg

one sector that will be under considerable pressure next year. The education budget has only a 4 per cent increase. On top of the normal expenditure that is needed to run schools, this year there will be substantial pressures in relation to additional statutory requirements and Government initiatives, such as the teachers' workload agreement. If the First Minister accepts that education is the loser in this budget, what will he say to those education authorities that, next year, will have to sack teachers because they have not had enough money from the Government?

The First Minister: I do not think that there is any likelihood of that happening. You warned that it would happen this year: it did not. You warned about it happening in previous years, and it did not happen then either. A great deal of shroud-waving goes on among opposition politicians at this time of year. Occasionally, one or two teachers' unions and chairs of education committees or local authority leaders join in that. However, there is no evidence that it has happened, except where the numbers of pupils were reducing.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That was a narrow response to a much wider question. You did not dismiss my argument that education is a loser in the budget. Will you address that seriously? Several education authorities, directors of education and local authority leaders of all political parties are warning the Government that jobs will be lost in the teaching profession next year because the budget is not sufficient. Will you also address the startling admission, made by Sue Essex to Alun Ffred Jones during questions last Wednesday, that the Government has not costed the manifesto proposals for initiatives such as free swimming schemes, the provision of free school breakfasts and free prescriptions? She was unable to give us a figure for what those pledges would cost. Can the First Minister tell us what the cost is? If not, the people of Wales would be entitled to say that he went to the country on a dodgy manifesto.

yn un sector a fydd o dan gryn bwysau y flwyddyn nesaf. Cynnydd o 4 cant yn unig a gafodd y gyllideb addysg. Yn ogystal â'r gwariant arferol y mae ei angen i redeg ysgolion, bydd cryn bwysau eleni mewn cysylltiad â gofynion statudol newydd a mentrau'r Llywodraeth, fel y cytundeb ar lwyth gwaith athrawon. Os yw'r Prif Weinidog yn derbyn mai addysg sydd ar ei cholled yn y gyllideb hon, beth a ddywed wrth yr awdurdodau addysg hynny a fydd yn gorfod diswyddo athrawon y flwyddyn nesaf am na chawsant ddigon o arian gan y Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf fod hynny'n debygol o ddigwydd o gwbl. Rhoesoch rybudd y byddai'n digwydd eleni: ni ddigwyddodd. Rhoesoch rybudd y digwyddai mewn blynyddoedd cynt, ac ni ddigwyddodd bryd hynny ychwaith. Mae llawer iawn o ddarogan gwae yn mynd ymlaen ymysg gwleidyddion yr wrthblaid yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn. Weithiau, mae un neu ddau o undebau'r athrawon a chadeiryddion pwyllgorau addysg neu arweinyddion awdurdodau lleol yn ymuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oes tystiolaeth iddo ddigwydd, heblaw pan oedd niferoedd y disgyblion yn gostwng.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ymateb cyfyngedig oedd hwnnw i gwestiwn ehangach o lawer. Ni wnaethoch wfftio fy nadl i'r perwyl bod addysg ar ei cholled yn y gyllideb. A wnewch chi drafod hynny o ddifrif? Mae sawl awdurdod addysg, sawl cyfarwyddwr addysg a sawl arweinydd awdurdod lleol o bob plaid wleidyddol yn rhybuddio'r Llywodraeth y collir swyddi athrawon y flwyddyn nesaf gan nad yw'r gyllideb yn ddigonol. A wnewch chi drafod hefyd y cyfaddefiad rhyfeddol a wnaed gan Sue Essex i Alun Ffred Jones yn ystod cwestiynau ddydd Mercher diwethaf, sef nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi prisio'r cynigion maniffesto ar gyfer mentrau fel cynlluniau nofio am ddim, darparu brecwastau am ddim mewn ysgolion a phresgripsiynau am ddim? Ni allai roi ffigur i ddangos beth a gostiai'r addewidion hynny. A all y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym beth yw'r gost? Os na all wneud hynny, byddai hawl gan bobl Cymru i ddweud ei fod wedi mynd i etholiad gyda maniffesto amheus.

The First Minister: Not at all. I remember the process well, Ieuan. All of the manifesto promises were costed and I am certain that Sue Essex did not say what you suggest.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is in the Record. I invite you to read the Minister's comments during that exchange. In saying that the Government is introducing pilot schemes, she said that

'The point of introducing pilot schemes is to work out the costs of a scheme and how it can be introduced.'

She was asked a specific question, namely how much these commitments will cost, and she was unable to give any figures. Will you give us those figures today?

The First Minister: The proposals have been costed and the figures will emerge in the budget process as we move on from the broadbrush costings that formed the basis of the manifesto—as I am sure formed the basis of your manifesto—to detailed breakdowns. I remember the figures being calculated carefully, as far as it was possible to do so in advance of getting into Government, as happened in our case following the result of the election on 1 May. It is at that time that you get into a greater level of detail. It is not rocket science: you start off with a broadbrush costing and, as you break it down into annual commitments, you will have a greater level of accuracy. I do not think that Sue Essex was referring to anything more sensational than that.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim o gwbl. Cofiaf y broses yn iawn, Ieuan. Yr oedd yr holl addewidion maniffesto wedi'u prisio ac yr wyf yn sicr na ddywedodd Sue Essex yr hyn a awgrymwch.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae wedi'i gynnwys yn y Cofnod. Fe'ch gwahoddaf i ddarllen sylwadau'r Gweinidog yn ystod y drafodaeth honno. Wrth ddweud bod y Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno cynlluniau peilot, dywedodd mai

'Diben cyflwyno cynlluniau peilot yw gweithio allan gost cynllun a sut y gellir ei gyflwyno.'

Gofynnwyd cwestiwn penodol iddi, sef beth fydd cost yr ymrwymadau hyn, ac ni allai roi unrhyw ffigurau. A wnewch chi roi'r ffigurau hynny inni heddiw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cynigion wedi'u prisio a daw'r ffigurau i'r amlwg ym mhroses y gyllideb wrth inni symud ymlaen o'r prisiadau bras a oedd yn sail i'r maniffesto—ac a oedd yn sail i'ch maniffesto chi, yr wyf yn siŵr—at ddadansoddiadau manwl. Cofiaf i'r ffigurau gael eu cyfrifo'n fanwl, a hynny cymaint ag yr oedd modd gwneud cyn inni ddod yn Llywodraeth, fel y gwnaethom yn sgîl canlyniad yr etholiad ar 1 Mai. Bryd hynny y ceir rhagor o fanylion. Nid gwyddor fanwl ydyw: dechreuir â phrisiad bras ac, wrth ei rannu'n ymrwymadau blynyddol, ceir mwy o fanwl gywirdeb. Ni chredaf fod Sue Essex yn cyfeirio at ddim mwy syfrdanol na hynny.

Rheoli Llifogydd Flood Management

Q3 Eleanor Burnham: How is flood management being improved in Wales? (OAQ29629)

The First Minister: The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, Carwyn Jones, is currently consulting on alternative models for improving flood management in Wales. The two models being proposed for Wales are, first, a single flood defence committee, primarily funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and,

C3 Eleanor Burnham: Sut y mae gwaith rheoli llifogydd yn cael ei wella yng Nghymru? (OAQ29629)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, Carwyn Jones, yn ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd ar ddulliau gwahanol o wella'r gwaith o reoli llifogydd yng Nghymru. Y ddau ddull a gynnigir ar gyfer Cymru yw, yn gyntaf, un pwyllgor amddiffyn rhag llifogydd, a ariannir yn bennaf gan Lywodraeth

secondly, three flood defence committees funded by a combination of a levy on local authorities and an Assembly Government contribution to capital works. The consultation was launched in September, with responses to be returned by 5 December.

Eleanor Burnham: That is interesting, and I am pleased to be given that answer. However, do you not agree that there is a need for more funding and better co-ordination between local authorities, local drainage boards, the Environment Agency and the water companies so that, for instance, my constituents in Beech Grove, Mynydd Isa, need not continue to suffer the serious problem of sewage flooding? I understand from a letter that I have received that Dŵr Cymru is not looking to invest to address this deplorable situation until 2010, possibly. You must surely agree that more funding is required to tackle sewage flooding.

The First Minister: I certainly agree that sewage flooding is an extremely unpleasant phenomenon. It occurs as a result of back pressure arising from flash flooding in the natural storm water system, which, in effect, causes sewers to work backwards. I am not aware of any particular proposal involving Mynydd Isa. I will ask the Environment Agency what is happening there and when is the earliest point at which people in Mynydd Isa can reasonably expect the problem to be solved, in the same way that the problems at Bangor-on-Dee and Ruthin have been solved, to the great satisfaction of local people.

Sandy Mewies: A flood protection scheme has been completed in Rhydymwyn in my constituency, Delyn. It has brought great relief to local residents, and is an example of the excellent work undertaken by the Environment Agency. However, there are still problem areas in Delyn, and Eleanor referred to one such area with which I have been dealing. The River Alyn flood alleviation scheme in Mold is one scheme that is expected to be completed by December 2004. The Environment Agency has assured me that it will do everything practicable to bring that date forward. Is it possible for Assembly officials to work

Cynulliad Cymru ac, yn ail, tri phwyllgor amddiffyn rhag llifogydd a ariannir ar y cyd drwy dâl a godir ar awdurdodau lleol a chyfraniad gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad at waith cyfalaf. Dechreuwyd ymgynghori ym mis Medi, ac mae'r ymatebion i'w dychwelyd erbyn 5 Rhagfyr.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae hynny'n ddiddorol, ac yr wyf yn falch o gael yr ateb hwnnw. Er hynny, oni chytunwch fod angen mwy o gyllid a gwell cydgyssylltu rhwng awdurdodau lleol, byrddau draenio lleol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a'r cwmnïau dŵr fel na fydd fy etholwyr yn Beech Grove, Mynydd Isa, er enghraifft, yn dal i ddiodeff problem ddifrifol llifogydd carthion? Deallaf yn ôl llythyr a gefais nad yw Dŵr Cymru yn bwriadu buddsoddi er mwyn ymdrin â'r sefyllfa warthus hon tan 2010, o bosibl. Yr ydych yn sicr o gytuno bod angen rhagor o gyllid i ymdrin â llifogydd carthion.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn sicr yn cytuno bod llifogydd carthion yn ffenomen annymunol dros ben. Mae'n digwydd o ganlyniad i ôl-bwysedd sy'n codi oherwydd fflachlifoedd yn system dŵr llifogydd naturiol, sydd, i bob diben, yn peri i garthffosydd weithio o chwith. Ni wn am unrhyw gynllun penodol sy'n ymwneud â Mynydd Isa. Gofynnaf i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ddweud beth sy'n digwydd yno a pha bryd yw'r cynharaf y mae'n rhesymol i bobl Mynydd Isa ddisgwyl i'r broblem hon gael ei datrys, yn yr un modd ag y datryswyd problemau ym Mangor Is-coed a Rhuthun, er boddhad mawr i bobl leol.

Sandy Mewies: Cwblhawyd cynllun amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn Rhyd-y-mwyn yn fy etholaeth i, sef Delyn. Mae trigolion lleol yn teimlo rhyddhad mawr yn sgîl hynny, ac mae'n enghraifft o'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaiff Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Fodd bynnag, ceir ardaloedd o hyd yn Nelyn lle y mae problemau, a chyfeiriodd Eleanor at un ardal o'r fath y bûm yn delio â hi. Mae cynllun lliniaru llifogydd Afon Alun yn yr Wyddgrug yn un cynllun y mae disgwyl iddo gael ei gwblhau erbyn Rhagfyr 2004. Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi fy sicrhau y gwnaiff bopeth y gellir i'w gwblhau cyn hynny. A oes modd i swyddogion y

closely with the agency to avoid unnecessary delay? With the onset of winter and bad weather, people worry dreadfully about what will happen to their homes.

The First Minister: Of course they do. Anyone whose house has been flooded once will have flashbacks and nightmares, and will be concerned that it will happen again. If it has happened twice, people find it difficult to feel secure in their own homes, particularly at the onset of winter or during a prolonged period of heavy rain. You are right to refer to the serious flooding from the River Alyn. I saw it myself three years ago at the point where the Alyn joins the River Dee. You are referring to a point further up the River Alyn. Following the events that badly affected Mold in 2000, the Environment Agency, on behalf of the Dee and Clwyd local flood defence committee, commissioned a study to determine whether it was feasible to promote a scheme to improve flood defence standards in that area. That study is ongoing. Therefore, the Environment Agency has no firm proposals for a scheme for Mold at the moment.

Cynulliad gydweithio'n agos â'r asiantaeth i osgoi oedi diangen? Gyda dyfodiad y gaeaf a'r tywydd garw, mae pobl yn poeni'n ofnadwy ynghylch yr hyn a ddigwydd i'w cartrefi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent yn poeni, wrth gwrs. Bydd unrhyw un a gafodd ddŵr yn ei gartref unwaith yn ail-fyw'r profiad ac yn cael hunllefau amdano, a bydd yn bryderus y digwydd eto. Os digwyddodd ddwywaith, mae pobl yn ei chael yn anodd teimlo'n ddiogel yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, yn enwedig gyda dyfodiad y gaeaf neu yn ystod cyfnod hir o law trwm. Mae'n briodol ichi gyfeirio at y llifogydd difrifol o Afon Alun. Fe'u gwelais fy hun dair blynedd yn ôl yn y man y mae Alun yn ymuno ag Afon Dyfrdwy. Yr ydych yn cyfeirio at fan sy'n uwch i fyny Afon Alun. Ar ôl y digwyddiadau a amharodd ar yr Wyddgrug yn 2000, comisynodd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd astudiaeth, ar ran pwyllgor amddiffyn rhag llifogydd lleol Dyfrdwy a Chlwyd, i ganfod a fyddai modd hyrwyddo cynllun i godi safonau amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn yr ardal honno. Mae'r astudiaeth honno'n mynd rhagddi. Gan hynny, nid oes gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd unrhyw gynigion pendant ar gyfer cynllun i'r Wyddgrug ar hyn o bryd.

Lefelau Anweithgarwch Inactivity Levels

C4 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynglŷn â lefelau anweithgarwch? (OAQ29619)

Q4 Elin Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on inactivity levels? (OAQ29619)

2.20 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae arolwg y llafurlu ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng Gorffennaf a Medi 2003 yn amcangyfrif bod nifer y bobl sy'n economaidd anweithgar wedi gostwng 43,000 o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod yn 2002. Gostyngodd nifer y bobl o oed gwaith sy'n anweithgar 2.6 y cant i 23.4 y cant yn y cyfnod hwn. Hwn yw'r gostyngiad mwyaf ymysg y gwledydd datganoledig a rhanbarthau Lloegr.

The First Minister: The labour force survey for July to September 2003 estimates that the number of economically inactive people fell by 43,000 as compared with the same period in 2002. The working-age inactivity rate fell by 2.6 percentage points to 23.4 per cent over this period, the biggest reduction among the devolved countries and English regions.

Elin Jones: Mae rhai o'r ystadegau economaidd cenedlaethol yn gadarnhaol. Serch hynny, maent yn gallu cuddio rhai o wendidau'r gwahaniaethau rhwng ardaloedd

Elin Jones: Some of the national economic statistics are positive. However, they can mask some of the weaknesses caused by the differences between the regions of Wales.

Cymru. Mae'r ystadegau diweddaraf, fel y rhai blaenorol, yn dangos bod y cwmp mewn anweithgarwch economaidd a'r cynnydd mewn cyflogaeth dair a phedair gwaith yn fwy yn y Dwyrain o gymharu ag ardaloedd Amcan 1. A ydych yn derbyn bod ymdrechion eich Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau economaidd yn ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru yn rhai gwag, a bod rhaid ichi edrych ar osod targedau economaidd rhanbarthol penodol er mwyn sicrhau bod Caernarfon a Chaerfyrddin yn cael yr un cyfleodd economaidd â Chaerdydd a Chasnewydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth edrych ar y ffigurau'n gyflym, gallaf ddweud bod anweithgarwch economaidd wedi cwmpo 1.2 y cant ers 2002 yn ardal Amcan 1, sef gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Yr oedd y cwmp cyfatebol yn nwyrain Cymru, sef yr ardaloedd ar hyd yr arfordir a'r ffin gyda Lloegr, yn 2.9 y cant. Mae'r ardaloedd hyn wedi gwneud yn dda o'u cymharu â gweddill y wlad. Serch hynny, yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud bod yn rhaid inni wneud yn well byth yn ein hardaloedd gwannaf. Mae'r ffigurau'n newid, a gallai'r gwahaniaethau y cyfeiriais atynt edrych yn llai pe baech yn dewis edrych ar ffigurau blynyddoedd eraill.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the recent statistics that show the growth in employment and economic activity over the last year. However, there are several barriers to employment in the Valleys. They particularly affect men who used to work in heavy industries and who suffer from long-term illnesses. Do you agree that work needs to be accessible and available so that this group can become more economically active? Do you also agree that this means breaking down cultural barriers and stereotypes to encourage the take-up of newer industries?

The First Minister: The phenomenon to which you referred is well understood. However, that does not mean that the problem is easily solved. I am pleased to say that there has been a reduction of some 2,000 in the number of incapacity benefit claimants during the last year for which figures are

The latest set of statistics show, as did the previous set, that the fall in economic inactivity levels and increase in employment was three and four times greater in east Wales than in Objective 1 areas. Will you accept that your Government's attempts to tackle the economic problems of Wales's most deprived areas are ineffective, and that you must consider setting specific regional economic targets in order to ensure that Caernarfon and Carmarthen are given the same economic opportunities as Cardiff and Newport?

The First Minister: Glancing at the figures, I can say that economic inactivity has fallen 1.2 per cent in Objective 1 areas, namely west Wales and the Valleys, since 2002. The rate in east Wales, namely the regions along the coast and the border with England, fell by 2.9 per cent. Both these areas have done well compared with the rest of the country. However, you are right to point out that we must do even better in our weakest areas. Figures fluctuate and the differences to which I have referred could appear to be less were you to choose to look at the figures for other years.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf yr ystadegau diweddar sy'n dangos cynnydd mewn cyflogaeth a gweithgarwch economaidd dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Er hynny, mae sawl rhwystr i gyflogaeth yn y Cymoedd. Maent yn effeithio'n benodol ar ddynion a arferai weithio mewn diwydiannau trwm ac sy'n dioddef gan anhwylderau tymor hir. A gytunwch fod rhaid wrth waith sy'n hygyrch ac wrth law fel y gall y grŵp hwn ddod yn fwy economaidd weithgar? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod hynny'n golygu bod rhaid chwalu rhwystrau diwylliannol a stereoteipiau er mwyn annog pobl i ymgymryd â gwaith mewn diwydiannau mwy newydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffenomen y cyfeiriasoch ati'n un a ddeöllir i'r dim. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu bod y broblem yn un hawdd ei datrys. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod gostyngiad o tua 2,000 wedi bod yn nifer y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-dal analluogrwydd yn ystod y flwyddyn

available, namely May 2002 to May 2003. No other part of Great Britain has experienced such a significant reduction. This is one of the reasons why the Department for Work and Pensions, after consulting with us, chose to use the large district office of Bridgend and Rhondda Cynon Taf as the Welsh aspect of its experiment on how to support people through the first six to 12 months after coming off a long-term health-related benefit. The experiment looks at people's confidence in accessing jobs and, if jobs for which they believe they qualify fall through, whether they would be able to start claiming benefit again. The size of the district office means that the experiment covers about 12 per cent of Wales's population. I think that all Members will be interested to see to what extent the pilot project succeeds in the Bridgend and Rhondda Cynon Taf district area.

ddiwethaf y mae ffigurau ar gael ar ei chyfer, sef Mai 2002 i Fai 2003. Nid oes yr un rhan arall o Brydain Fawr a brofodd y fath ostyngiad sylweddol. Dyna un o'r rhesymau y dewisodd yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ddefnyddio swyddfa ranbarthol fawr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Rhondda Cynon Taf, ar ôl ymgynghori â ni, fel yr agwedd Gymreig ar ei harbrawf ar y modd i gynorthwyo pobl yn ystod y chwech i 12 mis cyntaf wedi iddynt roi'r gorau i dderbyn budd-daliadau tymor hir sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd. Mae'r arbrawf yn ystyried yr hyder sydd gan bobl wrth gael swyddi ac, os na lwyddant i gael y swyddi y credant eu bod yn gymwys i'w cael, a fyddai modd iddynt ailddechrau hawlio budd-daliadau. Mae maint y swyddfa ranbarthol yn golygu bod yr arbrawf yn cynnwys tua 12 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru. Credaf y bydd o ddiddordeb i'r holl Aelodau weld i ba raddau y llwydda'r prosiect peilot yn rhanbarth Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Y Broses Ddatganoli The Devolution Process

Q5 Jocelyn Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on the direction of the devolution process in Wales? (OAQ29633)

C5 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar drywydd y broses ddatganoli yng Nghymru? (OAQ29633)

The First Minister: We are proceeding well with plans to transfer to the Assembly powers over animal health, student support and the fire service, but any substantive step changes to the devolution settlement will need to await the report of the Richard commission and the subsequent follow up.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn mynd rhagom yn dda â chynlluniau i drosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad bwerau dros iechyd anifeiliaid, cymorth i fyfyrwyr a'r gwasanaeth tân, ond bydd yn rhaid disgwyl am adroddiad comisiwn Richard a'r canlyniad i hynny cyn y ceir unrhyw newid sylweddol.

Jocelyn Davies: As you know, the Richard commission will report in February. In the press this week, John Griffiths urged the Labour Party to use political realism when deciding whether to grant the Assembly greater powers. Do you agree with him? As the leader of Welsh Labour, will you be able to influence your MPs to create the unity you require on this matter?

Jocelyn Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, bydd comisiwn Richard yn adrodd ym mis Chwefror. Yn y wasg yr wythnos hon, anogodd John Griffiths y Blaid Lafur i arfer synnwyr cyffredin gwleidyddol wrth benderfynu a ddylid rhoi mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad. A ydych yn cytuno ag ef? Fel arweinydd Llafur Cymru, a fyddwch yn gallu dylanwadu ar eich Aelodau Seneddol i greu'r undod y mae arnoch ei angen ar y mater hwn?

The First Minister: Every party will have a democratic method of deciding what to include in its manifesto for the next general election. All Labour MPs who stand under that banner, and all Assembly Members who

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd gan bob plaid ddull democrataidd o benderfynu beth i'w gynnwys yn ei maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Bydd yr holl Aelodau Seneddol Llafur sy'n sefyll o dan y faner

will support them in 2005 or 2006, will have signed up to the Labour Party's democratically agreed policy. I am sure that I can say the same for Plaid Cymru, the Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives.

William Graham: Will you share your views on whether it would be more democratic if you intend to introduce tax-raising powers, to hold a referendum in Wales?

The First Minister: My views on that subject have been clear: I have always regarded the idea of giving Wales tax-raising powers as preposterous on the grounds that you cannot get blood out of a stone.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): In your response to Jocelyn, you said that it was up to MPs to decide on whether or not to extend Assembly powers after the next general election. Last week, you said that the Welsh Labour Government would make its views known, when the Richard commission published its report. You cannot have it both ways. It is important for you to share your views. John Griffiths and your cabinet colleague, Alun Pugh, have expressed their views, along with politicians such as Llew Smith, Kevin Brennan, Leighton Andrews, Alison Halford, Delyth Evans, Win Griffiths, Jon Owen Jones, Denzil Davies and Alan Williams. Furthermore, the Llandaf branch of the Labour Party, the Mold and District branch, the Mumbles branch and so on have expressed their views on this matter. Therefore, why cannot the Welsh Labour Government make its views known, when so much of your party has done so?

The First Minister: You should not get over-excited by the fact that one of my Deputy Ministers has stated that the Welsh Labour Party should be reasonable. There is nothing new or sensational about that; I agree with him. Neither we nor you should be impatient about expressing our views on this. The Richard commission has, as far as I know, completed its evidence-taking sessions, and is now engaged in drafting its report. Waiting just a few more months, until

honno, a'r holl Aelodau Cynulliad a fydd yn eu cefnogi yn 2005 neu 2006, wedi cytuno ar y polisi a gytunwyd yn ddemocrataidd gan y Blaid Lafur. Yr wyf yn sicr y gallaf ddweud yr un peth am Blaid Cymru, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr.

William Graham: A wnewch rannu'ch barn ynghylch a fyddai'n fwy democrataidd cynnal refferendwm yng Nghymru, os bwriadwch gyflwyno pwerau i godi trethi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae fy marn i am y pwnc hwnnw wedi bod yn glir: yr wyf yn wastad wedi ystyried y syniad o roi pwerau i godi trethi i Gymru'n un hurt am na ellir tynnu gwaed o garreg.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Yn eich ymateb i Jocelyn, dywedasoch mai mater i Aelodau Seneddol oedd penderfynu a ddylid ymestyn pwerau'r Cynulliad ai peidio ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedasoch y byddai Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn rhoi gwybod am ei barn, wedi i gomisiwn Richard gyhoeddi ei adroddiad. Ni allwch ei chael bob ffordd. Mae'n bwysig ichi rannu eich barn. Mae John Griffiths a'ch cyd-Weinidog, Alun Pugh, wedi mynegi eu barn, ynghyd â gwleidyddion fel Llew Smith, Kevin Brennan, Leighton Andrews, Alison Halford, Delyth Evans, Win Griffiths, Jon Owen Jones, Denzil Davies ac Alan Williams. At hynny, mae cangen Llandaf y Blaid Lafur, cangen yr Wyddgrug a'r Cylch, cangen y Mwmbwls ac eraill wedi mynegi eu barn am y mater hwn. Gan hynny, pam na all Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru roi gwybod am ei barn, a chynifer yn eich plaid wedi gwneud hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni ddylech orgynhyrfu am fod un o'm Dirprwy Weinidogion wedi datgan y dylai Plaid Lafur Cymru fod yn rhesymol. Nid oes dim sy'n newydd neu'n syfrdanol yn hynny; yr wyf yn cyd-weld ag ef. Ni ddylem ni na chithau fod yn ddiamynedd ynghylch mynegi ein barn am hyn ychwaith. Mae comisiwn Richard wedi cwblhau ei sesiynau cymryd tystiolaeth, hyd y gwn, ac mae wrthi'n awr yn paratoi ei adroddiad. Mwy synhwyrol fydd disgwyl

the report is published, makes more sense.

ychydig fisoedd eto, hyd nes y cyhoeddir yr adroddiad.

There is no incompatibility between what I said this week and last week. At times, I give short replies, for which you should be grateful. Last week, I said that there would be a full debate on this matter in which all the parties would manifest their views. That will take place, as soon as is practicable, after the Richard commission has reported its findings. I am sure that we will be able to agree on that in Business Committee.

Nid oes dim sy'n anghyson rhwng yr hyn a ddywedais yr wythnos hon a'r wythnos diwethaf. Weithiau rhoddaf atebion byr, y dylech fod yn ddiolchgar amdanynt. Yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedais y byddai dadl lawn ar y mater hwn pan fyddai'r holl bleidiau'n amlygu eu safbwyntiau. Digwydd hynny, cyn gynted ag y bo modd, wedi i adroddiad Richard adrodd ar ei ganfyddiadau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn gallu cytuno ar hynny yn y Pwyllgor Busnes.

Michael German: Do you support your brave Deputy Minister, John Griffiths, in his view that Welsh Labour MPs who may consider kicking the Richard commission report into the long grass should demonstrate political realism?

Michael German: A ydych yn cefnogi'ch Dirprwy Weinidog eofn, John Griffiths, o ran ei farn y dylai Aelodau Seneddol Llafur o Gymru a allai ystyried bwrw adroddiad comisiwn Richard o'r neilltu arfer synnwyr cyffredin gwleidyddol?

The First Minister: The Richard commission's report will not be kicked into the long grass.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chaiff adroddiad comisiwn Richard ei fwrw o'r neilltu.

Amseroedd Ymateb Ambiwllansau Ambulance Response Times

Q6 Lisa Francis: Will the First Minister make a statement on ambulance response times? (OAQ29626)

C6 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansau? (OAQ29626)

The First Minister: The latest published statistics, which are for the quarter ending 30 June 2003, on the performance of the emergency ambulance service show that 89.8 per cent of responses to all emergency calls arrived within the target times of 14, 18 or 21 minutes set for attendance of a fully equipped ambulance. The target for a first response to category A—immediately life-threatening calls—arriving within eight minutes was met in 52.4 per cent of calls. The target for that category is 60 per cent, which we hope to achieve by March 2004.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ystadegau diwethaf a gyhoeddwyd, sydd ar gyfer y chwarter blwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 30 Mehefin 2003, ar berfformiad y gwasanaeth ambiwlansau brys yn dangos bod 89.8 y cant o'r ymatebion i'r holl alwadau brys wedi cyrraedd o fewn yr amseroedd targed o 14, 18 neu 21 munud a bennwyd ar gyfer ateb galwadau gan ambiwlans â chyfarpar cyflawn. Cyrhaeddwyd y targed ar gyfer ymateb cyntaf i alwadau categori A—lle y mae bygythiad uniongyrchol i einioes—yn achos 52.4 y cant o'r galwadau. Y targed ar gyfer y categori hwnnw yw 60 y cant, y gobeithiwn ei gyrraedd erbyn Mawrth 2004.

Lisa Francis: Blue-lamp services do sterling work in difficult circumstances—no-one would say otherwise. However, concerned constituents from Bala and Barmouth have recently contacted me, stating that, in their experience, ambulance response times have

Lisa Francis: Mae'r gwasanaethau brys yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog o dan amgylchiadau anodd—ni ddywedai neb fel arall. Er hynny, mae etholwyr pryderus yn y Bala ac Abermaw wedi cysylltu â mi'n ddiweddar gan ddweud nad yw amseroedd

not improved in the last two years, with evidence of some vehicles taking up to 35 and 40 minutes to answer calls. That impacts severely on what is known as ‘the golden hour’. Given that extra money has been invested in that service, why are response times in those areas not improving?

The First Minister: I will have to ask the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust to look into that matter. We work closely with the trust to ensure that standards rise. We set different targets in very rural, moderately rural and urban areas, to account for the fact that you cannot expect ambulances to be in stand-off positions near every remote farmhouse—that is not physically possible. Having said that, people in very rural areas should still receive a good service, but it will never be as fast as in an urban area where the ambulances are closer to callers, before they start their emergency journey. I will look into the problem in Bala and Barmouth and ensure that I, Jane Hutt or the chief executive of the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust writes to you.

Catherine Thomas: Do you share my concern that the recent reduction in accident and emergency provision at Llanelli’s Prince Philip Hospital has increased pressure on Glangwili and Morriston hospitals and, in turn, on the ambulance trust and related time responses, and that 24/7 accident and emergency provision at Prince Phillip Hospital should be restored as a matter of urgency, so that my constituents in Llanelli have the service that they need?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: Your point related to an alleged deterioration in accident and emergency service provision at Prince Phillip Hospital, arising from a reduction in the department’s opening hours. I am not familiar with the facts that you stated,

ymateb ambiwlansau wedi gwella yn eu profiad hwy yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf a bod tystiolaeth i’r perwyl bod rhai cerbydau’n cymryd hyd at 35 i 40 munud i ateb galwadau. Mae hynny’n amharu’n ddirfawr ar yr hyn a elwir yn ‘awr euraid’. O ystyried bod arian ychwanegol wedi’i fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth hwnnw, pam nad yw’r amseroedd ymateb yn yr ardaloedd hynny’n gwella?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid imi ofyn i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru ymchwilio i’r mater hwnnw. Cydweithiwn yn agos â’r ymddiriedolaeth i sicrhau bod safonau’n codi. Pennwn dargedau gwahanol mewn ardaloedd gwledig iawn, gweddol wledig a threfol, yng ngolwg y ffaith na ellir disgwyl i ambiwlansau fod mewn safleoedd disgwyl ger pob ffermdy anghysbell—nid yw hynny’n ymarferol bosibl. Wedi dweud hynny, dylai pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig iawn gael gwasanaeth da, ond ni fydd byth gyn gyflymed ag un mewn ardal drefol lle y mae’r ambiwlansau’n agosach at y galwyr, cyn iddynt gychwyn ar eu taith frys. Ymchwiliad i’r broblem yn y Bala ac Abermaw a sicrhau y byddaf fi, Jane Hutt neu brif weithredwr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru yn ysgrifennu atoch.

Catherine Thomas: A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder bod y gostyngiad diweddar yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty’r Tywysog Philip yn Llanelli wedi rhoi mwy o bwysau ar ysbytai Glangwili a Threforys ac, yn sgîl hynny, ar yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans a’r amseroedd ymateb sy’n gysylltiedig â hi, ac yn credu y dylid adfer y ddarpariaeth ddydd a nos ar gyfer damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty’r Tywysog Philip fel mater brys, fel y caiff fy etholwyr yn Llanelli y gwasanaeth y mae arnynt ei angen?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd y pwynt a wnaethoch yn ymwneud â dirywiad honedig yn y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau ar gyfer damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty’r Tywysog Philip, am fod nifer oriau agor yr adran wedi gostwng. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd

although I have heard about the reduced hours. I will write to you about the details of what has happened, and what evidence exists to support your allegations.

â'r ffeithiau y gwnaethoch eu datgan, er imi glywed am y gostyngiad yn yr oriau. Ysgrifennaf atoch ynghylch manylion yr hyn a ddigwyddodd, a'r dystiolaeth a geir i ategu'ch honiadau.

Adnoddau Dŵr Water Resources

Q7 Brian Gibbons: Has the Welsh Assembly Government any plans to develop a strategic approach to maximising the potential of water resources in Wales? (OAQ29632)

The First Minister: Water resources in Wales are a matter of short-term concern, rather than strategic concern at present. In the eastern half of Wales, the reservoirs are severely depleted at around 30 per cent of their normal levels, although that figure has been worse in previous years: for example, in 1976, 1989 and 1995. The position in north Wales is good, with 90 per cent of regular supplies, and south-west Wales is also good at 60 per cent. On the question of a strategy for water resources, nobody in Wales believes that there is any need for major extensions to our reservoirs, or to build new ones for water supply purposes in Wales.

Brian Gibbons: Another way of taking a strategic approach to our water resources is in terms of their recreational and economic potential. I attended a useful meeting in my constituency yesterday that explored the potential of the Afan river, which flows through my constituency. I was told that those who are involved with such issues were particularly impressed with the £800,000 sustainable fisheries scheme, which was supported by the Welsh Assembly Government. That scheme is used to provide fish passes, and for habitat enhancement work and so on. The scheme is due to run for three years. In view of its excellent progress and the positive feedback, do you agree that it would be worthwhile considering extending the scheme further?

The First Minister: I agree that our rivers and lakes are a massive attraction to local and incoming tourists. I was at the British Open

C7 Brian Gibbons: A oes cynlluniau gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu dull strategol o fanteisio i'r eithaf ar adnoddau dŵr yng Nghymru? (OAQ29632)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae adnoddau dŵr yng Nghymru'n destun pryder tymor byr, yn hytrach na bod yn destun pryder strategol ar hyn o bryd. Yn hanner dwyreiniol Cymru, mae'r cronfeydd dŵr wedi'u dihysbyddu'n ddifrifol ac maent ar oddeutu 30 y cant o'u lefelau arferol, er i'r ffigur hwnnw fod yn waeth mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol: er enghraifft, yn 1976, 1989 a 1995. Mae sefyllfa foddhaol yn y Gogledd, lle y ceir 90 y cant o'r cyflenwadau rheolaidd, ac yn y De-orllewin hefyd lle y ceir 60 y cant. Ynghylch mater strategaeth ar gyfer adnoddau dŵr, nid oes neb yng Nghymru sy'n credu bod angen unrhyw estyniadau mawr i'n cronfeydd dŵr, neu fod angen codi rhai newydd i ddibenion cyflenwi dŵr yng Nghymru.

Brian Gibbons: Dull strategol arall o ymdrin â'n hadnoddau dŵr yw un sy'n ymwneud â'u potensial adloniadol ac economaidd. Bùm mewn cyfarfod buddiol yn fy etholaeth ddoe a ymchwiliodd i botensial Afon Afan, sy'n rhedeg drwy fy etholaeth. Dywedwyd wrthyf fod gan y rhai sy'n ymwneud â materion o'r fath feddwl mawr iawn o'r cynllun pysgodfeydd cynaliadwy sy'n werth £800,000, a gefnogwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Defnyddir y cynllun hwnnw i ddarparu llwybrau clir i bysgod, ac i wella cynefinoedd ac yn y blaen. Mae'r cynllun i fod i redeg am dair blynedd. Yng ngolwg y cynnydd rhagorol a wnaeth a'r adborth cadarnhaol, a gytunwch y byddai'n werth ystyried ymestyn y cynllun ymhellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf fod ein hafonydd a'n llynnoedd yn atyniad mawr iawn i ymwelwyr lleol a rhai sy'n dod o'r tu allan.

Golf Championship this summer, and Tiger Woods had a terrible first round on the first day. One explanation given for his performance was that, the day before the championship began, he had taken his private plane to Scotland to do a spot of salmon fishing. He had returned late and was therefore not prepared for the early start. I did wonder why he had gone to Scotland and not to Wales. Although the salmon in Scotland may be better than in Wales, sewin fishing in Wales is certainly better than in Scotland, and, at that time of year, the sewin fishing would have been very good. The long-term potential for game fishing—for sewin, salmon, trout and so on—is huge in Wales. Salmon are struggling, but sewin have been good until the dry spell. The same is true of coarse fishing. It is a huge industry that can be developed further, and we intend to do so.

Helen Mary Jones: To bring you back to your first answer to Brian Gibbons, the recent report on the state of the environment draws attention to the fact that the demand for water may continue to exceed supply in the medium and the long term, particularly in rural areas, where it is obviously more expensive to transfer water over longer distances. Will you work with Dŵr Cymru, the Environment Agency and other bodies to develop a strategic contingency plan to deal with potential long-term deficits? I believe that 18 supply zones are identified in the report, most of them rural, where dry summers and climate change may lead to long-term development problems in the future.

The First Minister: The point about climate change is interesting. If I understand the latest projections, it will involve drier summers, which we would all welcome. That would be helpful for the tourist industry, and for those of us who choose to holiday in Wales. Those drier summers would be combined with wetter winters, which would recharge the reservoirs more easily and consistently than at present. We are all crossing our fingers in the south-eastern corner of Wales, which serves half our population, to ensure that the reservoirs are

Bûm ym Mhencampwriaeth Golff Agored Prydain yr haf hwn, a chafodd Tiger Woods rownd gyntaf ofnadwy ar y diwrnod cyntaf. Un eglurhad a roddwyd am ei berfformiad oedd ei fod, ar y diwrnod cyn dechrau'r bencampwriaeth, wedi mynd yn ei awyren breifat i'r Alban i bysgota am eog. Yr oedd yn hwyr yn dychwelyd ac felly nid oedd yn barod ar gyfer y cychwyn cynnar. Meddyliais tybed pam yr aeth i'r Alban ac nid i Gymru. Er bod yr eogiaid yn yr Alban yn well na'r rhai yng Nghymru, o bosibl, mae'r pysgota am sewin yng Nghymru'n sicr o fod yn well nag yn yr Alban, ac, ar yr adeg honno o'r flwyddyn, byddai'r pysgota am sewin yn dda iawn. Mae potensial tymor hir aruthrol ar gyfer pysgota gêm—am sewin, eog, brithyll ac yn y blaen—yng Nghymru. Mae'n wael o ran eogiaid, ond bu'r sewiniaid yn ffynnu tan y cyfnod sych. Mae hynny'n wir hefyd am bysgota bras. Mae'n ddiwydiant anferth y gellir ei ddatblygu ymhellach, a bwriadwn wneud hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Er mwyn dod â chi'n ôl i'ch ateb cyntaf i Brian Gibbons, mae'r adroddiad diweddar ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith y gallai'r galw am ddŵr barhau i fod yn fwy na'r cyflenwad yn y tymor canolig a hir, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, lle y mae'n amlwg yn ddrotach trosglwyddo dŵr dros bellter mawr. A wnewch weithio gyda Dŵr Cymru, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a chyrrff eraill i ddatblygu cynllun strategol wrth gefn i ddelio â'r posibilrwydd o brinder yn y tymor hir? Credaf fod 18 parth cyflenwi wedi'u dynodi yn yr adroddiad, y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn rhai gwledig, lle y gallai hafau sych a newid yn yr hinsawdd arwain at broblemau tymor hir o ran datblygu yn y dyfodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r pwynt am newid yn yr hinsawdd yn un diddorol. Os deallaf y rhagamcaniadau diweddaraf, bydd yn golygu hafau sychach, y byddem i gyd yn eu croesawu. Byddai hynny o gymorth i'r diwydiant ymwelwyr, ac i'r rhai ohonom sy'n dewis treulio ein gwyliau yng Nghymru. Byddai'r hafau sych hynny'n mynd law yn llaw â gaeafau gwlypach, a fyddai'n ail-lenwi'r cronfeydd yn rhwyddach ac yn fwy cyson nag ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym yn croesi ein bysedd yng nghornel dde-ddwyreiniol Cymru, lle y mae hanner ein poblogaeth, i

recharged.

It is not a problem in north Wales and it is not yet a problem in south-west Wales, but it could be. It is important that nothing came out of the 25-year look-ahead undertaken by the Environment Agency, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and ourselves—to which I think that you were referring—that would indicate a need for substantial extensions to any of our existing reservoirs or for any new reservoirs in Wales.

sicrhau y bydd y cronfeydd dŵr yn ail-lenwi.

Nid yw'n broblem yn y Gogledd ac nid yw'n broblem eto yn y De-orllewin, ond gallai fod. Mae'n bwysig na ddaeth dim i'r golwg yn y rhagolwg 25 mlynedd a gyflawnwyd gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a ninnau—yr oeddech yn cyfeirio ato, yr wyf yn credu—a ddangosai fod angen estyniadau sylweddol i unrhyw un o'n cronfeydd dŵr presennol neu fod angen unrhyw gronfeydd dŵr newydd yng Nghymru.

Cau Ysgolion Gwledig Closure of Rural Schools

Q8 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the proposed closure of rural schools? (OAQ29630)

C8 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y bwriad i gau ysgolion gwledig? (OAQ29630)

The First Minister: There has not been a large number of rural school closures in Wales. On average, three such closures have occurred per year over the last 10 years, and nearly half of those were unopposed.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chaewyd nifer fawr o ysgolion gwledig yng Nghymru. Ar gyfartaledd, caewyd tair ysgol y flwyddyn dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, ac ni fu gwrthwynebiad ym mron hanner yr achosion hynny.

Janet Ryder: When we think of rural schools closing, we tend to think of primary schools. However, some secondary schools, especially Welsh-medium ones, are starting to get worried, particularly in the light of your answer on 4 November to my question on sixth-form funding. You said that:

Janet Ryder: Wrth feddwl am gau ysgolion gwledig, tueddwn i feddwl am ysgolion cynradd. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai ysgolion uwchradd, yn enwedig rhai cyfrwng Cymraeg, yn dechrau poeni, yn enwedig yng ngolwg eich ateb ar 4 Tachwedd i'm cwestiwn am gyllido cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth. Eich geiriau oedd:

'If schools provide sixth-form places that are more expensive than comparable provision in a college within a reasonable travelling distance, there will tend to be a switch to funding such education in further education colleges rather than in schools.'

'Os yw ysgolion yn darparu lleoedd mewn chweched dosbarth sy'n ddrutach na darpariaeth debyg mewn coleg sydd o fewn pellter teithio rhesymol, bydd tuedd i newid at gyllido addysg o'r fath mewn colegau addysg bellach yn hytrach nag mewn ysgolion.'

In many areas, Welsh-medium education is not available in those colleges. Will you make a firm commitment that Welsh-medium sixth-form education is safe in your hands?

Mewn sawl ardal, nid yw addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gael yn y colegau hynny. A wnewch ymrwymiad pendant bod addysg chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ddiogel yn eich dwylo chi?

The First Minister: Absolutely. Welsh-medium sixth-form education is an exception to the principle that I mentioned earlier. It is

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn bendant. Mae addysg chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn eithriad i'r egwyddor a grybwyllais yn

not inconceivable that there could be Welsh-medium provision in further education, sixth-form or tertiary colleges, such as Yale College in Wrexham, but it is hard to see it developing at present. Therefore, Welsh-medium sixth-form education would be an exception to that rule.

David Davies: You may airily dismiss the number of school closures as insignificant, but they are devastating for the parents and pupils involved. Small schools are being closed across rural Wales: in Abergavenny alone we have seen the closure of Park Street and Croesonen infants schools as a result of Labour policies. Is it not time that you stopped headline-grabbing gimmicks such as free school breakfasts, which most critics know are nothing but a dog's breakfast, and started to put money into classrooms to protect schools from closure, so that future generations can enjoy the same standard of education that we enjoyed under a Conservative Government?

The First Minister: They clearly did not teach you the benefits of being calm when asking questions in the school that you attended. You seem to believe that what could be called excessive over-emphasis can change the nature of the argument.

You are right that schools have closed in rural Wales. However, I did not say that the closures were insignificant; I only gave the figures—three per year over the last 10 years. That number has not changed since the Conservatives were in power, since Labour came to power in 1997, or since the Assembly was established and gained control over these matters in 1999. Do not try to create a fairyland of a golden age when your forebears in the Conservative Party were in charge—it did not exist. In your constituency, Llanellen Church Primary School has closed, but its closure was not opposed. David, you must remember that although you may oppose everything that the Welsh Assembly Government does, parents do not always oppose its actions, and there is a good example in your constituency of a school that closed without opposition on 1 September 2003. That is Llanellen school, which is near Abergavenny, in a rural part of

gynharach. Ni fyddai'n amhosibl cael darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn coleg addysg bellach, coleg chweched dosbarth neu goleg trydyddol, fel Coleg Iâl yn Wrecsam, ond anodd credu y bydd yn datblygu ar hyn o bryd. Gan hynny, byddai addysg chweched dosbarth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn eithriad i'r rheol honno.

David Davies: Gallwch wfftio a dweud bod nifer yr ysgolion sy'n cau yn ddibwys, ond mae hynny'n peri trallod i'r rhieni a'r plant sy'n gysylltiedig. Caeir ysgolion bach ledled Cymru wledig: yn y Fenni'n unig gwelsom gau ysgolion babanod Park Street a Croesonen o ganlyniad i bolisiâu Llafur. Onid yw'n bryd ichi roi'r gorau i gimigau i gipio penawdau'r newyddion fel brechwastau am ddim mewn ysgolion, y gŵyr y rhan fwyaf o feirniaid nad ydynt yn ddim ond stomp, a dechrau cyfeirio arian i ystafelloedd dosbarth er mwyn amddiffyn ysgolion rhag eu cau, fel y gall cenedlaethau'r dyfodol fwynhau'r un safon o addysg ag a gawsom o dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg na wnaethant ddysgu ichi'r fantais o beidio â chynhyrfu wrth ofyn cwestiynau yn yr ysgol yr aethoch iddi. Ymddengys eich bod yn credu bod yr hyn y gellid ei alw'n orbwyslais eithafol yn gallu newid natur y ddadl.

Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod ysgolion wedi cau yng Nghymru wledig. Fodd bynnag, ni ddywedais fod cau'r ysgolion hynny'n fater dibwys; dim ond rhoi'r ffigurau a wneuthum—tair y flwyddyn dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Nid yw'r nifer hwnnw wedi newid ers i'r Ceidwadwyr fod mewn grym, ers i Lafur ddod i rym yn 1997, neu ers i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu ac ennill rheolaeth dros y materion hyn yn 1999. Peidiwch â cheisio dychmygu oes aur pan oedd eich rhagflaenwyr yn y Blaid Geidwadol wrth y llyw—nid oedd yn bodoli. Yn eich etholaeth chi, mae ysgol gynradd eglwysig Llanellen wedi cau, ond ni fu gwrthwynebiad i hynny. David, rhaid ichi gofio, er y gwrthwynebwch bopeth a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, nad yw rhieni'n wastad yn gwrthwynebu'r camau y mae'n eu cymryd, ac mae enghraifft dda yn eich etholaeth chi o ysgol a gaeodd yn ddiwrthwynebiad ar 1 Medi 2003. Ysgol

Wales. You do not seem to be aware of that; perhaps you should go around and meet your constituents more often.

Mick Bates: In another age, during the partnership Government, we had a rural schools policy that provided additional money to support rural schools under special grant no. 16. That policy seems to have disappeared. Has that money been swallowed up by other budgets or do you intend to renew the support for rural schools? Many of us, including parents in small villages such as Llangurig, Llandinam and Llangedwyn in Montgomeryshire, whose schools are under threat, suspect that this is another example of your Government caring less and less about rural Wales.

The First Minister: You are right that the previous Government, which had minority participation by the Liberal Democrats, issued revised Assembly guidance in July 2002. The Minister responsible was a Labour Minister, obviously. That remains the policy; we have not changed it. It allowed new factors to be taken into account, such as the avoidance of long journeys to school for primary school children. It is still the ruling policy, and the guidance that we issue to local authorities. It emphasises that the priority in rural areas is access to high-quality education, because rural families deserve access to as wide a range of opportunities for their children as others have. We have also emphasised the exploration of alternative ways for small schools to collaborate and share resources. That is still the policy and Jane Davidson is still in charge of it.

2.40 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Question 9 (OAQ29610) has been withdrawn.

Llanellen yw honno, sydd ger y Fenni, mewn rhan wledig o Gymru. Ymddengys na wyddoch am hynny; efallai y dylech godi allan a chwrdd â'ch etholwyr yn amlach.

Mick Bates: Mewn oes arall, yn ystod y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, yr oedd gennym bolisi ysgolion gwledig a ddarparai arian ychwanegol i gynnal ysgolion gwledig o dan grant arbennig rhif 16. Ymddengys fod y polisi hwnnw wedi diflannu. A lyncwyd yr arian hwnnw gan gyllidebau eraill neu a fwriadwch adnewyddu'r cymorth i ysgolion gwledig? Mae llawer ohonom, gan gynnwys rhieni mewn pentrefi bach fel Llangurig, Llandinam a Llangedwyn yn sir Drefaldwyn, y mae eu hysgolion dan fygythiad, yn amau bod hyn yn dangos eto fod eich Llywodraeth yn poeni'n llai ac yn llai am Gymru wledig.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod y Llywodraeth flaenorol, yr oedd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ran leiafrifol ynddi, wedi cyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd diwygiedig o eiddo'r Cynulliad yng Ngorffennaf 2002. Gweinidog Llafur a fu'n gyfrifol am hynny, wrth gwrs. Dyna'r polisi o hyd; nid ydym wedi'i newid. Yr oedd yn caniatáu ystyried ffactorau newydd, fel yr angen i blant ysgolion cynradd beidio â theithio'n bell i'r ysgol. Dyna'r polisi sydd ar waith o hyd, a'r cyfarwyddyd a roddwn i awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n pwysleisio mai'r flaenoriaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig yw'r gallu i gael addysg o ansawdd da, gan fod teuluoedd mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn haeddu cael cyfleoedd sydd mor eang ar gyfer eu plant â'r rhai sydd ar gael i eraill. Rhosom bwys hefyd ar ymchwil i ddulliau eraill i ysgolion bach gydweithio a rhannu adnoddau. Dyna'r polisi o hyd a Jane Davidson sy'n gyfrifol amdano o hyd.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 9 (OAQ29610) wedi'i dynnu yn ôl.

Cyllid ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Funding for the Health Service

Q10 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Minister make a statement on funding for the health service in Cardiff? (OAQ29624)

C10 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y cyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghaerdydd? (OAQ29624)

The First Minister: The total allocation to Cardiff Local Health Board for 2003-04 is £220.939 million. Cardiff is also benefiting from the Welsh Assembly Government's funding of health policies that are designed to benefit the whole of Wales. These include targeting key waiting times issues, health improvement gains and greater numbers of health professionals in training.

Jenny Randerson: You refer to money to tackle waiting times, and I welcome the news that the new money for the orthopaedic daycare unit in Llandough will at last be made available. That has been planned for some years and it is long overdue. Do you not agree, however, that it is too little, too late for many of those people who have been waiting years for their first appointment to see a specialist? Are you aware of the length of time involved in this unofficial, hidden waiting list, which is, in effect, the waiting list to get on the waiting list? What would you like me to tell the constituent who came to see me a fortnight ago and who has recently been told that he must wait four years for his first hospital appointment to see his specialist, after which he will be put on the waiting list for an operation?

The First Minister: I do not know the circumstances to which you refer. If you write to Jane Hutt or me as a follow-up to today's exchanges, you will receive a detailed reply about that particular circumstance. You mentioned the improvements that will flow from the capital investment that has now been approved—which is for around £10 million; I do not remember the exact figure—for Llandough Hospital for the 23 hours and 59 minutes or ambulatory care centre. That centre will deal with those orthopaedic cases that fall between day-case surgery and the full-blast two-weeks-in-hospital-type surgery for a full joint replacement. The number of operations that can be dealt with in that way are increasing. That funding need emerged from the Edwards report last year, and it has now been approved and will flow as soon as the details of the exact design of the building can

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfanswm y dyraniad i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd ar gyfer 2003-04 yw £220.939 miliwn. Mae Caerdydd yn elwa hefyd o gyllid oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer polisiau iechyd a ddyfeisiwyd i ddod â budd i Gymru gyfan. Ymysg y rhain y mae targedu materion allweddol sy'n ymwneud ag amseroedd aros, cynnydd o ran gwella iechyd a niferoedd mwy o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol dan hyfforddiant.

Jenny Randerson: Cyfeiriwch at arian y mdrin ag amseroedd aros, a chroesawaf y newydd y bydd arian newydd ar gyfer yr uned gofal dydd orthopedig yn Llandochau ar gael o'r diwedd. Bu hynny yn yr arfaeth ers rhai blynnyddoedd ac mae'n hen bryd ei gael. Oni chytunwch, fodd bynnag, ei fod yn rhy ychydig ac yn rhy hwyr i lawer o'r rhai sy'n disgwyl ers blynnyddoedd am eu hapwyntiad cyntaf i weld arbenigwr? A wyddoch am y cyfnod amser sydd ynglŷn â'r rhestr aros gudd, answyddogol hon, sef, i bob pwrpas, y rhestr aros i gael lle ar y rhestr aros? Pa beth y carech imi ei ddweud wrth yr etholwr a ddaeth i'm gweld bythefnos yn ôl y dywedwyd wrtho'n ddiweddar y bydd yn rhaid iddo ddisgwyl pedair blynedd am ei apwyntiad cyntaf mewn ysbyty i weld ei arbenigwr, cyn ei roi ar y rhestr aros i gael llawdriniaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn am yr amgylchiadau y cyfeiriwch atynt. Os ysgrifennwch at Jane Hutt neu ataf fi o ganlyniad i'r holi ac ateb heddiw, cewch ateb manwl am yr amgylchiad penodol hwnnw. Soniasoch am y gwelliannau a geir yn sgîl y buddsoddiad cyfalaf sydd bellach wedi'i gymeradwyo—sef oddeutu £10 miliwn; ni chofiaf yr union ffigur—ar gyfer Ysbyty Llandochau i'r ganolfan 23 awr a 59 munud neu ofal cerdded. Bydd y ganolfan honno'n delio â'r achosion orthopedig hynny sy'n syrthio rhwng llawfeddygaeth i achosion dydd a'r math o lawfeddygaeth sy'n golygu treulio pythefnos yn yr ysbyty i osod cymal newydd cyfan. Mae nifer y llawdriniaethau y gellir delio â hwy felly yn gostwng. Amlygwyd yr angen am y cyllid hwnnw yn adroddiad Edwards y llynedd, ac fe'i cymeradwywyd bellach a bydd yn cychwyn cyn gynted ag y gellir pennu union ddyluniad

be worked out. It will have a massive impact. That forms part of the recovery from the closure of Rhydlafer hospital and the situation that we inherited as a result. When it closed, Rhydlafer was carrying out 4,000 operations a year. Following the initial transfer to Llandough in 1997-98, only 1,500 operations a year were being done. Therefore, we inherited a huge backlog of orthopaedic surgery operations as result of a decision made by the previous Conservative Government. I am sorry to mention that, but Labour has had to grapple with that fact ever since. We are only just now reaching 5,000 to 6,000 operations a year, thereby clearing the backlog created by the closure of Rhydlafer in 1997.

Lorraine Barrett: I expect a much shorter answer to my question. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] The First Minister has already answered it.

Will you join me, First Minister, in welcoming the extra funding to build additional orthopaedic capacity at Llandough, which will provide extended out-patient services, additional x-ray services, 15 overnight beds and twin theatres that will enable treatment to be concentrated on the more major joint replacement operations?

The First Minister: If there is one message that needs to go from the Assembly to orthopaedic surgeons in Wales it is that there must be absolute clarity about which operations should be dealt with on a day-case basis. Our day-case rate is still far too low in comparison with that in England and other European countries. Then, there is the intermediate category of overnight or one night and one day operations, which is what we are dealing with now, in Llandough Hospital and St Woolos Hospital in Newport. Finally, there are those cases that require the traditional long stay in hospital of a week to a fortnight, depending on the frailty of the patient, for full joint replacement. If we can raise the day-case rate and raise our ambulatory care or 23 hours and 59 minutes rate to the European average, the throughput of our orthopaedic surgery departments will increase remarkably.

yr adeilad. Caiff effaith aruthrol. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r gwaith o ymadfer ar ôl cau ysbyty Rhydlafer a'r sefyllfa a ddaeth i'n rhan o ganlyniad. Pan gaeodd, yr oedd ysbyty Rhydlafer yn cyflawni tua 4,000 o lawdriniaethau'r flwyddyn. Ar ôl y trosglwyddo cyntaf i ysbyty Llandochau yn 1997-98, dim ond 1,500 o lawdriniaethau'r flwyddyn a wneid. Gan hynny, cawsom ôl-groniad anferth o lawdriniaethau o ganlyniad i benderfyniad gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf sôn am hynny, ond bu'n rhaid i Lafur ymdopi â'r ffaith honno byth ers hynny. Newydd gyrraedd 5,000 i 6,000 o lawdriniaethau'r flwyddyn yr ydym, fel ein bod yn clirio'r ôl-groniad a achoswyd drwy gau ysbyty Rhydlafer yn 1997.

Lorraine Barrett: Disgwyliais ateb llawer byrrach i'm cwestiwn. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi'i ateb.

A wnewch ymuno â mi, Brif Weinidog, i groesawu'r cyllid ychwanegol i greu capasiti orthopedig ychwanegol yn ysbyty Llandochau, a fydd yn darparu gwasanaethau helaethach i gleifion allanol, rhagor o wasanaethau pelydr x, 15 o welyau dros nos a theatrau deuol a fydd yn peri bod modd canolbwyntio ar y llawdriniaethau ailosod cymalau mwy helaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os oes un neges y mae angen i'r Cynulliad ei chyfleu i lawfeddygon orthopedig yng Nghymru, honno yw bod rhaid bod yn gwbl bendant ynghylch pa lawdriniaethau y dylid delio â hwy fel achosion dydd. Mae ein cyfradd o achosion dydd yn dal i fod yn rhy isel o lawer o'i chymharu â Lloegr a gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop. Wedyn, ceir y categori rhyngol o lawdriniaethau dros nos neu un noson neu un diwrnod, sef yr hyn yr ydym yn ei drafod yn awr, yn Ysbyty Llandochau ac Ysbyty St Woolos yng Nghasnewydd. Yn olaf, ceir yr achosion hynny sy'n gofyn yr arhosiad hir traddodiadol mewn ysbyty o wythnos neu bythefnos, yn ôl eiddilwch y claf, i ailosod cymal cyfan. Os gallwn godi'r gyfradd o achosion dydd a chodi ein cyfradd gofal cerdded neu 23 awr a 59 munud i'r cyfartaledd Ewropeaidd, bydd cynnydd rhyfeddol yn nhrwygyrch ein hadrannau

llawfeddygaeth orthopedig.

Owen John Thomas: Last week, you referred to a private investment deal with regard to future use of the Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Is it the freehold part of the royal infirmary site that will be used for the private deal or the leasehold part, namely the old, fine building? Which private company is involved in this deal, what will it do with the building and how many people will be employed in the remaining part of the infirmary?

Owen John Thomas: Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyfeiriasoch at gytundeb buddsoddi preifat mewn cysylltiad â defnyddio Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd yn y dyfodol. Ai rhan rydd-ddaliadol safle'r ysbyty brenhinol a ddefnyddir ar gyfer y cytundeb preifat neu'r rhan brydlesol, sef yr hen adeilad hardd? Pa gwmni preifat sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cytundeb hwn, beth a wnaiff â'r adeilad a pha nifer a gyflogir yn y rhan o'r ysbyty sy'n weddill?

The First Minister: I cannot tell you that without replying in detail by letter. The name of the company is Helical Bar (Wales) Ltd. As far as I know, it has owned the freehold of the royal infirmary since it came into existence. It inherited the building from the Bute estate, I believe. It has always owned the site's freehold, and part of the site has reverted to it. As regards the ongoing negotiations between the local health board and Helical Bar, I or Jane Hutt will write to you with details, to the extent that we can reveal matters that may be commercially confidential.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddweud hynny wrthych heb eich ateb yn fanwl drwy lythyr. Enw'r cwmni yw Helical Bar (Wales) Cyf. Hyd y gwn, bu'n berchen ar rydd-ddaliad yr ysbyty brenhinol ers ei ffurfio. Etifeddodd yr adeilad gan ystâd Bute, yr wyf yn credu. Ef yw perchennog rhydd-ddaliad y safle erioed, ac mae rhan o'r safle wedi dychwelyd iddo. O ran y negodiadau sy'n mynd ymlaen rhwng y bwrdd iechyd lleol a Helical Bar, ysgrifennaf fi neu Jane Hutt atoch gyda manylion, i'r graddau y gallwn ddatgelu materion a allai fod yn fasnachol gyfrinachol.

Ffioedd Ychwanegol ar gyfer Myfyrwyr Top-Up Fees for Students

Q11 Michael German: Will the First Minister make a statement on top-up fees for students? (OAQ29608)

C11 Michael German: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ffioedd ychwanegol ar gyfer myfyrwyr? (OAQ29608)

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government has made it clear that variable fees will not be introduced during this Assembly's lifetime, but they are not ruled in or out for the period following 1 May 2007. The decision on whether to introduce variable fees in Wales must be made when we can take account of our obligations to students and to the proper funding of our higher education institutions. We want this decision to be based on evidence. That is why we have asked Professor Teresa Rees to reconvene her student support study group, once the expected Bill has passed through the House of Commons and we can see its detail. The group will examine the question of variable fees in Wales, and the impact of variable fees in England on higher education institutions and student support in Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi rhoi ar ddeall na chyflwynir ffioedd amrywiadwy yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn, ond nid ydynt wedi'u cymeradwyo na'u diystyru ar gyfer y cyfnod ar ôl 1 Mai 2007. Rhaid gwneud y penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid cyflwyno ffioedd amrywiadwy yng Nghymru pan allwn ystyried ein rhwymedigaethau i fyfyrwyr ac i gyllido ein sefydliadau addysg uwch yn briodol. Yr ydym am weld seilio'r penderfyniad hwn ar dystiolaeth. Dyna pam y gofynasom i'r Athro Teresa Rees ailgynnull ei grŵp astudio cymorth i fyfyrwyr, wedi i'r Mesur disgwylidig fynd drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin a ninnau'n gallu gweld y manylion sydd ynddo. Bydd y grŵp yn ymchwilio i gwestiwn ffioedd amrywiadwy yng Nghymru, ac effaith ffioedd amrywiadwy yn

Lloegr ar sefydliadau addysg uwch a chymorth i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru.

Michael German: Teresa Rees's first review clearly did not support top-up fees and asked the Assembly to reject them. Is it the review's job to tell us what to do if we have to introduce top-up fees, or is it to find ways to avoid having to introduce them in Wales? Will you confirm that the issue facing you is one of budget and whether you are successful in obtaining the money from London to enable us to handle this matter ourselves?

The First Minister: The review will be a fairly full one, but it will depend on the shape of the UK Government's Bill when it becomes an Act. Assuming it is included in the Queen's Speech, we may see proposals shortly afterwards. During the course of Teresa Rees's review, it will become apparent whether all universities in England will charge £3,000 a year for all courses, or whether the Government will increase that figure, given that the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge and Imperial College London are asking for much higher fees—I believe that Imperial College London has said that anything below £10,000 is not worth having. These matters will have an enormous impact on the outcome and on the budgetary issues that you mention. Broadly, you are asking whether there is an affordable way in which Wales can avoid introducing variable fees, and whether it would have a negative impact on the viability and excellence of our higher education institutions. A whole range of issues will depend on the shape of the Government's Bill when it becomes an Act, and the higher education institutions' response to that. The impact will depend on whether all institutions charge £3,000 or £5,000, or whether only some faculties in some universities charge those fees.

Leanne Wood: Tuition fees and top-up fees represent a tax on students. Student loans are now being charged at an interest rate of 9 per cent, which means that students are being taxed at a higher rate than millionaires. As a point of political principle, I believe that

Michael German: Mae'n amlwg nad oedd adolygiad cyntaf Teresa Rees yn bleidiol i ffioedd ychwanegol a gofynnodd i'r Cynulliad eu gwrthod. Ai gwaith yr adolygiad yw dweud wrthym beth y dylem ei wneud os oes rhaid inni gyflwyno ffioedd ychwanegol, ynteu ai ei waith yw canfod dulliau o osgoi'r rheidrwydd i'w cyflwyno yng Nghymru? A wnewch gadarnhau bod y mater sy'n eich wynebu yn ymwneud â'r gyllideb ac a fyddwch yn llwyddo i gael yr arian gan Lundain i'n galluogi i drafod y mater hwn ein hunain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yr adolygiad yn un eithaf trylwyr, ond bydd yn dibynnu ar ffurf Mesur Llywodraeth y DU pan ddaw'n Ddeddf. Gan gymryd y caiff ei gynnwys yn Araith y Frenhines, efallai y gwelwn gynigion yn fuan wedyn. Yn ystod adolygiad Teresa Rees, daw'n amlwg a fydd yr holl brifysgolion yn Lloegr yn codi £3,000 y flwyddyn am eu holl gyrsiau, neu a fydd y Llywodraeth yn cynyddu'r ffigur hwnnw, yng ngolwg y ffaith bod Prifysgol Rhydychen, Prifysgol Caergrawnt ac Imperial College London yn gofyn am ffioedd uwch o lawer—credaf fod Imperial College London wedi dweud na fydd dim sy'n llai na £10,000 yn werth ei gael. Caiff y materion hynny effaith aruthrol ar y canlyniad ac ar y materion cyllidebol y soniwcch amdanynt. Yn fras, yr ydych yn gofyn a oes modd i Gymru fforddio peidio â chyflwyno ffioedd amrywiadwy, ac a fyddai hynny'n amharu ar ddichonoldeb a rhagoriaeth ein sefydliadau addysg uwch. Bydd amrywiaeth mawr o faterion yn dibynnu ar ffurf Mesur y Llywodraeth pan ddaw'n Ddeddf, ac ymateb y sefydliadau addysg uwch i hynny. Bydd yr effaith yn dibynnu ar ba un a fydd yr holl sefydliadau'n codi £3,000 neu £5,000, neu a fydd rhai cyfadranau'n unig mewn rhai prifysgolion yn codi'r ffioedd hynny.

Leanne Wood: Mae ffioedd hyfforddi a ffioedd ychwanegol yn dreth ar fyfyrwyr. Bellach codir cyfradd llog o 9 y cant ar fenthyciadau i fyfyrwyr, sy'n golygu bod myfyrwyr yn cael eu trethu ar gyfradd uwch na miliwnyddion. Fel mater o egwyddor

tuition fees and top-up fees are wrong. Where do you stand on this political question? Do you think that such fees are politically wrong and that education should be free?

The First Minister: I have always made my personal view clear: I am in favour of the graduate tax. I have said that at least 100 times inside and outside the Chamber.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that academic merit and potential should be the only deciding factors in university admission? Will you place on record that you are wholeheartedly committed to preventing top-up fees, which would severely hit students studying here, from being introduced in Wales?

The First Minister: It is the convention that when you make a manifesto promise, you do exactly that—it applies for that Assembly term. This policy has a long time-fuse, because it will not be implemented until the beginning of the 2006 academic year. People will ask why we do not make a promise about what happens in the Assembly after that. However, this is too far away and nobody ever does that. People do not say what will happen in the following Parliament or the following Assembly. I agree with your first principle that people should be admitted to university on the basis of merit, not money.

2.50 p.m.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I have two changes to report to this week's business. Because of the pressure on today's business, the planned statement on potato ring rot has been moved to tomorrow, and the motion under Standing Order No. 22.25, which is the seven items of food standards legislation, has been postponed until 25 November. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under

wleidyddol, credaf fod ffioedd hyfforddi a ffioedd ychwanegol yn anghywir. Beth yw'ch safbwynt chi ar y cwestiwn gwleidyddol hwn? A gredwch fod ffioedd o'r fath yn wleidyddol anghywir ac y dylai addysg fod am ddim?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi datgan fy marn bersonol yn glir bob amser: yr wyf o blaid y dreth ar raddedigion. Dywedais hynny o leiaf ganwaith y tu mewn a'r tu allan i'r Siambr.

Brynle Williams: A ydych yn cytuno mai teilyngdod a photensial academiaidd yw'r unig ffactorau y dylid eu hystyried wrth dderbyn rhywun i brifysgol? A wnewch ddweud ar goedd eich bod wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i atal ffioedd ychwanegol, a fyddai'n amharu'n ddifrifol ar fyfyrwyr sy'n astudio yma, rhag cael eu cyflwyno yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y confensiwn yw eich bod yn gwneud addewid wrth ei rhoi mewn maniffesto—mae'n berthnasol i'r tymor Cynulliad hwnnw. Mae cyfnod hir cyn y daw'r polisi hwn yn weithredol, am na roddir ef ar waith tan ddechrau blwyddyn academiaidd 2006. Bydd rhai'n gofyn pam na wnawn addewid am yr hyn a ddigwydd yn y Cynulliad wedi hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n rhy bell i'r dyfodol ac nid oes neb a wnaiff hynny. Ni ddywedir beth a ddigwydd yn y Senedd ganlynol neu'r Cynulliad canlynol. Cytunaf â'r egwyddor sylfaenol a nodasoch, sef y dylai pobl gael eu derbyn i brifysgol ar sail teilyngdod, nid arian.

supporting documents.

Finally, the Deputy Presiding Officer determined this morning, under Standing Order No. 22.5, that the following Orders need not be referred to a Subject Committee for extended consideration: the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) and the Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) (Amendment) (Wales) (No. 2) Regulations 2003; the Education (Recognised Bodies) (Wales) Order 2003; the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003; the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003; the Education (Information About Individual Pupils) (Wales) Regulations 2003; and the National Assembly for Wales (Returning Officers' Charges) (Amendment) Order 2003.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod. A oes 10 gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod.

I therefore call on the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol sy'n gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes drafft i wneud sylwadau byr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We oppose the business statement because no debate is tabled on the provision of social services by Cardiff County Council. You will recall that, just over a year ago, a report found that cases of children at risk of abuse were being mishandled. You will also recall that a recent report states that systems for the initial assessment of vulnerable children, as well as monitoring those at risk, are still inconsistent. There were calls in Plenary last Wednesday for action from the Minister for Health and Social Services. However, she merely stated that she would write to Cardiff council to inform it of how its provision would be

Siambwr o dan ddogfennau ategol.

Yn olaf, penderfynodd y Dirprwy Lywydd y bore yma, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r Gorchymynion a ganlyn i Bwyllgor Pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Rheoliadau Porthiant (Samplu a Dadansoddi) a Phorthiant (Gorfodi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) (Rhif 2) 2003; Gorchymyn Addysg (Cyrff sy'n Cael eu Cydnabod) (Cymru) 2003; Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflenni a Manylion a Ragnodir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003; Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003; Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwybodaeth am Ddisgyblion Unigol) (Cymru) 2003; a Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Taliadau Swyddogion Canlyniadau) (Diwygio) 2003.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are. Are there 10 objections? I see that there are.

Felly, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn mabwysiadu'r datganiad busnes.

The Presiding Officer: I call on one Member from each political group that opposes the draft business statement to make brief comments.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gwrthwynebwn y datganiad busnes am na chyflwynwyd dadl ar ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Cyngor Sir Caerdydd. Byddwch yn cofio, ychydig dros flwyddyn yn ôl, fod adroddiad wedi canfod bod camdraffod ar achosion plant a oedd mewn perygl o gael eu cam-drin. Cofiwch hefyd fod adroddiad diweddar yn datgan bod systemau ar gyfer asesiad cyntaf plant sy'n agored i niwed, a hefyd ar gyfer monitro'r rhai sydd mewn perygl, yn dal i fod yn anghyson. Bu galwadau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mercher diwethaf am weithredu gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Er hynny, ni

monitored.

I refer you to section 84 of the Children Act 1989, entitled 'Local authority failure to comply with statutory duty: default power of Secretary of State'. It states that,

'If the Secretary of State is satisfied that any local authority has failed, without reasonable excuse, to comply with any of the duties imposed on them by or under this Act he may make an order declaring that authority to be in default with respect of that duty.'

The National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 transferred to the Assembly the functions of the Secretary of State, so far as exercising these powers in relation to Wales, in regard of section 84.

I refer you to what has happened in Westminster. From 1999 to 2003, several authorities have been called in. In 1997, Paul Boateng, who was then the Minister of State for Health, warned Cambridgeshire County Council that if action was not taken to remedy failures regarding its protection of children at risk, the Secretary of State would be ready to use his powers to intervene. Following a meeting with the council's chief executive, and other senior representatives, to discuss serious failures set out in a report by the Social Services Inspectorate, Paul Boateng said:

'Yesterday's report identified grave and unacceptable failures in the council's duty to protect the most vulnerable members of our society—children at risk. Children are entitled to expect nothing less—'

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Standing Order requires that comments should be brief.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will ask you, briefly, Minister, what is the difference

wnaeth ond dweud yr ysgrifennai at gyngor Caerdydd i'w hysbysu am y dull o fonitro ei ddarpariaeth.

Fe'ch cyfeiriau at adran 84 Deddf Plant 1989, ac iddi'r teitl 'Local authority failure to comply with statutory duty: default power of Secretary of State'. Mae'n dweud,

Os yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn sicr bod unrhyw awdurdod lleol wedi methu â chydymffurfio, heb fod ganddo esgus rhesymol, ag unrhyw un o'r dyletswyddau a osodwyd arno drwy neu o dan y Ddeddf hon, caiff wneud gorchymyn yn datgan bod yr awdurdod hwnnw heb gyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno.

Gwnaeth Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau) 1999 drosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad swyddogaethau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, o ran arfer y pwerau hyn mewn cysylltiad â Chymru, mewn cysylltiad ag adran 84.

Fe'ch cyfeiriau at yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn San Steffan. O 1999 i 2003, mae sawl awdurdod wedi'i alw i mewn. Yn 1997, gwnaeth Paul Boateng, a oedd yn Weinidog Gwladol dros Iechyd ar y pryd, rybuddio Cyngor Sir Swydd Gaergrawnt, os na chymerid camau ar unwaith i gywiro diffygion mewn cysylltiad â'i amddiffyniad i blant a oedd mewn perygl, y byddai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn barod i arfer ei bwerau i ymyrryd. Ar ôl cyfarfod â phrif weithredwr y cyngor, ac uwch gynrychiolwyr eraill, i drafod diffygion difrifol a nodwyd mewn adroddiad gan yr Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, dywedodd Paul Boateng:

Yr oedd yr adroddiad a gafwyd ddoe'n nodi diffygion difrifol ac annerbyniol o ran dyletswydd y cyngor i amddiffyn y rhai sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas—plant sydd mewn perygl. Mae gan blant hawl i ddisgwyl dim llai—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Rheol Sefydlog yn mynnu y bydd y sylwadau'n rhai byr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gofynnaf ichi'n fyr, Weinidog, beth yw'r gwahaniaeth rhwng

between Cambridgeshire and Cardiff? Why are the vulnerable children and young people of Cambridgeshire being defended while the Minister is allowing the situation in Cardiff to continue? Why are we not allowed to debate this issue?

Jonathan Morgan: You will recall that I requested this morning that a debate in Government time be tabled this week, or next, relating to the no named day motion that was tabled in the names of the three opposition business managers. We are deeply concerned and believe that, given the serious problem in the capital city and that the Government's response to it has been so weak, it should be debated by the Assembly. The report was clear: there are children in Cardiff who are still at risk of being abused because of the failings of the local authority. A precedent has been set in other parts of the UK regarding Government intervention. We want a debate so that we can question the Minister and so that she can explain more fully her decision not to intervene. This is a grave issue and has wider implications than the situation in Cardiff alone. Members from across Wales should have the opportunity to debate this issue.

Kirsty Williams: I support the comments made by Rhodri and Jonathan. The situation is grave enough to force three opposition parties to table a no named day motion. Due respect should be given to that request as 30 Members—half of all Assembly Members—feel that the subject is serious enough to compel them to work together to table that motion. As we have heard, a precedent has been set in the UK Parliament whereby a similar issue has been raised and debated. A precedent has also been set in Wales, as the Business Minister has given due regard to no named day motions tabled by opposition Members and has found Government time in which to discuss them. This happened most recently with regard to a no named day motion tabled by my colleague, Mick Bates, which requested that the issue of education funding be discussed. It is incredible that the Business Minister can find Government time in which to debate education funding—as serious and as important as that is—but cannot, or will not, find time in which to

Swydd Gaergrawnt a Chaerdydd? Pam y mae plant a phobl ifanc sy'n agored i niwed yn Swydd Gaergrawnt yn cael eu hamddiffyn tra bo'r Gweinidog yn caniatáu i'r sefyllfa yng Nghaerdydd barhau? Pam na chaniateir inni drafod y mater hwn?

Jonathan Morgan: Cofiwch imi ofyn y bore yma am gyflwyno dadl yn amser y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon, neu'r wythnos nesaf, mewn cysylltiad â'r cynnig sydd heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd yn enwau tri rheolwr busnes yr wrthblaid. Yr ydym yn bryderus dros ben a chredwn, yng ngolwg y broblem ddifrifol yn y brifddinas a'r ffaith bod ymateb y Llywodraeth i hynny wedi bod mor wan, y dylai'r Cynulliad gael dadl arni. Yr oedd yr adroddiad yn bendant: mae plant yng Nghaerdydd sy'n dal i fod mewn perygl o gael eu cam-drin oherwydd diffygion yr awdurdod lleol. Gosodwyd cynsail mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU mewn cysylltiad ag ymyrraeth gan Lywodraeth. Yr ydym am gael dadl fel y gallwn holi'r Gweinidog ac fel y gall egluro'n llawnach ei phenderfyniad i beidio ag ymyrryd. Mater difrifol yw hwn ac mae iddo oblygiadau ehangach nag i'r sefyllfa yng Nghaerdydd yn unig. Dylai Aelodau o bob rhan o Gymru gael cyfle i gael dadl ar y mater hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Ategaf y sylwadau a wnaeth Rhodri a Jonathan. Mae'r sefyllfa mor ddifrifol fel y gorfodwyd y tair gwrthblaid i gyflwyno cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod. Dylid rhoi parch dyladwy i'r cais hwnnw gan fod 30 Aelod—hanner Aelodau'r Cynulliad—yn teimlo bod y pwnc mor ddifrifol fel ei fod yn eu cymell i weithio ochr yn ochr i gyflwyno'r cynnig hwnnw. Fel y clywsom, gosodwyd cynsail yn Senedd y DU lle'r oedd mater tebyg wedi'i godi a'i drafod mewn dadl. Gosodwyd cynsail yng Nghymru hefyd, gan fod y Trefnydd wedi rhoi sylw priodol i gynigion heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd gan Aelodau'r wrthblaid ac wedi canfod amser o eiddo'r Llywodraeth i'w trafod. Digwyddodd hynny'n fwyaf diweddar mewn cysylltiad â chynnig heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd gan fy nghyd-Aelod, Mick Bates, a ofynnai am drafod pwnc cyllid ar gyfer addysg. Mae'n anhygoel bod y Trefnydd yn gallu canfod amser o eiddo'r Llywodraeth i gael dadl ar gyllid ar gyfer addysg—er difrifoled a

debate a report that worries so many Members. The Minister should think again carefully about finding Government time so that we can discuss the grave situation in which Cardiff County Council finds itself, and should acknowledge the high level of support within the Assembly for such a debate.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I thank Rhodri, Jonathan and Kirsty for their comments. I know that there is support within the opposition parties for this debate to be held, and Jane and I are aware of the strength of feeling that exists regarding the situation. However, as Jane informed you last week, the Government has invoked the protocol for dealing with issues of serious concern in the social services and the chief social services inspector has already written to Cardiff County Council setting out the improvements needed and how they are to be monitored. David Melding, as Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee, has ensured that time will be made available at the meeting on 26 November in which to scrutinise the actions that the Government has taken. The Minister for Health and Social Services and I will listen carefully to those discussions.

David Melding: Will you give way?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a debate: this is an opportunity for comments on the business statement by one Member from each political group. I have called every Member who indicated that they wished to speak.

Karen Sinclair: The Minister for Health and Social Services and I will listen carefully to those discussions. If, following those discussions, it is clear that a debate is needed, we will schedule it at the earliest opportunity.

3.00 p.m.

*Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

phwysiced hynny—ond na all, neu na wnaiff, ganfod amser i gael dadl ar adroddiad sy'n peri pryder i gynifer o Aelodau. Dylai'r Gweinidog ailfeddwl yn ofalus ynghylch canfod amser o eiddo'r Llywodraeth fel y gallwn drafod sefyllfa ddifrifol Cyngor Sir Caerdydd, a dylai gydnabod y gefnogaeth fawr sydd yn y Cynulliad i gael dadl o'r fath.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Diolchaf i Rhodri, Jonathan a Kirsty am eu sylwadau. Gwn fod cefnogaeth ymysg y gwrthbleidiau i gynnal dadl o'r fath, ac mae Jane a minnau'n ymwybodol o gryfder y teimlad a geir ynghylch y sefyllfa. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwnaeth Jane eich hysbysu'r wythnos diwethaf, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi apelio at y protocol ar gyfer trafod materion sy'n peri pryder difrifol yn y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac mae'r prif arolygydd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi ysgrifennu eisoes i Gyngor Sir Caerdydd gan nodi'r gwelliannau sydd eu hangen a sut y cânt eu monitro. Mae David Melding, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, wedi sicrhau y bydd amser ar gael yn y cyfarfod ar 26 Tachwedd i graffu ar y camau a gymerodd y Llywodraeth. Bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau'n gwrando'n astud ar y trafodaethau hynny.

David Melding: A wnewch ildio?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid dadl yw hon: mae'n gyfle i un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol wneud sylwadau am y datganiad busnes. Yr wyf wedi galw ar bob Aelod a nododd ei fod yn dymuno siarad.

Karen Sinclair: Bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau'n gwrando'n astud ar y trafodaethau hynny. Os yw'n amlwg, ar ôl y trafodaethau hynny, fod angen dadl, gwnawn ei hamserlennu ar y cyfle cynharaf.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

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

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
 Motion rejected.*

Y Llywydd: Yr ydym felly yn dilyn y cynsail a osodwyd ar 3 Mehefin eleni, sef, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4, bydd y Trefnydd yn cyflwyno datganiad busnes diwygiedig cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

David Melding: Point of order.

The Presiding Officer: I do not think that a point of order can arise out of this business. If it is a genuine point of order, however, I will hear it.

David Melding: The Business Minister said earlier that arrangements have been made for the Health and Social Services Committee to discuss the issue of Cardiff County Council's social services and the letter from the chief inspector of social services. Such arrangements have not been made, though I

The Presiding Officer: We therefore follow the precedent set on 3 June this year, which is that, under Standing Order No. 5.4, the Business Minister will present a revised business statement as soon as possible.

David Melding: Pwynt o drefn.

Y Llywydd: Ni chredaf y gall pwynt o drefn godi o'r busnes hwn. Os yw'n bwynt o drefn dilys, fodd bynnag, gwrandawaf arno.

David Melding: Dywedodd y Trefnydd yn gynharach fod trefniadau wedi'u gwneud i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol drafod mater gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Cyngor Sir Caerdydd a'r llythyr oddi wrth brif arolygydd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Ni wnaed

have arranged for the matter to be discussed during the pre-business meeting this evening. I hope that the Government intends to allow that matter to be brought before the Committee. That will be some advance. However, the Minister was a little over-enthusiastic in saying that the matter is already on the Committee's agenda: it is not yet on the agenda.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is not a matter for me. It is a matter of public interest, and a matter that may be pursued further in Committee. The matter for me is that the Government now has the opportunity, under Standing Orders, to provide us with a revised business statement.

**Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 10)
(Cymru) 2003**
**Approval of the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report
(No. 10) (Wales) 2003**

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

the National Assembly for Wales under section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 19.8, approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No. 10) (Wales) 2003, which was laid in the Table Office on 10 November 2003. (NDM1698)

Wales continues to play a full part in making provision for asylum seekers arriving in the United Kingdom. The purpose of this special grant report is to enable the National Assembly to continue to provide financial support to local authorities to help cover the additional costs incurred in providing appropriate education and associated support for those asylum seekers who come to Wales. Education is a vital component of any package of measures aimed at ensuring that these people can integrate into the communities in which they find themselves. Such measures include bilingual support, education psychology support and library resources, as well as the provision of school transport and uniforms. It is not only school-aged children who need help; many adults will seek assistance to learn English or Welsh

trefniadau o'r fath, er imi drefnu i'r mater gael ei drafod yn ystod y cyfarfod cyn busnes heno. Gobeithiaf fod y Llywodraeth yn bwriadu gadael i'r mater gael ei ddwyn gerbron y Pwyllgor. Bydd hynny'n gam ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y Gweinidog braidd yn orselog wrth ddweud bod y mater ar agenda'r Pwyllgor yn barod: nid ydyw ar yr agenda eto.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw hynny'n fater i mi. Mae'n fater o ddiddordeb i'r cyhoedd, ac yn fater y gellir ei ddilyn ymhellach yn y Pwyllgor. Y mater i mi yw bod cyfle'n awr gan y Llywodraeth, o dan Reolau Sefydlog, i ddarparu datganiad busnes diwygiedig i ni.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan Adran 88B o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.8, yn cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 10) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Tachwedd 2003. (NDM1698)

Mae Cymru'n dal i chwarae rhan lawn wrth ddarparu ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches sy'n cyrraedd y Deyrnas Unedig. Pwrpas yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn yw galluogi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i barhau i ddarparu cymorth ariannol i awdurdodau lleol i helpu i dalu am y costau ychwanegol a geir wrth ddarparu addysg briodol a chymorth cysylltiedig ar gyfer y ceiswyr lloches hynny a ddaw i Gymru. Mae addysg yn rhan annatod o unrhyw becyn o fesurau sydd â'r bwriad o sicrhau bod y bobl hyn yn gallu integreiddio â'r cymunedau lle y maent yn eu cael eu hunain. Mae mesurau o'r fath yn cynnwys cymorth dwyieithog, cymorth seicoleg addysg ac adnoddau llyfrgell, yn ogystal â darparu trafndiaeth ysgol a gwisgoedd ysgol. Nid plant o oedran ysgol yn unig sydd ag angen cymorth; mae llawer o

to be able communicate effectively and become active members of society. They are also catered for in these arrangements. The level of support provided has been based on information provided by the local education authorities on the numbers of asylum-seeker pupils entering school, or asylum-seeker adults accessing English language courses.

For this year, additional financial support is being given to authorities receiving pupils with severe and complex special educational needs. This will be the third year that funding has been allocated by the Assembly to support the education of asylum seekers in Wales. In 2001-02, the Assembly made £700,500 available to local education authorities for this purpose. Last year, the level of support rose to £1,228,261. It should be noted, however, that the number of asylum seekers is considerably higher this year, particularly in Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, where additional contracts have been signed with the National Asylum Support Service. The total amount set aside for allocation to local authorities in Wales for 2002-03 is £2,164,429. However, no forecast can be expected to be totally accurate and we will review the position as information becomes available. I am pleased to say how well authorities have responded to the many and varied educational needs of those asylum seekers who have already arrived in Wales. I believe that the continued support that I propose is the right way to continue to ensure that local authorities do not lose out financially in enabling these people to become fully integrated members of our society.

Janet Ryder: We welcome this piece of legislation. The money is vital to help local education authorities make preparations for the refugees that they receive into their system. Can the Minister confirm a few points? According to the figures given by her in reports, the unit cost per pupil—including education, transport, uniform and all support services—is only rising by £10 from last year. The average cost per child last year was £275, and that figure has risen to about £285 this year. I understand that that figure excludes support for those with severe

oedolion yn ceisio cymorth i ddysgu'r Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg i allu cyfathrebu'n effeithiol a dod yn aelodau gweithredol o gymdeithas. Darperir ar eu cyfer hwythau o dan y trefniadau hyn. Seiliwyd lefel y cymorth ar wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan yr awdurdodau addysg lleol am niferoedd y disgyblion o geiswyr lloches sy'n dechrau yn yr ysgol, neu oedolion o geiswyr lloches sy'n dilyn cyrsiau Saesneg.

Ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon, rhoddir cymorth ariannol ychwanegol i awdurdodau sy'n derbyn disgyblion sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig difrifol a chymhleth. Hon fydd y drydedd flwyddyn y dyrannwyd cyllid gan y Cynulliad i gynnal addysg ceiswyr lloches yng Nghymru. Yn 2001-02, darparodd y Cynulliad £700,500 i awdurdodau addysg lleol i'r diben hwn. Y llynedd, cododd lefel y cymorth i £1,228,261. Dylid nodi, fodd bynnag, fod nifer y ceiswyr lloches yn fwy o lawer eleni, yn enwedig yng Nghaerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd, lle y llofnodwyd contractau ychwanegol â'r Gwasanaeth Cynnal Cenedlaethol i Geiswyr Lloches. Y cyfanswm a neilltuwyd i'w ddyrannu i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar gyfer 2002-03 yw £2,164,429. Er hynny, ni ellir disgwyl i unrhyw ragolwg fod yn gwbl gywir a gwnawn adolygu'r sefyllfa wrth i wybodaeth ddod i law. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud wrthyfych mor dda y mae awdurdodau wedi ymateb i'r nifer fawr o anghenion addysgol amrywiol sydd gan y ceiswyr lloches hynny a gyrhaeddodd Gymru eisoes. Credaf mai'r cymorth parhaus a gynigiai yw'r modd iawn i barhau i sicrhau na fydd awdurdodau lleol ar eu colled yn ariannol wrth alluogi'r bobl hyn i ddod yn aelodau cwbl integredig o'n cymdeithas.

Janet Ryder: Croesawn y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Mae'r arian yn hanfodol i helpu awdurdodau addysg lleol i baratoi ar gyfer y ffoaduriaid a dderbyniant i'w system. A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau ychydig o bwyntiau? Yn ôl y ffigurau a roddwyd ganddi mewn adroddiadau, nid yw'r gost uned y disgybl—sy'n cynnwys addysg, trafniadaeth, gwisg ysgol a'r holl wsanaethau cymorth—ond yn codi o £10 oddi ar y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Y gost gyfartalog fesul plentyn y llynedd oedd £275, ac mae'r ffigur hwnnw wedi codi i tua £285 eleni. Deallaf nad yw'r ffigur hwnnw'n

educational needs, but it leaves an increase of approximately £1 million in the budget. How does the Minister envisage that that £1 million will be used?

The Minister is right that much work needs to be done in terms of adults attending classes to learn a second language. That unit cost has only risen by about £4 since last year—it has risen from £131 to £135. The money only applies to those adults who register for classes. As far as I can see, having read the Order, no allowance is made in this grant to encourage work in the community and to encourage those people to attend classes. Unfortunately, many refugees do not attend classes. What work is being done to encourage those refugees and asylum seekers who do not attend classes at present to do so? How will that work be funded? Does the Minister see that as being part of the work of the co-ordinators outlined in this Order? It does not seem to quite sit with some of the details in the Order.

We welcome this money, but we wonder whether an increase of £10 per child and £4 per adult will be sufficient to cover the extra work needed in schools and in adult education. We also want to know what outreach provisions are being organised for those people who do not register for classes.

Lorraine Barrett: I welcome this special grant report, as Cardiff is one of five local authorities in Wales that supports asylum seekers as part of the Home Office's dispersal arrangements. Can you confirm that the grant is in addition to any local authority expenditure on education, and is designed specifically to cover additional costs incurred? Can you give an assurance that measures are in place to ensure that the level of grant given to local authorities is sufficient to meet the need and, if not, that measures are in place to adjust it?

David Davies: We will vote in favour of this special grant report, as we believe that the

cynnwys cymorth ar gyfer y rhai sydd ag anghenion addysgol difrifol, ond mae'n gadael cynnydd o tua £1 filiwn yn y gyllideb. Pa ddefnydd y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ragweld i'r £1 filiwn honno?

Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn wrth ddweud bod angen gwneud llawer o waith mewn cysylltiad ag oedolion sy'n dilyn dosbarthiadau i ddysgu ail iaith. Nid yw'r gost uned honno ond wedi codi o tua £4 ers y llynedd—cododd o £131 i £135. Nid yw'r arian ond ar gyfer yr oedolion hynny sy'n cofrestru ar gyfer dosbarthiadau. Hyd y gwelaf, wedi darllen y Gorchymyn, nid oes dim darpariaeth yn y grant hwn i hybu gwaith yn y gymuned ac i annog y bobl hynny i ddilyn dosbarthiadau. Gwaetha'r modd, ceir llawer o ffoaduriaid nad ydynt yn dilyn dosbarthiadau. Pa waith a wneir i annog y ffoaduriaid a'r ceiswyr lloches hynny nad ydynt yn dilyn dosbarthiadau ar hyn o bryd i wneud hynny? Sut y cyllidir y gwaith hwnnw? A yw'r Gweinidog yn ystyried hynny'n rhan o waith y cydlynwyr a ddisgrifir yn y Gorchymyn hwn? Nid yw'n ymddangos ei fod yn cydweddu'n hollol â rhai o'r manylion yn y Gorchymyn.

Croesawn yr arian hwn, ond tybed a fydd cynnydd o £10 y plentyn a £4 yr oedolyn yn ddigon i dalu am y gwaith ychwanegol sydd ei angen mewn ysgolion ac ar gyfer addysg i oedolion. Yr ydym am gael gwybod hefyd pa ddarpariaethau allanol a drefnir ar gyfer y rhai nad ydynt yn cofrestru ar gyfer dosbarthiadau.

Lorraine Barrett: Croesawaf yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn, gan mai Caerdydd yw un o'r pum awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru sy'n cynorthwyo ceiswyr lloches fel rhan o drefniadau gwasgaru'r Swyddfa Gartref. A allwch gadarnhau bod y grant yn ychwanegol at unrhyw wariant gan awdurdodau lleol ar addysg, a'i fod wedi'i ddyfeisio'n benodol i dalu am unrhyw gostau ychwanegol a geir? A allwch roi sicrwydd bod mesurau ar waith i sicrhau bod lefel y grant a roddir i awdurdodau lleol yn ddigon i ddiwallu'r angen ac, os nad yw, fod mesurau ar waith i'w newid?

David Davies: Pleidleisiwn o blaid yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn, gan y credwn

extra money needed to educate those who claim to be asylum seekers should come from central Government. Can you confirm that your Labour Government has published statistics that show that the vast majority of those who claim to be asylum seekers are not in fact asylum seekers, and are simply seeking a better way of life? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] I am quoting the Labour Government's figures. Can you also confirm that local health boards across Wales have spent £1 million on speech and translation services for asylum seekers, and that central Government has not reimbursed them for that expenditure? Can you clarify the situation vis-à-vis school uniforms? You may recall that the Assembly voted in favour of ensuring that all Welsh schoolchildren can access free school uniforms if their parents cannot afford to buy them. I was happy to support that proposal, although you were less enthusiastic about it. Can you confirm that children who claim to be asylum seekers will not have preferential treatment, and that they will not have school uniforms if Welsh children are unable to have them?

Peter Black: I always thought that the Conservatives were in favour of people trying to improve their lives, and that that was a central tenet of Conservative philosophy. David Davies's comments obviously come from the island on which he wants to place many of the asylum seekers that his party have not yet identified. This is a serious issue, and I regret the fact that David tries to make political capital out of it. It is not as if it is a new issue. Special grant reports such as this have come before the Assembly several times, and we have approved all of those reports.

3.10 p.m.

The reason for this is that it is only right and proper that the Assembly supports local education authorities so that they can meet the additional costs incurred in making provision for the education of asylum seekers' children. I believe that this is the third time that we have discussed a report such as this—perhaps the Minister can confirm that—and it has always been Assembly Government practice to

y dylai'r arian ychwanegol sydd ei angen i addysgu'r rhai sy'n honni eu bod yn geiswyr lloches ddod oddi wrth Lywodraeth ganolog. A allwch gadarnhau bod eich Llywodraeth Lafur wedi cyhoeddi ystadegau sy'n dangos nad ceiswyr lloches o gwbl yw'r mwyafrif helaeth o'r rhai sy'n honni eu bod yn geiswyr lloches, ac nad ydynt ond yn rhai sy'n ceisio gwell ffordd o fyw? [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Yr wyf yn dyfynnu ffigurau'r Llywodraeth Lafur. A allwch gadarnhau hefyd fod byrddau iechyd lleol ledled Cymru wedi gwario £1 filiwn ar wasanaethau lleferydd a chyfieithu ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches, ac nad yw Llywodraeth ganolog wedi ad-dalu iddynt am y gwariant hwnnw? A allwch egluro'r sefyllfa o ran gwisgoedd ysgol? Efallai y cofiwch fod y Cynulliad wedi pleidleisio o blaid sicrhau y gall holl blant ysgol Cymru gael gwisgoedd ysgol am ddim os na all eu rhieni eu fforddio. Yr oeddwn yn falch o gefnogi'r cynnig hwnnw, er eich bod chi'n llai brwdfrydig yn ei gylch. A allwch gadarnhau na fydd plant sy'n honni bod yn geiswyr lloches yn cael ffafriaeth, ac na chânt wisgoedd ysgol os na all plant Cymru eu cael?

Peter Black: Yr oeddwn yn tybio erioed fod y Ceidwadwyr o blaid pobl yn ceisio gwella eu bywydau, ac mai un o brif greddau athroniaeth Geidwadol oedd hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod sylwadau David Davies wedi dod o'r ynys y mae am roi llawer o'r ceiswyr lloches arni nad yw ei blaid wedi'i henwi eto. Mae hyn yn fater difrifol, ac mae'n ofid imi fod David yn ceisio elwa'n wleidyddol arno. Nid yw'n fater newydd, wedi'r cwbl. Mae adroddiadau grant arbennig o'r math hwn wedi dod gerbron y Cynulliad sawl gwaith, ac yr ydym wedi cymeradwyo pob un o'r adroddiadau hynny.

Y rheswm am hynny yw ei bod yn gwbl briodol i'r Cynulliad gynorthwyo awdurdodau addysg lleol fel y gallant dalu am y costau ychwanegol a geir wrth ddarparu ar gyfer addysg plant ceiswyr lloches. Credaf mai hwn yw'r trydydd tro inni drafod adroddiad o'r math hwn—efallai y gall y Gweinidog gadarnhau hynny—ac mai arfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad erioed yw ymgorffori'r arian a ddarperir drwy'r

incorporate the money made available by the grants in local authorities' standard spending assessments and revenue support grants. Will the Minister confirm whether this is likely to happen in future, or does the Government intend to continue to issue special grant reports so that additional costs can be identified and so that money can be provided directly to local education authorities to fund those costs?

Given that we have discussed several reports of this nature, does the Minister intend to present a report to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee on how the grants have been used in the past? Is there evidence of how well local education authorities have spent the money, and could the grant be improved in any way? Have any costs been missed as a result of this grant?

John Griffiths: Will you assure me that you will continue to approach education provision for asylum seekers in a responsible and constructive manner, and not allow the xenophobic attitude of one political party represented in the Assembly to colour the provision in any way? The Conservatives tried to gain political advantage from these politically sensitive matters during the Assembly elections and, more recently, we saw similar attempts in relation to health issues. As a result, will you bear in mind the politically sensitive nature of these matters and ensure that your responsible and constructive attitude, which is shared by at least three of the Assembly's political parties, is maintained?

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I thank the majority of Members for their contributions. Asylum seekers have wide-ranging needs. One of the biggest contributions we can make to help them overcome their difficulties is to provide appropriate education for children and appropriate language training for adults who require it. To this end, there is additional money in this year's budget. We have provided for children with specific needs. The provision is made on a per capita basis, and local authorities must claim in arrears for the number of people to whom they provide assistance. As a result of this special grant

grantiau yn yr asesiadau o wariant safonol awdurdodau lleol ac mewn grantiau cynnal refeniw. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau a yw hyn yn debygol o ddigwydd yn y dyfodol, neu a yw'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu parhau i gyhoeddi adroddiadau grant arbennig fel y gellir nodi costau ychwanegol ac fel y gellir darparu arian yn uniongyrchol i awdurdodau addysg lleol i dalu am y costau hynny?

Gan ein bod wedi trafod sawl adroddiad o'r math hwn, a yw'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar y modd y defnyddiwyd y grantiau yn y gorffennol? A oes tystiolaeth i ddangos pa mor dda y bu awdurdodau addysg lleol wrth wario'r arian, ac a ellid gwella'r grant mewn unrhyw fodd? A fethwyd unrhyw gostau o ganlyniad i'r grant hwn?

John Griffiths: A wnewch fy sicrhau y byddwch yn parhau i ymdrin â'r ddarpariaeth addysg ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches mewn modd cyfrifol ac adeiladol, a pheidio â gadael i ymagwedd estrongasaol un blaid wleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Cynulliad ddylanwadu ar y ddarpariaeth mewn unrhyw fodd? Ceisiodd y Ceidwadwyr ennill mantais wleidyddol o'r materion gwleidyddol sensitif hyn yn ystod etholiadau'r Cynulliad ac, yn fwy diweddar, gwelsom ymdrechion tebyg mewn cysylltiad â materion iechyd. O ganlyniad i hynny, a wnewch gofio natur wleidyddol sensitif y materion hyn a sicrhau y cedwir at eich ymagwedd gyfrifol ac adeiladol, a rennir gan o leiaf dair o bleidiau gwleidyddol y Cynulliad?

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Diolchaf i'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau am eu cyfraniad. Mae gan geiswyr lloches anghenion amrywiol. Un o'r cyfraniadau mwyaf y gallwn ei wneud i'w helpu i oresgyn eu trafferthion yw darparu addysg briodol i blant a hyfforddiant iaith priodol i'r oedolion hynny y mae arnynt ei angen. I'r perwyl hwn, mae arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb ar gyfer eleni. Yr ydym wedi darparu ar gyfer plant sydd ag anghenion penodol. Gwneir y ddarpariaeth yn ôl y pen, a rhaid i awdurdodau lleol hawlio ôl-daliadau ar gyfer y nifer o bobl a gynorthwyant. O ganlyniad i'r adroddiad grant arbennig hwn,

report, local authorities are to submit claims by the end of November, as outlined in annex C. An expenditure review will be held in December to establish whether needs have been met. We will consider a second set of claims in March. The review will determine whether additional money is needed.

Janet Ryder: Accommodation costs are paid centrally through an agreement between Westminster and individual local authorities. The special grant for education provision comes from the National Assembly budget. Is extra provision made in this budget to allow you to issue the grant, or have you had to draw on existing funds?

Jane Davidson: The arrangements operate in the same way as they have done for the last three years. It is additional money in terms of education provision. This should also answer Lorraine's question. We want to ensure that a specific amount of money is made available to tackle the needs of people who are extremely disadvantaged and who, without the additional grant, would become increasingly isolated and vulnerable in a way that would be an indictment on society. I assure Members that we look carefully at how these grants are spent. The additional money is provided to local education authorities in acknowledgement of the additional pressures and burdens placed on some authorities by having to provide for children and adults with special needs. Numbers are increasing dramatically in Cardiff and Swansea. I pay tribute to both authorities for making available extra accommodation to support this agenda. The numbers remain static in Newport and Wrexham. However, a key issue, and why the funding was paid in arrears, is that you cannot predict an influx of asylum seekers. The arrangement with local authorities works well. In response to John Griffiths, we will continue to be responsible and constructive, as three parties have demonstrated here today.

I abhor David Davies's comments, as I often do. When he picks on the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in our society, he demonstrates a complete lack of compassion.

mae awdurdodau lleol i gyflwyno hawliadau erbyn diwedd Tachwedd, fel y nodir yn atodiad C. Cynhelir adolygiad o wariant ym mis Rhagfyr i ganfod a ddiwallwyd yr anghenion. Gwnawn ystyried ail set o hawliadau ym mis Mawrth. Bydd yr adolygiad yn canfod a oes angen arian ychwanegol.

Janet Ryder: Telir am gostau llety yn ganolog drwy gytundeb rhwng San Steffan ac awdurdodau lleol unigol. Daw'r grant arbennig ar gyfer addysg o gyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. A oes darpariaeth ychwanegol yn y gyllideb hon i ganiatáu ichi roi'r grant, neu a ydych wedi gorfod gwneud defnydd o'r cyllid presennol?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r trefniadau'n gweithio yn yr un modd ag yn y tair blynedd diwethaf. Arian ychwanegol ydyw yng nghyd-destun darparu addysg. Dylai hynny ateb cwestiwn Lorraine hefyd. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod swm penodol o arian ar gael i ymdrin ag anghenion rhai sydd o dan anfantais fawr iawn ac a fyddai'n mynd yn fwyfwy ar wahân ac yn agored i niwed, heb y grant ychwanegol, mewn modd a fyddai'n dwyn anfri ar gymdeithas. Yr wyf yn sicrhau Aelodau ein bod yn ystyried yn ofalus y modd y caiff y grantiau hyn eu gwario. Darperir arian ychwanegol i awdurdodau addysg lleol yn gydnabyddiaeth am y pwysau a'r beichiau ychwanegol a osodir ar rai awdurdodau o orfod darparu ar gyfer plant ac oedolion sydd ag anghenion arbennig. Mae'r niferoedd yn cynyddu'n sylweddol yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe. Talaf deyrnged i'r ddau awdurdod am ddarparu llety ychwanegol i hybu'r agenda hon. Mae'r niferoedd yn aros yn sefydlog yng Nghasnewydd a Wrecsam. Fodd bynnag, un mater hollbwysig, a'r rheswm y talwyd y cyllid ar ffurf ôl-daliadau, yw na ellir rhagweld mewnlifiad o geiswyr lloches. Mae'r trefniant gydag awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio'n dda. Mewn ymateb i John Griffiths, daliwn i fod yn gyfrifol ac adeiladol, fel y mae tair plaid wedi dangos yma heddiw.

Ffieiddiaf at sylwadau David Davies, fel y gwnaf yn aml. Wrth bigo ar y rhai yn ein cymdeithas sy'n fwyaf difreintiedig ac agored i niwed, mae'n amlygu diffygu tosturi

There was no lack of support on the provision of school uniform grants. We simply had to consider the best mechanism for taking that forward. We are issuing a consultation document on the matter to pick up on the general provision of school uniforms as well as on the equal opportunities aspect of this matter. Uniforms are important in terms of integration, which is why the provision of uniforms has always been a part of this grant, and continues to be a part of it this year. This grant is needed to aid integration and I urge everyone to support it.

David Davies: Will you clarify that the children of asylum seekers will get free school uniforms, while other school children will not?

Jane Davidson: We are making the money available to ensure that the children of asylum seekers have access to uniforms because that is an important part of their integration. We must also remember that the children themselves are often the asylum seekers; they are alone and do not have adult support. I can also confirm that many authorities in Wales have made their own arrangements to provide uniforms. I am actively looking at how to take this forward more widely, along with Huw Lewis's proposal.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You said earlier that you were appalled by the fact that the most vulnerable children in Wales were being attacked by David Davies. Do you agree that the vulnerable children and young people of Cardiff—whose health and welfare are at risk, according to a recent report—deserve to be defended in the same way as such children are defended in England by the relevant Secretary of State in Westminster?

Jane Davidson: I know of no-one better to defend the interests of the young people of Cardiff than the Minister for Health and Social Services, who has responsibility for children. She is committed to tackling such matters.

The resource details in this special grant report provide a proper and adequate

llwyr. Nid oedd diffyg cefnogaeth i ddarparu grantiau ar gyfer gwisgoedd ysgol. Yn syml, yr oedd yn rhaid inni ystyried y dull gorau o fwrw ymlaen â hynny. Yr ydym yn cyhoeddi dogfen ymgynghori ar y mater i ymdrin â darparu gwisgoedd ysgol yn gyffredinol yn ogystal â'r agweddau ar y mater hwn sy'n ymwneud â chyfle cyfartal. Mae gwisgoedd ysgol yn bwysig o ran integreiddio, a dyna pam y mae darparu gwisgoedd ysgol yn rhan o'r grant hwn erioed, ac yn dal i fod yn rhan ohono eleni. Mae angen y grant hwn i hyrwyddo integreiddio ac anogaf bawb i'w gefnogi.

David Davies: A wnewch egluro y caiff plant i geiswyr lloches wisgoedd ysgol am ddim, tra na chaiff plant ysgol eraill?

Jane Davidson: Yr ydym yn darparu arian i sicrhau bod plant i geiswyr lloches yn gallu cael gwisgoedd ysgol gan fod hynny'n agwedd bwysig ar eu hintegreiddio. Rhaid inni gofio hefyd mai ceiswyr lloches yw'r plant eu hunain yn aml; maent ar eu pen eu hunain ac nid oes ganddynt oedolion yn gefn iddynt. Gallaf gadarnhau hefyd fod sawl awdurdod yng Nghymru wedi gwneud ei drefniadau ei hun i ddarparu gwisgoedd ysgol. Yr wyf yn ystyried yn weithredol y modd i fwrw ymlaen â hyn yn fwy cyffredinol, ynghyd â chynnig Huw Lewis.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedasoeh yn gynharach eich bod yn gresynu at y ffaith bod David Davies yn ymosod ar y plant sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru. A ydych yn cytuno bod y plant a phobl ifanc sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghaerdydd—y mae eu hiechyd a'u lles mewn perygl, yn ôl adroddiad diweddar—yn haeddu cael eu hamddiffyn yn yr un modd ag y caiff plant yn Lloegr eu hamddiffyn gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol perthnasol yn San Steffan?

Jane Davidson: Ni wn am neb gwell i amddiffyn buddiannau pobl ifanc Caerdydd na'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros blant. Mae wedi ymrwymo i ymdrin â materion o'r fath.

Mae'r manylion am adnoddau yn yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn yn cynnig

response to the level of costs that we anticipate authorities will incur.

Peter Black: I will press you on the question that I asked about the future of the special grant reports.

Jane Davidson: When you have to deal with such fluctuation, it is impossible to introduce a special grant report of this kind, particularly given that it does not operate across all local authorities. We will continue to issue a special grant report to address the specific needs of this group. I am confident that the majority of Assembly Members would want me to address those needs.

ymateb priodol a digonol i'r cwestiwn ynghylch lefel y costau y disgwyliwn iddynt ddod i ran awdurdodau.

Peter Black: Pwysaf arnoch ynghylch y cwestiwn a ofynnais am ddyfodol adroddiadau grant arbennig.

Jane Davidson: Pan yw rhywun yn gorfod delio ag amrywiadau o'r fath, amhosibl yw cyflwyno adroddiad grant arbennig o'r math hwnnw, yn enwedig o gofio nad yw ar waith yn yr holl awdurdodau lleol. Parhawn i gyhoeddi adroddiad grant arbennig i ymdrin ag anghenion penodol y grŵp hwn. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad am imi ymdrin â'r anghenion hynny.

Cynnig (NDM1698): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1698): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David

Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Fforymau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2003 Approval of the Education (Admission Forums) (Wales) Regulations 2003

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (Admission Forums) (Wales) Regulations 2003, a draft of which was laid in the Table Office on 6 November 2003. (NDM1696)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 11 November 2003, in relation to the draft Order, the Education (Admission Forums) (Wales) Regulations 2003; and

2. approves that the Education (Admission Forums) (Wales) Regulations 2003 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 6 November 2003 and the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 November 2003. (NDM1697)

3.20 p.m.

Janet Ryder: I ask the Minister to clarify a couple of points, in particular on point 12, which relates to joint fora and the role that they may have in co-ordinating cross-border admissions. In many rural areas, and in some urban areas, it is quite often the case that school catchment areas do not follow local

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Fforymau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2003, y gosodwyd drafft ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Tachwedd 2003. (NDM1696)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Tachwedd 2003, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Fforymau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2003; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Fforymau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2003 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Tachwedd 2003, a'r Arfarniad Rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Tachwedd 2003. (NDM1697)

Janet Ryder: Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog egluro pwynt neu ddau, ar bwynt 12 yn benodol, sy'n ymwneud â fforymau ar y cyd a'r rôl a allai fod iddynt wrth gydlynu derbyn ar draws ffiniau. Mewn sawl ardal wledig, ac mewn rhai ardaloedd trefol, mae'n digwydd yn eithaf aml nad yw dalgylchoedd ysgolion

education authority borders, and therefore, children from one county may attend a school in another. Has the Minister had any discussions with county councils on forming these joint fora, if that is their purpose? If not, how does she envisage that these fora will deal with that issue? Section 3(g) highlights the need for fora to promote effective admissions arrangements for children with special educational needs. How will the fora secure that in cases where a special school, such as Ysgol Plas Bron Dyffryn in Denbigh, which is becoming a school of excellence, has a wide catchment area? What kind of impact and input will these fora have on the admissions policies of such schools?

Mark Isherwood: The Conservative Party supports and welcomes the proposal for admissions fora as a vehicle for discussion between admissions authorities and other groups which have an interest in developing a consensus on admissions arrangements at a local level. We accept and welcome the fact that that should be a requirement for each LEA in Wales. We accept that the option would bring benefits to all stakeholders in the admissions process, but I refer to a situation that arose in Flintshire, where I live, at the end of last year and the early part of this year. A rigid admissions policy led to consultation in parts of Alyn and Deeside in one side of the county, but not in the other. That led to the forming of a five-village committee to campaign against the proposals for the admissions policy, as it would compromise community cohesion, and lead to potential divisions in the community and the break-up of long-established relationships between particular schools and communities.

The consultation process must consider three key issues. First, parents must be a vital part of the consultation process on the basis of equality. They must be involved from the beginning, and help to identify the bridges that need to be crossed, and then cross them together with LEAs. Secondly, we must move away from the idea of rigid catchment areas. There must be some degree of flexibility to reflect the local needs and particular circumstances that arise. Thirdly, we must allow popular schools to expand,

yn dilyn ffiniau awdurdodau addysg lleol ac, felly, gall plant o un sir fynd i ysgol mewn sir arall. A gafodd y Gweinidog unrhyw drafodaethau â chynghorau sir ar ffurfio'r fforymau ar y cyd hyn, os mai hynny yw eu pwrpas? Os na chafodd, sut y mae'n rhagweld y bydd y fforymau hyn yn delio â'r mater hwnnw? Mae adran 3(g) yn tynnu sylw at yr angen i fforymau hyrwyddo trefniadau derbyn effeithiol ar gyfer plant a chanddynt anghenion addysgol arbennig. Sut y bydd y fforymau'n sicrhau hynny mewn achosion lle y mae dalgylch eang gan ysgol arbennig, fel Ysgol Plas Bron Dyffryn yn Ninbych, sy'n dod yn ysgol o ragoriaeth? Pa fath o effaith a mewnbwn a gaiff y fforymau hyn ar bolisiau derbyn ysgolion o'r fath?

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol yn cefnogi ac yn croesawu'r cynnig i gael fforymau derbyn yn gyfrwng trafod rhwng awdurdodau derbyn a grwpiau eraill sydd â buddiant mewn datblygu consensws ar drefniadau derbyn ar lefel leol. Yr ydym yn derbyn ac yn croesawu'r ffaith y dylai fod yn ofyniad i bob AALl yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn derbyn y byddai'r dewis hwn yn dod â budd i'r holl randdeiliaid yn y broses dderbyn, ond cyfeiriai at sefyllfa a gododd yn sir y Fflint, lle'r wyf yn byw, ddiwedd y flwyddyn ddiwethaf ac ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn hon. Yr oedd polisi derbyn anystwyth wedi arwain at ymgynghori mewn rhannau o Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy yn un pen i'r sir, ond nid yn y pen arall. Arweiniodd hynny at ffurfio pwyllgor pum pentref i ymgyrchu yn erbyn y cynigion ar gyfer y polisi derbyn, gan y byddai'n peryglu cydlynid cymunedol, ac yn arwain at raniadau posibl yn y gymuned a thorri cysylltiadau hirsefydlog rhwng ysgolion a chymunedau penodol.

Rhaid i'r broses ymgynghori ystyried tri mater allweddol. Yn gyntaf, rhaid i rieni fod yn rhan annatod o'r broses ymgynghori ar sail cydraddoldeb. Rhaid iddynt gael rhan o'r dechrau, a helpu i ganfod y pontydd y mae'n rhaid eu croesi, a'u croesi wedyn gyda'r AALl. Yn ail, rhaid inni symud oddi wrth y syniad o ddalgylchoedd caeth. Rhaid cael rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd i adlewyrchu'r anghenion lleol ac amgylchiadau penodol sy'n codi. Yn drydydd, rhaid inni adael i ysgolion poblogaidd ehangu, gan helpu

while supporting less popular schools to overcome the problems that are limiting the demand for the services that they offer. Consistent use of admissions fora across Wales not only should, as stated in this document, but must, lead to greater consensus between admissions authorities and other key interested parties, and improved effectiveness of admissions arrangements at every level. That means real parental consultation at every level.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am grateful for your comments and support. As Members will probably realise, the establishment of an admissions forum is presently at the discretion of the LEA, membership is flexible and it suits local circumstances. Less than half of LEAs in Wales have a forum. The fact that they are not statutory also limits their usefulness. We are looking for consistency and fairness, and these regulations will achieve that. Each LEA will be required to set up a forum, but a provision in the regulations allows them to choose to set up a forum that crosses more than one LEA boundary. However, there cannot be two fora: if they choose to set up a joint forum, they must disband the other. That will happen in areas that take particular account of specific local authority borders. Janet described the provisions for Ysgol Plas Bron Dyffryn. As a regional centre, that school has specific arrangements. We are encouraging local authorities to enter into partnership agreements in relation to regional centres. However, the forum has a specific role in promoting agreements to ensure that potentially vulnerable children are provided with school places; that role has been strengthened. One response to the consultation raised that matter and I was keen to see it go forward. I ask you to endorse these regulations because they will ensure that we have a proper system for admissions in Wales that is seen to be fair in its delivery.

ysgolion llai poblogaidd i oresgyn y problemau sy'n cyfyngu ar y galw am eu gwasanaethau. Fel y dywedir yn y ddogfen hon, dylai'r defnydd cyson o fforymau derbyn ledled Cymru arwain at fwy o gonsensws rhwng awdurdodau derbyn a phartion allweddol eraill sy'n gysylltiedig, a threfniadau derbyn mwy effeithiol ar bob lefel, ac, yn wir, rhaid i hynny ddigwydd. Mae hynny'n golygu ymgynghori o ddifrif â rhieni ar bob lefel.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich sylwadau a'ch cefnogaeth. Fel y bydd Aelodau'n sylweddoli, yn ôl pob tebyg, mater i'w benderfynu gan yr AALI yw sefydlu fforwm derbyn ar hyn o bryd, mae'r aelodaeth yn hyblyg ac mae'n gweddu i amgylchiadau lleol. Mae fforwm gan lai na hanner yr AALLau yng Nghymru. Mae'r ffaith nad ydynt yn statudol yn cyfyngu ar eu defnyddioldeb hefyd. Yr ydym yn ceisio cysondeb a thegwch, a bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn sicrhau hynny. Bydd yn ofynnol i bob AALI sefydlu fforwm, ond ceir darpariaeth yn y rheoliadau sy'n gadael iddynt ddewis sefydlu fforwm sy'n croesi ffin mwy nag un AALI. Er hynny, ni ellir cael dau fforwm: os dewisant sefydlu fforwm ar y cyd, rhaid iddynt ddiddymu'r llall. Digwydd hynny mewn ardaloedd sy'n rhoi sylw neilltuol i ffiniau awdurdodau lleol penodol. Disgrifiodd Janet y darpariaethau ar gyfer Ysgol Plas Bron Dyffryn. Gan mai canolfan ranbarthol ydyw, mae trefniadau penodol ar gyfer yr ysgol honno. Yr ydym yn annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud cytundebau partneriaeth mewn cysylltiad â chanolfannau rhanbarthol. Fodd bynnag, mae rôl benodol i'r fforwm o ran hyrwyddo cytundebau er mwyn sicrhau lleoedd mewn ysgol i blant a allai fod yn agored i niwed; atgyfnerthwyd y rôl honno. Codwyd y mater hwnnw mewn un ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad ac yr oeddwn yn awyddus i'w weld yn cael sylw. Gofynnaf ichi gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn gan y byddant yn sicrhau y bydd gennym system dderbyn briodol yng Nghymru y gwelir ei bod yn gweithredu'n deg.

Cynnig (NDM1696): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1696): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM1697): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1697): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion
Composite Motion: Approval of Orders

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn destun dadl. **The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing Order No. 22.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 22.25:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25:

1.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 11 November 2003, in relation to the draft Order, the Education Act 2002 (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) (No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2003, and

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Tachwedd 2003, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Addysg 2002 (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2003, ac

b) approves that the Education Act 2002 (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) (No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2003 is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 4 November 2003 and the Regulatory Appraisal laid in Table Office on 4 November.

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deddf Addysg 2002 (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2003 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Tachwedd 2003, a'r Arfarniad Rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Tachwedd.

2.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 11 November 2003, in relation to the draft Order, the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 3) (Wales) Order 2003; and

2.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Tachwedd 2003, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3) (Cymru) 2003; ac

b) approves that the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 3) (Wales) Order 2003 is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 4 November 2003. (NDM1695)

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3) (Cymru) 2003 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Tachwedd 2003. (NDM1695)

Cynnig (NDM1695): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1695): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian

Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cynghorau Sir a Chynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Pensiynau) (Cymru) 2003
Approval of the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils) (Pensions) (Wales) Regulations 2003**

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM1693 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM1693 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils) (Pensions) (Wales) Regulations 2003, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 6 November 2003. (NDM1693)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cynghorau Sir a Chynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Pensiynau) (Cymru) 2003, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Tachwedd 2003. (NDM1693)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. notes the report of the Local Government and Public Services Committee laid in the Table Office on 15 July 2003 in relation to the draft Order, the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils)(Pensions) (Wales) Regulations 2003;

2. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 11 November in relation to the draft Order, the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils) (Pensions) (Wales) Regulations 2003; and

3. approves that the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils) (Pensions) (Wales) Regulations 2003 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 6 November. (NDM1694)

The Local Government Act 2000, which introduced new political structures to local authorities, also amended previous legislation in relation to councillors' allowances and pensions. The regulations that are before you today add to the new framework of allowances that was approved by the Assembly last year, by enabling local authorities to make their members entitled to pensions. I stress that the Act stipulates that we can only enable councils to make this decision; we cannot impose it on them. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister is also introducing regulations to amend the local government pension scheme so that councillors in Wales may join it.

The regulations open the way for county and county borough councillors to be able to build up pension entitlement for their period in office, which will rectify an injustice in the system. Their basic and special responsibility allowances will be treated as pensionable income. The regulations offer no privilege for councillors; they merely remove the discrimination that prevented councillors from being part of a local government pension scheme. These are contributory pension schemes and, in order to benefit,

1. yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Gorffennaf 2003 mewn perthynas â'r gorchymyn drafft Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cynghorau Sir a Chynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Pensiynau) (Cymru) 2003;

2. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Tachwedd 2003, mewn perthynas â'r gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cynghorau Sir a Chynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Pensiynau) (Cymru) 2003; a hefyd

3. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cynghorau Sir a Chynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Pensiynau) (Cymru) 2003 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Tachwedd. (NDM1694)

Yn Neddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000, a gyflwynodd strwythurau gwleidyddol newydd mewn awdurdodau lleol, cafwyd newid hefyd i ddeddfwriaeth flaenorol mewn cysylltiad â lwfansau a phensiynau cynghorwyr. Mae'r rheoliadau sydd ger eich bron heddiw'n ychwanegu at y fframwaith newydd o lwfansau a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad y llynedd, drwy alluogi awdurdodau lleol i roi hawl i'w haelodau gael pensiynau. Pwysleisiaf fod y Ddeddf yn rhagnodi na chawn ond galluogi cynghorau i wneud y penderfyniad hwn; ni allwn ei orfodi arnynt. Mae Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog hefyd yn cyflwyno rheoliadau i newid cynllun pensiwn llywodraeth leol fel y gall cynghorwyr yng Nghymru ymuno ag ef.

Mae'r rheoliadau'n darparu modd i gynghorwyr sirol a chynghorwyr bwrdeistrefi sirol allu cronni hawliad pensiwn ar gyfer eu cyfnod yn eu swydd, a bydd hynny'n unioni cam a geir o dan y system. Bydd eu lwfansau sylfaenol a'u lwfansau cyfrifoldeb arbennig yn cael eu trin fel incwm pensiynadwy. Nid yw'r rheoliadau'n cynnig unrhyw fraint i gynghorwyr; nid ydynt ond yn dileu'r anffafiaeth a oedd yn atal cynghorwyr rhag ymuno â chynllun pensiwn llywodraeth leol. Cynlluniau pensiwn cyfrannol yw'r rhain ac,

councillors will need to contribute to the scheme. Councillors in England are already allowed to join the local government pension scheme and it is only proper that Welsh councillors should have similar entitlement.

The regulations also propose the appointment of an independent panel for Wales for a temporary period of six months. In England, each local authority is obliged to set up such a panel, but the uniformity of council structures in Wales allows for a single panel. The panel members will make recommendations to local authorities on entitlement. In reality, I expect them to deal with the fine details because it has been Assembly Government and Welsh Local Government Association policy for some time that all members of principal councils should be entitled. The panel members, who will be selected through open recruitment and must not include elected politicians or peers, will make recommendations that local authorities will be obliged to take on board. This introduces an independent element to minimise possible abuse at a local level.

These regulations, with those from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the panel's recommendations, should ensure that the new intake of councillors in 2004 will have a proper structure of remuneration and support. The regulations represent the fulfilment of a pledge that was included in the Assembly Government's consultation document of 2002, 'Freedom and Responsibility in Local Government', which built on the Declan Hall report from the University of Birmingham. That report recommended a package of measures, of which these pension proposals are one.

3.30 p.m.

Peter Black: This proposal will apply from 2004, for those councillors elected at that time. Many of those councillors will be long-serving councillors. Given that they will start their pension scheme from that time, will there be provision for them to purchase additional years, as can be done with a normal pension scheme?

er mwyn cael budd ohonynt, bydd yn rhaid i gynghorwyr gyfrannu i'r cynllun. Mae cynghorwyr yn Lloegr eisoes yn cael ymuno â chynllun pensiwn llywodraeth leol ac nid yw ond yn iawn i gynghorwyr Cymru gael yr un hawl.

Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn cynnig penodi panel annibynnol ar gyfer Cymru am gyfnod dros dro o chwe mis. Yn Lloegr, mae pob awdurdod lleol yn gorfod sefydlu panel o'r fath, ond gan fod strwythurau cynghorau yng Nghymru'n unffurf, gellir cael un panel. Bydd aelodau'r panel yn gwneud argymhellion i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch hawliau. Mewn gwirionedd, â'r mân fanylion y disgwyliaf iddynt ddelio gan ei fod yn bolisi gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ers cryn amser y dylai holl aelodau prif gynghorau gael yr hawl hon. Bydd aelodau'r panel, a gaiff eu dethol drwy recriwtio agored ac na chânt fod yn wleidyddion etholedig neu arglwyddi, yn gwneud argymhellion y bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol eu hystyried. Mae hyn yn fodd i gyflwyno elfen annibynnol er mwyn lleihau camddefnydd posibl ar lefel leol.

Dylai'r rheoliadau hyn, ynghyd â'r rhai a ddaw o Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac argymhellion y panel, fod yn fodd i sicrhau y bydd strwythur taliadau a chymorth priodol ar gyfer y cynghorwyr a fydd yn dechrau yn 2004. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cyflawni addewid a oedd wedi'i chynnwys yn nogfen ymgynghori Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn 2002, 'Rhyddid a Chyfrifoldeb mewn Llywodraeth Leol', a oedd yn seiliedig ar adroddiad Declan Hall o Brifysgol Birmingham. Yr oedd yr adroddiad hwnnw'n argymhell pecyn o fesurau, ac mae'r cynigion hyn ar gyfer pensiynau'n un ohonynt.

Peter Black: Bydd y cynllun hwn yn weithredol o 2004, ar gyfer y cynghorwyr a etholir bryd hynny. Bydd llawer o'r cynghorwyr hynny wedi rhoi gwasanaeth hir. Gan y byddant yn dechrau eu cynllun pensiwn o hynny ymlaen, a fydd darpariaeth iddynt brynu blynyddoedd ychwanegol, fel y gellir gwneud yn achos cynllun pensiwn arferol?

Sue Essex: It is my understanding that there will be not be provision for retrospective contributions. I think that it is unlikely, but I will check that for you.

All these provisions are an essential part of the measures needed to encourage wider diversity in local government, by making it easier for people of working age to enter council service.

Glyn Davies: I propose amendment 1 to NDM1693 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes and contrasts the reasonableness of this proposal with the Local Authorities (Allowances for Members of County and County Borough Councils) (Past Service Awards) (Wales) Regulations 2003.

The Conservative group fully acknowledges the work that local councils and local councillors do, and we support the proposal that the Minister has brought before us. We have no problem with that.

Over recent years, local councillors have been increasingly acknowledged and rewarded for their work, and that is right. However, I have a general concern, which affects this provision in only a limited way, given that the pension scheme is contributory. That concern is with the impact of the increasing costs of democracy on council tax. That is obviously a worry, as most Members know and acknowledge that council tax has become a huge burden, particularly on those on low and fixed incomes. We must be cautious before introducing a scheme that is likely to have an impact on council tax. The cost of democracy, both local and national, has increased significantly over recent years because of the way in which it operates, and I hope that the Minister will turn her mind to introducing some proposals that might reduce that cost rather than increasing it remorselessly.

The Conservatives will support this motion,

Sue Essex: Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, ni fydd darpariaeth ar gyfer cyfraniadau adolygol. Credaf fod hynny'n annhebygol, ond holaf am hynny ar eich rhan.

Mae'r holl ddarpariaethau hyn yn rhan annatod o'r mesurau sydd eu hangen i hyrwyddo mwy o amrywiaeth mewn llywodraeth leol, drwy ei gwneud yn haws i bobl o oedran gweithio fynd i wasanaethu ar gyngor.

Glyn Davies: Cynigaf welliant 1 i NDM1693 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi ac yn gwrthgyferbynnu rhesymoldeb y cynnig hwn â Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Lwfansau i Aelodau Cyngorau Sir a Chyngorau Bwrdeistref Sirol) (Dyfarndaliadau am Wasanaeth a Roddwyd) (Cymru) 2003.

Mae'r grŵp Ceidwadol yn llawn gydnabod y gwaith a wnaiff cyngorau lleol a chynghorwyr lleol, a chefnogwn y cynllun y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i roi ger ein bron. Nid oes gennym unrhyw wrthwynebiad i hynny.

Dros y blynyddoedd diweddar, mae cynghorwyr lleol wedi cael mwy a mwy o dâl a chydabyddiaeth am eu gwaith, ac mae hynny'n iawn. Er hynny, mae gennyf bryder cyffredinol, nad yw ond yn effeithio ychydig ar y ddarpariaeth hon, o gofio bod y cynllun pensiwn yn un cyfrannol. Mae'r pryder hwnnw'n ymwneud ag effaith costau cynyddol democratiaeth ar y dreth gyngor. Mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n peri pryder, gan fod y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'n gwybod ac yn cydnabod bod y dreth gyngor wedi dod yn faich anferth, yn enwedig ar y rhai sydd ag incwm isel a sefydlog. Rhaid inni gymryd pwyll cyn cyflwyno cynllun sy'n debygol o effeithio ar y dreth gyngor. Mae cost democratiaeth, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol, wedi codi'n sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diweddar oherwydd ei dull o weithredu, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried cyflwyno rhai cynigion a allai leihau'r gost honno yn hytrach na'i chynyddu'n ddiarbed.

Bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r cynnig

even if our amendment is not carried, because it is a reasonable proposal. I thought that we could enhance its reasonableness, however, by proposing an amendment that draws comparison with what is popularly known as the golden goodbyes scheme, which was also proposed to make service in local government more attractive to a wider range of people. Members will know from a previous contribution I have made that the Conservatives consider that scheme to be a form of bribery, and we were appalled by it. It interferes in the democratic process. It is now obvious that a majority of Welsh councils agree that that proposal was a bad decision that was forced on the people of Wales by the 30 Assembly Members who voted for it—we warned them at the time that it was a disgraceful proposal. For the sake of local government and the sake of the Assembly's reputation, the Government note what has happened and the views of councils across Wales and reconsider that ridiculous proposal so that we can have the opportunity to kick it into touch. Generally speaking, however, we support today's proposal, and I hope that Members support our amendment so that our view on a disgraceful piece of legislation that counteracts the good work of today's proposal can be noted.

David Lloyd: Plaid Cymru welcomes these regulations, which provide a pension scheme for county councillors. Such a scheme is long overdue in terms of recognising the contribution of councillors down the years. As the Minister mentioned, it is about attracting new, vibrant and younger talent to county council chambers. My group will also support the amendment, as we feel strongly that providing pensions will attract younger people to councils, in total contrast to the golden goodbyes suggested a few weeks ago.

We could not see the contribution that paying off older councillors would make to attracting new, younger talent. Providing a pension scheme would make joining our county council chambers attractive to younger talent. I feel strongly that such a scheme would contribute significantly to attracting a wider raft of people to stand in our local county

hwn, hyd yn oes os na dderbynnir ein gwelliant, am fod ei fwrriad yn un rhesymol. Tybiais y gallem ei wneud yn fwy rhesymol, fodd bynnag, drwy gynnig gwelliant sy'n ei gymharu â'r hyn a elwir gan lawer yn gynllun taliadau ffarwél euraid, a oedd hefyd â'r bwriad o wneud gwasanaeth mewn llywodraeth leol yn fwy deniadol i amrywiaeth ehangach o bobl. Gŵyr Aelodau oddi wrth gyfraniad a wneuthum o'r blaen fod y Ceidwadwyr o'r farn bod y cynllun hwnnw'n fath o lwgrwobrwyo, ac yr oeddem yn gresynu ato. Mae'n ymyrryd â'r broses ddemocrataidd. Mae'n amlwg bellach fod y rhan fwyaf o gynghorau Cymru'n cytuno bod y cynnig hwnnw'n benderfyniad gwael a orfodwyd ar bobl Cymru gan y 30 Aelod o'r Cynulliad a bleidleisiodd o'i blaid—gwnaethom eu rhybuddio ar y pryd ei fod yn gynnig gwarthus. Er mwyn llywodraeth leol ac er mwyn enw da'r Cynulliad, dylai'r Llywodraeth gymryd sylw o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd ac o farn cynghorau ledled Cymru ac ailystyried y cynllun chwervthinllyd hwnnw fel y gallwn gael cyfle i'w fwrw o'r neilltu. A siarad yn gyffredinol, fodd bynnag, cefnogwn y cynnig heddiw, a gobeithiaf y bydd Aelodau'n cefnogi ein gwelliant fel y gellir nodi ein barn ar eitem o ddeddfwriaeth warthus sy'n mynd yn groes i'r gwaith da a wnaiff y cynnig heddiw.

David Lloyd: Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, sy'n darparu cynllun pensiwn ar gyfer cynghorwyr sir. Mae'n hen bryd cael cynllun o'r fath o ran cydnabod cyfraniad cynghorwyr dros y blynyddoedd. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, ei ddiben yw denu talent newydd, bywiog ac iau i siambrau'r cynghorau sir. Bydd fy ngrŵp yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hefyd, gan ein bod yn teimlo'n gryf y bydd darparu pensiynau'n denu pobl iau i gynghorau, mewn cyferbyniad llwyr â'r taliadau ffarwél euraid a awgrymwyd ychydig wythnosau'n ôl.

Ni allem weld ym mha fodd y byddai talu cynghorwyr hyn i ymadael yn cyfrannu at ddenu talent newydd, iau. Drwy ddarparu cynllun pensiwn byddai siambrau ein cynghorau sir yn deniadol i dalent iau. Teimlaf yn gryf y byddai cynllun o'r fath yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at ddenu mwy o amrywiaeth o bobl i sefyll yn etholiadau ein

council elections. We will support these regulations and the amendment.

Kirsty Williams: The proposals before us today are of more use to local government than the golden goodbye scheme that we previously debated. As Dai said, these proposals are much more likely to have the desired effect of making councils more representative of the communities that they seek to serve.

When considering whether to put themselves forward as council candidates, many people need to take into consideration the financial impact that that decision may have on them and their families. For many years, councillors have sacrificed some of their financial wellbeing, because they have been penalised in work due to the hours lost when they have been in the council chamber. That should be corrected by the ability to make contributions into an already existing council pension scheme. This is not just about trying to attract younger people to local authorities—although, goodness knows, we need to do that, given that 49 per cent of councillors in Wales are over the retirement age, 72 per cent are male, and the average age is 58. Therefore, we need to radically alter the age profile of councils. However, this is also about enabling existing councillors, who may be suffering due to the impact on their pension contributions, to make their own provision.

This proposal alone will not adequately address the unrepresentative nature of local government, and I urge the Minister to consider other ways to encourage people of all ages and backgrounds to stand in local authorities. This cannot be the be-all and end-all of changing the face of local government in Wales.

Ann Jones: Will the Minister confirm that this is an enabling regulation, which means that councils must consider the options for pensions? I am encouraged by what I have heard from the opposition, and I hope that, in contrast to their disgraceful stance in trying to get rid of the past service awards, they will encourage their councils to take up this option. I hope that pension schemes will come forward and that everybody will have

cynghorau sir lleol. Cefnogwn y rheoliadau hyn a'r gwelliant.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r cynigion sydd ger ein bron heddiw'n fwy buddiol i lywodraeth leol na'r cynllun taliadau ffarwél euraid y cawsom ddadl arno o'r blaen. Fel y dywedodd Dai, mae'r cynigion hyn yn llawer mwy tebygol o gael yr effaith ddymunol o beri i gynghorau fod yn fwy cynrychioliadol o'r cymunedau y ceisiant eu gwasanaethu.

Wrth ystyried a ddylent gynnig eu hunain yn ymgeiswyr yn etholiadau'r cyngor, rhaid i lawer ystyried effaith ariannol bosibl y penderfyniad hwnnw arnynt hwy a'u teuluoedd. Ers blynyddoedd lawer, mae cynghorwyr wedi aberthu rhywfaint o'u lles ariannol, gan eu bod wedi'u cosbi yn eu gwaith oherwydd yr oriau a gollwyd pan fuont yn siambr y cyngor. Dylid gwneud iawn am hynny drwy gynnig y gallu i gyfrannu i gynllun pensiwn o eiddo'r cyngor sy'n bod eisoes. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â mwy na denu pobl iau i awdurdodau lleol—er bod angen inni wneud hynny, dyn a wŷr, o ystyried bod 49 y cant o gynghorwyr yng Nghymru yn hŷn na'r oedran ymdeol, bod 72 y cant yn ddynion, ac mai 58 yw eu hoed cyfartalog. Felly, rhaid inni newid proffil oedran cynghorau'n sylfaenol. Serch hynny, mae hyn yn ymwneud hefyd â galluogi cynghorwyr presennol, a allai fod yn dioddef oherwydd yr effaith ar eu cyfraniadau pensiwn, i ddarparu ar eu cyfer eu hunain.

Ni fydd y cynllun hwn yn ddigon ar ei ben ei hun i ymdrin â natur anghynrychioliadol llywodraeth leol, ac anogaf y Gweinidog i ystyried dulliau eraill o gymell pobl o bob oed a chefnidir i sefyll yn etholiadau awdurdodau lleol. Ni chaiff hyn fod yn ddechrau a diwedd y gwaith o weddnewid llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau mai rheoliad er galluogi yw hwn, sy'n golygu bod rhaid i gynghorau ystyried y dewisiadau ar gyfer pensiynau? Fe'm calonogwyd gan yr hyn a glywais gan yr wrthblaid, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio, yn wahanol i'w hymgais warthus i gael gwared â'r dyfardaliadau am wasanaeth yn y gorffennol, y byddant yn annog eu cynghorau i gymryd y dewis hwn. Gobeithiaf y ceir

the opportunity to have a widened participation in democracy.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I am glad that there is general support for this proposal. On Glyn's point, I am afraid that democracy costs and, increasingly, we find ourselves in an arena where local councillors are becoming more 'professional', which has an impact on their jobs and life. Whether we like it or not, that is the reality. Dai and I were discussing that last week. We must recognise that pensions are an important part of people's lives and, if we are to attract people to local authorities, we must take account of that. Therefore, I am pleased with the response. Many Members have been members of local authorities and I, and other members of my group, would have liked this regulation to have applied when we were councillors, as it did not seem right that people had to give up pension contributions.

On Kirsty's point, in addition to these regulations, there must be all sorts of initiatives to attract a wide range of people into local government. The Welsh Local Government Association is doing that, certainly in terms of getting young people interested in representing their communities. We have previously discussed how people might become members of community councils and then move through the system. It is important that political parties also do this. We cannot say that this is just part of the administration—it is part of politics, and we as political parties need to get involved.

3.40 p.m.

I will refer to past service awards, since they have been mentioned. I deliberately referred to the Declan Hall report, which put in place a package of measures. The past service award was based on experience in Ireland—it was not plucked out of the blue and was not meant to favour anybody. It was presented as part of a package of initiatives. As Ann said, about the only way that this could be put through was by entitling and enabling local councils to do this. The legislation does not allow it to be any other way. The recommendations in the Declan Hall study

cynlluniau pensiwn ac y caiff pawb gyfle i gyfranogi'n fwy eang mewn democratiaeth.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Yr wyf yn falch bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r cynllun hwn. Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Glyn, mae arnaf ofn bod rhaid talu am ddemocratiaeth ac, yn fwyfwy, cawn ein hunain mewn byd lle y mae cynghorwyr lleol yn dod yn fwy 'proffesiynol', ac mae hynny'n effeithio ar eu swyddi a'u bywydau. Boed hynny o'n bodd neu ein hanfodd, felly y mae. Bu Dai a minnau'n trafod hynny yr wythnos diwethaf. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod pensiynau'n rhan bwysig o fywydau pobl ac, os ydym i ddenu pobl i awdurdodau lleol, rhaid inni ystyried hynny. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn fodlon ar yr ymateb. Bu sawl Aelod yn aelod o awdurdod lleol a byddwn i, ac aelodau eraill o'm grŵp, yn falch pe bai'r rheoliad hwn yn weithredol pan oeddem yn gynghorwyr, gan nad oedd yn ymddangos yn iawn bod pobl yn gorfod hepgor cyfraniadau pensiwn.

Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Kirsty, yn ogystal â'r rheoliadau hyn, rhaid cael pob math o fentrau i ddenu amrywiaeth mawr o bobl i lywodraeth leol. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn gwneud hynny, yn sicr o ran peri i bobl ifanc ymddiddori mewn cynrychioli eu cymunedau. Yr ydym wedi trafod o'r blaen sut y gallai rhai ddod yn aelodau o gynghorau cymuned ac yna symud drwy'r system. Mae'n bwysig i bleidiau gwleidyddol wneud hyn hefyd. Ni allwn ddweud mai rhan o'r weinyddiaeth yn unig yw hyn—mae'n rhan o wleidyddiaeth, a rhaid i ni fel pleidiau gwleidyddol gymryd rhan.

Cyfeiriaf at y dyfardaliadau am wasanaeth yn y gorffennol, gan eu bod wedi'u crybwyll. Cyfeiriais yn fwriadol at adroddiad Declan Hall, a sefydlodd becyn o fesurau. Yr oedd y dyfardaliad am wasanaeth yn y gorffennol yn seiliedig ar brofiad yn Iwerddon—nis tynnwyd o'r awyr ac nid oedd i fod i ffafrio unrhyw un. Fe'i cyflwynwyd fel rhan o becyn o fentrau. Fel y dywedodd Ann, yr unig fodd bron o roi hyn ar waith oedd drwy roi hawl i gynghorau lleol a'u galluogi i wneud hyn. Nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth yn caniatáu ei wneud mewn unrhyw fodd arall. Yr oedd yr

were in the report, 'Freedom and Responsibility in Local Government', which was signed up to by the WLGA and the Assembly.

This is an important issue. I have inherited this and I have acknowledged and honoured the system on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. People are quick to criticise the Government when it does not honour its commitments and does not stand by points. However, we have stood by this. I have had a few moving letters from councillors in different authorities who, as I believe all Members would agree, deserve the past service award for their long service, and will not now be entitled to it. Remember that, when you take on populist causes, there are debts of honour that we must acknowledge, and I am prepared to do that.

argymhellion yn astudiaeth Declan Hall wedi'u cynnwys yn yr adroddiad, 'Rhyddid a Chyfrifoldeb mewn Llywodraeth Leol', y mae CLILC a'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno arno.

Mae hyn yn fater pwysig. Yr wyf wedi etifeddu hyn ac wedi cydnabod a pharchu'r system ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae pobl yn barod iawn i feirniadu'r Llywodraeth pan nad yw'n cadw at ei hymrwymiaidau ac yn arddel ei safbwyntiau. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi dal at hyn. Cefais rai llythyrau teimladol oddi wrth gynghorwyr mewn gwahanol awdurdodau sy'n haeddu'r dyfardaliad am eu gwasanaeth yn y gorffennol, fel y cytunai'r holl Aelodau, yr wyf yn credu, ac na fyddant bellach â'r hawl i'w dderbyn. Cofiwch, pan ymgymmerwch ag achosion poblyddol, fod rhai y dylem eu cydnabod o ran parch, ac yr wyf fi'n barod i wneud hynny.

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM1693: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1 to NDM1693: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Isherwood, Mark
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig (NDM1693): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1693): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1694): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1694): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Yr Adolygiad o Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru (gyda Chyngor
Derek Wanless): Ymateb a Chynllun Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cynulliad
Cymru**

**The Review of Health and Social Care in Wales (advised by Derek Wanless): the
Welsh Assembly Government's Response and Implementation Plan**

The Presiding Officer: I have selected **Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1

amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendments 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8 a 9 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the review of health and social care;*

1. *yn croesawu ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac;*

2. *supports the steps which the implementation plan, contained in the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the review of health and social care, outlines to deliver the four themes of the plan—prevention, maximising delivery, involving people and improving performance;*

2. *yn cefnogi'r camau y mae'r cynllun cyflawni, a gynhwyswyd yn ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, yn eu hamlinellu i gyflawni pedair thema y Cynllun—atal, gwneud yn fawr o ddarparu, cael pobl i gymryd rhan a gwella perfformiad;*

3. *endorses the immediate steps taken to focus on urgent priorities in the field of delayed transfers of care, strengthening primary care services, modernising information technology and releasing the pressures on the acute sector to reduce waiting times. (NDM1699)*

3. *yn cymeradwyo'r camau a gymerwyd ar unwaith i ganolbwyntio ar flaenoriaethau brys ym maes oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, cryfhau gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol, moderneiddio technoleg gwybodaeth a lliniaru'r pwysau ar y sector aciwt i ostwng amserau aros. (NDM1699)*

I welcome the opportunity to debate the Welsh Assembly Government's response to this important review.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gael dadl ar ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad pwysig hwn.

I laid out the broad canvas of our response to the review at the Health and Social Services Committee earlier this month, welcoming all recommendations. Today, I set out my plans for implementation, concentrating on the immediate issues in three priority areas, which are providing services that meet demand more effectively, providing strong financial management with robust and measured performance and delivery, and ensuring much more involvement from people and communities in decisions about services and about their own health and treatment. In responding to these priorities, I have a single aim that runs through all the immediate measures that I am taking forward, namely to address the pressing need to relieve the pressure on our hospitals in the acute sector that Wanless identifies. The first step is to provide services that meet demand more effectively, which will require a radical

Rhoddais fraslun o'n hymateb i'r adolygiad yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gynharach y mis hwn, gan groesawu'r holl argymhellion. Heddiw, nodaf fy nghynlluniau ar gyfer gweithredu, gan ganolbwyntio ar y pynciau sy'n codi ar hyn o bryd mewn tri maes blaenoriaethol, sef darparu gwasanaethau sy'n ateb y galw'n fwy effeithiol, darparu rheolaeth ariannol gadarn gyda pherfformio a chyflawni ystyriol a dibynadwy, a sicrhau cyfraniad mwy o lawer gan bobl a chymunedau at benderfyniadau ynglŷn â gwasanaethau ac am eu hiechyd a'u triniaeth eu hunain. Wrth ymateb i'r blaenoriaethau hyn, mae gennyf un nod sy'n ganolog i'r mesurau yr wyf yn eu rhoi ar waith ar hyn o bryd, sef ymateb i'r angen dirfawr i leddfu'r pwysau ar ein hysbytai yn y sector aciwt a nodwyd gan adroddiad Wanless. Y cam cyntaf yw darparu gwasanaethau sy'n ateb y galw'n fwy

remodelling of services.

We now have an integrated national framework with policy guidance and service standards to underpin our plans for change. We are also undertaking national service reviews of maternity services, accident and emergency services, neuro-science services and diagnostic services. I have asked the regional directors of the NHS in Wales to facilitate local Wanless action plans, which will be led by local health boards—the new drivers for change in our health system—working with their NHS trust partners, local government and others to assess local services against those principles, standards and reviews in order to produce outline action plans for their areas by spring 2004.

I will use the £25 million already identified in the draft budget as incentive funding and as a catalyst to stimulate the changes that these local plans will have to implement. That will include actions that help to promote independence through providing more choice, and care at home and intermediate services, and preventing unnecessary hospital admissions through earlier and better assessment.

I expect these plans to focus heavily on remodelling services along the lines of managed clinical networks, and they will be people led. The necessity of ensuring the involvement of communities, patients and staff in all change processes from the outset is a second fundamental theme that Wanless highlights: we must carry communities with us through the changes. Therefore, I am happy to support Kirsty Williams's amendment 8 on ensuring that the public is involved in service reconfiguration issues from the outset. The details that I have outlined make clear the process to be undertaken for service reconfiguration, and I therefore reject the amendments on this issue tabled by Jocelyn Davies, Jonathan Morgan and Kirsty Williams.

effeithiol, a bydd hynny'n gofyn ailwampio sylfaenol ar wasanaethau.

Bellach mae gennym fframwaith cenedlaethol integredig gyda chanllawiau polisi a safonau gwasanaeth i ategu ein cynlluniau ar gyfer newid. Yr ydym hefyd yn ymgymryd ag adolygiadau gwasanaeth cenedlaethol o wasanaethau mamolaeth, gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gwasanaethau niwrolegol a gwasanaethau diagnostig. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i gyfarwyddwyr rhanbarthol y GIG yng Nghymru hwyluso cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless lleol, o dan arweiniad byrddau iechyd lleol—yr ysgogwyr newydd dros newid yn ein system iechyd—gan weithio gyda'u partneriaid mewn ymddiriedolaethau GIG, llywodraeth leol ac eraill i asesu gwasanaethau lleol yn ôl yr egwyddorion, safonau ac adolygiadau hynny er mwyn cynhyrchu cynlluniau gweithredu bras ar gyfer eu hardaloedd erbyn gwanwyn 2004.

Defnyddiaf y £25 miliwn a ddynodwyd eisoes yn y gyllideb ddrafft fel anogaeth a chatalydd i ysgogi'r newidiadau y bydd yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau lleol hyn eu rhoi ar waith. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys camau gweithredu sy'n helpu i hyrwyddo annibyniaeth drwy gynnig mwy o ddewis, a gofal yn y cartref a gwasanaethau rhyngol, ac atal derbyn cleifion i'r ysbyty'n ddiangen drwy asesu cynharach a gwell.

Disgwyliaf i'r cynlluniau hynny ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar ailwampio gwasanaethau fel eu bod yn debyg i rwydweithiau clinigol rheoledig, a byddant yn cael eu llywio yn ôl anghenion pobl. Y rheidrwydd i gynnwys cymunedau, cleifion a staff yn yr holl brosesau newid o'r dechrau yw'r ail thema sylfaenol y mae adroddiad Wanless yn tynnu sylw ati: rhaid inni argyhoeddi cymunedau o'r angen am y newidiadau. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 8 Kirsty Williams ynghylch sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn ymwneud o'r dechrau â materion sy'n gysylltiedig ag ad-drefnu gwasanaethau. Mae'r manylion a nodais yn egluro'r broses a ddilynir wrth ad-drefnu gwasanaethau, ac yr wyf felly'n gwrthod y gwelliannau ar y mater hwn a gyflwynwyd gan Jocelyn Davies, Jonathan Morgan a Kirsty Williams.

A third basic theme that the Wanless review identifies is the need to deliver strong financial management. The review stated that we must stop underwriting deficits and that the service must live within its means. There can be no alternative to managing resources within the limits that the service and financial frameworks have set. I expect all health organisations to sign up to deliverable finance plans that restore financial balance within the timetable that has been set—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister give way?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is not giving way.

Jane Hutt: Stronger financial controls and incentives to reward good performance will be early outcomes. We will build on the success of using pooled budgets, which have already supported over 160 jointly funded projects to facilitate improved service provision. I reject Kirsty Williams's amendment 9, which states that there has been a lack of use of this provision.

I am ring-fencing the £10 million flexibilities special grant for a further year to reflect the advice given in the Wanless report regarding driving up joint-working performance with our local government partners. The measures regarding service reconfiguration, which involve people and financial discipline, have practical implications. I wish to set out the measures that the Assembly Government is already implementing to ensure that the immediate pressures facing our health and social care system are addressed. My first action, after accepting the report in July, was to channel an additional £4 million through the LHBs in order to tackle delayed transfers of care. We are now confident, as the First Minister indicated earlier, that, by the end of October, the first £2.7 million of that investment will have released more than 100 beds in Welsh hospitals that would otherwise not have been available for use. During the coming month, there will be further scrutiny of the way in which this money has been used. I have been heartened by the way in

Y drydedd thema sylfaenol a nodwyd gan adolygiad Wanless yw'r angen i sicrhau rheolaeth ariannol gadarn. Datganodd yr adolygiad fod rhaid inni roi'r gorau i warantu diffygion a bod rhaid i'r gwasanaeth fyw ar yr hyn sydd ganddo. Nid oes dewis arall ond rheoli adnoddau o fewn y cyfyngiadau a bennwyd gan y fframweithiau gwasanaeth a chyllid. Disgwyliaf i'r holl gyrff iechyd gytuno ar gynlluniau cyllid dichonol a fydd yn fodd i fantoli'r cyfrifon o fewn yr amserlen a bennwyd—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ildio?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn ildio.

Jane Hutt: Rhai o'r canlyniadau cyntaf fydd rheolaethau ariannol cadarnach ac anogaethau i roi gwobr am berfformiad da. Adeiladwn ar sail y llwyddiant a gafwyd wrth ddefnyddio cyllidebau ar y cyd, sydd eisoes wedi helpu mwy na 160 o brosiectau a gyllidwyd ar y cyd i ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau. Gwrthodaf welliant 9 Kirsty Williams, sy'n datgan na wnaed digon o ddefnydd o'r ddarpariaeth hon.

Yr wyf yn clustnodi'r grant arbennig o £10 miliwn ar gyfer hyblygrwydd am flwyddyn bellach er mwyn ymateb i'r cyngor a roddwyd yn adroddiad Wanless ar hyrwyddo perfformiad wrth weithio ar y cyd â'n partneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol. Mae goblygiadau ymarferol i'r camau gweithredu ar ad-drefnu gwasanaethau, sy'n ymwneud â phobl a disgyblaeth ariannol. Dymunaf nodi'r camau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd eisoes i sicrhau ymateb i'r pwysau a geir ar hyn o bryd ar ein system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Y cam cyntaf a gymerais, ar ôl derbyn yr adroddiad ym mis Gorffennaf, oedd cyfeirio £4 miliwn ychwanegol drwy'r BILlau er mwyn ymdrin â'r oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal. Yr ydym yn ffyddiog bellach, fel y nododd y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach, y bydd y £2.7 miliwn cyntaf o'r buddsoddiad hwnnw, erbyn diwedd Hydref, wedi rhyddhau mwy na 100 o welyau mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru na fyddent ar gael i'w defnyddio fel arall. Yn ystod y mis nesaf, bydd craffu pellach ar y modd y defnyddiwyd

which results have been secured in most parts of Wales. However, where performance has fallen short of the promises made, the warning that I have given about financial discipline means that the money provided will be reclaimed.

I have already announced the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to improving technology in health and social care: £16 million has been allocated to take forward 'Informing Healthcare' and £2.5 million to develop its companion strategy, 'Informing Social Care'. The £16 million will deliver up-to-date and compatible kit, training for front-line staff, the new patient electronic record and reliable management information. I therefore reject Jonathan Morgan's amendment 4 on modernising technology.

Pay modernisation is vital to the Wanless agenda. I have provided £7 million as the first major step towards implementing the new general medical services contract. Our plans to replace the present patchwork of general practice out-of-hours services with a properly planned and co-ordinated system will reduce the demand in terms of emergency admissions. Our work to implement the contract and the success already achieved is a clear signal of our intent to put good primary care at the heart of our plans. 'Agenda for Change' and the consultants' contract will play their part.

3.50 p.m.

Our investment in pay modernisation builds upon the workforce planning which, since 1997, we have had to grow back into the health and social care system. The fruits of that work are already evident: the NHS now employs 12,800 more staff than it did in 1997.

To end this account of immediate actions, I will focus on waiting times. In future, investment in and responsibility for waiting times will go hand in hand. As a

yr arian hwn. Fe'm calonogwyd gan y modd y sicrhawyd canlyniadau yn y rhan fwyaf o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, lle nad yw'r perfformiad gystal â'r hyn a addawyd, mae'r rhybudd a roddais am ddisgyblaeth ariannol yn golygu y bydd yr arian a ddarparwyd yn cael ei hawlio'n ôl.

Yr wyf eisoes wedi cyhoeddi ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wella technoleg mewn iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol: dyrannwyd £16 miliwn i fwrw ymlaen â 'Hysbysu Gofal Iechyd' a £2.5 miliwn i ddatblygu'r strategaeth sy'n cyfateb iddi, 'Hysbysu Gofal Cymdeithasol'. Bydd y £16 miliwn yn sicrhau cyfarpar cyfoes a chydawns, hyfforddiant ar gyfer staff rheng flaen, y cofnod electronig newydd i gleifion a gwybodaeth reoli ddibynadwy. Gan hynny, gwrthodaf welliant 4 Jonathan Morgan ar foderneiddio technoleg.

Mae moderneiddio cyflogau'n rhan annatod o agenda Wanless. Yr wyf wedi darparu £7 miliwn fel y cam mawr cyntaf tuag at roi y contract newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol ar waith. Bydd ein cynlluniau i sefydlu system sydd wedi'i chynllunio a'i chydlynu'n briodol i gymryd lle'r clytwaith o wasanaethau ymarfer cyffredinol y tu allan i oriau gwaith a geir ar hyn o bryd yn fodd i leihau'r galw o ran achosion brys. Mae'r gwaith a wnaethom i roi'r contract ar waith a'r llwyddiant a gafwyd eisoes yn arwydd pendant o'n bwriad i roi lle canolog yn ein cynlluniau i ofal sylfaenol da. Bydd 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' a'r contract i ymgynghorwyr yn chwarae eu rhan.

Mae ein buddsoddiad mewn moderneiddio cyflogau yn ychwanegu at y cynllunio ar gyfer y gweithlu y bu'n rhaid inni ei ailgychwyn yn y system iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol er 1997. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw wedi dwyn ffrwyth eisoes: mae'r GIG bellach yn cyflogi 12,800 yn fwy o staff nag yr oedd yn 1997.

I gloi'r disgrifiad hwn o'r camau a gymerir ar hyn o bryd, canolbwyntiaf ar amseroedd aros. Yn y dyfodol, bydd y buddsoddi mewn amseroedd aros a'r cyfrifoldeb amdanynt yn

Government, we will continue to take action to hit particular pressure points, as demonstrated by my recent announcement of funding to implement the recommendations of the Edwards report on orthopaedic treatment in south-east Wales. When NHS trusts fail to meet targets on waiting times, we will send in a team from a successful area to provide oversight and to ensure action. We will move to common waiting lists and, in the service and financial framework for next year, we will make further progress in reducing waiting times in our key areas.

I have also asked officials to put a programme in place to ensure that any patient likely to wait more than 18 months is guaranteed a reasonable and timely offer of treatment. That will mean that, from 1 April 2004, every patient in Wales will be guaranteed a second offer of treatment to ensure that they wait no longer than 18 months. If a patient has not been given a firm date for treatment during the final three months leading up to the 18-month maximum, they will be offered treatment at a different location. I will make funding available to assist the NHS in Wales with this second-offer scheme for a limited time. After that, I will expect the service to continue to guarantee that no-one waits for more than 18 months. If a trust cannot guarantee that, the money will follow the patient to someone who can.

In conclusion, we are committed to fully implementing the review's recommendations, as I stated in July. We are committed to putting this initiative in place with robust plans to take account of what local people want and an incentive fund to stimulate change. We are also committed to redoubling our efforts to address urgent priorities in new and distinct ways. I invite you to support the motion.

Y Llywydd: Oherwydd nifer y siaradwyr sydd am gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, byddaf yn caniatáu'r pum munud arferol i'r sawl sy'n cynnig gwelliannau, ond rhaid imi gyfyngu amser siaradwyr eraill i dri munud.

mynd law yn llaw. Fel Llywodraeth, parhawn i gymryd camau i ymdrin â gwasgbywntiau penodol, fel y dangosodd fy nghyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar bod cyllid i roi argymhellion adroddiad Edwards ar driniaeth orthopedig yn y De-ddwyrain ar waith. Os yw ymddiriedolaethau GIG yn methu â chyrraedd targedau ar gyfer amseroedd aros, anfonwn dîm atynt o ardal lwyddiannus i oruchwylio a sicrhau y cymerir camau. Symudwn tuag at restrau aros cyffredin ac, yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, gwnawn gynnydd pellach o ran lleihau amseroedd aros yn y meysydd allweddol.

Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i swyddogion roi rhaglen ar waith i warantu y bydd unrhyw glaf sy'n debygol o aros yn hwy na 18 mis yn cael cynnig triniaeth sy'n rhesymol ac yn amserol. Golyga hynny y bydd gwarant o ail gynnig triniaeth i bob claf yng Nghymru, o 1 Ebrill 2004, i sicrhau nad yw'n aros yn hwy na 18 mis. Os na roddwyd dyddiad pendant ar gyfer triniaeth i glaf yn ystod y tri mis olaf cyn y terfyn o 18 mis, cynigir triniaeth iddo mewn man arall. Darparaf gyllid i helpu'r GIG yng Nghymru gyda'r cynllun ail gynnig hwn am gyfnod cyfyngedig. Ar ôl hynny, byddaf yn disgwyl i'r gwasanaeth barhau i warantu na fydd neb yn disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis. Os na all ymddiriedolaeth warantu hynny, bydd yr arian yn dilyn y claf at rywun sy'n gallu gwneud hynny.

I derfynu, yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i roi argymhellion yr adolygiad ar waith yn llawn, fel y dywedais ym mis Gorffennaf. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i roi'r fenter hon ar waith gyda chynlluniau cadarn i ystyried dymuniadau pobl leol a chronfa anogaeth i ysgogi newid. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo hefyd i ddyblu ein hymdrechion i ymateb i flaenoriaethau brys mewn moddau newydd a gwahanol. Fe'ch gwahoddaf i gefnogi'r cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: Given the number of speakers who wish to contribute to this debate, I will permit the usual five minutes to those proposing amendments, but must restrict other speakers to three minutes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Dileu'r cynnig a rhoi yn ei le:

yn mynegi pryder difrifol bod ymateb Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn gwbl annigonol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â chyflwr anghynaliadwy y GIG yng Nghymru.

Diolch am y datganiad, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn teimlo'n anghysurus braidd gan y bydd fy ymateb yn negyddol. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Os arhoswch eiliad, esboniaf pam mae rhaid imi fod yn negyddol, a pham y byddwn wedi dymuno bod yn gadarnhaol. Mae gan y Gweinidog gonsyrn am y sefyllfa ac mae'n ceisio ei gorau i ymateb iddi ond, pan ystyriwn yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gofyn inni ei gefnogi ochr yn ochr ag adroddiad Wanless, mae'n ddrwg gennyf ddweud ei bod yn amhosibl bod yn gadarnhaol.

Dyma gynnig yn gofyn inni groesawu ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad. Gadewch inni fod yn glir: nid yr hyn a glywsom y prynhawn yma oedd ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn y lle cyntaf, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod Wanless yn cadarnhau ac yn cyfiawnhau popeth a wnaed ganddi dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf tra'n Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mewn gwirionedd, yr hyn a ddywed Wanless yw bod y system y bu'r Gweinidog yn ei harolygu am y pedair blynedd diwethaf yn anghynaliadwy. Bu methiant llwyr i greu strwythurau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd i ganiatáu i'r bobl broffesiynol sy'n gorfod gweithio yn y gwasanaeth i wneud eu gwaith fel y dymument hwy ei wneud.

Nid y gwrthbleidiau sy'n dweud hynny. Y prynhawn yma, yn San Steffan, bydd Gareth Thomas yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Gweinidog wedi methu ag arolygu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae Jon Owen Jones yn dweud wrthym fod sefyllfa lle bydd y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn gyfreithiol anghynaliadwy yn prysur agosáu. Aelodau Seneddol Llafur sy'n dweud hynny, nid ni. Mae pob mudiad sydd wedi ymateb i adroddiad Wanless yn dweud yn glir eu bod yn derbyn y casgliad sylfaenol

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Delete the motion and replace with:

expresses deep concern that the Labour Assembly Government's response to the review of health and social care is wholly inadequate to address the unsustainability of the NHS in Wales.

Thank you for the statement, Minister. I feel rather uncomfortable because my response will be negative. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] If you wait a moment, I will explain why I must be negative, and why I would have wished to be positive. The Minister is concerned about the situation and she is doing her best to respond to it but, when we consider what the Government is asking us to support alongside the Wanless report, I am sorry to say that it is impossible to be positive.

This motion asks us to welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the review. Let us be clear: what we heard this afternoon was not the response of the Government of Wales. In the first instance, the Minister said that Wanless endorses and justifies all that she has done over the past four years as Minister for Health and Social Services. In reality, what Wanless says is that the system that the Minister has been reviewing for the past four years is unsustainable. There has been a complete failure to build structures within the health service that enable the professionals who must work in the service to do their work as they would wish to do it.

It is not the opposition parties saying that. This afternoon, in Westminster, Gareth Thomas will say that the Government of Wales and the Minister have failed to supervise the health service in Wales. Jon Owen Jones has told us that we are swiftly approaching a situation where the health service in Wales will be legally unsustainable. It is Labour Members of Parliament who say that, not us. All organisations that have responded to the Wanless report have clearly stated that they

bod y gwasanaeth fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd yn anghynaliadwy.

Felly, beth bynnag a wnewch a pha addewidion bynnag a wnewch, Weinidog, gwyddom y byddwch yn methu, oherwydd methu fu hanes yr holl addewidion a wnaethoch dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Os oedd arnom angen tystiolaeth o hynny, nid oedd ond rhaid inni wrando ar eich araith y prynhawn yma. Yr hyn a wnewch bellach yw cosbi yn ariannol y byrddau iechyd lleol a sefydlwyd gennych. Pan fu ichi gyflwyno'r ailstrwythuro, fe ddywedasom wrthy ch dro ar ôl tro na fyddai'n newid y sefyllfa. Bellach, drwy fygwth cosbi'r byrddau iechyd lleol, yr ydych yn cydnabod nad yw'r ailstrwythuro wedi ateb y gofyn. Costiodd yr ailstrwythuro £55 miliwn, ac y mae ei gost yn codi'n ddyddiol.

Dywedaso ch na fyddwch yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau, er mai'r cyfan a wnânt yw wynebu realiti'r sefyllfa. Nid oes ots pa ymdrechion a wnewch ar hyn o bryd—mae Wanless wedi dweud wrthy ch yn glir eich bod wedi methu a bod y system yn anghynaliadwy. Ni ddeallaf felly pam na chefnogwch y gwelliannau. Mae rhai ohonynt yn cyfeirio at dargedau ac amserlenni, sef yr union bethau y dylech fod yn ymwneud â hwy. Dylech gefnogi'r gwelliannau yn yr ysbryd y cawsant eu cyflwyno ynddo.

Edrychwn yn gyflym ar yr hyn sydd gan Wanless i'w ddweud, sy'n wahanol iawn i'r hyn y soniasoch amdano.

Having said that the system as it stands is completely unsustainable, Wanless calls for immediate action to reduce delays in transfers of care. You said that you will take action on that, Minister, but why should we believe you? The Welsh Assembly Government set a target of a 25 per cent reduction by March 2003. However, the figure currently stands largely unchanged at 1,116. Wanless calls for the development of alternatives to hospital admissions. What has the Welsh Assembly Government done? It has pushed ahead with a 24-hour target for GPs that can only hinder their ability to manage their workload and set priorities according to clinical need.

accept the fundamental conclusion that the service as it stands is unsustainable.

Therefore, whatever you do and whatever pledges you make, Minister, we know that you will fail—that has been the fate of all your pledges over the past four years. If we needed evidence of that, we only had to listen to your speech this afternoon. You are now going to impose financial penalties on the local health boards that you yourself established. When you introduced the restructuring, we told you time and again that it would change nothing. Now, by threatening to punish the local health boards, you acknowledge that the restructuring has not met the need. The restructuring cost £55 million, and it increases daily.

You said that you will not support the amendments, even though all that they do is face up to the reality of the situation. It does not matter what efforts you may make at present—Wanless has told you clearly that you have failed and that the system is unsustainable. I cannot understand therefore why you will not support the amendments. Some of them refer to targets and timescales, which is exactly what you should be considering. You should support the amendments in the spirit in which they were tabled.

We will take a quick look at what Wanless has to say, which is very different to what you talked about.

Ar ôl dweud bod y system fel y mae'n gwbl anghynaliadwy, mae Wanless yn galw am gymryd camau ar unwaith i leihau oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal. Dywedaso ch y byddwch yn cymryd camau ar hynny, Weinidog, ond pam y dylem eich coelio? Gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru osod targed o 25 y cant o ostyngiad erbyn Mawrth 2003. Er hynny, mae'r ffigur wedi aros bron yr un fath ar 1,116. Mae adroddiad Wanless yn galw am ddatblygu dewisiadau yn lle derbyn cleifion i ysbytai. Beth a wnaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? Bwriodd ymlaen â tharged o 24 awr ar gyfer meddygon teulu na fydd ond yn llesteirio eu gallu i reoli eu baich gwaith a phennu blaenoriaethau yn ôl

anghenion clinigol.

Brian Gibbons: That is nonsense.

Brian Gibbons: Nonsens yw hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you want to get up and challenge me on that?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych am sefyll a'm herio ar hynny?

Brian Gibbons *rose*—

Brian Gibbons *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not think that there is any point in Brian Gibbons getting up to challenge you because you have run out of time. You have had your five minutes.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw ddiben i Brian Gibbons godi ar ei draed i'ch herio gan fod eich amser ar ben. Cawsoch eich pum munud.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am grateful, Presiding Officer. I did not think that there was much point in Brian Gibbons getting up and challenging me either, because I was right and he was wrong.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar, Lywydd. Ni chredais fod fawr o ddiben i Brian Gibbons godi ar ei draed i'm herio ychwaith, gan fy mod i'n iawn ac yntau'n anghywir.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose the following amendments. Amendment 2: delete point 1 in its entirety and replace with:

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol. Gwelliant 2: dileu pwynt 1 yn ei gyfanrwydd a rhoi yn ei le:

condemns the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to respond swiftly to the review of health and social care with a strict timetable for implementation.

yn condemnio methiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymateb yn gyflym i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gydag amserlen bendant ar gyfer gweithredu.

I propose amendment 3. Delete point 2 in its entirety and replace with:

Cynigiau welliant 3. Dileu pwynt 2 yn ei gyfanrwydd a rhoi yn ei le:

condemns the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to respond in detail to each recommendation with cost implications and a timescale for implementation.

yn condemnio methiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i roi ymateb manwl i bob argymhelliad gan nodi'r goblygiadau o ran cost ac amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu.

I propose amendment 4. Delete point 3 in its entirety and replace with:

Cynigiau welliant 4. Dileu pwynt 3 yn ei gyfanrwydd a rhoi yn ei le:

recognises that government policy has accentuated delayed transfers of care and waiting lists, and regrets the lack of vision for using medical technologies.

yn cydnabod bod polisi'r llywodraeth wedi gwaethygu'r sefyllfa o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal a rhestrau aros, ac yn gresynu at y diffyg gweledigaeth o ran defnyddio technolegau meddygol.

The Welsh Conservative Party does not welcome the Government's response as this motion asks us to do. The Minister's response this afternoon is, admittedly, somewhat stronger than the detail that she provided to the Subject Committee on 5 November. The opening paragraphs of the Government's initial response, as provided to

Nid yw Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn croesawu ymateb y Llywodraeth fel y mae'r cynnig hwn yn gofyn inni ei wneud. Rhaid cyfaddef bod ymateb y Gweinidog y prynhawn yma rywfaint yn fwy pendant o ran manylion nag yr oedd yr ymateb i'r Pwyllgor Pwnc ar 5 Tachwedd. Yr oedd y paragraffau agoriadol yn ymateb cyntaf y Llywodraeth, fel y'i

the Committee, almost gave the impression that the Wanless review endorses the present position of Government policy and the direction in which Government policy is taking the NHS in Wales. That could be no further from the truth. The Wanless review does not endorse Government policy. It is a comprehensive review of where we are, and where we ought to be, in terms of health and social care, and I believe it to be a condemnation of Government policy and what the Government has tried, and resolutely failed, to achieve in the past four and a half years. The response that we have had thus far from the Minister has been weak. The Minister received the report six months ago, in May, and it will take another six months before the bulk of the funding is allocated to implement the Wanless review. That means that there will be almost 12 months between the Government receiving the report on the review and doing anything substantial about it. The response to the Committee was weak. There were no firm targets or dates for implementation, and no specific responses to the recommendations of the Wanless inquiry.

4.00 p.m.

The Government merely provided a bland recognition of the recommendations and accepted that work would need to be done in order to implement them. There was nothing concrete in the initial report presented to the Committee. It included a woolly comment on Wanless and its themes. The language used in the Government's response was astonishing. For example, phrases such as 'increased public engagement', 'continue to review', 'continued promotion', 'continue to contribute', 'continued development' are used. As I said, woolly language that lacked firm targets, firm implementation dates and a real understanding of the cost implications of what we must achieve as a result of the Wanless review.

The report's themes suggest that the NHS will have to face huge changes. These changes require political leadership from the Assembly, particularly from the Minister. In referring to the section on reconfiguration, I

rhoddwyd i'r Pwyllgor, bron â rhoi'r argraff bod adolygiad Wanless yn cymeradwyo polisi Llywodraeth fel y mae a'r cyfeiriad y mae polisi Llywodraeth yn ei bennu ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru. Ni wnaeth ddim o'r fath beth. Nid yw adolygiad Wanless yn cymeradwyo polisi Llywodraeth. Adolygiad cynhwysfawr ydyw o'n sefyllfa bresennol, a'r sefyllfa y dylem fod ynddi, o ran iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, a chredaf ei fod yn condemnio polisi Llywodraeth a'r hyn y ceisiodd y Llywodraeth ei gyflawni, gan fetu'n ddigamsyniol, yn y pedair blynedd a hanner diwethaf. Bu'r ymateb a gawsom gan y Gweinidog hyd yma'n wan. Daeth yr adroddiad i law'r Gweinidog chwe mis yn ôl, ym mis Mai, a chymer chwe mis arall cyn dyrannu'r rhan fwyaf o'r cyllid i weithredu adolygiad Wanless. Golyga hynny y bydd 12 mis bron rhwng derbyn yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad gan y Llywodraeth a gwneud rhywbeth sylweddol yn ei gylch. Yr oedd yr ymateb i'r Pwyllgor yn un gwan. Nid oedd targedau pendant neu ddyddiadau ar gyfer gweithredu, nac unrhyw ymatebion penodol i argymhellion ymchwiliad Wanless.

Y cwbl a wnaeth y Llywodraeth oedd cydnabod yr argymhellion yn ddigyffro a derbyn y byddai'n rhaid ymgymryd â gwaith er mwyn eu gweithredu. Nid oedd dim byd pendant yn yr adroddiad cyntaf a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor. Yr oedd yn cynnwys sylw niwlog am adroddiad Wanless a'r themâu a oedd ynddo. Yr oedd yr iaith a ddefnyddiwyd yn ymateb y Llywodraeth yn syfrdanol. Er enghraifft, defnyddir ymadroddion fel 'mwy o gysylltiad â'r cyhoedd', 'parhau i adolygu', 'parhau i hyrwyddo', 'parhau i gyfrannu', a 'parhau i ddatblygu'. Fel y dywedais, iaith niwlog ydoedd heb unrhyw dargedau pendant na dyddiadau gweithredu pendant nac unrhyw wir ddealltwriaeth o'r goblygiadau o ran cost a oedd i'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei gyflawni o ganlyniad i adolygiad Wanless.

Mae themâu'r adroddiad yn awgrymu y bydd y GIG yn gorfod wynebu newidiadau anferth. Mae'r newidiadau hyn yn gofyn arweiniad gwleidyddol gan y Cynulliad, a chan y Gweinidog yn benodol. Gan gyfeirio at yr

think that we all accept that service delivery must change. For that change to occur, we must support local health boards and trusts so that they can deliver at a local level. It would be wrong for the Assembly Government and the Minister to second-guess what the changes might be at a local level. It would also be wrong for the Minister to get involved in any local campaigns that might arise from Assembly Members being bullied by local populations into preventing certain changes from occurring. The changes will require political leadership and support from the Government. We must recognise that the decision-making process needs to be at a local level. When Wanless refers to strengthening the accountability and responsibility of NHS trusts and chief executives, it means that the Assembly must support them to implement changes.

During last week's Committee meeting, Derek Wanless said that he firmly believed that the Assembly should not be micromanaging the trusts. That is one of my fundamental criticisms of the Minister. The Minister seeks to intervene in a way that Government Ministers should not. She has tried to inappropriately manage the way in which trusts work and ensure that targets are met. We should free-up people who take management and clinical decisions at a local level. Derek Wanless was right to say that the Assembly should not micromanage; we should provide the overall strategy and give trusts and LHBs the tools to get on with the job.

A concern that the Minister did not address during the budget consideration relates to the fact that the amount of money allocated to local health boards and trusts would only be increased in real terms by 0.52 per cent. It looked like a 3.32 per cent increase but, inflation aside, it is a real terms increase of 0.52 per cent. If we are convinced that trusts and LHBs are there to deliver a service, we need to ensure that increases in budget expenditure reach the grassroots and the frontline of service delivery. I am not convinced that that is happening at present.

adran ar ad-drefnu, credaf ein bod ni i gyd yn derbyn y bydd yn rhaid newid y dull o ddarparu gwasanaethau. Os yw hynny i ddigwydd, rhaid inni gefnogi byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau fel y gallant fynd â'r maen i'r wal yn lleol. Ni fyddai'n iawn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Gweinidog geisio rhagweld beth fyddai'r newidiadau ar lefel leol. Ni fyddai'n iawn ychwaith i'r Gweinidog ymwneud ag unrhyw ymgyrchoedd lleol a allai godi o ganlyniad i fwlio Aelodau Cynulliad gan drigolion lleol i atal rhai newidiadau. Bydd y newidiadau'n gofyn am arweiniad gwleidyddol a chefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth. Rhaid inni dderbyn bod angen i'r broses penderfynu fod ar lefel leol. Lle y mae adroddiad Wanless yn cyfeirio at gryfhau atebolrwydd a chyfrifoldeb ymddiriedolaethau a phrif weithredwyr y GIG, mae'n golygu bod rhaid i'r Cynulliad eu cefnogi wrth iddynt roi newidiadau ar waith.

Yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd Derek Wanless ei fod yn credu'n bendant na ddylai'r Cynulliad reoli'r ymddiriedolaethau'n fanwl. Dyna un o'm beirniadaethau sylfaenol ar y Gweinidog. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ceisio ymyrryd mewn modd na ddylai Gweinidogion Llywodraeth wneud. Aeth ati mewn modd amhriodol i reoli dull yr ymddiriedolaethau o weithio ac o sicrhau eu bod yn cyrraedd eu targedau. Dylem ryddhau'r rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau ar reoli a phenderfyniadau clinigol ar lefel leol. Yr oedd Derek Wanless yn iawn wrth ddweud na ddylai'r Cynulliad reoli'n fanwl; dylem ddarparu'r strategaeth gyffredinol a rhoi'r arfau i ymddiriedolaethau a BILlau fynd ymlaen â'r gwaith.

Un testun pryder na wnaeth y Gweinidog ymateb iddo wrth ystyried y gyllideb yw hwnnw sy'n ymwneud â'r ffaith na fyddai'r swm o arian a ddyrennid i fyrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau ond yn cael ei gynyddu o 0.52 y cant mewn gwirionedd. Yr oedd yn ymddangos ei fod yn gynydd o 3.32 y cant ond, o ystyried chwyddiant, cynnydd o 0.52 y cant ydyw mewn gwirionedd. Os ydym yn sicr mai pwrpas ymddiriedolaethau a BILlau yw darparu gwasanaeth, rhaid inni sicrhau bod y cynnydd yn y gwariant o gyllidebau'n cyrraedd y rhai ar lawr gwlad a'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn y rheng

flaen. Nid wyf yn sicr bod hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

In terms of alleviating pressures and commissioning out-of-Wales options, I am pleased to note that, after four and a half years, the Government is at last getting to grips with waiting lists. However, the Minister did not say whether the time patients wait to see a consultant will also be taken into consideration. Patients throughout Wales can wait years before they see a consultant, before being put on the waiting lists that the Minister referred to in her opening speech.

O ran lleddfu'r pwysau a chomisiynu dewisiadau y tu allan i Gymru, yr wyf yn falch o nodi, ar ôl pedair blynedd a hanner, fod y Llywodraeth yn mynd i'r afael o'r diwedd â rhestrau aros. Fodd bynnag, ni ddywedodd y Gweinidog a fydd y cyfnod y mae cleifion yn aros i weld ymgynghorydd yn cael ei ystyried hefyd. Gall cleifion ledled Cymru ddisgwyl am flynyddoedd cyn gweld ymgynghorydd, cyn cael eu rhoi ar y rhestrau aros y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog atynt yn ei haraith agoriadol.

In conclusion, the Minister should pay particular attention to the enhanced partnership—

I derfynu, dylai'r Gweinidog dalu sylw'n benodol i'r bartneriaeth well—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You have had your conclusion, and your time has run out. I am being even-handed with Members today.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych wedi terfynu, ac mae'ch amser wedi dod i ben. Yr wyf yn trin Aelodau'n ddiuedd heddiw.

Kirsty Williams: I propose the following amendments in my name. Amendment 5: add a new point at the end of the motion:

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 5: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises the serious situation that exists in regard of health and social care in Wales.

yn cydnabod mor ddifrifol yw sefyllfa Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

I propose amendment 6. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Minister to make clear her vision and blueprint for the reconfiguration of services as called for by the review.

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i egluro'i gweledigaeth a'i chynllun ar gyfer ailgyflunio'r gwasanaethau, yn unol â'r hyn y galwyd amdano yn yr adolygiad.

I propose amendment 7. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the lack of a detailed coherent strategy in the implementation plan.

yn gresynu nad oes strategaeth fanwl a chydlynol yn y cynllun gweithredu.

I propose amendment 8. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises that there are difficult decisions ahead and calls on the Minister to involve public at an early stage in open debate about the configuration of health and social care in Wales.

yn cydnabod bod penderfyniadau anodd i'w gwneud ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog i roi llais i'r cyhoedd, o'r cychwyn, mewn trafodaeth agored ynghylch ffurf y gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

I propose amendment 9. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the lack of use of pooled funds to improve the interface between health and social care and calls for Minister to address this in order to achieve progress in this area.

When the former Finance Minister first informed us of her intention to ask Derek Wanless to conduct a review of health and social services, I hoped that the Government would respond strategically to the report and outline how it would take matters forward. The Government's response in Committee on 5 November was incredibly complacent and lacked the coherent strategy that we need to successfully implement the Wanless recommendations and change services in Wales. I am afraid that the Minister's comments today underline my concern that her response to this report is being hastily written on the back of a fag packet when she needs to describe in public how she will tackle the report's findings.

In the space of less than a fortnight, there has been a flurry of new announcements. Today's announcements were not planned and not made public when the paper was issued to the Committee weeks ago. If Wanless demands one action, and if the NHS in Wales begs for one action, it is a strategic blueprint of how political masters want the NHS in Wales to perform. Instead, I suspect that we will see a knee-jerk reaction from this administration, pulling rabbits out of hats every time the Minister feels that she must respond. That will not address the needs of patients, clinical staff and the country as a whole, in terms of improving the NHS and the provision of social care in Wales.

I now turn to the most difficult aspect of Wanless—service reconfiguration. The official who wrote the response to that is a stranger to plain English because it is incomprehensible. That section fails to address how we will take the reconfiguration

Cynigiaf welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu na chyfunwyd ffynonellau ariannu er mwyn gwella'r cysylltiad rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog i gymryd camau i fwrw ymlaen â hyn.

Pan roddodd y cyn Weinidog Cyllid wybod yn gyntaf am ei bwriad i ofyn i Derek Wanless gynnal adolygiad o wasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol, gobeithiais y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn ymateb yn strategol i'r adroddiad ac yn disgrifio sut y bwriai ymlaen â'r materion dan sylw. Yr oedd ymateb y Llywodraeth yn y Pwyllgor ar 5 Tachwedd yn anhygoel o ddiraro ac nid oedd ynddo'r strategaeth gydlynol y mae arnom ei hangen i roi argymhellion adroddiad Wanless ar waith yn llwyddiannus a newid gwasanaethau yng Nghymru. Mae arnaf ofn bod sylwadau'r Gweinidog heddiw'n ategu fy mhryder bod ei hymateb i'r adroddiad hwn yn cael ei ysgrifennu'n fryslog ar gefn pecyn sigarennau pan fo angen iddi ddisgrifio'n gyhoeddus sut y bydd yn ymdrin â chanfyddiadau'r adroddiad.

O fewn llai na phythefnos, cafwyd llw o gyhoeddiadau newydd. Nid oedd y cyhoeddiadau a wnaed heddiw wedi'u cynllunio a'u cyhoeddi pan roddwyd y papur i'r Pwyllgor rai wythnosau'n ôl. Os oes un cam gweithredu y mae adroddiad Wanless yn galw amdano, ac os oes un cam gweithredu y mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn erfyn amdano, hwnnw yw am gynnig patrwm strategol ar gyfer y modd y mae'r meistri gwleidyddol am weld y GIG yng Nghymru yn perfformio. Yn lle hynny, yr wyf yn amau y gwelwn ymateb difeddwl gan y weinyddiaeth hon, ac y bydd yn mynd drwy ei champau bob tro y mae'r Gweinidog yn teimlo bod rhaid iddi ymateb. Ni fydd hynny'n diwallu anghenion cleifion, staff clinigol a'r wlad gyfan, o ran gwella'r GIG a darparu gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Trof yn awr at yr agwedd anhawsaf ar adroddiad Wanless—ad-drefnu gwasanaethau. Nid yw'r swyddog a ysgrifennodd yr ymateb i hwnnw'n gyfarwydd ag iaith blaen gan ei fod yn annealladwy. Mae'r adran honno'n methu ag

issues forward. Wanless states that:

‘at present, we are not optimally configured to deliver safe, high-quality services to patients within a reasonable timescale.’

The drivers for change are not just Wanless; they also include the working time directive, recruitment difficulties, increasing specialisation of clinical practice, the Royal colleges and clinical governance. They all combine to create the opportunity to change how services are delivered. That means where and how they will be delivered, which requires making tough decisions, not only for the Minister for Health and Social Services, but for every Assembly Member sitting in this Chamber today and over the next 20 years.

This is the Minister’s greatest challenge, which according to her, is already underway along with plans for reconfiguration. She points to the number of reviews that are currently being carried out by Health Commission Wales. Recently, I enquired about one of those reviews on neurological services and she could not give me firm details of when it was due to be published. The organisation charged with undertaking these reviews has failed to recruit a permanent chief executive and is, frankly, in chaos. We do not have the necessary strategic body to consider all-Wales commissioning along with tertiary and more complex secondary services because Health Commission Wales is currently in meltdown—unable to recruit the necessary staff to complete this work. The Minister’s record on this is not great. She has failed to move a single doctor to Swansea without causing a split in the Cabinet. Therefore, what hope is there for the serious reconfiguration for which Wanless now calls? Early public involvement is crucial, but you cannot involve the public unless the Minister announces her plans for how services will be reconfigured. As Wanless told us last Thursday:

ymdrin â’r modd y bwriwn ymlaen â materion ad-drefnu. Dywed adroddiad Wanless:

ar hyn o bryd, nid yw’r trefniant gorau posibl gennym i ddarparu gwasanaethau diogel o ansawdd da i gleifion o fewn cyfnod rhesymol.

Nid adroddiad Wanless yw’r unig beth sy’n ysgogi newid; ymysg y lleill y mae’r gyfarwydddeb ar amser gweithio, trafferthion wrth recriwtio, arbenigo cynyddol mewn ymarfer clinigol, y colegau brenhinol a llywodraethu clinigol. Gyda’i gilydd maent yn cynnig cyfle i newid y dull o ddarparu gwasanaethau. Mae hynny’n golygu ym mhle ac ym mha fodd y cânt eu darparu, a bydd hynny’n gofyn penderfyniadau anodd, nid yn unig gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ond hefyd gan bob Aelod o’r Cynulliad sy’n eistedd yn y Siambr hon heddiw a thros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf.

Dyma’r her fwyaf i’r Gweinidog, ac mae hyn yn digwydd eisoes, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywed hi, ynghyd â chynlluniau ar gyfer ad-drefnu. Mae’n cyfeirio at nifer yr adolygiadau a wneir ar hyn o bryd gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Yn ddiweddar, holais am un o’r adolygiadau hynny ar wasanaethau niwrolegol ac ni allai roi manylion pendant i mi am yr adeg yr oedd i gael ei gyhoeddi. Mae’r corff yr ymddiriedwyd iddo’r gwaith o gynnal yr adolygiadau hynny wedi methu â recriwtio prif weithredwr parhaol ac mae mewn anhrefn, a siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen. Nid oes gennym y corff strategol y mae arnom ei angen i ystyried comisiynu i Gymru gyfan ynghyd â gwasanaethau trydyddol a rhai gwasanaethau eilaidd mwy cymhleth am fod Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn methu ar hyn o bryd—nid yw’n gallu recriwtio’r staff y mae arno eu hangen i gwblhau’r gwaith hwn. Nid yw record y Gweinidog ar hyn yn un dda. Methodd â symud yr un meddyg i Abertawe heb beri rhaniad yn y Cabinet. Felly, pa obaith sydd i’r ad-drefnu sylweddol y mae adroddiad Wanless yn galw amdano’n awr? Mae’n hollbwysig cynnwys y cyhoedd yn gynnar, ond ni ellir cynnwys y cyhoedd os na wnaiff y Gweinidog gyhoeddi ei chynlluniau ar gyfer ad-drefnu gwasanaethau. Fel y

dywedodd Wanless wrthym ddydd Iau diwethaf:

‘engaging with the public when you want to close something is too late.’

rhy hwyr yw ymwneud â'r cyhoedd ar yr adeg yr ydych am gau rhywbeth.

You have to begin much sooner than that.

Rhaid dechrau'n gynt o lawer na hynny.

Finally, on seamless services between health and social care, the Minister points to 160 projects across Wales. Those projects are hardly making a difference—they failed to register on Derek Wanless’s review team. When we asked him about them on Thursday, he said that he had not found any evidence of those projects. They may be undertaking good work on a small-scale, localised basis, but issues relating to seamless services are not being adequately addressed. Since 1999, organisations have not voluntarily used the powers conferred on them in the Health Act 1999. Any joint working has been financially—rather than culturally—driven by organisations that want to work together. The Minister must address that. When organisations do not want to undertake this work voluntarily, what will the Minister do to make that happen? We have asked the same question since 1999.

Yn olaf, ynghylch gwasanaethau di-fwlch rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, mae'r Gweinidog yn cyfeirio at 160 o brosiectau ledled Cymru. Prin bod y prosiectau hynny'n gwneud gwahaniaeth—maent wedi methu â gwneud argraff ar dîm adolygu Derek Wanless. Pan wnaethom ei holi yn eu cylch ddydd Iau, dywedodd nad oedd wedi canfod unrhyw dystiolaeth o'r prosiectau hynny. Efallai eu bod yn gwneud gwaith da ar raddfa fach ac yn lleol, ond ni roddir sylw priodol i faterion sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau di-fwlch. Er 1999, nid yw cyrff wedi defnyddio'r pwerau a roddwyd iddynt yn Neddf Iechyd 1999 o'u gwirfodd. Mae unrhyw weithio ar y cyd wedi'i ysgogi gan ystyriaethau ariannol—yn hytrach na rhai diwylliannol—yn y cyrff sy'n dymuno cydweithio. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog ymdrin â hynny. Os nad yw cyrff yn dymuno ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn yn wirfoddol, beth a wnaiff y Gweinidog i beri i hynny ddigwydd? Buom yn gofyn yr un cwestiwn er 1999.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sorry, Kirsty, you have run out of time.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Kirsty, mae'ch amser wedi dod i ben.

Lynne Neagle: The Assembly Government should be congratulated for commissioning this review. It has thrown down the challenge of reform. The investment is being made by Welsh Labour; now the reform must be stepped up to match it. The challenge of reform is whether we can deliver high quality healthcare, free at the point of delivery, and at a time and place that is convenient for the patient. It is right that the NHS is fair and available to all, but it must also be personal to all. It must be a service that reflects and understands the pain, anxiety and suffering that arises from a long wait for treatment. I have long raised concerns about the length of time that patients are waiting for treatment, and I have done so because that is what my constituents expect. As long as they continue to wait in pain for treatment, I will continue

Lynne Neagle: Dylid llongyfarch Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gomisiynu'r adolygiad hwn. Mae wedi cyhoeddi'r her i ddiwygio. Gwneir y buddsoddiad gan Lafur Cymru; bellach rhaid cynyddu'r diwygio i gyfateb iddo. Her y diwygio yw a allwn ddarparu gofal iechyd o ansawdd da, a fydd ar gael am ddim, ac ar adeg ac mewn lle sy'n gyfleus i'r claf. Mae'n briodol bod y GIG yn deg a'i fod ar gael i bawb, ond rhaid iddo fod yn bersonol i bawb hefyd. Rhaid iddo fod yn wasanaeth sy'n ystyried ac yn deall y boen, y pryder a'r dioddefaint sy'n codi wrth ddisgwyl yn hir am driniaeth. Yr wyf yn codi pryderon ers talwm am y cyfnod y mae cleifion yn disgwyl am driniaeth, a gwneuthum hynny am fod fy etholwyr yn disgwyl imi wneud. Cyhyd ag y byddant yn dal i ddisgwyl mewn poen am driniaeth,

to voice my concerns. I am pleased to be able to welcome and applaud the progress made in our targeted specialities, but the review group rightly highlighted that hospital waiting lists and times are unacceptably long. I know that the Minister shares this concern, and that she has listened to the review and acted upon it today.

4.10 p.m.

Her announcement today is welcome, and it demonstrates the Assembly Government's commitment to tackling long waits. Labour—in Westminster and in the Assembly—has secured unprecedented investment for the NHS in Wales today. The draft budget, so criticised by opposition parties, will deliver that investment. The reforms announced by the Minister today will deliver an end to long waits.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You referred to joint action by Westminster and Cardiff, which has created this new situation in the NHS in Wales. Why, therefore, did Gareth Thomas say this afternoon that the Labour Government in Cardiff has mismanaged the health service in Wales? Why did Jon Owen Jones say that the health service in Wales is rapidly becoming legally unviable? These comments are from your colleagues in London.

Lynne Neagle: Labour has a good record of delivering investment, which will now be matched by reform. Plaid Cymru must answer how it would secure such investment if it went ahead with its plans for an independent Wales. You have never answered that question, and until you do so, we will not take you seriously.

The reform announced by the Minister today will deliver an end to long waits. That announcement should be just the start of reducing waiting times even further. If it can work for 18-month waits, then it should also be considered for the people waiting for 12 or 15 months, and the Minister should give a commitment on that. We must deliver change

daliaf i fynegi fy mhryderon. Yr wyf yn falch o allu croesawu a chanmol y cynnydd a wnaed yn yr arbenigaethau a dargedwyd gennym, ond gwnaeth y grŵp adolygu dynnu sylw'n briodol at y ffaith bod rhestrau ac amseroedd aros ysbytai'n annerbyniol o hir. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn rhannu'r pryder hwn, a'i bod wedi gwrandao ar yr adolygiad ac wedi cymryd camau yn ei gylch heddiw.

Mae ei chyhoeddiad heddiw i'w groesawu, ac mae'n dangos ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael ag arhosiadau hir. Mae Llafur—yn San Steffan ac yn y Cynulliad—wedi sicrhau buddsoddi digyffelyb ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru heddiw. Bydd y gyllideb ddrafft, y bu cymaint o feirniadu arni gan wrthbleidiau, yn sicrhau'r buddsoddi hwnnw. Bydd y diwygiadau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog yn rhoi pen ar arhosiadau hir.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cyfeiriasoch at weithredu ar y cyd gan San Steffan a Chaerdydd, a greodd y sefyllfa newydd hon yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Pam, felly, y dywedodd Gareth Thomas y prynhawn yma fod y Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghaerdydd wedi camreoli'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru? Pam y dywedodd Jon Owen Jones fod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru'n prysur fynd yn gyfreithiol annichonadwy? Sylwadau gan eich cyd-aelodau yn Llundain yw'r rhain.

Lynne Neagle: Mae gan Lafur record dda o ran buddsoddi, a bydd diwygio'n cyd-fynd â hynny'n awr. Rhaid i Blaid Cymru ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch sut y byddai hi'n sicrhau buddsoddi o'r fath os âi ymlaen â'i chynlluniau ar gyfer Cymru annibynnol. Nid ydych erioed wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw, a hyd nes y gwnewch hynny, ni fyddwn yn eich cymryd o ddifrif.

Bydd y diwygio a gyhoeddodd y Gweinidog heddiw yn dod â'r arhosiadau hir i ben. Dylai'r cyhoeddiad hwnnw fod yn fan cychwyn yn unig wrth leihau amseroedd aros ymhellach byth. Os gall lwyddo yn achos arhosiadau o 18 mis, dylid ei ystyried hefyd ar gyfer y rhai sy'n disgwyl am 12 neu 15 mis, a dylai'r Gweinidog wneud ymrwymiad

quickly. It can be done at pace, and driven forward quickly from the centre. The Minister's announcement today will deliver that change, and it is what patients have a right to expect.

Jonathan Morgan: You mentioned the partnership between Westminster and Wales and said that Labour is delivering. However, over the last four-and-a-half years, waiting lists have continued to rise. How can you trumpet this as a great achievement, when you have had four-and-a-half years to try to put right this growing problem that Labour created?

Lynne Neagle: As you know, Jonathan, there has been progress in key areas, and I am the first to express my concerns about the length of waits that some of my constituents have faced, and the Minister is aware of that. However, the Minister is taking action. Let us be clear, nobody believes the Conservatives' crocodile tears about waiting times in Wales. You created this situation, and you would do nothing to change it with your massive cuts in public services. No-one takes the Tories seriously on this issue. The Minister has responded to patients' concerns—

Eleanor Burnham *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Lynne Neagle has already generously taken two interventions, for which I will allow her an extra minute, with an extra 10 seconds for my intervention.

Lynne Neagle: I have nearly finished; thank you, Presiding Officer. The Minister has responded to patients' concerns today. They will welcome this, and I am delighted to be able to support her announcement today.

Michael German: I will talk about two issues that I want the Minister to address. The first is the speed with which she can put this plan of hers into operation, and the second relates to the budget, to which she referred. One of the first, and speediest, steps that the Minister could take would be to reduce the impact of bedblocking. As you will know, my region has the highest bedblocking, not

ar hynny. Rhaid inni sicrhau newid yn fuan. Gellir ei wneud yn gyflym, a'i yrru ymlaen yn gyflym o'r canol. Bydd cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog heddiw yn peri'r newid hwnnw, ac mae gan gleifion hawl i ddisgwyl hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Soniasoch am y bartneriaeth rhwng San Steffan a Chymru a dweud bod Llafur yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal. Er hynny, dros y pedair blynedd a hanner diwethaf, mae rhestrau aros wedi dal i gynyddu. Sut y gallwch ddatgan bod hyn yn gamp fawr, a chithau wedi cael pedair blynedd a hanner i geisio cywiro'r broblem gynyddol hon sydd wedi'i chreu gan Lafur?

Lynne Neagle: Fel y gwyddoch, Jonathan, bu cynnydd mewn meysydd allweddol, a myfi yw'r cyntaf i fynegi pryderon am yr arhosiadau hir y mae rhai o'm hetholwyr wedi'u hwynebu, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog yn gweithredu. Dealler hyn, nid oes neb wedi'i argyhoeddi gan dagrau crocodeil y Ceidwadwyr ynghylch amseroedd aros yng Nghymru. Chi a greodd y sefyllfa hon, ac ni wnaech ddim i'w newid â'ch toriadau anferth mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Nid oes neb yn cymryd y Torïaid o ddifrif ar y mater hwn. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymateb i bryderon cleifion—

Eleanor Burnham *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Lynne Neagle eisoes wedi bod yn hael drwy dderbyn dau ymyriad, y caniatâf funud ychwanegol iddi amdanynt, ynghyd â 10 eiliad ychwanegol am fy ymyriad i.

Lynne Neagle: Yr wyf bron â gorffen; diolch i chi, Lywydd. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymateb i bryderon cleifion heddiw. Byddant yn croesawu hyn, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn o allu cefnogi ei chyhoeddiad heddiw.

Michael German: Soniaf am ddau fater y dymunaf i'r Gweinidog ymdrin â hwy. Y cyntaf yw pa mor gyflym y bydd yn gallu rhoi ei chynllun ar waith, ac mae'r ail yn ymwneud â'r gyllideb, y cyfeiriodd ati. Un o'r camau cyntaf, a chyflymaf, y gallai'r Gweinidog ei gymryd fyddai lleihau effaith blocio gwelyau. Fel y gwyddoch, yn fy rhanbarth i y ceir y mwyaf o flocio gwelyau,

only in Wales, but in the whole of the United Kingdom, with 300 beds currently blocked by patients who could be delivered into care in the community. That is a key issue in the Wanless report, and it would appear from the action plan that it is not getting better, as the numbers are increasing. The number across Wales is 1,000 beds.

The Government's priority must be to free-up hospital beds occupied by people who could be transferred to other forms of care. The buck is being passed continuously between the NHS and local authorities; the NHS is currently holding that buck and has to provide people with beds that are urgently needed for others, such as those waiting for hip operations. It is a disgrace that 300 beds in Gwent are blocked. This situation should be better managed and helped along. One reason that it is not being helped along is that not one local health board in South Wales East or in the Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust has received its budget for this year. The LHBs do not have their budgets for this year, as representatives of the Merthyr Tydfil Local Health Board told me earlier. How can people plan for the future and have certainty of resource when they do not have their budgets for the current year?

The wider issue concerning the budget is of enormous concern. Edwina Hart told us, when she announced the draft budget in October 2002, that the budget for 2004-05 would be significantly greater and that a certain amount of money was being held in reserve to fund the Wanless reforms. In October 2002, the reserve stood at £278 million. We were told recently, when the Finance Minister announced the draft budget, that the reserve position for next year's budget would be £32 million. That is a considerable difference. Last year, we were told that there would be £278 million for 2004-05; this year, we are told that the figure will be £32 million. Where has the money for Wanless gone? That is where the money should be. Today, the Minister has only announced £25 million, that is what she has identified, and she calls that catalyst

nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond yn y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan, gan fod 300 o welyau wedi'u blocio ar hyn o bryd gan gleifion y gellid eu trosglwyddo i dderbyn gofal yn y gymuned. Mae hynny'n fater allweddol yn adroddiad Wanless, ac ymddengys yn ôl y cynllun gweithredu nad yw'n gwella, gan fod y niferoedd ar gynydd. Y nifer ledled Cymru yw 1,000 o welyau.

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth roi blaenoriaeth i ryddhau gwelyau ysbyty sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan rai y gellid eu trosglwyddo i dderbyn mathau eraill o ofal. Mae'r cyfrifoldeb yn cael ei daflu'n ôl ac ymlaen o hyd rhwng y GIG ac awdurdodau lleol; y GIG sy'n dal y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw ar hyn o bryd a rhaid iddo ddarparu gwelyau i rai tra bo ar eraill, fel y rhai sy'n disgwyl am lawdriniaeth ar y glun, daer angen amdanynt. Mae'n warthus bod 300 o welyau wedi'u blocio yng Ngwent. Dylid cadw gwell trefn ar y sefyllfa hon a'i gwella. Un rheswm nad yw'n cael ei gwella yw nad oes yr un bwrdd iechyd lleol yn Nwyrain De Cymru neu yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent wedi derbyn ei gyllideb ar gyfer eleni. Nid yw'r BILlau wedi cael eu cyllidebau ar gyfer eleni, fel y dywedodd cynrychiolwyr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Merthyr Tudful wrthyf yn gynharach. Sut y gall pobl gynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol a bod yn sicr bod yr adnoddau ganddynt a hwythau heb gael eu cyllidebau ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon?

Mae'r mater ehangach sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb yn peri pryder dirfawr. Dywedodd Edwina Hart wrthym, wrth gyhoeddi'r gyllideb ddrafft yn Hydref 2002, y byddai'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2004-05 yn fwy o lawer a bod swm penodol o arian yn cael ei gadw wrth gefn i gyllido diwygiadau Wanless. Yn Hydref 2002, y swm wrth gefn oedd £278 miliwn. Dywedwyd wrthym yn ddiweddar, pan gyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Cyllid y gyllideb ddrafft, mai'r swm a fyddai wrth gefn ar gyfer cyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf oedd £32 miliwn. Mae cryn wahaniaeth yn hynny. Y llynedd, dywedwyd wrthym y byddai £278 miliwn ar gyfer 2004-05; eleni, dywedir wrthym mai £32 miliwn fydd y ffigur hwnnw. I ble'r aeth yr arian ar gyfer diwygiadau Wanless? At hynny y dylai'r arian fynd. Heddiw, nid yw'r Gweinidog ond wedi cyhoeddi £25 miliwn, dyna a nododd, a

funding—I listened carefully to her words. We were told in October 2002 that the figure for next year would be ‘significant’ and, given the damning nature of the Wanless report, it cannot be said that £25 million, by any stretch of the imagination, is significant. We need a strategy with the funding to support it, and that funding is not there today.

Peter Law: Today provides a great opportunity for us to focus on the need to give the people of Wales the health gain that we all desperately want to support. It is remarkable to be able to reflect on the fact that there has been a 95 per cent increase in the NHS budget since 1996. Considerable resources are being invested, but it is obvious that we must do a little better; this matter confronts all of us, and I am the first one to recognise that. There are no soft options when it comes to dealing with people who are in pain, waiting for treatment. This matter does not concern only us in the Assembly and the Government Minister; it is also a matter for the chairs and the chief executives of the health trusts who are paid to run the health service at the point of delivery, at the sharp end. We must all work together to provide the best opportunities.

I was delighted with the Townsend formula reform, with £15.9 million invested to help people in more deprived communities to access health gain. Waiting times have been a matter for concern and, of course, the opposition will always try to seek capital from that, but it is pleasing that where more than 100 patients were waiting over 12 months for treatment when the cardiac initiative began in July 2001, now there are none. At the same time, where there were over 2,000 people waiting over 18 months for orthopaedic treatment, by the end of September 2003, only 45 people were waiting over 18 months. Positive steps are being taken, which is pleasing. There has been a considerable reduction, when you consider the concerns that we have had in the past.

I am pleased that tonsillectomy operations are moving forward. Many of you may have been approached by constituents, as I have, whose operations have been held up because of the

geilw hynny'n gyllid catalydd—gwrandewais yn astud ar ei geiriau. Dywedwyd wrthym yn Hydref 2002 y byddai'r ffigur ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn 'sylweddol' ac, yng ngolwg natur ddamniol adroddiad Wanless, ni ellir dweud bod £25 miliwn yn swm sylweddol, o bell ffordd. Mae arnom angen strategaeth a chyllid yn gefn iddi, ac nid yw'r cyllid hwnnw ar gael heddiw.

Peter Law: Mae heddiw'n gyfle gwych inni ganolbwyntio ar yr angen i roi i bobl Cymru y cynnydd mewn iechyd yr ydym oll yn daer dros ei gefnogi. Mae'n hynod gallu myfyrio ynghylch y ffaith bod 95 y cant o gynnydd wedi bod yng nghyllideb y GIG er 1996. Buddsoddir adnoddau sylweddol, ond mae'n amlwg bod rhaid inni wneud ychydig yn well; mae'r mater hwn yn wynebu pob un ohonom, a myfi yw'r cyntaf i gydnabod hynny. Nid oes dewisiadau hawdd wrth ddelio â phobl sydd mewn poen, yn disgwyl am driniaeth. Mae'r mater hwn yn bwysig nid yn unig i ni yn y Cynulliad ac i Weinidog y Llywodraeth; mae hefyd yn fater i gadeiryddion a phrif weithredwyr yr ymddiriedolaethau iechyd sy'n cael eu talu i redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y man darparu, yn y pen blaen. Rhaid inni oll weithio gyda'n gilydd i gynnig y cyfleoedd gorau.

Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd â'r diwygio ar fformiwla Townsend, a buddsoddi £15.9 miliwn i helpu pobl mewn cymunedau mwy difreintiedig i sicrhau gwell iechyd. Bu amseroedd aros yn destun pryder ac, wrth gwrs, bydd y gwrthbleidiau bob amser yn ceisio elwa ar hynny, ond mae'n braf nodi nad oes unrhyw gleifion bellach yn disgwyl yn hwy na 12 mis am driniaeth, tra oedd mwy na 100 pan gychwynnodd y fenter gardiaidd yng Ngorffennaf 2001. Ar yr un pryd, tra oedd mwy na 2,000 yn disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis am driniaeth orthopedig, erbyn diwedd Medi 2003, dim ond 45 a oedd yn disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis. Cymerir camau cadarnhaol, ac mae hynny'n beth braf. Bu'r gostyngiad yn un sylweddol, o gofio'r pryderon a oedd gennym yn y gorffennol.

Yr wyf yn falch bod llawdrinaethau tonsilectomi yn symud yn eu blaen. Mae'n bosibl bod etholwyr wedi cysylltu â llawer ohonoch, fel y gwnaethant â mi, yr oedd eu

type of instruments that were being used. I am pleased that these operations have now restarted, because this blip in the system has caused grave concern to many people.

4.20 p.m.

The £4 million that was invested to deal with the delayed transfers of care is welcome, and has enabled around 100 people to be moved into the community. The £25 million, which the Minister told us has been earmarked, represents a realistic approach to deal with the problems identified. When that is coupled with the fact that, over the next seven years, we have targeted 6,000 extra nurses, which equates to a 24 per cent increase, and 700 consultants and general practitioners, which equates to a 21 per cent increase, you see that Labour is delivering in the health service and is planning positively to ensure that people have the best opportunities in a health service that is still marvellous and that is, to a great extent, the victim of its own success. I am pleased to support the Minister, as the review is in the interests of the people of Wales. She will have my full support when she takes this policy forward. The public has great expectations, and failure will not be an option.

Mark Isherwood: It has been made plain time and again that there will be no so-called Tory cuts in Conservative-run public services and no taxes will be cut if that were to compromise public services.

In Wales, waiting lists for in-patient and out-patient treatment have increased: out-patient waiting lists of longer than six months have increased by about 1,100 per cent since Labour came to power. *The Guardian* survey of April commented that the figures for those waiting longer than six months for an out-patient appointment in the best Welsh hospital are worse than the figures for the worst English hospital, and *The Western Mail* has taken to calling the Welsh NHS 'the sick man of Europe'.

llawdriniaeth wedi'i gohirio oherwydd y math o offer a ddefnyddid. Yr wyf yn falch bod y llawdriniaethau hynny wedi ailgychwyn bellach, gan fod y diffyg hwn yn y system wedi peri pryder mawr i lawer o bobl.

Mae'r £4 miliwn yr ydym wedi'i fuddsoddi i ddelio â'r oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal i'w groesawu, a bu'n fodd i symud tua 100 o bobl i'r gymuned. Mae'r £25 miliwn, y dywedodd y Gweinidog wrthym ei fod wedi'i glustnodi, yn arwydd o ddull gweithredu realistig i ymdrin â'r problemau a ganfuwyd. Wrth ystyried hynny ochr yn ochr â'r ffaith bod gennym darged o 6,000 o nyrsys ychwanegol dros y saith mlynedd nesaf, sy'n cyfateb i gynnydd o 24 y cant, a 700 o ymgynghorwyr ac ymarferwyr cyffredinol, sy'n cyfateb i gynnydd o 21 y cant, gwelwch fod Llafur yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a'i fod yn cynllunio'n gadarnhaol i sicrhau y caiff pobl y cyfleoedd gorau mewn gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n dal i fod yn un rhyfeddol ac sydd, i raddau helaeth, yn dioddef oherwydd ei lwyddiant. Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r Gweinidog, gan fod yr adolygiad yn un a ddaw â budd i bobl Cymru. Caiff bob cefnogaeth gennyf wrth iddi fwrw ymlaen â'r polisi hwn. Mae'r cyhoedd yn disgwyl pethau mawr, ac ni ellir ystyried methu.

Mark Isherwood: Eglurwyd dro ar ôl tro na fydd unrhyw doriadau Toriaidd, fel y'u gelwir, mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan y Ceidwadwyr ac na thorri trethi os byddai hynny'n peryglu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Yng Nghymru, mae rhestrau aros am driniaeth i gleifion mewnol ac allanol wedi cynyddu: mae rhestrau aros o fwy na chwe mis wedi cynyddu o tua 1,100 y cant ers i Lafur ddod i rym. Mewn arolwg yn *The Guardian* ym mis Ebrill, nodwyd bod y ffigurau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis am apwyntiad fel claf allanol yn yr ysbyty gorau yng Nghymru yn waeth na'r ffigurau ar gyfer yr ysbyty gwaethaf yn Lloegr, ac mae *The Western Mail* wedi dechrau galw GIG Cymru yn 'ddyn gwael Ewrop'.

With regard to point 3 and late transfers of care and strengthened primary care services, I will briefly describe the tale of a constituent, a gentleman in Wrexham Maelor Hospital who does not want to be there and who could already be in care. He is ready to be discharged to a nursing home, and has seen a particular home that he likes and to which he would be happy to be moved. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation's formula recommends nursing home charges of about £450 a week—the nursing home that the gentleman wanted to move to agreed to charge £420 a week: a noticeable £30 less than the Rowntree foundation's suggestion. Wrexham social services, however, will only pay £403 a week for care, and the local panel of social services said that it would only be prepared to pay £403 in this case—a shortfall of £17 a week. Yet, the NHS trust is paying roughly £1,500 a week to keep the gentleman in Wrexham Maelor Hospital. That is an excellent example of bedblocking. The Wanless report pointed out that, in England, a local authority could be charged by the NHS trust in such a situation, but we see no move to repeat that in Wales.

In last week's debate on multiple sclerosis, we heard of a local therapy service based on common sense and local delivery that does not cost more money. MS practitioners and lobbyists have to hawk that service around, trying to persuade different authorities in Wales to save money by implementing it, yet they receive no support. The two examples given illustrate only too graphically that the Welsh Assembly Government has yet again failed to respond with either speed or substance to what is a crucial issue for the people of Wales.

Christine Chapman: In many ways, we lag behind our counterparts in the UK because of our industrial legacy and because the health service was run down over many years by previous administrations. We must catch up.

Jonathan Morgan: It is interesting,

Gyda golwg ar bwynt 3 ac oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal a gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol cryfach, rhoddaf ddisgrifiad byr o hanes un etholwr, gŵr bonheddig yn Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor nad yw'n dymuno bod yno ac a allai fod mewn gofal eisoes. Mae'n barod i gael ei ryddhau i gartref nyrsio, ac wedi gweld un cartref y mae'n ei hoffi ac y byddai'n falch o gael ei symud iddo. Mae fformiwla Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree yn argymhell y dylai cartrefi nyrsio godi tâl o tua £450 yr wythnos—cytunodd y cartref nyrsio yr oedd y gŵr bonheddig yn dymuno symud iddo i godi £420 yr wythnos: sef swm sylweddol o £30 yn llai nag awgrym sefydliad Rowntree. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaiff gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Wrecsam ond talu £403 yr wythnos am ofal, a dywedodd y panel gwasanaethau cymdeithasol lleol na fyddai ond yn barod i dalu £403 yn yr achos hwn—sy'n £17 yn brin yr wythnos. Ac eto, mae'r ymddiriedolaeth GIG yn talu tua £1,500 yr wythnos i gadw'r gŵr bonheddig hwn yn Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor. Mae hynny'n enghariff ragorol o flocio gwelyau. Nododd adroddiad Wanless y gallai ymddiriedolaeth GIG yn Lloegr godi tâl ar awdurdod lleol mewn sefyllfa o'r fath, ond ni welwn unrhyw gamau i efelychu hynny yng Nghymru.

Yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf ar sglerosis ymledol, clywsom am wasanaeth therapi lleol sy'n seiliedig ar synnwyr cyffredin a darparu lleol nad yw'n costio mwy o arian. Mae ymarferwyr a lobiwyr sglerosis ymledol yn gorfod mynd o le i le i dynnu sylw at y gwasanaeth hwn, gan geisio darbwylllo gwahanol awdurdodau yng Nghymru i arbed arian drwy ei roi ar waith, ac eto, ni chânt unrhyw gymorth. Mae'r ddwy enghraifft hyn yn dangos yn glir fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru unwaith eto wedi methu ag ymateb yn gyflym neu'n ystyrllon i fater sydd o'r pwys mwyaf i bobl Cymru.

Christine Chapman: Ar lawer ystyr, yr ydym ar ôl ein cymheiriaid yn y DU oherwydd ein gorffennol diwydiannol ac am fod y gwasanaeth iechyd wedi'i wanhau dros flynyddoedd lawer gan weinyddiaethau blaenorol. Rhaid inni wneud iawn am hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'n ddiddorol,

Christine, that you seem to think that your party is trying to solve problems that it inherited. Waiting lists, however, have almost doubled: 10 per cent of the Welsh population is now on a waiting list. In 1999, your party said that it would cut waiting lists as a first step. Why have they gone up instead of down, as promised?

Christine Chapman: I remind you that the Conservative policy of cutting the number of doctors played a part in that increase. However, I am delighted that the Minister has announced more immediate measures, such as on waiting times, which is great. There will be no quick fix for this matter, and we must put in place much more radical and sustainable policies to improve health over the next 20 years and beyond, which will mean challenging some of the old ideas to which we have clung.

Wanless talks about new ways of working, but we must appreciate that many people are unsettled by change and that it must be handled sensitively if we are to achieve the best health service. I was particularly pleased that the report highlighted the good practice shown by the Cynon valley model in developing modern healthcare for the area. That process, involving many public meetings and discussions, has, in the main, managed to take the people with it. The Liberal Democrat's amendment 8 relates to that. Decisions have not been made without the consensus of all the people. Areas such as mine have suffered from an inequality in health services over the years, and Julian Tudor Hart spoke about that in his inverse care law. The people have felt let down by this, and it is understandable that they become distrustful of Government. If we are to improve, we must start building up people's confidence to take ownership of the processes for change.

To finish on this model, the people of Cynon valley have been involved in finding the best options for a reconfigured health service in the area, which includes a brand-new hospital and two new primary care resource centres,

Christine, eich bod credu, i bob golwg, fod eich plaid yn ceisio datrys problemau a etifeddwyd ganddi. Fodd bynnag, mae rhestrau aros wedi dyblu bron: mae 10 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru ar restr aros bellach. Yn 1999, dywedodd eich plaid y torrai restrau aros fel cam cyntaf. Pam y maent wedi codi yn hytrach na gostwng, fel yr addawyd?

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf yn eich atgoffa bod polisi'r Ceidwadwyr o dorri nifer y meddygon wedi chwarae rhan yn y cynnydd hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch iawn bod y Gweinidog wedi cyhoeddi camau a gymerir yn gynt, fel y rhai ar amseroedd aros, sy'n rhagorol. Ni cheir ateb hawdd yn y mater hwn, a rhaid inni roi polisiâu llawer mwy radical a chynaliadwy ar waith i wella iechyd dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf ac wedyn, a bydd hynny'n golygu herio rhai o'r hen syniadau yr ydym wedi dal atynt.

Mae adroddiad Wanless yn sôn am ddulliau newydd o weithio, ond rhaid inni sylweddoli bod llawer o bobl yn cael eu hysgwyr gan newid a bod rhaid ei drin mewn modd sensitif os ydym i sicrhau'r gwasanaeth iechyd gorau. Yr oeddwn yn arbennig o falch bod yr adroddiad wedi tynnu sylw at yr arfer da a welir ym model cwm Cynon o ran datblygu gofal iechyd modern ar gyfer yr ardal. Mae'r broses honno, a oedd yn cynnwys llawer o gyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau cyhoeddus, wedi llwyddo, gan mwyaf, i ennill cefnogaeth y bobl. Mae gwelliant 8 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn berthnasol i hynny. Ni wnaed penderfyniadau heb sicrhau consensws ymysg yr holl bobl. Mae ardaloedd fel fy un i wedi dioddef gan anghydraddoldeb mewn gwasanaethau iechyd dros y blynyddoedd, a soniodd Julian Tudor Hart am hynny yn ei ddeddf gofal gwrthgyfartal. Mae'r bobl yn teimlo iddynt gael cam oherwydd hynny, a gellir deall os ydynt yn mynd yn ddrwgdybus o Lywodraeth. Os ydym i wella, rhaid inni ddechrau ennyn hyder mewn pobl i ymgymryd â pherchnogaeth ar y prosesau ar gyfer newid.

I orffen yr hyn sydd gennyf i'w ddweud am y model hwn, mae pobl cwm Cynon wedi cymryd rhan wrth ganfod y dewisiadau gorau ar gyfer ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn yr ardal, sy'n cynnwys ysbyty newydd sbon a

which will encourage more joined-up thinking among general practitioners and nursing staff. Perhaps, in summarising, the Minister will comment on progress on that.

David Lloyd: The Wanless review, as we have heard, poses a huge challenge. As Members are aware, I begin the working week by holding a medical surgery in the University of Wales Swansea, and I am well aware of the huge challenges that Wanless outlines in his report. Unlike my usual comments, which, naturally, have a medical bias, I will concentrate on the pivotal importance of social services to the success of any response to the huge challenges contained in this report.

Social services will be pivotal to delivering improvement. Wanless's original report in July made four recommendations with regard to social services, including creating a single, integrated budget for older people's services to be held by local health boards, and joint consideration of health and social care budgets, locally and nationally. Thus far, the Minister has not responded to those strong recommendations for social services.

As we have heard, delayed transfers of care remain at record levels. Last year, 104 care homes in Wales closed and we lost 784 beds. In addition, the number of home-care packages delivered fell from 36,000 in 1996 to 27,000 in 2001. Therefore, there is a dire need for the interface between social services, elderly services and health to be sorted out, in addition to implementing people's choice, as we have heard.

Wanless says that managing and funding the continuation of health and social care is the main challenge, but the Government has not responded to that. The number of elderly people in Wales is set to increase by 11 per cent in the coming years, and social services are already in crisis. A raft of adverse joint reviews have been published, such as that on

dwy ganolfan adnoddau gofal sylfaenol newydd, a fydd yn hyrwyddo meddwl cydgysylltiedig ymysg ymarferwyr cyffredinol a nyrsys. Efallai, wrth grynhoi, y gwnaiff y Gweinidog wneud sylw am y cynnydd ar hynny.

David Lloyd: Mae adolygiad Wanless, fel y clywsom, yn cynnig her anferth. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, dechreuaf yr wythnos waith drwy gynnal meddygfa ym Mhrifysgol Cymru Abertawe, ac yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r heriau aruthrol y mae Wanless yn eu disgrifio yn ei adroddiad. Yn wahanol i'm sylwadau arferol, sydd â thuedd meddygol, wrth gwrs, canolbwytiaf ar y lle hollbwysig sydd i wasanaethau cymdeithasol wrth sicrhau ymateb llwyddiannus i'r heriau anferth a geir yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Bydd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn hollbwysig wrth sicrhau gwelliant. Yn adroddiad gwreiddiol Wanless yng Ngorffennaf, yr oedd pedwar argymhellad ynghylch gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a oedd yn cynnwys creu un gyllideb integredig ar gyfer gwasanaethau i bobl hŷn i'w dal gan fyrddau iechyd lleol, ac ystyriaeth ar y cyd i gyllidebau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol. Hyd yma, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi ymateb i'r argymhellion cryf hynny ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Fel y clywsom, mae'r oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal ar ei waethaf erioed o hyd. Y llynedd, caeodd 104 o gartrefi gofal yng Nghymru a chollassom 784 o welyau. Yn ogystal â hynny, bu gostyngiad yn nifer y pecynnau gofal cartref a ddarparwyd o 36,000 yn 1996 i 27,000 yn 2001. Gan hynny, mae taer angen rhoi trefn ar y rhyngwyneb rhwng gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, gwasanaethau i'r henoed ac iechyd, yn ogystal â gweithredu'n unol â dewis pobl, fel y clywsom.

Dywed Wanless mai rheoli a chyllido iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol parhaus yw'r brif her, ond nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ymateb i hynny. Disgwylir y bydd nifer y bobl oedranus yng Nghymru yn codi o 11 y cant yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, ac mae gwasanaethau cymdeithasol mewn argyfwng eisoes. Cyhoeddwyd llu o adolygiadau ar y

children's services in Cardiff, and there are not enough social workers. Action is required, and Wanless recommends specific holistic action to drive forward the health and social care interface. The Welsh Assembly Government has not responded to that.

Wanless says that the current system is unsustainable, and I know from my professional background that the situation is dire. I despair at the potential unravelling of the service in which I am still proud to work every week.

Ann Jones: I will confine my contribution to the issues around the social-care workforce. Derek Wanless makes it clear that we must join up this sector with its partners in health and local authorities and with its users. Meeting Derek Wanless's recommendations means a big challenge for everybody.

My own LHB in Denbighshire has undertaken much work on delayed transfers of care, which has resulted in improved partnership working and service provision. It has become less burdensome and less intrusive. More importantly, however, it has given consistent services in which older people and their carers can be confident. It has recognised a person's right to choose how and where they receive their care.

4.30 p.m.

Another problem that is mentioned in the Wanless report is the need for real investment in training the social care workforce. Those people need to know that we are committed to a true career path for them and that they are key players in any partnership. Real investment in their training needs must come from joined-up thinking and working. It therefore follows that budgets must be pooled across boundaries to ensure that training needs are met. Wanless states that we need to challenge traditional ways of working as a matter of urgency, and to accelerate our actions to reduce the skills and qualifications gap in this sector. The Minister has already made announcements on the social care workforce, which I welcome, and I know that

cyd anffafriol, fel yr un ar wasanaethau i blant yng Nghaerdydd, ac nid oes digon o weithwyr cymdeithasol. Mae angen gweithredu, ac mae Wanless yn argymhell camau cyfannol penodol i hyrwyddo'r rhyngwyneb rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymateb i hynny.

Dywed Wanless fod y system bresennol yn anghynaliadwy, a gwn oherwydd fy nghefnidir proffesiynol fod y sefyllfa'n enbyd. Anobeithiaf ynghylch y chwalfa bosibl yn y gwasanaeth yr wyf yn falch o weithio iddo bob wythnos.

Ann Jones: Cyfyngaf fy nghyfraniad i'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol. Mae Derek Wanless yn egluro bod rhaid inni uno'r sector hwn â'i bartneriaid mewn iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol a chyda'i ddefnyddwyr. Mae cyflawni argymhellion Derek Wanless yn her fawr i bawb.

Mae'r BILL yn fy ardal i yn sir Ddinbych wedi gwneud llawer o waith ar oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal, sydd wedi arwain at well gweithio ar y cyd a gwell darparu ar wasanaethau. Daeth yn llai beichus ac yn llai ymwthiol. Yn bwysicach na hynny, fodd bynnag, rhoddodd wasanaethau cyson y gall pobl hŷn a'u gofalwyr ymddiried ynddynt. Mae wedi cydnabod hawl rhywun i ddewis sut ac ym mhle y derbyn ei ofal.

Problem arall a grybwyllir yn adroddiad Wanless yw'r angen am fuddsoddi go-iawn yn yr hyfforddiant ar gyfer y gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol. Rhaid i'r bobl hynny gael gwybod ein bod wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu llwybr gyrfa dilys ar eu cyfer a bod iddynt ran allweddol mewn unrhyw bartneriaeth. Rhaid i'r buddsoddi go-iawn i ddiwallu eu hanghenion hyfforddi fod yn ganlyniad i feddwl a gweithio cydgyssylltiedig. Mae'n dilyn felly fod rhaid cyfuno cyllidebau ar draws ffiniau i sicrhau diwallu anghenion hyfforddi. Dywed Wanless fod rhaid inni herio dulliau traddodiadol o weithio, a hynny ar fyrder, a bod rhaid inni gymryd camau'n gynt i ddechrau cau'r bwlch o ran sgiliau a chymwysterau yn y sector hwn. Mae'r

she has considered issues that I have raised throughout my four years on the Health and Social Services Committee, for which I am grateful. I hope that using the Wanless report's recommendations can ensure that, with our social care workforce, we will all become partners and know how to move forward. Most importantly, we will deliver the social care that is most needed for the people in our constituencies.

David Melding: The central problem that the Minister faces is that the Government's response, in essence, is that the report is welcome because it confirms the current direction of policy. Therefore, while some recognition is given to the need to accelerate certain items and to build on others, the fundamental direction is somehow already sound. Some of us believe that, when Mr Wanless says that the current situation is unsustainable, a more radical reappraisal is required. I found the Government's response, as presented to the Health and Social Services Committee a few weeks ago, to be vague and nebulous. That does not mean that it is a totally inadequate platform, but it must be filled out pretty soon. Some of the statements that we have heard this afternoon have not been encouraging. This is already a partisan battle, which we must candidly acknowledge. People blame former Governments and say that, under this Government, there is no great confidence of recovery.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You say that this is a partisan battle, David. However, are you aware that all the staff at the accident and emergency unit of the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, have publicly stated that their service is unsustainable given the present structures, and that people might die as a result? That is not a partisan statement—those are professional people who have to work in an unsustainable institution with unsustainable structures.

Gweinidog wedi gwneud cyhoeddiadau eisoes ar y gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol, ac fe'u croesawaf, a gwn ei bod wedi ystyried materion yr wyf wedi'u codi drwy gydol y pedair blynedd y bûm ar y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd y defnydd a wneir o'r argymhellion yn adroddiad Wanless yn fodd i sicrhau y byddwn oll yn bartneriaid, gyda'n gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol, ac y gwyddom sut i symud ymlaen. Yn bwysicaf oll, darparwn y math o ofal cymdeithasol sy'n fwyaf angenrheidiol i'r bobl yn ein hetholaethau.

David Melding: Y broblem ganolog y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei hwynebu yw mai ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r adroddiad, yn y bôn, yw ei fod i'w groesawu am ei fod yn cadarnhau cyfeiriad y polisi presennol. Felly, er bod rhywfaint o gydnabyddiaeth i'r angen i wneud rhai pethau'n gynt ac i ddatblygu eraill, mae'r cyfeiriad sylfaenol eisoes yn iawn, rywsut neu'i gilydd. Mae rhai ohonom yn credu, yng ngolwg y ffaith bod Mr Wanless yn dweud bod y sefyllfa bresennol yn anghynaliadwy, fod angen ailwerthuso mwy sylfaenol. Cefais fod ymateb y Llywodraeth, fel y'i cyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, yn un niwlog ac annelwig. Nid yw hynny'n golygu ei fod yn safbwynt cwbl annigonol, ond rhaid ei egluro'n eithaf buan. Nid oedd dim yn rhai o'r datganiadau a glywsom y prynhawn yma i galonogi rhywun. Mae hon yn frwydr bleidiol eisoes, a rhaid inni gydnabod hynny'n blwmp ac yn blaen. Mae pobl yn rhoi'r bai ar Lywodraethau blaenorol ac yn dweud nad oes fawr o hyder y ceir adferiad o dan y Llywodraeth hon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedwch mai brwydr bleidiol yw hon, David. Fodd bynnag, a wyddoch fod yr holl staff yn uned ddamweiniau ac achosion brys Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, Caerdydd, wedi dweud ar goedd fod eu gwasanaeth yn anghynaliadwy oherwydd y strwythurau presennol, ac y gallai pobl farw o ganlyniad? Nid datganiad pleidiol yw hwnnw—pobl broffesiynol ydynt sy'n gorfod gweithio mewn sefydliad anghynaliadwy o fewn strwythurau anghynaliadwy.

David Melding: I have not come here to defend the Government's position, Rhodri Glyn, but we must consider the issue strategically. What has been said on a particular day is an important cameo, but it is not necessarily a sound guide to the next 20 years.

To a certain extent, we need to move beyond what previous Governments did, how we got here, and whether we have complete confidence in the present Government's ability to take us in the right direction. We face long-term challenges, which are, to some extent, the result of decades of weak performance, particularly in the hospital and social care sectors. The real challenge that we face, and all political parties will probably apprehend this to some extent, is how we preserve a health service that is universal, comprehensive, safe and timely. It is not easy to do that in the modern age. That is the task. There is also the challenge of how that service co-operates with the other dimension of care, social care, which is given in the community. We all face that challenge. If we want an all-party approach to this issue—we will not have consensus, but we could have a large degree of agreement on certain issues—that means tackling difficult questions and past attitudes. My demands for targets left, right and centre in the first Assembly may seem rather dated now. Derek Wanless calls for a mixed economy—he is talking about more use of the private and independent sector, Minister. We probably need to review care home fees, and there needs to be more autonomy and more reward in the system. These are difficult issues.

Finally, the Health and Social Services Committee has started its review on a positive note and its members have started to work in a collaborative way, which may, to some extent, get us out of present difficulties. We are also grateful that Mr Wanless came to give evidence to the Committee.

Val Lloyd: The reform process will, no doubt, be a steep learning curve for all involved. However, the recommendations in

David Melding: Ni ddeuthum yma i amddiffyn safbwynt y Llywodraeth, Rhodri Glyn, ond rhaid inni ystyried y mater yn strategol. Mae'r hyn a ddywedwyd ar ddiwrnod penodol yn gameo pwysig, ond nid yw o reidrwydd yn cynnig arweiniad dibynadwy ar gyfer yr 20 mlynedd nesaf.

I ryw raddau, rhaid inni fynd y tu hwnt i'r hyn a wnaeth Llywodraethau blaenorol, sut y daethom i'r fan hon, ac a oes gennym hyder llwyr yng ngallu'r Llywodraeth bresennol i fynd â ni i'r cyfeiriad iawn. Wynebwn heriau tymor hir sy'n ganlyniad, i ryw raddau, i ddegawdau o berfformio gwan, yn enwedig yn y sectorau ysbytai a gofal cymdeithasol. Y wir her a wynebwn, a bydd yr holl bleidiau gwleidyddol yn amgyffred hyn i ryw raddau, yw sut y gallwn gadw gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n gynhwysfawr, diogel, amserol, ac sydd ar gael i bawb. Nid hawdd gwneud hynny yn yr oes sydd ohoni. Dyna'r dasg. Ceir her hefyd o ran y modd y mae'r gwasanaeth hwnnw'n cydweithredu ag agweddau eraill ar ofal, gofal cymdeithasol, a ddarperir yn y gymuned. Yr ydym i gyd yn wynebu'r her honno. Os ydym am weld dull o drafod y mater hwn sy'n cynnwys yr holl bleidiau—ni chawn gonsensws, ond gallem gael llawer iawn o gytundeb ar rai materion—rhaid ymdrin â chwestiynau anodd ac agweddau o'r gorffennol. Efallai fod fy ngalwadau am bob math o dargedau yn y Cynulliad cyntaf yn ymddangos yn hen ffasiwn bellach. Mae Derek Wanless yn galw am economi gymysg—mae'n sôn am wneud mwy o ddefnydd o'r sector preifat ac annibynnol, Weinidog. Mae'n debyg bod angen inni adolygu ffioedd cartrefi gofal, a rhaid cael mwy o ymreolaeth a mwy o elw yn y system. Materion anodd yw'r rhain.

Yn olaf, mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dechrau ei adolygiad ar nodyn cadarnhaol ac mae ei aelodau wedi dechrau gweithio mewn modd cydweithredol, a gallai hynny fod yn fodd i ddatrys ein trafferthion presennol, i ryw raddau. Yr ydym hefyd yn ddiolchgar bod Mr Wanless wedi dod i roi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor.

Val Lloyd: Mae'n sicr y bydd y broses ddiwygio'n gofyn llawer gan bawb sy'n gysylltiedig. Fodd bynnag, yr argymhellion

the Wanless report that the service should meet demands more effectively are now the future of the health service in Wales. Progress has been made, but it is not enough, particularly when you consider the health characteristics of the Welsh population. I am delighted that the Minister has announced that local Wanless action plans will be drafted by next spring.

We face a big challenge and, at this stage, it cannot be reasonably quantified by an overly rigid implementation timetable. Some target-setting is appropriate, but it is essential that we get the overhaul of the NHS right and allow the process of reform to evolve organically within the required parameters to ensure that it best meets the needs of the people that it serves.

Better awareness and prevention of disease and healthier lifestyles are essential. There is evidence to suggest that health promotion initiatives are effective and can achieve significant reductions in lifestyle risks. However, a scatter-gun approach has sometimes been used. Therefore, the challenge is to make those initiatives even more effective through targeting and ensuring personal involvement.

There must now be a shift in focus within the NHS. It must become even more of a personal health service, and one that is truly patient centred. There must be a clear, established framework of public involvement and recognition of ownership and responsibility. An effective continuum of care is essential, as is the full integration of health and social care services. There will inevitably have to be a shift in the pattern of services. Therefore, commissioning will need to be strongly evidence-based from a local and a national perspective. Changes in the pattern of service delivery are inevitable and will truly need to involve everyone, as has been mentioned.

The importance of technology in the modernising agenda was clearly identified in the report, and the single electronic patient record and electronic booking systems are

yn adroddiad Wanless i'r perwyl y dylai'r gwasanaeth ateb galwadau'n fwy effeithiol sy'n cynnig y ffordd ymlaen i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru bellach. Gwnaed cynnydd, ond nid yw'n ddigon, yn enwedig o ystyried nodweddion iechyd poblogaeth Cymru. Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod y Gweinidog wedi cyhoeddi y caiff cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless lleol eu paratoi erbyn y gwanwyn nesaf.

Yr ydym yn wynebu her fawr ac, ar hyn o bryd, ni ellir ei mesur yn rhesymol drwy ddilyn amserlen weithredu sy'n rhy anhyblyg. Mae'n briodol gosod rhai targedau, ond mae'n hollbwysig inni ailwampio'r GIG yn y modd cywir a gadael i'r broses ddiwygio ddatblygu'n naturiol o fewn y paramedrau sy'n ofynnol er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn diwallu anghenion y bobl y mae'n eu gwasanaethu yn y modd gorau.

Rhaid bod yn fwy ymwybodol o afiechyd a gwneud mwy i'w atal a rhaid dilyn ffyrdd o fyw iach. Ceir tystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu bod mentrau hybu iechyd yn effeithiol a'u bod yn gallu lleihau'n sylweddol y peryglon a geir oherwydd ffyrdd o fyw. Er hynny, dilynwyd dull gweithredu mympwyol weithiau. Felly, yr her yw peri i'r mentrau hynny fod yn fwy effeithiol byth drwy dargedu a sicrhau cyfranogiad personol.

Rhaid newid y ffocws o fewn y GIG yn awr. Rhaid iddo fod yn wasanaeth iechyd mwy personol byth, ac yn un sy'n canolbwyntio'n wirioneddol ar y claf. Rhaid sefydlu fframwaith eglur i'r cyhoedd gael cymryd rhan a chydabod perchnogaeth a chyfrifoldeb. Mae'n hollbwysig cael continwwm gofal effeithiol, yn ogystal ag integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn llawn. Mae'n anochel y bydd newid ym mhatrwm gwasanaethau. Gan hynny, bydd yn rhaid comisiynu ar sail tystiolaeth i raddau helaeth iawn o safbwynt lleol a chenedlaethol. Mae'n sicr y ceir newid yn y patrwm darparu gwasanaethau a bydd gwir angen cynnwys pawb yn hynny, fel y dywedwyd.

Mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd technoleg fel rhan o'r agenda ar gyfer moderneiddio, ac mae'r cofnod claf electronig unigol a systemau archebu

only two examples of the gains that can be made. Increased communication, heightened efficiency and the sharing of information are just some of the benefits that can be gained. However, greater convenience for patients and a more efficient and responsive service are the key rationale behind this theme, and the foundation has been laid by the informing healthcare strategy.

I am sure, after hearing what has been said today, that no-one underestimates the challenges that lie ahead in implementing the Wanless reforms and achieving progress. It might be of benefit if every Member were to reflect on the old saying that everyone is a reformer until reform tramps upon their toes.

You can guess what that might mean—

The Presiding Officer: Order. We must wind up now. I call the Minister to reply to the debate.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): When I announced in July the £4 million for delayed transfers of care, I was encouraged by the response in the Chamber: it was a recognition that this was a real test of the Assembly's ability as a new institution to grasp this agenda and take it forward. Our beloved NHS is the public service that we work most closely with in the Assembly and it employs over 80,000 people. There were indications then that of preparedness for change. Derek Wanless, when he gave evidence to the Health and Social Services Committee, said:

'My role can only be to create a climate for consensus.'

I pay tribute to David Melding for saying that we can move forward with a large degree of agreement. That came through in the evidence that Derek Wanless gave to the Committee last week. It is a real opportunity for all Members, particularly those in the opposition parties, to scrutinise and influence policy. We agreed the messages, Jonathan. Derek Wanless said clearly that my role, as

electronig yn ddwy enghraifft o blith llawer o'r cynnydd y gellir ei gael. Mwy o gyfathrebu, gwell effeithlonrwydd a rhannu gwybodaeth yw rhai o'r manteision y gellir eu cael. Fodd bynnag, mwy o hwylustod ar gyfer cleifion a gwasanaeth mwy effeithlon ac ymatebol yw'r brif sail resymegol i'r thema hon, a gosodwyd y sylfaen drwy'r strategaeth hysbysu gofal iechyd.

Yr wyf yn siŵr, ar ôl gwranddo ar yr hyn a ddywedwyd heddiw, nad oes neb yn bychanu'r heriau sydd o'n blaen wrth roi diwygiadau Wanless ar waith a sicrhau cynnydd. Gallai fod yn fuddiol pe byddai pob Aelod yn myfyrio ynghylch yr hen ddywediad mai diwygiwr yw pawb hyd nes y mae diwygio'n sathru ar ei draed ef.

Gallwch ddyfalu'r hyn y gallai hynny ei olygu—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhaid inni derfynu'n awr. Galwaf y Gweinidog i ymateb i'r ddadl.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Pan gyhoeddais yng Ngorffennaf y swm o £4 miliwn ar gyfer oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal, fe'm calonogwyd gan yr ymateb yn y Siambr: yr oedd yn gydnabyddiaeth bod hyn yn wir brawf ar allu'r Cynulliad fel sefydliad newydd i afael yn yr agenda hon a bwrw ymlaen â hi. Ein hannwyl GIG yw'r gwasanaeth cyhoeddus y mae'n rhaid inni weithio'n agosaf ag ef yn y Cynulliad ac mae'n cyflogi mwy na 80,000 o bobl. Yr oedd arwyddion bryd hynny o barodrwydd i newid. Wrth roi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, dywedodd Derek Wanless:

Yr unig rôl y gallaf ei chyflawni yw un sy'n creu hinsawdd ar gyfer consensws.

Talaf deyrnged i David Melding am ddweud y gallwn symud ymlaen gyda llawer iawn o gytundeb. Daeth hynny i'r amlwg yn y dystiolaeth a roddodd Derek Wanless i'r Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd yn wir gyfle i'r holl Aelodau, yn enwedig y rhai yn y gwrthbleidiau, gael craffu ar bolisi a dylanwadu arno. Cytunasom ar y negeseuon, Jonathan. Dywedodd Derek Wanless nad fy

Minister, is not to micromanage but to provide the framework and the resources. I will not be preparing the local Wanless action plans.

4.40 p.m.

They will be informed by the national reviews, Kirsty. This morning, I met staff from Health Commission Wales and the Wales Neurological Alliance. A group of 18 organisations of patient groups is working closely with Health Commission Wales and is influencing the review as we move forward. As Val said, the Wanless plans, which are due next spring, must focus on a patient-centred approach. It must be a personal health service, which is people-led, and it must recognise the development and delivery of our plans.

Rhodri Glyn, I am sorry that you were not present at the Committee last week in your new role. We must move forward, which is what my plans aim to do. They recognise the importance of addressing the pressures on the health service, which is why we have given money to local health boards to tackle delayed transfers of care. They are the new drivers; they are up for it. It will not be the local health boards that are financially penalised, but the providers that are not performing. Clear robust performance management and delivery have already resulted in 100 additional beds.

I have focused on waiting times today, as that issue is crucial to the Wanless agenda. The health service is unsustainable in its present form because there is too much pressure on our acute sector, on our hospitals. Staff cannot undertake the treatment that they are skilled and able to do. We must relieve those pressures on hospitals, and I am grateful for the recognition, from Lynne and others, that we are moving forward in a new and dramatic way. I say to Jonathan that more than two thirds of patients are given out-patient appointments within six months, and 40 per cent are seen within three months. Let us recognise our achievements. Every trust has an out-patient manager, and partial

rôl i, fel Gweinidog, yw rheoli'n fanwl ond yn hytrach darparu'r fframwaith a'r adnoddau. Nid myfi a fydd yn paratoi'r cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless lleol.

Cânt eu cyfarwyddo gan yr adolygiadau cenedlaethol, Kirsty. Y bore yma, cyfarfûm â staff o Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru a Chynghrair Niwrolegol Cymru. Mae grŵp o 18 sefydliad o grwpiau cleifion yn cydweithio'n agos â Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru ac yn dylanwadu ar yr adolygiad wrth inni symud ymlaen. Fel y dywedodd Val, rhaid i'r cynlluniau Wanless, sydd i'w cwblhau erbyn y gwanwyn nesaf, ganolbwyntio ar ddull gweithredu claf-ganolog. Rhaid iddo fod yn wasanaeth iechyd personol, sy'n cael ei arwain gan anghenion pobl, a rhaid iddo gydnabod y cynlluniau a ddatblygwn a'u rhoi ar waith.

Rhodri Glyn, mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad oeddech yn bresennol yn y Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf yn eich rôl newydd. Rhaid inni symud ymlaen, a dyna nod fy nghynlluniau. Maent yn cydnabod ei bod yn bwysig ymdrin â'r pwysau sydd ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, a dyna pam y rhesom arian i fyrddau iechyd lleol i fynd i'r afael ag oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal. Hwy yw'r ysgogwyr newydd; maent yn barod am y gwaith. Nid y byrddau iechyd lleol a gaiff eu cosbi'n ariannol, ond y darparwyr nad ydynt yn perfformio'n iawn. Cafwyd 100 o welyau ychwanegol eisoes drwy reoli a sicrhau perfformiad mewn modd clir a chadarn.

Canolbwyntiais ar amseroedd aros heddiw, gan fod y mater hwnnw'n rhan annatod o agenda Wanless. Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn anghynaliadwy ar ei ffurf bresennol am fod gormod o bwysau ar ein sector aciwt, ar ein hysbytai. Ni all staff ymgymryd â'r driniaeth y mae ganddynt y sgiliau a'r gallu i'w chyflawni. Rhaid inni leddfu'r pwysau hynny ar ysbytai, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y gydnabyddiaeth, gan Lynne ac eraill, ein bod yn symud ymlaen mewn modd newydd a thrawiadol. Dywedaf wrth Jonathan fod mwy na dwy ran o dair o gleifion yn cael apwyntiadau fel cleifion allanol o fewn chwe mis, ac y gwelir 40 y cant ohonynt o fewn tri mis. Gadewch inni gydnabod yr hyn a

booking has made a difference.

I am glad that Dai brought forward the focus on social services, because they are key. However, on Thursday, Derek Wanless said that we have a better chance to plan for social care in Wales. Let us acknowledge what he told us so clearly and positively last week. He said that the vehicle for delivery must be local partners working together. Therefore, our local health and social care wellbeing plans are the vehicle for change and moving forward. That is why I have invested £4.5 million in the social care workforce development plan, Ann, and why we have ring-fenced money for every local authority to train its own social workers. We also have a new degree course and new opportunities to take that forward through the Care Council for Wales.

Our budget, Mike, has provided an 8.9 per cent increase in funding for health and social care; £4 million has been allocated to tackle delayed transfers of care, £25 million for the incentive fund, £16 million for 'Informing Healthcare', £2.5 million for 'Informing Social Care', £3 million to clear our backlog of tonsillectomies, and £10 million for a joint-funded flexibilities grant. That is what I, a Welsh Labour health Minister, am providing. That works out as £1,466 for every man, woman and child in Wales. As Peter said, our health service has seen a 95 per cent increase in funding since 1997 as a result of Labour Governments in Wales and at Westminster.

We are delivering on our staffing targets. Let us think of those students qualifying this year. The nurses who qualify this summer are Assembly nurses. We only have them because we increased the funding for nursing training. Consider also the 89 per cent increase in medical students who will graduate from our clinical schools in Swansea, north Wales and Gwent as a result

gyflawnasom. Mae gan bob ymddiriedolaeth reolwr cleifion allanol, ac mae neilltuo rhannol wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth.

Yr wyf yn falch bod Dai wedi cyfeirio at yr angen i ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol, gan eu bod yn allweddol. Fodd bynnag, ddydd Iau, dywedodd Derek Wanless fod gennym well cyfle i gynllunio ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Gadewch inni gydnabod yr hyn a ddywedodd wrthym mor glir ac mor bendant yr wythnos diwethaf. Dywedodd mai'r modd i fynd â'r maen i'r wal oedd sicrhau bod partneriaid lleol yn cydweithio. Gan hynny, ein cynlluniau lleol ar gyfer iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles yw'r cyfrwng i newid ac i symud ymlaen. Dyna pam y buddsoddais £4.5 miliwn yng nghynllun datbygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol, Ann, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi clustnodi arian fel y gall pob awdurdod lleol hyfforddi ei weithwyr cymdeithasol ei hun. Mae gennym gwrs gradd newydd hefyd a chyfleoedd newydd i fwrw ymlaen â hynny drwy Gyngor Gofal Cymru.

Mae ein cyllideb, Mike, wedi darparu cynnydd o 8.9 y cant yn y cyllid ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol; dyrannwyd £4 miliwn i ddelio ag oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal, £25 miliwn ar gyfer y gronfa anogaeth, £16 miliwn ar gyfer 'Hysbysu Gofal Iechyd', £2.5 miliwn ar gyfer 'Hysbysu Gofal Cymdeithasol', £3 miliwn i glirio ein hôl-groniad o donsilectomiau, a £10 miliwn ar gyfer grant hyblygrwydd a gyllidir ar y cyd. Dyna'r hyn yr wyf fi, fel Gweinidog iechyd Llafur Cymru, yn ei ddarparu. Mae hynny'n cyfateb i £1,466 ar gyfer pob dyn, menyw a phlentyn yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedodd Peter, bu cynnydd o 95 y cant yn y cyllid ar gyfer ein gwasanaeth iechyd er 1997 am fod Llywodraethau Llafur yng Nghymru ac yn San Steffan.

Yr ydym yn cyrraedd ein targedau ar gyfer staffio. Gadewch inni ystyried y myfyrwyr a fydd yn ymgymhwyso eleni. Nyrsys y Cynulliad yw'r rhai sy'n ymgymhwyso'r haf hwn. Ni fyddent gennym oni bai ein bod wedi cynyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer hyfforddi nyrsys. Ystyriwch hefyd y cynnydd o 89 y cant yn nifer y myfyrwyr meddygol a fydd yn ennill graddau yn ein hysgolion clinigol yn

of our £13.7 million investment. Please acknowledge, respect and honour them; they are our future workforce.

On Friday, I asked the NHS Confederation whether it was with me on these reforms. I was told that people are up for it. Can we be up for this agenda of reform in Wales? As Derek Wanless said, politicians think about the next election; statesmen and stateswomen think about the next generation. That is what I am doing today.

Y Llywydd: Atgoffaf Aelodau, os derbynir gwelliant 1, bydd gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn methu ac, os derbynir gwelliant 3, byddwn yn dad-ddethol gwelliant 7.

Abertawe, y Gogledd a Chasnewydd o ganlyniad i'n buddsoddiad o £13.7 miliwn. Byddwch cystal â'u cydnabod, eu parchu a'u hanrhydeddu; hwy fydd ein gweithlu yn y dyfodol.

Ddydd Gwener, gofynnais i Gydffederasiwn y GIG a oedd yn sefyll gyda mi ar y diwygiadau hyn. Dywedwyd wrthyf eu bod yn barod amdanynt. A allwn ymateb i'r agenda hon ar gyfer diwygio yng Nghymru? Fel y dywedodd Derek Wanless, mae gwleidyddion yn meddwl am yr etholiad nesaf; mae gwladweinwyr yn meddwl am y genhedlaeth nesaf. Dyna a wnaif fi heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: May I remind Members that, if amendment 1 is carried, amendments 2, 3 and 4 will fall and, if amendment 3 is carried, we will deselect amendment 7.

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

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 2: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 3: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Isherwood, Mark
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 4: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy

Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 5: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 6: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

4.50 p.m.

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 7: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice

Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Isherwood, Mark
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 57, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 8: For 57, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 9: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12 (ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12 (ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

Motion NDM1699 as amended:

Cynnig NDM169 wedi'i ddiwygio:

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the review of health and social care;

1. yn croesawu ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac

2. supports the steps which the implementation plan, contained in the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the review of health and social care, outlines to deliver the four themes of the plan—prevention, maximising delivery, involving people and improving performance;

2. yn cefnogi'r camau y mae'r cynllun cyflawni, a gynhwyswyd yn ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, yn eu hamlinellu i gyflawni pedair thema'r cynllun—atal, gwneud yn fawr o ddarparu, cael pobl i gymryd rhan a gwella perfformiad;

3. endorses the immediate steps taken to focus on urgent priorities in the field of delayed transfers of care, strengthening primary care services, modernising information technology and releasing the pressures on the acute sector to reduce waiting times;

3. yn cymeradwyo'r camau a gymerwyd ar unwaith i ganolbwyntio ar flaenoriaethau brys ym maes oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, cryfhau gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol, moderneiddio technoleg gwybodaeth a lliniaru'r pwysau ar y sector aciwt i ostwng amserau aros;

4. recognises that there are difficult decisions ahead and calls on the Minister to involve the public at an early stage in open debate about the configuration of health and social care in Wales.

4. yn cydnabod bod penderfyniadau anodd i'w gwneud ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog i roi llais i'r cyhoedd, o'r cychwyn, mewn trafodaeth agored ynghylch ffurf y gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amended motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Isherwood, Mark
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12 (ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12 (ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion rejected.*

Datganiad Busnes Diwygiedig Revised Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I am grateful to the Presiding Officer for allowing me to propose a revised business statement in accordance with Standing Order Nos. 5.4 and 5.5. I have e-mailed the revised business statement to party business managers and paper copies have been distributed to all Members. I have revised the business statement to take into account the Assembly's will. Members will see that I have scheduled time on 25 November for a debate on social services in Cardiff. To accommodate this debate, I have deferred the debate on the annual report of the health service ombudsman. This debate will now be held after the Christmas recess. I have also amended the timings of other business scheduled to take place next Tuesday. The remainder of the statement is as before.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Llywydd am adael imi gynnig datganiad busnes diwygiedig yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 5.4 a 5.5. Yr wyf wedi e-bostio'r datganiad busnes diwygiedig i reolwyr busnes y pleidiau a dosbarthwyd copïau ar bapur i'r holl Aelodau. Yr wyf wedi diwygio'r datganiad busnes er mwyn ystyried ewyllys y Cynulliad. Bydd Aelodau'n gweld fy mod wedi neilltuo amser ar 25 Tachwedd ar gyfer dadl ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghaerdydd. Er mwyn gwneud lle i'r ddadl hon, yr wyf wedi gohirio'r ddadl ar adroddiad blynyddol ombwdsmon y gwasanaeth iechyd. Cynhelir y ddadl honno bellach ar ôl toriad y Nadolig. Yr wyf hefyd wedi newid amseroedd y busnes arall a amserlennwyd ar gyfer dydd Mawrth nesaf. Mae gweddill y datganiad fel yr oedd o'r blaen.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes diwygiedig? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes sylwadau ar y datganiad busnes diwygiedig?

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the revised business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments on the revised business statement?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydym yn derbyn y newid hwn i'r datganiad busnes ac yn falch fod y Llywodraeth wedi cytuno i gynnal y ddadl hon. Serch hynny, yr ydym yn gofidio y bu'n rhaid inni orfodi'r Llywodraeth i weld yr angen am ddadl mor bwysig ar blant a phobl ifanc diamddiffyn. Credwn fod 45 munud ar gyfer dadl o'r fath yn annigonol, ond derbyniwn mai dim ond 45 munud y llwyddodd y Trefnydd i'w amserlennu. Yr ydym am gael ymrwymiad i sicrhau y bydd o leiaf 45 munud yn cael eu diogelu ar gyfer y ddadl hollbwysig hon.

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservatives welcome the inclusion of this debate in the revised business statement and the fact that it has been scheduled to take place at the earliest opportunity. I am grateful to the Minister for ensuring that this important issue will be debated next Tuesday. I concur with Rhodri Glyn Thomas in that, if every Labour Member had been present this afternoon, this Government would not have been forced into issuing a revised business statement; it would have ignored the opposition's case to debate this serious issue and we would have been in a similar position to that we were in last week. Therefore, I am grateful that we have been able to force the Government to accommodate this debate, but it is only as a result of Carl Sargeant's absence. Otherwise, it would not have had the least intention of debating this.

Kirsty Williams: I agree with my colleague, despite mutterings from the Labour benches that that was not the case. If what they are muttering were true, the Business Minister, having heard the previous request, would have noted the tabling of the no named day motion last week. Had she been minded to do so, she would have included the debate in this afternoon's business statement, and she would not have had to return with a revised version. I dare say that Labour Members may not feel comfortable with those facts, but that is what they are.

In considering the timing of debates next week, could we give due prominence to this

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We accept this revision to the business statement and are pleased that the Government has agreed to make time for this debate. However, we are concerned that we had to force the Government to see the need for such an important debate on vulnerable children and young people. We feel that 45 minutes is insufficient for such a debate, but we accept that this is the amount of the time that the Business Minister could make available. We seek a commitment to ensuring that at least 45 minutes will be safeguarded for this important debate.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y ddadl hon wedi'i chynnwys yn y datganiad busnes diwygiedig a'i bod wedi'i hamserlennu i ddigwydd ar y cyfle cynharaf. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am sicrhau y bydd dadl ar y pwnc pwysig hwn ddydd Mawrth nesaf. Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â barn Rhodri Glyn Thomas na fyddai'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i gorfodi i roi datganiad busnes diwygiedig pe buasai pob Aelod Llafur yn bresennol y prynhawn yma; byddai wedi anwybyddu'r achos a gyflwynodd y gwrthbleidiau dros gael dadl ar y mater difrifol hwn a buasem mewn sefyllfa debyg i'r un yr oeddem ynddi'r wythnos diwethaf. Felly, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ein bod wedi gallu gorfodi'r Llywodraeth i gynnwys y ddadl hon, ond nid yw hynny ond yn ganlyniad i absenoldeb Carl Sargeant. Fel arall, ni fyddai ganddi'r bwriad lleiaf o gael dadl ar hyn.

Kirsty Williams: Cytunaf â'm cyd-Aelod, er gwaethaf y mwymian a glywyd o'r meinciau Llafur i'r perwyl nad felly yr oedd. Os yw'r hyn y maent yn ei fwmian yn wir, byddai'r Trefnydd, ar ôl clywed y cais blaenorol, wedi nodi'r ffaith bod cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod wedi'i gyflwyno yr wythnos diwethaf. Pe buasai'n dymuno, byddai wedi cynnwys y ddadl yn y datganiad busnes y prynhawn yma, ac ni fyddai wedi gorfod dod yn ôl â fersiwn diwygiedig. Mentraf ddweud nad yw Aelodau Llafur yn hoffi'r ffeithiau hynny, o bosibl, ond felly yr oedd.

Wrth ystyried amseru dadleuon yr wythnos nesaf, a allem roi amlygrwydd priodol i'r

important topic? I suggest that the Business Minister knocks 15 minutes off the debate on 'A Winning Wales' and invests that time in the children of Cardiff.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): On Rhodri Glyn's point about the allocation of time for debates, I am sure that the Business Committee will consider that request carefully.

I was content that my response to the request for a debate was measured and reasonable; I stand by that response. I have revised the statement according to the will of Members. I do not apologise for my earlier response; I have accommodated the will of Members.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes diwygiedig.
Revised business statement adopted.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.57 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.57 p.m.*

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru) Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)

Hawliau Gweithwyr Workers' Rights

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan, amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Karen Sinclair and amendments 4, 5 and 6 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Alun Ffred Jones: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod bod hawliau gweithwyr yng Nghymru wedi cael eu tanseilio'n sylweddol gan weinyddiaethau Thatcher a Major ac mae'n gresynu nad yw Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd y DU wedi adfer yr hawliau hynny, er gwaethaf eu haddewidion cyn yr etholiad;

2. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i wneud sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU i:

a) ddiwygio Deddf Cysylltiadau Cyflogaeth 1999 mewn perthynas â'r rheol wyth wythnos, sydd wedi gweithio yn erbyn y gweithwyr yn Friction Dynamics;

pwnc pwysig hwn? Awgrymaf y dylai'r Trefnydd dynnu 15 munud oddi ar y ddadl ar 'Cymru'n Ennill' a buddsoddi'r amser hwnnw ym mhllant Caerdydd.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Rhodri Glyn am ddyrannu amser ar gyfer dadleuon, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yn ystyried y cais hwnnw'n ofalus.

Yr oeddwn yn fodlon bod fy ymateb i'r cais am ddadl yn un pwylllog a rhesymol; daliaf ar yr ymateb hwnnw. Yr wyf wedi diwygio'r datganiad yn unol ag ewylllys Aelodau. Nid ymddiheuraf am fy ymateb cynharach; yr wyf wedi derbyn ewylllys Aelodau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan, gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Karen Sinclair a gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Alun Ffred Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. acknowledges that workers' rights in Wales were significantly eroded by the Thatcher and Major administrations and regrets that, despite pre-election promises, the New Labour UK Government has not restored those rights;

2. calls on the Labour Assembly Government to make representations to the UK Government to:

a) amend the Employment Relations Act 1999 in relation to the eight-week rule, which has mitigated against the workers at Friction Dynamics;

b) dwyn ymlaen is-ddeddfwriaeth i ddiogelu hawliau pensiwn pobl sy'n gweithio i gwmnïau rhestredig cyhoeddus a phreifat, a sicrhau bod y bobl hynny y mae eu pensiynau ar hyn o bryd yn y broses derfynu yn cael eu cynnwys yn y ddeddfwriaeth, megis gweithwyr dur Allied Steel and Wire;

c) gweithredu, a hynny'n ddi-oed, gyfarwydddeb gwybodaeth ac ymgynghoriad yr UE a fyddai wedi bod o help i weithwyr Corus. (NDM1700)

Gan mlynedd i'r wythnos diwethaf, daeth streic chwarelwyr y Penrhyn i ben. Am dair blynedd, cafodd chwarelwyr Bethesda eu cloi allan gan yr Arglwydd Penrhyn am wrthod derbyn amodau gwaith salach—dair blynedd o ddioddef a chwalodd deuluoedd a chymuned gyfan. Yr oedd y dynion hynny'n sefyll dros eu hawliau ac yn ceisio hunan barch. Ni chredaf bod neb yn y Cynulliad yma heddiw a fyddai'n fodlon amddiffyn tacteg yr Arglwydd Penrhyn a gefnogwyd gan y gyfraith a'r wladwriaeth ar y pryd.

Heddiw yng Nghaernarfon, mae criw o weithwyr yn wynebu'r un sefyllfa. Mae gweithwyr Friction Dynamics, wedi eu cloi allan ac wedi sefyll ymhob tywydd ar y llinell biced am fod cyflogwr sydd yr un mor ddiegwyddor â'r Arglwydd Penrhyn wedi ceisio manteisio ar ddeddfwriaeth annheg ac annheilwng i sathru ar hawliau gweithwyr. Nid gofyn am ragor fel Oliver Twist a wnaeth y rhain, ond ceisio cadw eu hawliau a'u hamodau gwaith a gofyn am drafod rhwng perchennog ac undeb. Am hynny—a hynny'n unig—cawsant eu cloi allan.

Yng Nghaerdydd, mae gweithwyr ASW wedi cael eu twyllo o'u hawliau, yn union fel gweithwyr Friction Dynamics, gan gyflogwyr sydd wedi gwaedu'r cwmni gan droi cefn ar eu cyfrifoldebau tuag at bobl a oedd wedi rhoi o'u gorau i'r cwmni.

Yr wyf, yn ffodus, wedi bod mewn gwaith yn gyson ers gadael coleg. Wrth symud o un maes i'r llall, yr oeddwn yn aelod o dri undeb a chynrychiolais yr undebau hynny mewn gwahanol ffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, ni chredais

b) bring forward primary legislation in order to protect pension rights of people working for private and publicly listed companies and ensuring that those whose pensions are currently in the wind up process are included within the remit of the legislation such as Allied Steel and Wire steel workers;

c) implement, without further delay, the EU information and consultation directive which would have assisted the Corus employees. (NDM1700)

Last week marked the hundredth anniversary of the end of the Penrhyn quarry strike. For three years, the Bethesda quarrymen were locked out by Lord Penrhyn for refusing to accept poorer working conditions—three years of suffering that shattered families and a whole community. Those men were fighting for their rights and dignity. I doubt that anyone in this Assembly today would wish to defend Lord Penrhyn's tactics, which, at the time, were supported by the law and the state.

Today in Caernarfon, a group of workers face the same situation. The workers at Friction Dynamics have been locked out and have stood on the picket line, come rain or shine, because an employer who is just as unprincipled as Lord Penrhyn has attempted to profit from unfair and unjust legislation to violate workers' rights. These workers did not ask for more like Oliver Twist, rather they were defending their rights and working conditions and requesting negotiation between the owner and the union. For that—and only that—they were locked out.

In Cardiff, ASW workers have been cheated of their rights, just like the workers of Friction Dynamics, by employers who have bled the company dry and turned their backs on their responsibility to people who had given their all to the company.

I am fortunate to have been in work continually since leaving college. In moving from one field to another, I have been a member of three unions and have represented them in various ways. However, I have never

fyth bod undebau yn anffaeledig nac eu bod nhw bob amser yn deg a rhesymol. Bûm i hefyd ar ochr arall y ffens, fel cyflogwr, yn trafod a dadlau gydag undebau.

5.00 p.m.

Beth bynnag yw'r anghytuno, mae gan weithwyr hawl i fod yn aelodau o undeb, ac mae'n hanfodol eu bod. Dyna'r unig ffordd i sicrhau cysylltiadau rhesymol a thegwch. Nid yw'r cydbwysedd rhwng hawliau gweithwyr a chyflogwyr yn gytbwys yn y Deyrnas Unedig heddiw. Gwnaeth Thatcher ei gorau i chwalu hawliau gweithwyr, ac nid yw Llywodraeth Tony Blair a Llafur Newydd wedi dod â'r glorian yn ôl yn wastad. Dyna pam mae'r cynnig hwn yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddatgan yn glir i Lywodraeth San Steffan ein bod yn chwilio am well gwarchodaeth i weithwyr sydd mewn anghydfod, i ddiogelu hawliau pensiwn, ac i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd ynghylch gwybodaeth ac ymgynghoriad rhag blaen—

Ann Jones: You mentioned how trade union rights had been eroded under the Thatcher Government, and you mentioned New Labour. Will you join me in congratulating the New Labour Government on restoring rights for Government Communications Headquarters workers in Cheltenham?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn cydnabod bod y Blaid Lafur, ers iddi ddychwelyd i rym, wedi cymryd nifer o gamau sydd wedi helpu aelodau undebau i ennill hawliau. Yn anffodus, nid yw wedi mynd yn ddigon pell, ac mae'n ddigon hawdd i gyflogwyr, mewn ffatrïoedd mawr hyd yn oed, i orfodi gweithwyr i fod yn aelodau o undeb sydd yn ffafrio'r cyflogwyr, ond derbyniaf y pwynt.

O ran y Ddeddf Cysylltiadau Cyflogaeth 1999, rhaid dileu'r rheol sy'n rhoi hawl i gyflogwyr gael gwared â gweithwyr sy'n streicio ar ôl wyth wythnos. Os yw streic yn gyfiawn, neu yn gyfreithlon, yn ei hwythfed wythnos, sut ar wyneb daear y mae'n anghyfreithlon yn ei nawfed? Mae Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol a Chyngres yr Undebau Llafur wedi dadlau yn

believed that unions are infallible or that they are always fair and reasonable. I have also been on the other side of the fence as an employer, negotiating and arguing with unions.

Whatever the dispute, workers have a right to join a union, and it is vital that they do so. That is the only way of ensuring reasonable relations and fairness. The balance between workers' and employers' rights is out of kilter in the UK today. Thatcher did her best to crush workers' rights, and Tony Blair's Government and New Labour has not redressed the balance. That is why this motion calls on the Assembly Government to state clearly to the Westminster Government that we are seeking better protection for workers who are in dispute, the safeguarding of pension rights, and the introduction of European legislation regarding information and prior consultation—

Ann Jones: Cyfeiriasoch at y modd yr erydwyd hawliau undebau llafur o dan Lywodraeth Thatcher, a soniasoch am Lafur Newydd. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch y Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd ar adfer hawliau gweithwyr Pencadlys Cyfathrebu'r Llywodraeth yn Cheltenham?

Alun Ffred Jones: I welcome and acknowledge the fact that the Labour Party, since its return to power, has taken a number of steps that have assisted union members to secure rights. Unfortunately, it has not gone far enough, and it is relatively easy for employers, even in large factories, to insist that workers join unions that favour the employer, but I take your point.

In terms of the Employment Relations Act 1999, the rule that gives employers the right to dismiss striking workers after eight weeks must be revoked. If a strike is just, or lawful, in its eighth week, how on earth can it be unlawful in its ninth? The Transport and General Workers Union and the Trades Union Congress have tirelessly argued that case. This afternoon is an opportunity to

achos hwnnw yn ddiflino. Dyma gyfle y prynhawn yma i ddangos bod gan y Cynulliad agwedd wahanol. Cofiwch nad oedd y rheol streicio yn rhan o'r Ddeddf wreiddiol. Mae rhai yn amau mai cytundeb rhwng y gwleidydd rhyfedd, Peter Mandelson a Chyd-ffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, a'i hailgyflwynodd ar yr unfed awr ar ddeg.

O ran deddfwriaeth Ewrop, mae Llywodraeth Tony Blair yn parhau ag arferion gwaethaf Llywodraethau Thatcher a Major drwy wneud popeth i rwystro, neu ohirio, cyfarwyddyd a fyddai'n helpu gweithwyr sy'n wynebu diswyddiadau.

The information and consultative directive is already in operation. It is a fairly innocuous directive, which ensures that employees in large companies are given information before major decisions are taken that will affect them and the company. Closures in Corus and ASW, and the lockout at Friction Dynamics, would all have been covered by that legislation, but the Labour Government lobbied to delay the directive, and won—that is the correct word—a five-year transition period for the UK. It wanted seven years. It is acknowledged that the EU has a positive attitude towards workers' rights, having secured the minimum wage, paid annual leave, maternity and paternity leave, health and safety issues, and employee consultation. UK governments, however, are notorious for opting out of, or delaying the implementation of this legislation. The Tories did it by opting out of the social chapter of the Maastricht treaty. The MEP Glenys Kinnock tried to present the five-year opt-out as a great triumph, rather than the betrayal that it was—

David Davies: Do you not realise that the reason we opted out of this excessive bureaucracy was precisely because it would destroy jobs, which is not what workers' rights should be about? Do you not also realise that the reason we are losing so many manufacturing jobs to China and other south-east Asian countries at present, is because without the excess of regulation that we have, they are able to compete with us?

show that the Assembly has a different attitude. Remember that the strike rule was omitted from the original Act. Some suspect that a deal between that strange politician, Peter Mandelson, and the Confederation of British Industry, reintroduced it at the eleventh hour.

On European legislation, Tony Blair's Government is continuing with the worst practices of the Thatcher and Major Governments by doing all it can to prevent, or delay, the introduction of a directive that would assist workers who face dismissal.

Mae'r gyfarwydddeb gwybodaeth ac ymgynghoriad ar waith eisoes. Mae'n gyfarwydddeb eithaf diniwed, sy'n sicrhau bod gweithwyr mewn cwmnïau mawr yn cael gwybodaeth cyn y gwneir penderfyniadau pwysig a fydd yn effeithio arnynt hwy ac ar y cwmni. Byddai cau gweithfeydd Corus ac ASW, a'r cloi allan yn Friction Dynamics, oll wedi'u cynnwys yn y deddfwriaeth honno, ond gwnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur lobio dros ohirio'r gyfarwydddeb, ac ennill—os mai hwnnw yw'r gair cywir—cyfnod trosiannol o bum mlynedd ar gyfer y DU. Yr oedd am gael saith mlynedd. Cydnabyddir bod ymagwedd cadarnhaol gan yr UE at hawliau gweithwyr, gan ei bod wedi sicrhau'r isafswm cyflog, gwyliau blynyddol â thâl, seibiant mamolaeth a thadolaeth, materion iechyd a diogelwch, ac ymgynghori â gweithwyr. Mae Llywodraethau'r DU, fodd bynnag, yn ddrwg-enwog am ymeithrio rhag rhoi'r deddfwriaeth ar waith neu am ei gohirio. Gwnaeth y Torïaid hynny drwy ymeithrio o bennod gymdeithasol cytundeb Maastricht. Ceisiodd yr ASE Glenys Kinnock bortreadu'r ymeithriad pum mlynedd fel buddugoliaeth fawr, yn hytrach na'r hyn ydoedd, sef bradychiad—

David Davies: Oni sylweddolwch mai'r rheswm inni ymeithrio o'r fiwrocratiaeth ormodol hon oedd y byddai'n dinistrio swyddi, sy'n rhywbeth na ddylai hawliau gweithwyr ei olygu? Oni sylweddolwch mai'r rheswm yr ydym yn colli cynifer o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu i Tsieina a gwledydd eraill yn ne-ddwyrain Asia ar hyn o bryd, yw eu bod yn gallu cystadlu â ni am nad oes ganddynt ormod o reoleiddio?

Alun Ffred Jones: No, I do not agree, David. Jobs are being lost mainly because labour is cheap in those countries, and that does not hold out for the rest of Europe. Labour is, at present, opting out of every current workers' rights directive. The pretender to the throne, Peter Hain, representing the Labour Party position on the convention—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Alun Ffred Jones: May I just finish my sentence? Peter Hain, representing the Labour Party position on the convention of the future of Europe, has opposed further social protection for workers. He has called for the exclusion of the rights of association, the right to take industrial action, and the right to impose lockouts, from being EU competencies. He has stressed that flexibility is important in labour markets—more important, it seems, than workers' rights.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: And a very good sentence, it was, even if it was multi-claused. Do you accept that, if Corus workers had had the same rights as workers in Holland and other European countries, we would not have seen our steel industry decimated and jobs moved to other countries in Europe?

Alun Ffred Jones: That is broadly true but, more importantly, there would also have been a consultative period to work out transitional arrangements, which would at least have given unions and workers an opportunity to argue their case.

Peter Hain said recently that recession will be deeper, and swings in the economic cycle will be more disruptive, if wages and employment levels cannot be flexible and adjust quickly to changes in market conditions. Today provides an opportunity to show where Wales stands on these vital matters. Changing the eight-week rule will not help the workers of Friction Dynamics today, but surely we cannot allow unscrupulous bosses to exploit bad legislation, to create untold misery, and then to walk away from their obligations. That is why I demand that the Assembly

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid wyf yn cytuno, David. Collir swyddi'n bennaf am fod llafur yn rhad yn y gwledydd hynny, ac nid yw hynny'n wir am weddill Ewrop. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llafur yn ymeithrio o bob cyfarwydddeb gyfredol ar hawliau gweithwyr. Mae'r un sy'n llygadu'r orsedd, Peter Hain, sy'n cyfleu safbwynt y Blaid Lafur ar y confensiwn—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Alun Ffred Jones: A gaf orffen y frawddeg hon? Mae Peter Hain, sy'n cyfleu safbwynt y Blaid Lafur ar y confensiwn ar ddyfodol Ewrop, wedi gwrthwynebu rhagor o amddiffyniad cymdeithasol i weithwyr. Galwodd am hepgor hawliau cymdeithasiad, yr hawl i weithredu diwydiannol, a'r hawl i orfodi cloi allan, rhag bod yn alluoedd i'r UE. Pwysleisiodd fod hyblygrwydd yn bwysig mewn marchnadoedd llafur—yn bwysicach, mae'n ymddangos, na hawliau gweithwyr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A brawddeg dda ydoedd hefyd, er ei bod yn amlgymalog. A ydych yn derbyn, pe buasai gweithwyr Corus yn meddu ar yr un hawliau â gweithwyr yn yr Iseldiroedd a gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop, na fyddem wedi gweld dinistrio ein diwydiant dur a symud swyddi i wledydd eraill yn Ewrop?

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae hynny'n wir ar y cyfan ond, yn fwy pwysig, buasai cyfnod ymgynghori hefyd i wneud trefniadau trosiannol, a fyddai o leiaf wedi rhoi cyfle i undebau a gweithwyr ddadlau dros eu hachos.

Dywedodd Peter Hain yn ddiweddar y bydd gwaeth dirwasgiad, a newidiadau mwy aflonyddol yn y cylch economaidd, os na all lefelau cyflog a chyflogaeth fod yn hyblyg ac ymaddasu'n gyflym i newidiadau yn amodau'r farchnad. Heddiw ceir cyfle i ddangos lle y mae Cymru'n sefyll ar y materion hollbwysig hyn. Ni fydd newid y rheol wyth wythnos o gymorth i weithwyr Friction Dynamics heddiw, ond siawns nad ydym am adael i feistri diegwyddor elwa ar ddeddfwriaeth wael, gan beri trallod ofnadwy, a chefnu wedyn ar eu rhwymedigaethau. Dyna pam y mynnaf fod

Government investigates the use of the £1 million grant paid to Craig Smith, because the administrators could not trace that money. Craig Smith's plethora of companies is still making money, but he has allowed Friction Dynamics to build up debts of £8 million, leaving the workers in a no-man's-land, despite their winning the tribunal.

I accept the spirit of amendments 4, 5 and 6, tabled by the Liberal Democrats, which refer to a review of the minimum wage, consultation on pension arrangements, and extension of the regulations regarding pensions, as they are in the spirit of the original motion. I will oppose the Tory Party's amendment 1. The Tory group has decided that the best form of defence is attack; this may serve Wales well in the football match on Wednesday, but it is irrelevant to the matters that are under discussion today. Is it 'parochial' to talk about European directives? Is it 'insular' to try to ensure that no-one else will have to suffer the same slow, agonising, spirit-sapping process as the workers of Friction Dynamics? The political process and politicians have failed those workers.

I am disappointed by Labour's amendments 2 and 3. While I disagree with amendment 2, I understand the Labour group's sensitivity on the issue. Let us be honest and admit that progress has been made, as Ann Jones rightly said, on the right to belong to a union and the development of a legal framework to encourage co-operation in the workplace. That is fine; I do not support the amendment, but I understand it. Amendment 3, however, is a big letdown. After all, we are calling for representations to be made to the Westminster Government. That is not exactly the storming of the Winter Palace or a call for revolution: it is a simple statement of where we stand. A clear majority of Members support the call to make such representations. I would stake a whole year's wages on that—well, some of them.

To delete the second part of the Plaid Cymru motion by means of an amendment that refers to words such as 'develop', 'make progress' and 'begin the process' is simply pathetic and

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ymchwilio i'r defnydd o'r grant o £1 filiwn a dalwyd i Craig Smith, gan na allai'r gweinyddwyr ddilyn hynt yr arian hwnnw. Mae'r llu o gwmnïau sydd gan Craig Smith yn dal i wneud arian, ond gadawodd i Friction Dynamics gronni dyledion o £8 miliwn, gan adael y gweithwyr yn nhir neb, er eu bod wedi ennill yn y tribiwnlys.

Yr wyf yn derbyn ysbryd gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6, a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sy'n cyfeirio at adolygu'r isafswm cyflog, ymgynghori ar drefniadau pensiwn, ac ymestyn y rheoliadau sy'n ymwneud â phensiynau, gan eu bod yn gydnaws â'r cynnig gwreiddiol. Gwrthwynebaf welliant 1 y Blaid Doriaidd. Mae'r grŵp Toriaidd wedi penderfynu mai ymosod yw'r math gorau o amddiffyn; gallai hynny fod o fantais i Gymru yn y gêm bêldroed ddydd Mercher, ond mae'n amherthnasol i'r materion sy'n cael eu trafod heddiw. Ai 'plwyfol' yw sôn am gyfarwydddebau Ewropeaidd? Ai 'cul' yw ceisio sicrhau na fydd neb arall yn gorfod dioddef yr un broses araf, boenus a digalon â gweithwyr Friction Dynamics? Mae'r broses wleidyddol a gwleidyddion wedi gwneud cam â'r gweithwyr hynny.

Yr wyf wedi fy siomi yng ngwelliannau 2 a 3 Llafur. Er fy mod yn anghytuno â gwelliant 2, yr wyf yn deall sensitifrwydd y grŵp Llafur ar y mater hwn. Gadewch inni fod yn onest a chydabod bod cynnydd wedi bod, fel y dywedodd Ann Jones, ar yr hawl i berthyn i undeb ac ar ddatblygu fframwaith cyfreithiol i hybu cydweithrediad yn y gweithle. Mae hynny'n iawn; ni chefnogaf y gwelliant, ond yr wyf yn ei ddeall. Mae gwelliant 3 yn siom fawr, fodd bynnag. Wedi'r cwbl, yr ydym yn galw am gyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth San Steffan. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dymchwel y drefn neu alw am chwyldro: nid yw ond yn ddatganiad o'n safbwynt. Mae mwyafrif pendant o blith yr Aelodau yn cefnogi'r alwad am gyflwyno sylwadau o'r fath. Byddwn yn fodlon mentro cyflog blwyddyn gyfan ar hynny—wel, rhan ohono.

Mae dileu ail ran cynnig Plaid Cymru drwy welliant sy'n cyfeirio at eiriau fel 'datblygu', 'gwneud camau' a 'cychwyn y broses' yn gwbl druenus a diangen. Wedi'r cwbl, mae

unnecessary. After all, individuals from the Labour group who have been to north Wales have clearly and openly stated that they wish to see the eight-week rule abolished, yet when the opportunity arises to make those views known in our only national democratic institution, Labour opts out. I will therefore oppose amendment 3, and appeal to those who support the second part of our motion to examine their conscience and beliefs, otherwise this Assembly will state that it is happy with the status quo, and that will be a betrayal of the workers of Wales.

Nick Bourne: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Delete point 1 in its entirety and replace with:

recognises Plaid Cymru's complete inability to produce a workable employment policy framework that will be of any benefit to the people working in public and privately listed companies in Wales, and that the insular and parochial nature of their employment policies are a sign of a party unfit for governance of any sort.

I congratulate Alun Ffred on making the best of a poor case; he presented it well. We need a sense of balance in these matters, and that was what was missing. I declare an interest as a former member of trade union and as a strong supporter of trade unions. The Welsh Conservatives make no apology for transforming British industrial relations, which is the prime reason why we won the 1979 general election. Let me refresh Plaid Cymru Members' memories, as they have obviously forgotten.

5.10 p.m.

I am not sure whether Labour Party Members have forgotten that lesson; perhaps they have. It was clear, however, that, by the end of the winter of discontent, people had had enough of industrial strife in this country. Britain was regarded as the basket case of Europe, and it was, because in 1978, 9.4 million working days were lost in over 2,500 strikes. That is the sense of balance to which I refer. To suggest that somehow everything was right in 1978 and that all the trade union reforms implemented during Margaret Thatcher and John Major's years in office can be swept

unigolion yn y grŵp Llafur a fu yn y Gogledd wedi datgan yn glir ac yn agored eu bod yn dymuno gweld dileu'r rheol wyth wythnos, ac eto pan geir cyfle i ddatgan y farn honno yn ein hunig sefydliad democrataidd cenedlaethol, mae Llafur yn sefyll o'r neilltu. Gan hynny, gwrthwynebaf welliant 3, ac erfyn ar y rhai sydd o blaid ail ran ein cynnig i chwilio eu cydwybod a'u credoau, neu fel arall bydd y Cynulliad hwn yn datgan ei fod yn fodlon ar y sefyllfa fel y mae, a bydd hynny'n golygu bradychu gweithwyr Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Dileu pwynt 1 yn ei gyfanrwydd ac yn ei le rhoi:

yn cydnabod anallu llwyr Plaid Cymru i gynhyrchu fframwaith polisi cyflogaeth dichonadwy a fydd o unrhyw les i'r bobl sy'n gweithio i gwmnïau cyhoeddus a phreifat rhestredig yng Nghymru, a bod natur blwyf a chul ei pholisïau cyflogaeth yn arwydd o blaid sy'n anghymwys i lywodraethu mewn unrhyw ffordd.

Llongyfarchaf Alun Ffred ar wneud y gorau o achos gwael; fe'i cyflwynodd yn dda. Mae arnom angen ymdeimlad o gydbwysedd yn y materion hyn, a hynny a oedd ar goll. Datganaf fuddiant fel cyn-aelod undeb llafur a chefnogwr mawr i undebau llafur. Nid yw Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn ymddiheuro o gwbl am drawsnewid cysylltiadau diwydiannol ym Mhrydain, sef y prif reswm inni ennill etholiad cyffredinol 1979. Gadewch imi roi proc i gof Aelodau Plaid Cymru, gan ei bod yn amlwg eu bod wedi anghofio.

Nid wyf yn sicr a yw Aelodau'r Blaid Lafur wedi anghofio'r wers honno; efallai eu bod. Yr oedd yn amlwg, fodd bynnag, erbyn diwedd y gaeaf anniddig, fod pobl wedi cael digon ar wrthdaro diwydiannol yn y wlad hon. Ystyrid Prydain y waethaf o blith gwledydd Ewrop, ac yr oedd, oherwydd yn 1978 collwyd 9.4 miliwn o ddiwrnodiau gwaith mewn mwy na 2,500 o streiciau. Dyna'r ymdeimlad o gydbwysedd y cyfeiriaf ato. Mae awgrymu bod popeth o'r gorau rywsut yn 1978 ac y gellir dileu'r holl ddiwygio ar undebau llafur yn ystod y

away is absolute nonsense—anybody in touch with the real world would know that.

The number of working days lost over the life of the Parliament that ended in Labour's defeat in 1979 was 29 million. The public was rightly appalled. Britain was at a standstill and was regarded as ungovernable. That was the situation in 1979. When the Conservative Party left office in 1997, Britain was internationally competitive, unions were more democratic—workers had the right to belong to a trade union, as well as the right not to belong to one, which is a right introduced by a Conservative Government in 1971—and relations between employer and employee had improved beyond recognition. Alun Ffred Jones did not mention those points. In seeking a return to the position in 1978, which, from reading the motion, is what I understand it wants, Plaid Cymru is calling for a return to industrial strife. That is no surprise because, under a Plaid administration—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you give way?

Nick Bourne: Yes, I will give way without reaching the end of my sentence.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is interesting, Nick, that suddenly, the years 1979 to 1997 have become relevant. I have heard you argue over the last few weeks that those years were irrelevant when you were reminded of some of the Tory Government's 'achievements'. I remind you that those were not wonderful years for industry, the economy and workers in Wales. Did the Conservative Governments between 1980 and 1990 not cause three economic disasters in Wales?

Nick Bourne: Plaid Cymru's proposal to take Wales out of the position that it claims the country is in would lead to isolation, the re-negotiation of EU entry, the need for Welsh embassies—as British embassies would not represent Wales—and it would

blynyddoedd y bu Margaret Thatcher a John Major mewn grym yn nonsens llwyr—byddai unrhyw un sydd mewn cysylltiad â'r byd go-iawn yn gwybod hynny.

Nifer y diwrnodiau gwaith a gollwyd yn ystod oes y Senedd a ddaeth i ben gyda threchu Llafur yn 1979 oedd 29 miliwn. Yr oedd y cyhoedd wedi'i frawychu, wrth gwrs. Yr oedd Prydain yn sefyll yn stond ac fe'i hystyrid yn anrheoladwy. Dyna oedd y sefyllfa yn 1979. Pan wnaeth y Plaid Geidwadol adael llywodraeth yn 1997, yr oedd Prydain yn gallu cystadlu'n rhyngwladol, yr oedd undebau'n fwy democrataidd—yr oedd gan weithwyr hawl i berthyn i undeb llafur, yn ogystal â hawl i beidio â pherthyn i un, sy'n hawl a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol yn 1971—ac yr oedd y cysylltiadau rhwng cyflogwyr a gweithwyr wedi gwella y tu hwnt i adnabyddiaeth. Ni soniodd Alun Ffred Jones am y pwyntiau hynny. Wrth geisio dychwelyd at y sefyllfa fel yr oedd yn 1978, sef yr hyn y mae'n ei ddymuno, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywed y cynnig, mae Plaid Cymru yn galw am ailddechrau gwrthdaro diwydiannol. Nid yw hynny'n syndod oherwydd, o dan weinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnewch ildio?

Nick Bourne: Gwnaf, a hynny heb gyrraedd diwedd fy mrawddeg.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n ddiddorol, Nick, fod y blynyddoedd rhwng 1979 a 1997 wedi dod yn berthnasol yn fwyaf sydyn. Yr wyf wedi'ch clywed yn dadlau dros yr wythnosau diwethaf fod y blynyddoedd hynny'n amherthnasol pan gawsoch eich atgoffa am rai o 'gyflawniadau' y Llywodraeth Doriaidd. Yr wyf yn eich atgoffa nad oedd y blynyddoedd hynny'n rhai gwych i ddiwydiant, yr economi a gweithwyr yng Nghymru. Onid oedd y Llywodraethau Ceidwadol rhwng 1980 a 1990 wedi peri tri thrychineb economaidd yng Nghymru?

Nick Bourne: Byddai bwriad Plaid Cymru i fynd â Chymru o'r sefyllfa y mae'n honni ei bod ynddi yn arwain at arwahanrwydd, ailnegodi i ymuno â'r UE, yr angen am lysgenadaethau Cymreig—gan na fyddai llysgenadaethau Prydeinig yn cynrychioli

lead to the need for a separate defence force, which would lead in turn to a defence bill, and tax rates of 50 per cent. [*Interruption.*] I was just asked about the economic policy, and since Plaid's economic policies, including its employment policies, are up for discussion, I am reminding people of how disastrous a Plaid Cymru administration would be. Under such an administration the benefits of the private finance initiative would be discarded on ideological grounds, instead of a case-by-case approach being taken, taxes would increase, and entrepreneurs would be driven out of Wales.

Leanne Wood: Have the Conservatives ever had such a thing as an employment policy for Wales?

Nick Bourne: Of course we have had an employment policy for Wales, which is presumably what your Members are attacking—or perhaps that has not been discussed in your group meetings. You and your colleagues are attacking an employment policy that, during the 1980s and 1990s, transformed Britain. You perhaps cannot remember what life was like in 1978, but many can and, in 1979, the incoming Government faced the dire question of who governed this country—the trade unions or political parties. You will remember, Ieuan Wyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will you examine the motion and then tell us with which of its three requests you disagree? We call for an amendment to the eight-week rule, for the pensions of Allied Steel and Wire's former steelworkers to be protected, and for workers to be informed and consulted. Which of those three do you oppose?

Nick Bourne: If there were fewer interventions, I could get onto those points. Plaid Cymru, however, is attacking the economic policies that were the basis of the economic recovery of the 1980s and 1990s. If Alun Ffred Jones feels that that is not worthwhile, he should not have put it in the motion.

One or two points in your party's motion are worthy of consideration, principally those on

Cymru—a golygai y byddai angen llu amddiffyn ar wahân, a arweiniai yn ei dro at fil am amddiffyn, a chyfraddau treth o 50 y cant. [*Torri ar draws.*] Yr wyf newydd gael fy holi am y polisi economaidd, a chan fod polisiau economaidd Plaid Cymru, gan gynnwys ei pholisiau cyflogaeth, yn destun trafod, yr wyf yn atgoffa pobl mor drychinebus y byddai gweinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru. O dan weinyddiaeth o'r fath, byddai manteision y fenter cyllid preifat yn cael eu diystyru ar sail ideolegol, yn hytrach nag ystyried pob achos yn ôl ei rinweddau, byddai trethi'n codi, a byddai entrepreneuriaid yn cael eu gyrru o Gymru.

Leanne Wood: A yw'r Ceidwadwyr erioed wedi meddu ar y fath beth â pholisi cyflogaeth i Gymru?

Nick Bourne: Bu gennym bolisi cyflogaeth i Gymru, wrth gwrs, ac mae'n debyg mai ar hynny y mae'ch Aelodau'n ymosod—neu efallai na thrafodwyd hynny yng nghyfarfodydd eich grŵp. Yr ydych chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau'n ymosod ar bolisi cyflogaeth a weddnewidiodd Brydain yn ystod y 1980au a'r 1990au. Efallai na allwch chi gofio sut oedd bywyd yn 1978, ond mae llawer yn gallu cofio hynny ac, yn 1979, yr oedd y Llywodraeth newydd yn wynebu'r cwestiwn ofnadwy o bwy a reolai'r wlad hon—yr undebau llafur ynteu pleidiau gwleidyddol. Byddwch chi'n cofio, Ieuan Wyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnewch graffu ar y cynnig a dweud wrthym wedyn â pha un o'r tri chais sydd ynddo yr anghytunwch? Galwn am newid i'r rheol wyth wythnos, am ddiogelu pensiynau cyn weithwyr dur Allied Steel and Wire, ac am hysbysu ac ymgynghori â gweithwyr. Pa rai o'r tri hynny yr ydych yn eu gwrthwynebu?

Nick Bourne: Pe byddai llai o ymyriadau, gallwn fynd ymlaen at y pwyntiau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae Plaid Cymru yn ymosod ar y polisiau economaidd a fu'n sail i adferiad economaidd y 1980au a'r 1990au. Os yw Alun Ffred Jones yn teimlo nad yw hynny'n fuddiol, ni ddylai fod wedi rhoi'r cynnig gerbron.

Mae un neu ddau o bwyntiau yng nghynnig eich plaid yn haeddu sylw, sef y rhai sy'n

pensions. I agree that the pensions of long-serving workers must be protected. Alun Ffred Jones is presumably aware that the Conservatives at Westminster have called for a change in the law and have supported Frank Field's Private Members' Bill to give compensation for unclaimed assets, an issue that, so far, the Labour Government at Westminster has dodged. Our party tabled an early day motion to help people who are close to retirement and who find themselves in the same situation as former ASW workers. Yes, we support that part of your motion, but the blanket approach to everything that the last Conservative Government did was awful.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: As there has been a blanket attack, we are entitled to know where you stand on the eight-week rule. Are you in favour of abolishing that?

Nick Bourne: The blanket attack came from Plaid Cymru, and it was on the last Conservative Government. You seem to suffer from a delusion, which is not limited to Plaid Cymru, that the Conservatives are still in power in Westminster. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'They are.'] Take that up with Labour, not with me.

As regards the point that has already been well made, Britain must remain competitive, and that applies as much to Wales as to the rest of the country. If you are content with the fact that we are exporting jobs—not only in manufacturing, but also in the service sector—overseas, continue with your policy, and those jobs will go faster than ever. We are content to say that we must have an outward-looking policy. Plaid Cymru's isolationist policy will get us nowhere fast.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Karen Sinclair. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 1, dileu:

gresynu nad yw Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd y DU wedi adfer yr hawliau hynny, er gwaethaf ei haddewidion cyn yr etholiad

a rhoi yn ei le:

ymwneud yn bennaf â phensiynau. Cytunaf fod rhaid diogelu pensiynau gweithwyr hir eu gwasanaeth. Mae'n debyg bod Alun Ffred Jones yn gwybod bod y Ceidwadwyr yn San Steffan wedi galw am newid i'r gyfraith ac wedi cefnogi Mesur Aelod Preifat Frank Field i roi iawndal am asedau sydd heb eu hawlio, sy'n fater y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan wedi ei osgoi hyd yma. Gwnaeth ein plaid gyflwyno cynnig cynnar yn y dydd i helpu rhai sydd ar fin ymdeol ac sy'n eu cael eu hunain yn yr un sefyllfa â chyn weithwyr ASW. Ydym, yr ydym yn cefnogi'r rhan honno o'ch cynnig, ond yr oedd yr ymagwedd gyffredinol at bopeth a wnaeth y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf yn ofnadwy.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gan y bu ymosodiad cyffredinol, mae gennym hawl i wybod ym mhle'r ydych yn sefyll ar fater y rheol wyth wythnos. A ydych o blaid ei dileu?

Nick Bourne: Gan Blaid Cymru y cafwyd yr ymosodiad cyffredinol, ac ar y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf yr oedd hwnnw. Ymddengys eich bod o dan gamargraff, nad yw'n gyfyngedig i Blaid Cymru, fod y Ceidwadwyr yn dal i fod mewn grym yn San Steffan. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Maent yn dal i fod.'] Codwch hynny gyda Llafur, nid gyda mi.

O ran y pwynt a wnaed yn dda eisoes, rhaid i Brydain aros yn gystadleuol, ac mae hynny yr un mor berthnasol i Gymru ag ydyw i weddill y wlad. Os ydych yn fodlon ar y ffaith ein bod yn allforio swyddi—nid yn unig swyddi gweithgynhyrchu, ond rhai yn y sector gwasanaethau hefyd—i wledydd tramor, daliwch ymlaen â'ch polisi, ac aiff y swyddi hynny'n gyflymach byth. Yr ydym yn fodlon dweud bod rhaid inni wrth bolisi eangfrydig. Ni fydd polisi ymynsol Plaid Cymru yn tycio dim i ni.

The First Minister: I propose the following amendments in the name of Karen Sinclair. Amendment 2: in point 1 delete:

regrets that, despite pre-election promises, the New Labour UK Government has not restored those rights

and replace with:

croesawu'r cynnydd sylweddol a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Lafur y DU ers 1997 i wella hawliau cyflogaeth unigolion a grwpiau

welcomes the significant progress that has been made by the UK Labour Government since 1997 in improving individual and collective employment rights.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ym mhwynt 2, dileu'r cwbl ac yn ei le rhoi:

I propose amendment 3. In point 2 delete all and replace with:

yn croesawu'r camau a gymerwyd gan y bartneriaeth rhwng y gweinyddiaethau Llafur yng Nghymru a San Steffan i:

welcomes the actions taken by the partnership between the Labour administrations in Wales and Westminster to:

a) sefydlu hawl gyfreithiol i unigolyn gael ei gynrychioli gan undeb lafur a gweithdrefn gydnabod statudol i roi hawl gyfreithiol i gyd-gynrychiolaeth gan undeb lafur;

a) establish a legal right to be individually represented by a trade union and a statutory recognition procedure, which gives the legal right for collective representation by a trade union;

b) datblygu fframwaith cyfreithiol sy'n hyrwyddo partneriaeth wirioneddol rhwng cyflogwyr, gweithwyr a'u hundebau, a datrys anghydfodau drwy drafodaeth;

b) develop a legal framework which encourages genuine partnership between employers, employees and their unions, and the negotiated resolution of disputes;

c) gwneud camau tuag at fframwaith sy'n gwarchod hawliau pensiwn gweithwyr gan gynnwys y rheini y mae eu pensiynau mewn perygl oherwydd bod cwmni'n dirwyn i ben;

c) make progress towards a framework which protects the pension rights of employees including those whose pensions are jeopardised by company wind-up; and

d) cychwyn y broses o drosglwyddo cyfarwydddeb gwybodaeth ac ymgynghori'r Undeb Ewropeaidd i gyfraith y DU.

d) begin the process of transposing the European Union information and consultation directive into UK law.

Mae Aelodau wedi siarad am gydbwysedd, ond nid wyf wedi clywed llawer o gydbwysedd yn eu hareithiau. Mae mwyafrif yr Aelodau yn cytuno â'r gosodiad bod y pendil wedi symud yn rhy bell yn erbyn hawliau'r gweithlu a'u hundebau llafur rhwng 1979 a 1997, ond, yn anffodus, mae cynnig Plaid Cymru yn awyddus i roi hwb enfawr i'r pendil i'w symud yn ôl i'r lle yr oedd yn 1979.

Members have spoken about balance, but I have not heard much balance in their speeches. Most Members agree with the statement that the pendulum swung too far against the rights of workers and their trade unions between 1979 and 1997, but, unfortunately, Plaid Cymru's motion is eager to give the pendulum a huge push to swing it back to where it was in 1979.

Credaf fod y pedwar pwynt yn ein gwelliant 3 yn golygu cydbwysedd. Nid ydym yn siarad am gydbwysedd yn unig; yr ydym wedi llunio gwelliant sydd yn seiliedig ar gydbwysedd. Geiriau yn unig oedd gan Alun Ffred a Nick Bourne, gan eu bod yn anwybyddu'r camau sydd wedi'u gwneud—yr oedd Alun Ffred yn barod i gydnabod hyn yn ei araith, ond nid yw'r cynnig yn sôn amdano—gan y Llywodraeth Lafur ers dod i

I believe that the four points in our amendment 3 provide balance. We are not only talking of balance; we have drafted an amendment based on balance. All we heard from Alun Ffred and Nick Bourne was rhetoric, as they ignored the steps taken—Alun Ffred was willing to recognise this in his speech, but the motion does not recognise it—by the Labour Government since coming to power in 1997, or the steps that are

rym yn 1997, neu'r camau sydd ar y gweill. pending.

Alun Ffred Jones: Pe bai gwelliant 3 Llafur yn ychwanegu'r pwyntiau hynny sydd yn canmol y Llywodraeth am hyn, y llall, ac arall, byddai rhywun efallai mewn sefyllfa i'w gefnogi, ond mae'ch gwelliant yn dileu ail bwynt ein cynnig. Pa un o'r tri phwynt ym mhwynt 2 y cynnig yr ydych yn ei wrthwynebu?

Alun Ffred Jones: If Labour's amendment 3 added those points praising the Government for this, that and the other, one might be in a position to support it, but your amendment deletes the second part of our motion. Which of the three points in point 2 of the motion do you oppose?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn anffodus, eich prif egwyddor yw symud y pendil yn ôl i'r lle'r oedd yn 1979. Credwn ei fod yn gwneud mwy o synnwyr, o ran y cydbwysedd yr oeddech chi a Nick Bourne yn siarad amdano, i sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng buddiannau cyfalaf a buddiannau hawliau'r gweithlu ac undebau llafur.

The First Minister: Unfortunately, your main principle is to swing the pendulum back to where it was in 1979. We believe that it makes more sense in terms of the balance that you and Nick Bourne were talking about, to strike a balance between the interests of capitalism and the rights of workers and trade unions.

That is why our amendments welcome the fact that, for the first time in 1999—

Dyna pam y mae ein gwelliannau'n croesawu'r ffaith, am y tro cyntaf yn 1999—

Helen Mary Jones *rose*—

Helen Mary Jones *a gododd*—

The First Minister: I do not have time to take an intervention.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser i dderbyn ymyriad.

A Labour Government created the legal right for workers not to be sacked if they take lawful strike action, and to be represented by a trade union, after a ballot. We welcome the fact that a Labour Government made collective representation by a trade union, provided that there was a ballot, a legal right for the first time. Plaid Cymru's motion does not recognise that. We welcome the progress that has been made in developing a legal framework for partnership in the workplace. On that basis, the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, the Welsh Assembly Government, and Education and Learning Wales have moved forward in partnership on training issues. We also welcome the progress that is being made through the Green Paper, and the promises that are being made around that, to provide further protection of employees' pension rights. I note what Alun Ffred said, but Plaid Cymru's proposal does not help the Friction Dynamics workers. The problem with these legislative moves with regards to pensions is always retrospection. How we deal in future with cases, such as the sad and hard cases that we have seen over the last few years,

Creodd Llywodraeth Lafur hawl gyfreithiol i weithwyr beidio â chael eu diswyddo am streicio'n gyfreithlon, ac iddynt gael eu cynrychioli gan undeb llafur, ar ôl pleidlais. Croesawn y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Lafur wedi gwneud cyd-gynrychiolaeth gan undeb llafur, ar yr amod bod pleidlais, yn hawl gyfreithiol am y tro cyntaf. Nid yw cynnig Plaid Cymru yn cydnabod hynny. Croesawn y cynnydd a wnaed wrth ddatblygu fframwaith cyfreithiol ar gyfer partneriaeth yn y gweithle. Ar y sail honno, mae Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru wedi symud ymlaen mewn partneriaeth ar faterion hyfforddi. Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu'r cynnydd a wneir drwy'r Papur Gwyrdd, a'r addewidion a wneir ynghylch hynny, i ddiogelu hawliau pensiwn gweithwyr ymhellach. Nodaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Alun Ffred, ond nid yw cynnig Plaid Cymru yn helpu gweithwyr Friction Dynamics. Y broblem sydd bob amser ynghlwm wrth y camau deddfwriaethol hyn mewn cysylltiad â phensiynau yw ôl-weithredu. Nid yw'r modd y deliwn yn y dyfodol ag achosion, fel yr

does not help the people already affected, namely the Friction Dynamics workers and the Allied Steel and Wire workers whose pensions have been jeopardised.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Time is short. Not many Members wish to speak, and, although we will overrun by five to eight minutes, I propose to invite Jenny Randerson to propose the Liberal Democrat amendments, before inviting the First Minister to speak, and then the leader of Plaid Cymru to wind up. However, I will be open, and will not treat it as an abuse of Assembly procedures, if any Member wishes, under Standing Order No. 6.18, to propose a motion to continue this business on another day. It is up to Members to decide on that.

5.20 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 4: insert new point 2 (a) and renumber all other points accordingly:

review the national minimum wage annually on the basis of recommendations from the Low Pay Commission, ensuring that it is applied at the same rate for all people aged 16 and over;

I propose amendment 5. Insert new point between 2. (b) and 2 (c) and renumber accordingly:

require that any changes made by employers to employee pension arrangements are subject to the same statutory consultation framework as changes to pay and other conditions;

I propose amendment 6. Insert new point between 2. (b) and 2 (c) and renumber accordingly:

rectify the major imbalance in the current application of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 to cover occupational pension schemes in relation to employee rights and employer obligations.

achosion trist ac anodd a welsom dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yn gymorth i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt eisoes, sef gweithwyr Friction Dynamics a gweithwyr Allied Steel and Wire y mae eu pensiynau mewn perygl.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae amser yn brin. Nid oes llawer o Aelodau sy'n dymuno siarad, ac, er y byddwn yn rhedeg yn hwyr o bump i wyth munud, bwriadaf wahodd Jenny Randerson i gynnig gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, cyn gwahodd y Prif Weinidog i siarad, ac arweinydd Plaid Cymru wedyn i gloi. Er hynny, byddaf yn agored fy meddwl, ac ni fyddaf yn ei drin fel camddefnydd o weithdrefnau Cynulliad, os yw unrhyw Aelod yn dymuno cynnig cynnig, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, y dylid parhau â'r busnes hwn ar ddiwrnod arall. Mater i Aelodau yw penderfynu ar hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt 2 (a) newydd ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

adolygu'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol yn flynyddol ar sail argymhellion y Comisiwn Cyflogau Isel, gan sicrhau y caiff ei osod ar yr un raddfa ar gyfer pawb sy'n 16 oed a throsodd.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd rhwng 2 (b) a 2 (c) ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

mynnu bod unrhyw newidiadau a wnaiff cyflogwyr i drefniadau pensiwn gweithwyr yn destun yr un fframwaith ymgynghori statudol â newidiadau i gyflogau ac amodau eraill.

Cynigiau welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd rhwng 2 (b) a 2 (c) ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

cywiro'r anghydbwysedd mawr yn y modd y cymhwysir Rheoliadau Trosglwyddo Ymgymeriadau (Gwarchod Cyflogaeth) 1981 ar hyn o bryd i gynnwys cynlluniau pensiwn galwedigaethol mewn perthynas â hawliau gweithwyr a rhwymedigaethau cyflogwyr.

As far as I can make out, this is a rather disjointed attempt by Plaid Cymru to woo the trade unions. We all have great sympathy with workers at Friction Dynamics, Corus and Allied Steel and Wire—no Member would argue with that. However, the best way to express that sympathy is to have a good, comprehensive, cradle-to-grave industrial relations policy—if I can put it like that—from the day you start work to the day that you finish work and the day that you finish taking your pension. Our amendments attempt to plug the gaps in Plaid Cymru's rather disjointed proposals, hence amendment 4 relates to the national minimum wage. When the minimum wage was first introduced there were Tory prophecies of doom that business would buckle under the pressure. Those prophecies have been proved to be incorrect. However, the situation's innate unfairness—

David Davies: The important point is the level at which the minimum wage is set. If you set it at too high a level, the prophecies of doom and gloom will come true. The Labour Government has accepted that, which is why it has set it at a relatively low rate.

Jenny Randerson: It must be set at a fair rate, at which people who are on the national minimum wage keep pace with the general rise in wages in the working population as a whole. Those on a minimum wage are lagging behind, hence the need to review it annually on the basis of recommendations from the Low Pay Commission, so that people on the minimum wage get a fair deal.

There is also the innate unfairness of a lower minimum wage level for people aged 16 to 21. Why are those people judged to be less skilled, less hard working, and less deserving than those who are older? Have you ever come across a landlord who charges less rent to people under 21 years of age? Let us consider the sort of jobs to which the minimum wage applies, such as working at the checkout; when I go to buy my weekly groceries, the supervisors are sometimes under 21 of age, let alone the people checking the goods through the till. They are often highly skilled people, so why should

Hyd y gallaf weld, mae hyn yn ymgais drwsgl braidd gan Blaid Cymru i ddenu'r undebau llafur. Yr ydym i gyd yn cydymdeimlo'n fawr â gweithwyr yn Friction Dynamics, Corus ac Allied Steel and Wire—ni fyddai'r un Aelod yn anghydweld â hynny. Fodd bynnag, gellir mynegi'r cydymdeimlad hwnnw orau drwy gael polisi cysylltiadau diwydiannol da a chynhwysfawr, o'r crud i'r bedd—os caf ei roi felly—o'r diwrnod y dechreuwch weithio i'r diwrnod y gorffennwch weithio a'r diwrnod y gorffennwch godi'ch pensiwn. Mae ein gwelliannau'n ceisio llenwi'r bylchau yn y cynigion digyswllt braidd sydd gan Blaid Cymru a, gan hynny, mae gwellant 4 yn ymwneud â'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Pan gyflwynwyd yr isafswm cyflog yn gyntaf cafwyd darogan gwae gan y Torïaid i'r perwyl y byddai busnes yn plygu o dan y pwysau. Fe'u profwyd yn anghywir. Er hynny, mae annhegwch hanfodol y sefyllfa—

David Davies: Y pwynt pwysig yw ar ba lefel y gosodir yr isafswm cyflog. Os pennir lefel sy'n rhy uchel, bydd y darogan gwae yn cael ei brofi'n gywir. Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur wedi derbyn hynny, a dyna pam y mae wedi'i osod ar gyfradd gymharol isel.

Jenny Randerson: Rhaid ei osod ar gyfradd deg fel y bydd y rhai sy'n derbyn yr isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol yn cadw'n wastad â'r cynnydd cyffredinol mewn cyflogau yn y boblogaeth weithio gyfan. Mae'r rhai sy'n derbyn yr isafswm cyflog ar ei hôl hi, a dyna pam y mae angen ei adolygu bob blwyddyn ar sail argymhellion y Comisiwn Cyflogau Isel, fel bod y rhai sy'n derbyn yr isafswm cyflog yn cael tegwch.

Mae annhegwch hanfodol hefyd o ran lefel is yr isafswm cyflog ar gyfer rhai 16 i 21 oed. Pam y bernir bod y bobl hynny'n llai medrus, yn gweithio'n llai caled, ac yn haeddu llai na rhai hŷn? A welsoch erioed landlord sy'n codi llai o rent ar rai o dan 21 mlwydd oed? Gadewch inni ystyried y math o swyddi y mae'r isafswm cyflog yn berthnasol iddynt, fel swyddi'r rhai sy'n gweithio wrth y til; pan af i brynu bwyd bob wythnos, sylwaf fod rhai o'r goruchwylwyr o dan 21 oed, heb sôn am y rhai sy'n cofnodi'r nwyddau wrth y til. Maent yn aml yn rhai tra medrus, felly pam y dylid talu llai iddynt dim ond am eu bod yn

they be paid less simply because they are younger?

Our amendment 5 considers pensions, which have long been regarded as part of the pay and benefits package, and should therefore be protected along with other aspects of that package that are already protected in law. Employees can go to court to seek redress if their employer changes their contract on a unilateral basis, but they are unable to do so if their pension rights are changed. Employers are currently able to make unilateral decisions to alter their employees' pension rights and can present their workers effectively with a *fait accompli*. We must ensure that, when the UK implements the new European directive on information and consultation in 2005, pensions are explicitly included.

The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 are designed to protect employee rights when businesses change hands, and to be a balance between flexibility for employers on one side and employee rights on the other. However, there is currently a major imbalance, as occupational pension schemes are not covered. This omission is being repeatedly abused. There has been recent consultation on this, and changes need to be implemented as soon as possible. We must ensure that pensions are dealt with fairly, honestly and transparently. We would, therefore, like to see the implementation of the Pickering recommendation for pension schemes to have a minimum of one third member-nominated trustees on their board. If the ASW workers had had that representation, would there have been earlier warning signs? Would something have been done sooner in that case, when perhaps more could have been done to help the workers to retain some of their money?

Finally, Plaid Cymru's motion highlights three cases that are part of a much bigger picture of unfairness that needs to be redressed. We need a fairer approach to

iau?

Mae gwelliant 5 o'n heiddo yn ystyried pensiynau, a ystyrir ers talwm yn rhan o'r pecyn cyflogau a budd-daliadau, ac a ddylai gael eu diogelu felly, yn yr un modd ag agweddau eraill ar y pecyn hwnnw sydd eisoes yn cael eu diogelu o dan y gyfraith. Gall gweithwyr fynd i'r llys i geisio iawn os yw eu cyflogwr yn newid eu contract yn unochrog, ond ni allant wneud hynny os newidir eu hawliau pensiwn. Ar hyn o bryd gall cyflogwyr wneud penderfyniadau unochrog i newid hawliau pensiwn eu gweithwyr gan gyflwyno hynny i'w gweithwyr fel *fait accompli* i bob pwrpas. Rhaid inni sicrhau, pan fydd y DU yn gweithredu'r gyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd newydd ar wybodaeth ac ymgynghoriad yn 2005, fod pensiynau wedi'u cynnwys yn benodol.

Dyfeisiwyd Rheoliadau Trosglwyddo Ymgymeriadau (Gwarchod Cyflogaeth) 1981 i warchod hawliau gweithwyr pan yw busnesau'n mynd o law i law, ac i ddal y ddysgl yn wastad rhwng hyblygrwydd ar gyfer cyflogwyr ar y naill law a hawliau gweithwyr ar y llall. Fodd bynnag, ceir anghydbwysedd mawr ar hyn o bryd, gan nad yw cynlluniau pensiwn galwedigaethol wedi'u cynnwys. Manteisir ar y diffyg hwn dro ar ôl tro. Bu ymgynghori ar hyn yn ddiweddar, a rhaid rhoi newidiadau ar waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod pensiynau'n cael eu trin yn deg, yn onest ac yn dryloyw. Gan hynny, carem weld gweithredu argymhelliad Pickering y dylai o leiaf un rhan o dair o'r ymddiriedolwyr ar fyrddau cynlluniau pensiwn gael eu henwebu gan aelodau. Pe buasai'r gynrychiolaeth honno gan weithwyr ASW, a fyddai'r rhybudd wedi'i seinio'n gynt? A fyddai rhywbeth wedi'i wneud yn gynt yn yr achos hwnnw, lle y gallesid gwneud mwy efallai i helpu'r gweithwyr i gadw rhywfaint o'u harian?

Yn olaf, mae cynnig Plaid Cymru yn tynnu sylw at dri achos sy'n rhan o annhegwch mwy y mae angen ei gywiro. Mae arnom angen dull tecach o drafod gweithwyr o bob

employees of all ages. We have been repeatedly told, following one scandal after another, that the pension fund gap has been plugged, that there are no longer any loopholes and that the issue has been dealt with. However, time and again, that has been found to be incorrect. Too many hardworking employees have had to watch their savings and pensions drain away. We must ensure that the UK Government takes a fairer, balanced and transparent line on this in future.

The First Minister: I apologise for splitting my contribution: I did not realise that so few Members wished to speak.

I have a few points. On the information and consultation directive, Plaid Cymru appears to believe that its implementation is taking far too long. However, that forms part of a series of big improvements being implemented in workers' rights in Britain while ensuring a balance. We do not want to see a flight of capital from Wales or the United Kingdom. That is why this should not be done in a way that frightens good employers. It is being developed now and will be implemented in 2005. The legislation will come before the House of Commons soon and there will be adequate opportunity for consultation during that period. Until recently, it was blocked by Germany, Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland, but was passed in March 2002 with three years in which to implement it.

Leanne Wood: Do you not think that 20 years is long enough to implement these EU directives to protect the workers of Wales?

The First Minister: I do not think that you understand what is being discussed. We are seeing changes that go well beyond the position as it was in 1979 when workers had no legal right to lawfully strike. If a worker was sacked for being on strike, he or she had no right to claim unfair dismissal. The current situation did not exist before 1979 and Labour changed matters for the better by introducing the Employment Relations Act 1999, despite the criticisms that have been made regarding the eight-week rule.

oed. Dywedwyd wrthym dro ar ôl tro, yn dilyn y naill sgandal ar ôl y llall, fod y diffyg o ran cronfeydd pensiwn wedi'i gywiro, ac nad oes bellach unrhyw fylchau a bod y mater wedi'i ddatrys. Er hynny, dro ar ôl tro, cafwyd bod hynny'n anghywir. Mae gormod o weithwyr diwyd wedi gorfod gweld eu cynilion a'u pensiynau'n diflannu. Rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn dilyn polisi ar hynny sy'n decach, yn gytbwys ac yn dryloyw o hyn ymlaen.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymddiheuraf am rannu fy nghyfraniad: ni sylweddolais fod cyn lleied o Aelodau'n dymuno siarad.

Mae gennyf ychydig o bwyntiau. Ynghylch y gyfarwyddeb gwybodaeth ac ymgynghoriad, ymddengys fod Plaid Cymru yn credu ei bod yn cymryd yn rhy hir o lawer i'w gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, mae honno'n rhan o gyfres o welliannau mawr a wneir o ran hawliau gweithwyr ym Mhrydain gan sicrhau cydbwysedd yr un pryd. Nid ydym am weld cyfalaf yn ffoi o Gymru neu o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dyna pam na ddylid gwneud hyn mewn modd sy'n dychryn cyflogwyr da. Fe'i datblygir yn awr a chaiff ei rhoi ar waith yn 2005. Daw'r ddeddfwriaeth gerbron Tŷ'r Cyffredin cyn hir a bydd digon o gyfle i ymgynghori yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Hyd yn ddiweddar, câi ei rhwystro gan yr Almaen, Prydain Fawr a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon, ond fe'i derbyniwyd ym Mawrth 2002 gan roi tair blynedd i'w rhoi ar waith.

Leanne Wood: Oni chredwch fod 20 mlynedd yn ddigon o amser i weithredu'r cyfarwyddebau hynny o eiddo'r UE i amddiffyn gweithwyr Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf eich bod yn deall yr hyn a drafodir. Yr ydym yn dyst i newidiadau sy'n mynd ymhellach o lawer na'r sefyllfa fel yr oedd yn 1979 pan nad oedd gan weithwyr hawl gyfreithiol i streicio'n gyfreithlon. Os câi gweithiwr ei ddiswyddo am ei fod ar streic, nid oedd ganddo hawl i honni ei fod wedi'i ddiswyddo'n annheg. Nid oedd y sefyllfa bresennol yn bod cyn 1979 a gwnaeth Llafur newid pethau er gwell drwy gyflwyno Deddf Cysylltiadau Cyflogi 1999, er gwaethaf y beirniadaethau a wnaed mewn cysylltiad â'r

rheol wyth wythnos.

Helen Mary Jones *rose*—

The First Minister: Let me make some observations, and then, perhaps, you can challenge me.

On the eight-week rule, Alun Ffred said earlier that it will not help the Friction Dynamics workers because action cannot be taken retrospectively. People will ask what I think of the rule. The situation at Friction Dynamics has exposed problems regarding the eight-week rule. However, I do not think that abolishing that rule would stop employers, such as Craig Smith of Friction Dynamics, from exploiting the law. Such employers represent the unacceptable face of capitalism. A slippery employer will find a way around the rule, and that is the problem. I accept that this example has exposed the weakness, but we need an early warning system in place with regards to the slippery employer who is the unacceptable face of capitalism, which Mr Smith undoubtedly is.

Owen John Thomas *rose*—

The First Minister: On the ASW workers—I am guessing that you wish to refer to them—which I have not mentioned yet. In terms of pensions—

Helen Mary Jones: I will question you further on the eight-week rule. It will not protect the Friction Dynamics workers, some of whom are here this afternoon. However, it might protect other workers who find themselves in a similar position. You seem to find it difficult, First Minister, to give us your personal opinion on many issues, including the issue of more devolution for Wales. Do you think that a fair strike that lasts seven and a half weeks is still a fair strike when the eighth week is reached? If so, will you put pressure on your Government to abolish this rule, which discriminates against workers who are taken advantage of, as you rightly said, by unscrupulous employers who lock them out for a long period of time?

The First Minister: You are mistaking the

Helen Mary Jones *a gododd*—

Y Prif Weinidog: Gadewch imi wneud rhai sylwadau ac, wedyn, efallai y cewch fy herio.

Ynghylch y rheol wyth wythnos, dywedodd Alun Ffred yn gynharach na fydd o gymorth i weithwyr Friction Dynamics gan na ellir cymryd camau'n ôl-weithredol. Bydd rhai'n gofyn am fy marn am y rheol. Mae'r sefyllfa yn Friction Dynamics wedi amlygu problemau mewn cysylltiad â'r rheol wyth wythnos. Er hynny, ni chredaf y byddai diddymu'r rheol honno'n atal cyflogwyr, fel Craig Smith yn Friction Dynamics, rhag camddefnyddio'r gyfraith. Cyflogwyr o'i fath ef yw wyneb annerbyniol cyfalafiaeth. Bydd cyflogwr di-ddal yn canfod modd i osgoi'r rheol, a dyna'r broblem. Derbyniaf fod yr enghraifft hon wedi amlygu'r diffyg, ond rhaid inni allu cael rhybudd buan am y cyflogwr di-ddal sy'n cynrychioli wyneb annerbyniol cyfalafiaeth, sef yr hyn yw Mr Smith yn bendant.

Owen John Thomas *a gododd*—

Y Prif Weinidog: Ynghylch gweithwyr ASW—yr wyf yn dyfalu eich bod yn dymuno cyfeirio atynt—nad wyf wedi'u crybwyll eto. Yng nghyd-destun pensiynau—

Helen Mary Jones: Fe'ch holaf ymhellach ar y rheol wyth wythnos. Ni wnaiff amddiffyn gweithwyr Friction Dynamics, y mae rhai ohonynt yma y prynhawn yma. Er hynny, gallai amddiffyn gweithwyr eraill sy'n eu cael eu hunain mewn sefyllfa debyg. Ymddengys eich bod yn ei chael yn anodd rhoi'ch barn bersonol am lawer o faterion, Brif Weinidog, gan gynnwys y mater o ragor o ddatganoli i Gymru. A ydych yn credu bod streic deg sy'n parhau am saith wythnos a hanner yn dal i fod yn streic deg pan gyrrhaeddir yr wythfed wythnos? Os ydych, a wnewch bwyso ar eich Llywodraeth i ddiddymu'r rheol hon, sy'n anffafrio gweithwyr y manteisir arnynt, fel y dywedaso, gan gyflogwyr diegwyddor sy'n eu cloi allan am gyfnod hir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn camgymryd y

Friction Dynamics situation for something that is going to recur. What we need is an early warning system regarding the slippery, unacceptable face of capitalism. The eight-week rule is beneficially applied in 99 per cent of legal strikes: they are settled within eight weeks and workers are encouraged to use the services of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. I would call that achieving balance between the interests of capital and labour and avoiding the danger of a flight of capital out of Wales or the United Kingdom. Plaid Cymru's motion does not recognise the fact that the 1999 legislation was far better than that in 1979, in that, for the first time, it protected workers who had balloted to go on strike or who were on strike with the full backing of the Transport and General Workers' Union—I apologise, I should have declared an interest as a member of that union. Therefore, there have been huge strides forward.

sefyllfa yn Friction Dynamics am rywbeth a fydd yn digwydd eto. Rhaid inni allu cael rhybudd cynnar o ran wyneb annerbyniol a di-ddal cyfalafiaeth. Defnyddir y rheol wyth wythnos yn llesol yn y mwyafrif helaeth o streiciau cyfreithlon: cânt eu datrys o fewn wyth wythnos ac anogir gweithwyr i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau'r Gwasanaeth Ymgynghorol Cymodi a Chymrodeddu. Credaf fod hynny'n sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng buddiannau cyfalaf a llafur ac yn osgoi'r perygl y byddai cyfalaf yn ffoi o Gymru neu o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Nid yw cynnig Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod y ffaith bod y ddeddfwriaeth yn 1999 yn well o lawer na honno a gafwyd yn 1979, gan ei bod, am y tro cyntaf, yn amddiffyn gweithwyr a oedd wedi pleidleisio o blaid streicio neu a oedd ar streic gyda chefnogaeth lawn Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol—yr wyf yn ymddiheuro, dylwn fod wedi datgan buddiant fel aelod o'r undeb hwnnw. Felly, cymerwyd camau mawr ymlaen.

5.30 p.m.

Turning to Allied Steel and Wire and the pensions issue, we have made clear that we support Ros Altmann's proposals, which try to cover the interests of those employees caught in the middle who will not be covered by any legislation, as it cannot be retrospective. You cannot ask people whose pensions will be top-sliced through an insurance fund to cover events that have not yet occurred, however hard justice that might be for Allied Steel and Wire's workers and many others. Up to 1,000 people are affected by the legislation, many of whom now have their jobs back, but it will not affect those in their late 50s, who may be beyond the age of returning to the steel industry, and who cannot recover the pension rights lost since joining ASW or its predecessor companies back in 1974. We need some interim device to cover those people caught in the middle whose pensions are in wind-up now. We cannot do so retrospectively, and Ros Altmann's proposals seem to be the most promising and sensible to me. There is a great deal of support for them in Parliament, although the Government and the Treasury are not yet persuaded. Everyone is pushing in the same direction to try to find the intermediate device to cover those people.

Gan droi at Allied Steel and Wire a mater pensiynau, rhoesom ar ddeall ein bod yn cefnogi cynigion Ros Altmann, sy'n ceisio darparu ar gyfer buddiannau'r gweithwyr hynny sydd wedi'u dal yn y canol na fydd unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth yn berthnasol iddynt, gan na all fod yn ôl-weithredol. Ni allwch ofyn i bobl y caiff eu pensiynau eu brigdorri drwy gronfa yswiriant, dalu am ddigwyddiadau sydd heb fod eto, er anhawsed hynny i weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire a llawer o rai eraill. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn effeithio ar hyd at 1,000 o bobl, y mae llawer ohonynt bellach wedi cael eu swyddi'n ôl, ond ni fydd yn effeithio ar y rhai yn eu 50au hwyr, a allai fod yn rhy hen i fynd yn ôl i'r diwydiant dur, ac na allant adfer yr hawliau pensiwn a gollwyd ers ymuno ag ASW neu'r cwmnïau a'i rhagflaenodd yn ôl yn 1974. Rhaid cael rhyw ddarpariaeth dros dro ar gyfer y rhai sydd wedi'u dal yn y canol y mae eu pensiynau ynghlwm wrth y gwaith o ddirwyn y cwmni i ben yn awr. Ni allwn wneud hynny'n ôl-weithredol, ac ymddengys i mi mai cynigion Ros Altmann yw'r rhai mwyaf addawol a synhwyrol. Mae llawer iawn o gefnogaeth iddynt yn y Senedd, er nad yw'r Llywodraeth a'r Trysorlys wedi'u darbwyllo eto. Mae

pawb yn gwthio i'r un cyfeiriad i geisio canfod y ddarpariaeth dros dro sydd ei hangen i ofalu am y bobl hynny.

Owen John Thomas *rose*—

The First Minister: I will give way to you in a moment, Owen John. I will not deny you your right to speak, but I thought you would like to know my view. We have been pressing Andrew Smith on behalf of the Assembly and on behalf of the workers of ASW and other companies caught in the middle of the wind-up who cannot benefit retrospectively from the legislation proposed in the Green Paper.

Owen John Thomas: Given that the Labour Government in London has not yet said that it will support Ros Altmann's suggestion, will you hedge your bets and take up the suggestion that retrospective compensation be included in the pending pension Bill through an amendment? That would mean that pension trusts currently in the wind-up process, such as that of Allied Steel and Wire, would be covered. It is a simple action, and your successor as Member of Parliament for Cardiff West has taken up the suggestion, which was put to you here some months ago. You did not take much notice at the time, but you must have passed it on to him, and I am glad of that. Will you support that and press the Government in London to make that happen? Blair spent £5 million today—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. That is enough for an intervention.

The First Minister: I am not sure whether you have understood what I said. We have been pressing for a method to be found to compensate Allied Steel and Wire workers and others who are caught in the middle and who cannot be compensated retrospectively by the new legislation. They need to be compensated in order to give occupational pensions a good name, and to prevent people from losing the incentive to pay into them. We must find a way of doing so that is fair to today's pensioners as well as to those caught in that trap. We think that Ros Altmann's

Owen John Thomas *a gododd*—

Y Prif Weinidog: Ildiaf ichi mewn eiliad, Owen John. Ni wnaaf eich amddifadu o'ch hawl i siarad, ond tybiais y carech wybod fy marn. Buom yn pwysu ar Andrew Smith ar ran y Cynulliad ac ar ran gweithwyr ASW a chwmnïau eraill sydd wedi'u dal ar ganol y gwaith o ddirwyn cwmnïau i ben na allant elwa'n ôl-weithredol ar y ddeddfwriaeth a gynigir yn y Papur Gwyrdd.

Owen John Thomas: Yng ngolwg y ffaith nad yw'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn Llundain wedi dweud eto a fydd yn cefnogi awgrym Ros Altmann, a wnewch fetio bob ffordd a derbyn yr awgrym y dylid cynnwys iawndal ôl-weithredol yn y Mesur pensiynau sydd yn yr arfaeth drwy gynnig gwelliant? Golygai hynny y byddai darpariaeth ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau pensiwn sydd ar ganol y broses dirwyn i ben ar hyn o bryd, fel un Allied Steel and Wire. Cam syml ydyw, ac mae'ch olynnydd fel Aelod Seneddol dros Orllewin Caerdydd wedi derbyn yr awgrym, a gynigiwyd i chi yma rai misoedd yn ôl. Ni chymerasoch fawr o sylw ar y pryd, ond mae'n rhaid eich bod wedi'i drosglwyddo iddo ef, ac yr wyf yn falch o hynny. A wnewch gefnogi hynny a phwyso ar y Llywodraeth yn Llundain i beri i hynny ddigwydd? Gwariodd Blair £5 miliwn heddiw—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Dyna ddigon ar gyfer ymyriad.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr a wnaethoch ddeall yr hyn a ddywedais. Buom yn pwysu dros ganfod dull o dalu iawndal i weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire ac eraill sydd wedi'u dal yn y canol ac na ellir talu iawndal iddynt yn ôl-weithredol o dan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd. Rhaid talu iawndal iddynt er mwyn rhoi enw da i bensiynau galwedigaethol, ac i beri na fydd pobl yn colli'r cymhelliad i gyfrannu iddynt. Rhaid inni ganfod modd i wneud hynny sy'n deg â phensiynwyr heddiw yn ogystal â'r rhai sydd wedi'u dal yn y fagl honno. Credwn mai

proposals are the most promising. We support them, as do Derek Wyatt MP and Kevin Brennan MP in the House of Commons. They are negotiating with the Department for Work and Pensions, as are we; we are pushing forward on that front.

Finally, I do not see the need for anyone to return to 1979. The Conservatives have brought back Maurice Saatchi, thinking that they can solve unemployment by doubling their number of party chairmen. We all remember Maurice Saatchi, the new party chairman, because he devised the slogan 'Labour isn't working' paired with a depiction of the unemployment queue. Within three years of gaining office, unemployment under the Conservatives was three times higher than it was in 1979. If the Conservatives got the chance, they would increase unemployment again to destroy trade union rights, just as they did in the early 1980s.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Y mae'n hynod bwysig inni gadw ein traed ar y ddaear yn y drafodaeth hon o ran y nonsens am droi'r cloc yn ôl i 1979 a'r hyn a ddigwyddodd o dan y Torïaid ac o dan y Blaid Lafur. Ystyriwch y cynnig a'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud. Mae ein cynnig, yn eithaf syml, yn sôn am dri pheth penodol. Derbyniwn ysbryd gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sy'n mynd i gyfeiriad ychydig yn wahanol, ond gofynnwn am dri pheth syml, ac nid wyf wedi clywed unrhyw un yn dadlau yn erbyn y tri pheth hynny.

Dyna'r hyn sy'n anhygoel yn y ddadl hon. Ni cheir dadl yn erbyn y tri phwynt, er y ceir gwahanol ffyrdd o beidio â phleidleisio o'u plaid, a geiriau gwahanol i'w hegluro. Yn y bôn, mae mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad o blaid yr hyn y gofynnwn amdano. O ran y rheol wyth wythnos, yr oedd Nick Bourne, hyd yn oed, yn methu â dweud na fyddai'n ei gefnogi—nid oedd yn dweud ei fod o'i blaid nac yn ei erbyn, ond ni siaradodd yn ei erbyn—ac yr oedd yn ein cefnogi ar bensïynau. Nid wyf wedi clywed unrhyw un yn dadlau yn erbyn y trydydd mater, sef cydweithredu a rhoi gwybodaeth i weithwyr.

cynigion Ros Altmann yw'r rhai mwyaf addawol. Yr ydym ni'n eu cefnogi, fel y mae Derek Wyatt AS a Kevin Brennan AS yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Maent yn negodi â'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, fel yr ydym ni; yr ydym yn dwyn pwysau ar y mater hwnnw.

Yn olaf, ni welaf fod angen i neb fynd yn ôl i 1979. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi dod â Maurice Saatchi yn ôl, gan feddwl y gallant ddatrys diweithdra drwy ddyblu nifer cadeiryddion eu plaid. Yr ydym oll yn cofio Maurice Saatchi, cadeirydd newydd y blaid, am mai ef a ddyfeisiodd y slogan 'Nid yw Llafur yn gweithio' ochr yn ochr â llun o bobl ddi-waith yn sefyll mewn ciw. O fewn tair blynedd wedi iddynt ddod i rym, yr oedd diweithdra o dan y Ceidwadwyr dair gwaith yn uwch nag ydoedd yn 1979. Os câi'r Ceidwadwyr eu cyfle, byddent yn cynyddu diweithdra eto er mwyn dinistrio hawliau undebau llafur, yn union fel y gwnaethant ddechrau'r 1980au.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is highly important that we keep our feet on the ground in this discussion in terms of the nonsense about turning the clock back to 1979 and all that happened under the Tories and under the Labour Party. Consider the motion and what we are trying to do. Our motion simply makes three specific requests. We accept the spirit of the Liberal Democrats' amendments, which follow a slightly different path, but we have three simple requests, and I have not heard anyone arguing against those three requests.

That is what is incredible about this debate. No-one is arguing against the three points, even though Members are finding different reasons for not voting in favour of them, and different words to express those reasons. Basically, the majority of Assembly Members support what we are asking for. On the eight-week rule, not even Nick Bourne could say that he would not support it—he did not say whether he was in favour of it or against it, but he did not speak against it—and he supported us on pensions. I have not heard anyone argue against the third matter, namely consultation and giving information to workers.

Felly, y realiti wleidyddol heddiw yw y byddai mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cefnogi cynnig Plaid Cymru, ond eu bod yn methu â gwneud hynny oherwydd iddo gael ei gyflwyno yn enw Plaid Cymru. Mae'r dadleuon yn glir. Gwn, fel y dywedodd Alun Ffred, fod Aelodau o fwy nag un blaid wedi sefyll ar y llinell biced gyda gweithwyr Friction Dynamics, ac wedi dweud wrthynt eu bod yn cefnogi newid y gyfraith. A ydynt am bleidleisio o blaid hynny heddiw? Nac ydynt. Pam? Oherwydd mai Plaid Cymru a gyflwynodd y cynnig. Mae'n rhaid inni gael gwared ar nonsens o'r fath. Lle ceir achos cyfiawn, gyda mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno arno, dylai'r Aelodau hynny gefnogi cynnig a gyflwynwyd yn enw Plaid Cymru.

Amlinellaf y mater yn fyr. Y pwynt cyntaf yw bod gan Craig Smith, oherwydd y rheol wyth wythnos, yr hawl cyfreithiol—a dyna sy'n bwysig i'r Prif Weinidog ei gofio—i ddiswyddo'r gweithwyr. Nid yw wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn: os oedd y streic yn gyfreithlon am saith wythnos a hanner, pam ei bod yn anghyfreithlon wedi wyth wythnos? Mae'r cwestiwn yn eithaf syml. Yn ei galon, gwn fod y Prif Weinidog yn cytuno â hynny, ond methodd â chael y Llywodraeth Lafur yn Llundain i gytuno ar hynny.

Gofynnodd Alun Ffred hefyd ynghylch i ble'r aeth y £1 filiwn. Synnaf nad ymatebodd y Prif Weinidog i hynny. Mae gennym yr hawl i gael gwybod. Gobeithiaf y bydd naill ai'r Prif Weinidog neu'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn rhoi'r wybodaeth honno inni. Rhoddwyd grant o £1 filiwn, ac ni all y gweinyddwyr ddod o hyd i'r arian hwnnw. Mae'n iawn i ni, ac i'r gweithwyr, gael gwybod beth sydd wedi digwydd iddo.

Byddwn hefyd wedi gobeithio, gan fod gweithwyr Friction Dynamics wedi dod yma, y gallent o leiaf fod wedi gweld y Cynulliad cyfan yn uno y tu ôl i'w hachos. Ystyriwch eu bod wedi bod ar y llinell biced honno am ddwy flynedd a hanner ond, rhywsut neu'i gilydd, ein bod ni yn y Cynulliad yn methu â chytuno rhyngom i roi pob cefnogaeth iddynt. Pa fath o neges y mae hynny'n ei rhoi i weithwyr Cymru?

Therefore, the political reality today is that the majority of Assembly Members would support Plaid Cymru's motion, but that they cannot do so because it was tabled in Plaid Cymru's name. The arguments are clear. I know, as Alun Ffred said, that Members of more than one party stood on the picket-line with the Friction Dynamics workers and told them that they would support a change in the law. Will they vote in favour of that today? No. Why? Because it is Plaid Cymru that tabled the motion. We must get rid of such nonsense. Where there is a just cause on which a majority of Assembly Members agree, those Members should support a motion tabled in the name of Plaid Cymru.

I will outline the matter briefly. The first point is that, because of the eight-week rule, Craig Smith had the right according to the law—and that is what the First Minister should bear in mind—to sack the workers. He has not answered this question: if the strike was lawful for seven and a half weeks, why was it unlawful after eight weeks? It is a fairly simple question. I know that, in his heart of hearts, the First Minister agrees with that, but he has failed to secure the agreement of the Labour Government in London.

Alun Ffred also inquired as to where the £1 million went. I am surprised that the First Minister did not respond to that. We have a right to know. I hope that either the First Minister or the Minister for Economic Development and Transport will give us that information. A grant of £1 million was given, and the administrators cannot find that money. It is right that we should know, and that the workers should know, what has happened to it.

I would also have hoped that, as the Friction Dynamics workers have come here today, they could have at least seen the whole Assembly uniting behind them. Consider the fact that they have been on that picket-line for two-and-a-half years but that, somehow, we in the Assembly cannot agree among ourselves to give them our full support. What kind of message does that give to Welsh workers?

Tynnaf sylw hefyd at y modd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi geirio ei gwelliannau. Edrychwch o ddifrif ar y geiriau. Mae'n dweud bod rhai pethau wedi gwella dan y Llywodraeth Lafur, ac yr ydym wedi cydnabod hynny. Fodd bynnag, edrychwch ar y geiriau a ddefnyddir gan y Llywodraeth yn ei gwelliannau. Mae am ddatblygu fframwaith cyfreithiol, am wneud camau tuag at fframwaith ac am gychwyn y broses o drosglwyddo'r gyfarwydddeb gwybodaeth. Tindroi yw hynny, a gwrthod gwneud safiad clir ar y mater. Dyna pam na fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau Llafur. Mae'r Llywodraeth am roi'r argraff ei bod yn gweithredu, ond y realiti yw nad yw'n fodlon cefnogi ein cynnig rhesymol. Nid wyf wedi clywed unrhyw un yn dadlau yn erbyn y pwyntiau yn ein cynnig, a byddwn yn apelio, hyd yn oed ar y funud olaf, ar i Aelodau o bob plaid weld y synnwyr o gefnogi'r cynnig fel y saif a gwrthod y gwelliannau.

I also draw attention to the way in which the Government has worded its amendments. Take a good look at the wording. It says that some things have improved under the Labour Government, as we have acknowledged. However, look at the words that the Government uses in its amendment. It will develop a legal framework, make progress towards a framework and begin the process of transposing the information directive. It is dragging its feet and refusing to take a clear stance on the matter. That is why we will not support the Labour amendments. The Government wants to give the impression that it is taking action, but the reality is that it is unwilling to support our reasonable motion. I have not heard anyone argue against the points made in our motion, and I would appeal, even at the eleventh hour, to Members of all parties to see the sense in supporting the motion as it stands and oppose the amendments.

5.40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: If amendment 1 is carried, amendment 2 will fall. If amendment 3 is carried, amendments 4, 5 and 6 will fall.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, bydd gwelliant 2 yn methu. Os derbynnir gwelliant 3, bydd gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6 yn methu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 15, Ymatal 29, Yn erbyn 11.
Amendment 1: For 15, Abstain 29, Against 11.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Methodd gwelliant 2.
 Amendment 2 fell.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
 Amendment 3: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Methodd gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6.
Amendments 4, 5 and 6 fell.

Motion NDM1700 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises Plaid Cymru's complete inability to produce a workable employment policy framework that will be of any benefit to the people working in public and privately listed companies in Wales, and that the insular and parochial nature of their employment policies are a sign of a party unfit for governance of any sort;

2. welcomes the actions taken by the partnership between the Labour administrations in Wales and Westminster to:

a) establish a legal right to be individually represented by a trade union and a statutory recognition procedure which gives the legal right for collective representation by a trade union;

b) develop a legal framework which encourages genuine partnership between employers, employees and their unions, and the negotiated resolution of disputes;

c) make progress towards a framework which protects the pension rights of employees including those whose pensions are jeopardised by company wind up; and

d) begin the process of transposing the EU information and consultation directive into UK law.

Cynnig NDM1700 wedi'i ddiwygio:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod anallu llwyr Plaid Cymru i gynhyrchu fframwaith polisi cyflogaeth dichonadwy a fydd o unrhyw les i'r bobl sy'n gweithio i gwmnïau cyhoeddus a phreifat rhestredig yng Nghymru, a bod natur blwyfol a chul ei pholisïau cyflogaeth yn arwydd o blaid sy'n anghymwys i lywodraethu mewn unrhyw ffordd;

2. yn croesawu'r camau a gymerwyd gan y bartneriaeth rhwng y Gweinyddiaethau Llafur yng Nghymru a San Steffan i:

a) sefydlu hawl gyfreithiol i unigolyn gael ei gynrychioli gan undeb lafur a gweithdrefn gydnabod statudol i roi hawl gyfreithiol i gyd-gynrychiolaeth gan undeb lafur;

b) datblygu fframwaith cyfreithiol sy'n hyrwyddo partneriaeth wirioneddol rhwng cyflogwyr, gweithwyr a'u hundebau, a datrys anghydfodau drwy drafodaeth;

c) gwneud camau tuag at fframwaith sy'n gwarchod hawliau pensiwn gweithwyr gan gynnwys y rheini y mae eu pensiynau mewn perygl oherwydd bod cwmni'n dirwyn i ben; a

d) cychwyn y broses o drosglwyddo cyfarwyddeb gwybodaeth ac ymgynghori'r UE i gyfraith y DU.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.

Amended motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 26.

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

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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Isherwood, Mark
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.42 p.m.

The meeting ended at 5.42 p.m.

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau

Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)