



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

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(The Official Record)**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Panel Datblygu ar gyfer Cymru Wledig A Development Panel for Rural Wales

Q1 Glyn Davies: What plans does the First Minister have to create a development panel for rural Wales to advise his Government on economic policy in mid Wales? OAQ0153(FM)

C1 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i greu panel datblygu ar gyfer Cymru wledig i gynghori ei Lywodraeth ar bolisi economaidd y Canolbarth? OAQ0153(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): There is no need for an additional body, because my consultation paper on the mergers with the Welsh Development Agency, the Wales Tourist Board and Education and Learning Wales, published on 19 January, proposed that the regional economic forum known as the mid Wales partnership would have a role in providing advice to us.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Nid oes angen corff ychwanegol, gan fod fy mhapur ymgynghori ar ymgorffori Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd ar 19 Ionawr, yn cynnig y byddai gan y fforwm economaidd rhanbarthol a elwir yn bartneriaeth canolbarth Cymru ran i'w chwarae drwy gynnig cyngor i ni.

Glyn Davies: You will remember that I was deeply shocked by the decision to abolish the Development Board for Rural Wales; the mid Wales economy has suffered ever since. Mid Wales is increasingly becoming a low-wage area, and the forgotten part of Wales. In 'Making the Connections', the consultation document to which you have just referred, you seek responses on what advisory panels should be established, and the powers that should be given to those panels. I agree that the mid Wales partnership is a good base for establishing a development panel for rural Wales, but will you give us an assurance that that panel will have real influence, so that it can make mid Wales once again a place where the economy is thriving and higher-level wages being introduced?

Glyn Davies: Fe gofiwch fy mod wedi synnu'n ddirfawr at y penderfyniad i ddiddymu Bwrdd Datblygu Cymru Wledig; mae economi'r Canolbarth wedi dioddef byth ers hynny. Mae'r Canolbarth yn mynd fwyfwy'n ardal o gyflogau isel, ac yn rhan anghofiedig o Gymru. Yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', y ddogfen ymgynghori yr ydych newydd gyfeirio ati, ceisiwch ymatebion ynghylch pa baneli cynghori y dylid eu sefydlu, a'r pwerau y dylid eu rhoi i'r paneli hynny. Cytunaf fod partneriaeth canolbarth Cymru'n fan cychwyn da i sefydlu panel datblygu ar gyfer Cymru wledig, ond a wnewch chi roi sicrwydd i ni y bydd dylanwad gwirioneddol gan y panel hwnnw, fel y gall beri i'r Canolbarth gael economi sy'n ffynnu eto gan gynnig cyflogau uwch?

The First Minister: You say that you were shocked, Glyn, but I know that you played a starring role in that famous film, 'Last Quango in Powys'. You should not assume that mid Wales, or any other part of Wales, is forgotten. That is not the case. Unemployment levels are at about 1.5 per cent or 1.8 per cent, and that is a figure that

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedwch eich bod wedi synnu, Glyn, ond gwn eich bod wedi chwarae un o'r prif rannau yn y ffilm enwog honno, 'Last Quango in Powys'. Ni ddylech dybio bod y Canolbarth, neu unrhyw ran arall o Gymru, wedi'i anghofio. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae lefelau diweithdra tua 1.5 y cant neu 1.8 y cant, ac ni freuddwydiai neb am hynny

was only dreamt of 10, 15 or 20 years ago. It shows that mid Wales, like the rest of Wales, is performing well.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for your responses to Glyn Davies. However, you did not respond to the part of his question to do with wage levels. No reference was made to high unemployment in mid Wales, but we do have a problem with a low-wage economy, and have seen a reduction in employment, particularly in jobs traditionally held by women. After the WDA is taken in-house, will you guarantee that you will give priority to addressing the low-wage economy across Wales, and particularly in mid Wales? Whatever structures that you set up to take advice, will you give an undertaking that your Government will be transparent about what advice it has chosen to take, and what to reject, and why?

The First Minister: Transparency is a matter of scrutiny by the Assembly. We are open to scrutiny, and transparency is one of our highest principles; we abide by that. On a low-wage economy, you are right that Wales will have benefited more than the rest of the United Kingdom from the introduction of the minimum wage. The minimum wage provides an effective floor against the problem of low-wage economies developing. Yours is the one other party represented here that is in favour of a minimum wage and of increasing it from time to time. The Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives said that the minimum wage would destroy jobs, which it clearly has not done. At least we can skate on the same little piece of thin ice together on that front. I have heard the allegation that mid Wales is a low-wage area when I have visited mid Wales. People say that a schoolteacher's wages are considered a high wage in mid Wales, but low elsewhere in Wales, so I accept that possibility, but I have not had direct, non-anecdotal evidence of it. However, it would therefore be an area that has benefited greatly from a cornerstone of Labour's policies, namely setting a minimum wage and up-rating it from time to time.

10, 15 neu 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Dengys hynny fod y Canolbarth, fel gweddill Cymru, yn perfformio'n dda.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch i chi am eich ymatebion i Glyn Davies. Er hynny, ni wnaethoch ymateb i'r rhan o'i gwestiwn a oedd yn ymwneud â lefelau cyflog. Ni chyfeiriwyd at ddiweithdra eang yn y Canolbarth, ond mae gennym broblem gan fod gennym economi â chyflogau isel, a gwelsom ostyngiad mewn cyflogaeth, yn enwedig o ran swyddi a ddelir gan fenywod fel rheol. Ar ôl ymgorffori'r WDA, a wnewch chi warantu y rhowch flaenoriaeth i ymdrin â'r economi o gyflogau isel ledled Cymru, yn enwedig yn y Canolbarth? Pa bynnag drefniadau a wnewch i gael cyngor, a wnewch chi sicrhau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn gweithredu'n dryloyw drwy ddweud pa gyngor y mae'n dewis ei gymryd a'i wrthod, gan roi'r rhesymau am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae tryloywder yn fater o graffu gan y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn agored i graffu, a thryloywder yw un o'n prif egwyddorion; daliwn at hynny. Ynghylch economi o gyflogau isel, yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud y bydd Cymru wedi elwa'n fwy na gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig o gyflwyno'r isafswm cyflog. Mae'r isafswm cyflog yn rhwystr effeithiol rhag i'r broblem o economi o gyflogau isel godi. Eich plaid chi yw'r un arall a gynrychiolir yma sydd o blaid isafswm cyflog ac o blaid ei gynyddu o bryd i'w gilydd. Dywedodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr y byddai'r isafswm cyflog yn dinistrio swyddi, ac mae'n amlwg na wnaeth hynny. O leiaf y gallwn gytuno ar hynny. Clywais yr honiad bod y Canolbarth yn ardal â chyflogau isel pan ymwelais â'r Canolbarth. Dywedir bod cyflog athro'n cael ei ystyried yn gyflog uchel yn y Canolbarth, ond yn un isel mewn manau eraill yng Nghymru, felly derbyniaf fod hynny'n bosibl, ond ni chefais unrhyw dystiolaeth uniongyrchol, bendant i gefnogi hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddai felly'n ardal a elwodd yn fawr o un o gonglfeini polisi Llafur, sef pennu isafswm cyflog a'i godi o bryd i'w gilydd.

Diwydiannau Gweithgynhyrchu Manufacturing Industries

Q2 William Graham: Will the First Minister outline the effect of his administration's policy on manufacturing industries in Wales? OAQ0157(FM)

The First Minister: 'A Winning Wales' sets out our priorities to be addressed and includes measures to help the manufacturing sector maintain and develop its competitive edge, now that manufacturing is subject to increasing competitive pressures from low-wage, successful economies such as China.

William Graham: Could you outline how your policies will bring that into effect? We are all aware of the situation in Germany, where excessive compliance and high wages have enabled competitors to take advantage of German industry. We do not want the same to happen in Wales. What will you do about it?

The First Minister: There is no evidence of that happening. The manufacturing industry, generally speaking, is the most exposed to world competition. The boom in China is paradoxical in that it has a good effect on the steel, aluminium, cement and rubber industries—the big, commodity-type manufacturing industries, of which we have many in Wales. However, it has placed tremendous competitive pressure on the electronic assembly-line industries, so it cuts both ways. In Wales, we still regard manufacturing as exceedingly important, because, if you look at its contribution to our overall gross domestic product, it remains a high contributor. When compared with the rest of the United Kingdom, Wales is similar to the west Midlands and the east Midlands in its dependence on manufacturing.

Irene James: Do you agree that it is extremely difficult to take seriously any comment or policy statement regarding manufacturing made by the Tories, considering that 20,000 jobs were lost in

C2 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog sôn am effaith polisi ei weinyddiaeth ar ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu Cymru? OAQ0157(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 'Cymru'n Ennill' yn nodi'r blaenoriaethau a gaiff sylw gennym ac mae'n cynnwys mesurau i helpu'r sector gweithgynhyrchu i gynnal a meithrin ei fantais gystadleuol, gan fod mwy o bwysau cystadleuol ar weithgynhyrchu bellach oddi wrth economïau llwyddiannus â chyflogau isel fel Tsieina.

William Graham: A allwch ddisgrifio sut y bydd eich polisiâu'n sicrhau hynny? Gwyddom oll am y sefyllfa yn yr Almaen, lle y mae anghenion cydymffurfio niferus a chyflogau uchel wedi galluogi cystadleuwyr i achub y blaen ar ddiwydiant yr Almaen. Nid ydym am weld yr un peth yn digwydd yng Nghymru. Pa gamau a gymerwch i osgoi hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i ddangos bod hynny'n digwydd. At ei gilydd, diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu sy'n fwyaf agored i gystadleuaeth ryngwladol. Mae'r twf yn Tsieina yn baradocsiaid i'r graddau ei fod yn cael effaith dda ar y diwydiannau dur, aliwminiwm, sment a rwber—y diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu mawr sy'n cynhyrchu nwyddau ac y mae gennym lawer ohonynt yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae wedi rhoi pwysau cystadleuol aruthrol ar y diwydiannau cydosod nwyddau electronig, felly daw â manteision yn ogystal ag anfanteision. Yng Nghymru, daliwn i ystyried gweithgynhyrchu'n beth tra phwysig, oherwydd mae ei gyfraniad i'n cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth cyfa yn un pwysig o hyd. O'i chymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, mae Cymru'n debyg i orllewin a dwyrain canolbarth Lloegr o ran ei dibyniaeth ar weithgynhyrchu.

Irene James: A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn anodd iawn cymryd o ddifrif unrhyw sylw neu ddatganiad polisi ynghylch gweithgynhyrchu gan y Torïaid, o gofio bod 20,000 o swyddi wedi'u colli yng Nghymru

Wales during every year of their disastrous reign?

The First Minister: There is no question about the figures. This fact causes a great deal of embarrassment to the Conservatives, as you can see from the reaction to your question, Irene. We take the manufacturing industries seriously, and invest a lot of money through regional selective assistance and Assembly investment grants. In advanced economies, we tend to see service industries taking over from manufacturing industries as employers. However, this can be used to assist manufacturing industries to become competitive, despite the huge pressure in competition from eastern Europe and China.

David Lloyd: Yn dilyn cyhoeddiad diweddar Sony am y 300 o swyddi a gollir, sut fyddwch yn cefnogi cwmnïau bach lleol sy'n ddibynnol ar Sony?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hon yn enghraifft o effaith cystadleuaeth a phwysau o bob cwr o'r byd. Yn yr achos hwn, gallwn sôn am y newid yn y farchnad a'r galw am setiau teledu fflat yn hytrach na rhai sy'n defnyddio tiwbiau pelydrau cathod. Mae hwn wedi rhoi pwysau sylweddol ar Sony ym Mhen-coed a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr ydych yn gywir i gyfeirio at y rhwydwaith o gwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint sy'n gwasanaethu Sony. Gan ddefnyddio canolfan dechnoleg y cwmni ym Mhen-coed, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn helpu Sony i ddatblygu'r technolegau diweddaraf ym maes teledu ac electroneg yn fwy cyffredinol. Bydd hyn yn rhoi cyfle i gwmnïau bach sy'n gwasanaethu Sony i wasanaethu gweithgynhyrchwyr eraill wrth eu denu i'r ardal.

ym mhob blwyddyn o'u teyrnasiad trychinebus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch y ffigurau. Mae'r ffaith hon yn peri llawer o annifyrrwch i'r Ceidwadwyr, fel y gallwch weld o'r ymateb i'ch cwestiwn, Irene. Yr ydym yn cymryd y diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu o ddifrif, ac yn buddsoddi llawer o arian drwy gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad. Mewn economïau datblygedig, tueddwn i weld diwydiannau gwasanaethu'n cymryd drosodd oddi wrth ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu fel cyflogwyr. Fodd bynnag, gellir defnyddio hyn i helpu diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu i ddod yn gystadleuol, er gwaethaf y pwysau cystadleuol aruthrol oddi wrth ddwyrain Ewrop a Tsieina.

David Lloyd: Following Sony's recent announcement about the loss of 300 jobs, how will you assist the small local companies that depend on Sony for business?

The First Minister: This is an example of the effects of global competition and pressure. In this case, the pressure has been exerted by market changes and the demand for flat-screen televisions rather than cathode ray tube models. This has put considerable pressure on the Sony factories in Pencoed and Bridgend. You are right to refer to the network of small and medium-sized enterprises that serve Sony. Using the company's technology centre in Pencoed, the Assembly Government is assisting Sony in developing the latest technologies in the manufacture of television sets and electronics in general. The smaller companies that serve Sony will therefore have an opportunity to serve other manufacturers attracted to the area.

Datblygu Busnes Business Development

Q3 Alun Cairns: Will the First Minister make a statement on business development in Wales? OAQ0160(FM)

The First Minister: Gross domestic product in Wales was £35 billion in 2002. A 6 per cent increase in 2003 took the total to £37

C3 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddatblygu busnes yng Nghymru? OAQ0160(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth Cymru yn £35 biliwn yn 2002. Wedi iddo godi 6 y cant yn 2003,

billion. From discussing the trend with Government statisticians, I can say with confidence that, during 2005, the Welsh economy will cross the £40 billion barrier. This is almost as significant a milestone in the life of Wales as beating England on Saturday was.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister obviously wants to try to link himself to some sort of success by referring to the rugby match, because the Welsh economy is by no means a success. He rightly said that Wales's GDP had grown from £35 billion to £37 billion between 2002 and 2003. However, during the same period, there was an increase of £2 billion in Assembly spending. The public sector is not creating wealth. The only wealth created in Wales has come from the National Assembly, and the net result is that Wales is the poorest region in the United Kingdom.

The First Minister: I am sure that you are somewhat jealous of the £40 billion figure, particularly as the economy under the Conservatives did not even reach £30 billion. Perhaps you should think about that before you start saying that there is only bad news in Wales. We have moved from £35 billion to £37 billion in one year. The Assembly's expenditure did not increase by £2 billion. Your figures are bizarre and out by a mile, Alun. Your ability with figures obviously deteriorated severely after you left Lloyds TSB. The number of jobs in Wales has increased by 122,000 since devolution, and the vast bulk of those jobs were not created in the public sector or the Assembly.

Christine Chapman: Do you agree that we must ensure that support is readily available for young entrepreneurs? Will you join me in congratulating the two graduates who have set up their own company, SpinDogs Design Solutions, under the GTi initiative, which is based in my constituency? I was present at the product launch last week. You will be aware that the GTi initiative is funded by Objective 1, which reached its £1 billion milestone last week.

The First Minister: It is important to recognise the important milestones achieved

cyrhaeddodd £37 biliwn. Ar ôl trafod y tuedd gydag ystadegwyr y Llywodraeth, gallaf ddweud yn hyderus y bydd economi Cymru, yn ystod 2005, yn mynd tu hwnt i £40 biliwn. Mae honno'n garreg filltir sydd bron bron bwysiced ym mywyd Cymru ag yr oedd curo Lloegr ddydd Sadwrn.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n amlwg bod y Prif Weinidog am geisio'i gysylltu ei hun â rhyw fath o lwyddiant drwy gyfeirio at y gêm rygbi, gan fod economi Cymru ymhell o fod yn llwyddiannus. Yr oedd yn iawn wrth ddweud bod CMC Cymru wedi tyfu o £35 biliwn i £37 biliwn rhwng 2002 a 2003. Er hynny, yn ystod yr un cyfnod, bu cynnydd o £2 biliwn yng ngwariant y Cynulliad. Nid yw'r sector cyhoeddus yn creu cyfoeth. Mae'r unig gyfoeth a grëwyd yng Nghymru wedi dod o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a'r canlyniad net yw mai Cymru yw'r rhanbarth tlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod braidd yn eiddigeddus o'r ffigur o £40 biliwn, yn enwedig o gofio na wnaeth yr economi o dan y Ceidwadwyr gyrraedd £30 biliwn hyd yn oed. Efallai y dylech ystyried hynny cyn dweud nad oes ond newyddion drwg yng Nghymru. Aethom o £35 biliwn i £37 biliwn mewn un flwyddyn. Ni chododd gwariant y Cynulliad o £2 biliwn. Mae'ch ffigurau'n rhyfedd ac yn bell ohoni, Alun. Mae'n amlwg bod eich gallu i drin ffigurau wedi dirywio'n enbyd ers ichi adael Lloyds TSB. Mae 122,000 yn fwy o swyddi yng Nghymru ers datganoli, ac nid yn y sector cyhoeddus neu yn y Cynulliad y crëwyd y rhan helaethaf o'r swyddi hynny.

Christine Chapman: A gytunwch fod rhaid inni sicrhau bod cymorth parod ar gael i entrepreneuriaid ifanc? A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i longyfarch dau o raddedigion a sefydlodd eu cwmni eu hunain, SpinDogs Design Solutions, o dan fenter GTi, sydd wedi'i leoli yn fy etholaeth i? Bùm yn bresennol pan lanswyd y cynnyrch yr wythnos diwethaf. Gwyddoch fod menter GTi wedi'i hariannu drwy Amcan 1, a gyrhaeddodd y garreg filltir o £1 biliwn yr wythnos diwethaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y cerrig milltir pwysig a gyrhaeddir drwy

by Objective 1, which, again, has been a great success. I am grateful for your work over four years as chair of the Objective 1 programme monitoring committee. You made a great success of it.

2.10 p.m.

Graduate employment in Wales is important. Traditionally, graduates have left Wales to find jobs in the private sector at the other end of the M4, or further along the A55/M5/M6 belt in the Midlands or north-west England. It is important that we reverse that trend, so that graduates can expect to find jobs in Wales or, if not, that they can become self-employed here. This initiative is one of the best and most promising.

Jenny Randerson: One measure of business development is the number of value added tax-registered businesses. Despite all the Objective 1 money and all the hype on entrepreneurship, the number of VAT-registered businesses in Wales has fallen, from 93 per cent of the UK average to 91 per cent. Do you accept that this is yet another measure that illustrates your Government's failure to improve the economic position of Wales relative to the rest of the UK, and what will you do about it?

The First Minister: The point that I made in response to Alun Cairns was precisely about being relative to the rest of the UK. You can take the absolute figures, which show the sum of £35 billion in 2002, £37 billion in 2003, and, during 2005, the likelihood is that we will cross the £40 billion barrier easily—unless some disaster occurs, such as the Conservatives getting elected, but that is not likely to happen, so we need not worry about that. It is then important to consider the relative figures. In 2002-03, the UK economy's gross domestic product rose by 5 per cent, while the Welsh economy's GDP rose by 6 per cent. That is a relative increase of 20 per cent. If you take inflation out of the equation, it reveals an even better performance. Knocking off 2 per cent for inflation, the Welsh economy's GDP rose by 4 per cent, while the UK economy's GDP rose by 3 per cent, making our rate of

Amcan 1, a fu, unwaith eto, yn llwyddiant mawr. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich gwaith dros bedair blynedd fel cadeirydd pwyllgor monitro rhaglen Amcan 1. Cawsoch hwyl fawr ar wneud hynny.

Mae cyflogaeth ymysg graddedigion yng Nghymru'n bwysig. Mae graddedigion wedi arfer gadael Cymru i gael swyddi yn y sector preifat ym mhen arall yr M4, neu'n bellach ar hyd llinell yr A55/M5/M6 yng nghanolbarth neu ogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Mae'n bwysig inni wrthdroi'r tuedd hwnnw, fel y gall graddedigion ddisgwyl cael swyddi yng Nghymru neu, os na allant, fel y gallant fynd yn hunangyflogedig yma. Y fenter hon yw un o'r rhai gorau a mwyaf addawol.

Jenny Randerson: Un ffon fesur o ddatblygiad busnes yw nifer y busnesau sydd wedi'u cofrestru ar gyfer treth ar werth. Er gwaethaf holl arian Amcan 1 a'r holl frolio ynghylch entrepreneuriaeth, mae nifer y busnesau yng Nghymru sydd wedi'u cofrestru ar gyfer TAW wedi disgyn, o 93 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU i 91 y cant. A ydych yn derbyn bod hon yn ffon fesur arall sy'n dangos bod eich Llywodraeth wedi methu â gwella sefyllfa economaidd Cymru o'i chymharu â gweddill y DU, a pha gamau a gymerwch i ymdrin â hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd y pwynt a wneuthum wrth ymateb i Alun Cairns yn ymwneud â'n sefyllfa mewn cymhariaeth â gweddill y DU. Gallwch gymryd y ffigurau absoliwt, sy'n dangos y swm o £35 biliwn yn 2002, £37 biliwn yn 2003, ac, yn ystod 2005, mae'n debyg y bydd yn mynd heibio i £40 biliwn yn rhwydd—os na cheir rhyw drychineb, fel ethol y Ceidwadwyr, ond nid yw hynny'n debygol o ddigwydd, felly nid oes raid inni boeni am hynny. Wedyn mae'n bwysig ystyried y ffigurau cymharol. Yn 2002-03, gwnaeth cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth economi'r DU godi 5 y cant, tra cododd CMC economi Cymru 6 y cant. Dyna gynnydd cymharol o 20 y cant. Os diystyrir chwyddiant, gwelir bod y perfformiad yn well byth. Drwy dynnu 2 y cant ar gyfer chwyddiant, cododd CMC economi Cymru 4 y cant, tra cododd CMC economi'r DU 3 y cant, sy'n golygu bod ein cynnydd draean yn

improvement a third greater than that of the UK as a whole. fwy na chynnydd y DU gyfan.

Polisi Tai Fforddiadwy Affordable Housing Policy

Q4 Jocelyn Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's affordable housing policy? OAQ0141(FM)

C4 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar bolisi tai fforddiadwy ei Lywodraeth? OAQ0141(FM)

The First Minister: You will have noticed, Jocelyn, that our budget provides for a progressive increase in funding for the social housing grant programme, from £59.4 million in 2004-05 to £96.4 million in 2007-08, which is an increase of 62 per cent on the current level of funding.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch wedi sylwi, Jocelyn, fod ein cyllideb yn darparu ar gyfer cynnydd graddol yn y cyllid ar gyfer rhaglen grant tai cymdeithasol, o £59.4 miliwn yn 2004-05 i £96.4 miliwn yn 2007-08, sy'n 62 y cant yn fwy na'r lefel gyllido bresennol.

Jocelyn Davies: An official at Torfaen council told my office that he had 5,500 people on the housing waiting list, with just 30 houses empty. Therefore, the majority of those people will never be offered council accommodation, because others will always have greater needs. When will those people have access to affordable housing under Labour?

Jocelyn Davies: Dywedodd swyddog yng nghyngor Tor-faen wrth rywun yn fy swyddfa fod ganddo 5,500 o bobl ar y rhestr aros am dai, ac mai dim ond 30 o dai a oedd yn wag. Gan hynny, ni fydd y mwyafrif o'r bobl hynny byth yn cael cynnig tŷ cyngor, gan y bydd rhywrai mwy anghenus na hwy bob amser. Pa bryd y caiff y bobl hynny fynediad i dai fforddiadwy o dan Lafur?

The First Minister: I am sure you will agree, Jocelyn, that a 62 per cent increase is pretty spectacular over the three years of this budget. It is also a much more rapid increase in the social housing grant expenditure than we have previously seen. Why is that? It is because we have recognised the emerging problem of increasing homelessness and of people on housing waiting lists, which is why we are investing so much additional money. Although you may feel politically obliged not to, I am sure that, in your heart of hearts, you want to welcome the 62 per cent increase in the social housing grant budget allocation for the coming three years.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Jocelyn, fod cynnydd o 62 y cant yn y gyllideb hon, sy'n ymestyn dros dair blynedd, yn eithaf trawiadol. Mae hefyd yn gynydd cynt o lawer yng nghyllid y grant tai cymdeithasol nag a welsom o'r blaen. Pam y mae hynny? Mae hynny wedi digwydd am ein bod wedi cydnabod y broblem sy'n codi o ran y cynnydd mewn digartrefedd ac yn y nifer sydd ar restrau aros am dai, a dyna pam yr ydym yn buddsoddi cymaint o arian ychwanegol. Er y gallech deimlo rheidrwydd gwleidyddol i beidio â gwneud hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod, yn nwf n eich calon, yn dymuno croesawu'r cynnydd o 62 y cant yn yr arian a ddyrannwyd i gyllideb y grant tai cymdeithasol ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you for your response, First Minister. Much of rural Wales is now completely out of the house-price range of young working people. Research by the Halifax reveals that house prices in 85 per cent of all towns in Wales are now unaffordable for first-time buyers. Meanwhile, homelessness in Wales has risen by 112 per cent since 1997. Why has your

Mark Isherwood: Diolch i chi am eich ymateb, Brif Weinidog. Mae prisiau tai mewn sawl rhan o Gymru wledig y tu hwnt i gyrraedd pobl ifanc sydd mewn gwaith. Dengys ymchwil gan gwmni'r Halifax fod prisiau tai yn 85 y cant o'r holl drefi yng Nghymru yn rhai na all pobl sy'n prynu am y tro cyntaf eu fforddio bellach. Yn y cyfamser, mae digartrefedd yng Nghymru wedi codi

Government cut affordable new-build housing by 78 per cent, and affordable-home ownership by 72 per cent? Why will the Welsh social housing grant still be less, in absolute terms, in 2007 than it was when Labour came to power 10 years earlier?

The First Minister: I am glad that you welcome the great increase that we have just announced. I am also glad that you see it as a response to the emerging problem of homelessness, as I mentioned to Jocelyn. People have asked me about our attitude to the affordability issue, but I am not willing to stand here and take lessons from the Conservatives on the issue of affordability, because we all remember the problem of negative equity at the same stage of the last housing boom. If you equate that to this stage of today's housing boom, the affordability crisis is nothing like as bad, and the negative equity issue is nothing like as bad. However, house prices need to settle back to the point where the first-time buyer can get in at the bottom, because, otherwise, the pyramid is suspended on nothing, and that is not sustainable. The affordability crisis is nothing like it was at the same stage of the last housing boom in 1989, which was a similar boom to that which we saw in 2004. I understand that, in 1989, under the Tories, the average first-year mortgage payments on an interest-only mortgage, on 80 per cent of an average house price, comprised 24 per cent of average net earnings for a couple on two incomes. We are at the same stage, and that figure is now 17 per cent. Therefore, it is far better than it was at this stage of the cycle when your Government was in power, Mark.

112 y cant er 1997. Pam y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi torri'r gwariant ar dai newydd fforddiadwy o 78 y cant, a'r gwariant ar berchnogaeth ar dai fforddiadwy o 72 y cant? Pam y bydd grant tai cymdeithasol Cymru'n parhau yn llai, o ran ei wir werth, yn 2007 nag yr oedd pan ddaeth Llafur i rym 10 mlynedd yn gynharach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn croesawu'r cynnydd mawr yr ydym newydd ei gyhoeddi. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch eich bod yn ei ystyried yn ymateb i'r broblem sy'n codi o ran digartrefedd, fel y dywedais wrth Jocelyn. Mae rhai wedi fy holi am ein hagwedd at bwnc fforddiadwyedd, ond nid wyf yn barod i sefyll yma a chymryd gwersi gan y Ceidwadwyr ar hynny, gan ein bod oll yn cofio'r broblem o ecwiti negyddol ar yr adeg gyfatebol yn ystod cyfnod y cynnydd mawr diwethaf ym mhrisiau tai. Os cymharwch chi hynny â'r adeg hon yng nghyfnod y cynnydd presennol ym mhrisiau tai, gwelir bod yr argyfwng o ran fforddiadwyedd ymhell o fod cyn waethed, yn yr un modd ag ecwiti negyddol. Er hynny, rhaid i brisiau tai ymsefydlogi fel y bydd pobl sy'n prynu am y tro cyntaf yn gallu dod i mewn yn y gwaelod, oherwydd, fel arall, ni cheir sylfaen i'r pyramid, ac ni fydd yn gynaliadwy. Mae'r argyfwng o ran fforddiadwyedd ymhell o fod cyn waethed ag yr oedd ar yr adeg gyfatebol yng nghyfnod y cynnydd diwethaf ym mhrisiau tai yn 1989, a oedd yn debyg i'r hyn a welsom yn 2004. Yr wyf yn deall bod y taliadau cyfartalog ar forgais llog yn unig yn y flwyddyn gyntaf yn 1989, o dan y Torïaid, ar 80 y cant o'r pris cyfartalog am dŷ, yn gymaint â 24 y cant o enillion net cyfartalog cwpl â dau incwm. Yr ydym ar yr adeg gyfatebol, ac mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n 17 y cant. Felly, mae'n well o lawer nag yr oedd ar yr adeg hon yn y cylch cyfatebol pan oedd eich Llywodraeth chi mewn grym, Mark.

Effaith Ardrethi Busnes ar Fusnesau Bychain The Impact of Business Rates on Small Businesses

Q5 The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Will the First Minister make a statement on the impact of business rates on small businesses? OAQ0170(FM)

C5 Arweinydd Grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol (Michael German): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar effaith ardrethi busnes ar fusnesau bychain? OAQ0170(FM)

The First Minister: We are continually monitoring the impact of business rates on small businesses, and research is being undertaken into the effectiveness of current rate relief. That research will examine how effective the introduction of a small business rate relief scheme would be, and how it might complement current Assembly policies.

Michael German: Business rates are just one of the funding streams that go to local authorities and police authorities, alongside the council tax and the revenue support grant. Wales's police forces have suffered badly in the Home Office's police settlement this year and have come off worse than those in England. You have given them a miserly settlement. How can you expect Wales's police forces to deal with binge drinking, keep a reassuring presence on the streets and catch criminals when their settlement is so poor?

The First Minister: The settlement is not anything like as poor as you describe. In the discussions between Sue Essex and the four police authorities, it has been demonstrated that most of the police authorities, if they give a great deal of thought to how they manage their budgets, can manage quite well and deal with the problems to which you refer. We will come on to some of those problems in later questions.

Michael German: For the first time, you have introduced the threat of capping police authorities' spending. How many times has a Government in the United Kingdom capped spending levels rather than capping the levels of council tax increase or the levels of the rates increase before that?

The First Minister: I am not sure how many times they have been capped. At this stage, the issue is to indicate the level of budget increase within which we believe that they should be able to manage. That is not the same as having capped a police authority or local authority. We are not at that stage yet and, if everybody is sensible, neither will we be.

Michael German: You have set a cap on police authorities and on councils. You have told them precisely by how much they can

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cadw golwg yn barhaus ar effaith ardrethi busnes ar fusnesau bach, ac ymchwilir i effeithiolrwydd y rhyddhad ardrethi a geir ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yr ymchwil honno'n ystyried pa mor effeithiol fyddai cyflwyno cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi ar gyfer busnesau bach, a sut y gallai hwnnw ategu polisïau presennol y Cynulliad.

Michael German: Nid yw ardrethi busnes ond yn un o'r ffrydiau ariannu a aiff at awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau heddlu, ochr yn ochr â'r dreth gyngor a'r grant cynnal refeniw. Mae heddluoedd Cymru wedi'i chael yn ddrwg yn setliad y Swyddfa Gartref ar gyfer yr heddlu eleni ac mae'n waeth arnynt hwy na'r rhai yn Lloegr. Mae'r setliad a roesoch chi iddynt yn un crintachlyd. Sut y gallwch ddisgwyl i heddluoedd Cymru ddelio â goryfed, rhoi tawelwch meddwl drwy fod yn bresennol ar y strydoedd a dal troseddwyd, pan fo'r setliad a gawsant yn un mor wael?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r setliad ymhell o fod mor wael â'r un a ddisgrifiwch. Yn y trafodaethau rhwng Sue Essex a'r pedwar awdurdod heddlu, dangoswyd fod y rhan fwyaf o'r awdurdodau heddlu, drwy ddwys ystyried y modd y maent yn rheoli eu cyllidebau, yn gallu ymdopi'n eithaf da a delio â'r problemau y cyfeiriasoch atynt. Deuwn at rai o'r problemau hynny mewn cwestiynau diweddarach.

Michael German: Am y tro cyntaf, yr ydych wedi cyflwyno'r bygythiad i gapio gwariant awdurdodau heddlu. Pa sawl gwaith y mae Llywodraeth yn y Deyrnas Unedig wedi capio lefelau gwariant yn hytrach na chapio lefelau'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor neu yn yr ardrethi cyn hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr pa sawl gwaith y maent wedi'u capio. Ar hyn o bryd, y peth pwysig yw nodi lefel y cynnydd yn y gyllideb y credwn y dylent allu ymdopi ag ef. Nid yw hynny yr un fath â bod wedi capio awdurdod heddlu neu awdurdod lleol. Nid ydym wedi cyrraedd y fan honno eto ac, os bydd pawb yn synhwyrol, ni fyddwn yn ei chyrraedd.

Michael German: Yr ydych wedi capio awdurdodau heddlu a chynghorau. Dywedasoeh wrthynt o ba faint yn union y

increase their spending. Last year, you allowed the four police authorities in Wales to increase their spending by 15 per cent, yet this year you are saying that they can only increase their figures by 5 per cent. You let the increase go through blindly last year; this year, you want to put a cap on it at 5 per cent. Anyone would think that an election was coming up, First Minister.

The First Minister: There has been a revaluation and rebanding exercise, combined with a reassessment of the social services care burden—and they are about 50:50 in terms of their importance to reallocating resources to different authorities—and there is now a need for a smoothing exercise as well as a great deal of care from everybody involved to ensure that we get over the hump of this year's big change on the social care and revaluation and rebanding fronts. We have done the same thing. We have put a great deal of additional money into the budget: £14 million is going to Cardiff County Council, as you know, although I am not sure whether you understand the details of it yet. I believe that the same is true of all of the spending authorities in Wales. This is a year when they need to smooth things over to get over the hump of the revaluation and social care reassessment.

Diwylliant Yfed Synhwyrol A Sensible Drinking Culture

Q6 Mick Bates: Will the First Minister make a statement on encouraging a sensible drinking culture with regard to alcohol consumption in Wales? OAQ0164(FM)

The First Minister: A range of measures are needed here: education at home and in school, enforcement of licensing conditions including requiring proof of age, high-profile policing in known trouble spots, and attention to the transport infrastructure to help people to get home without having big arguments in the taxi queue. All of these elements and more can be found in the Assembly Government's substance misuse strategy.

2.20 p.m.

gallant gynyddu eu gwariant. Y llynedd, gwnaethoch adael i'r pedwar awdurdod heddlu yng Nghymru gynyddu eu gwariant o 15 y cant, ac eto eleni dywedwch na chânt ond gwario 5 y cant yn fwy. Gwnaethoch adael i'r cynnydd fynd drwodd yn ddisylw y llynedd; eleni, yr ydych am ei gapio ar 5 y cant. Byddai rhywun yn tybio bod etholiad ar y ffordd, Brif Weinidog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cafwyd ymarferiad ailbriso ac ailfandio, ynghyd ag ailasesiad o faich gofal y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol—ac maent bron gyn bwysiced â'i gilydd o ran dyrannu adnoddau i wahanol awdurdodau—ac mae angen ymarferiad lliniaru'n awr yn ogystal â llawer o ofal gan bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn er mwyn sicrhau y byddwn yn torri'r garw o ran y newid mawr a geir eleni yng nghyd-destun gofal cymdeithasol ac ailbriso ac ailfandio. Gwnaethom yr un peth. Rhoesom lawer o arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb: aiff £14 miliwn at Gyngor Sir Caerdydd, fel y gwyddoch, er nad wyf yn siŵr a ydych yn deall manylion hynny eto. Credaf fod yr un peth yn wir am yr holl awdurdodau gwario yng Nghymru. Hon yw'r flwyddyn y bydd yn rhaid iddynt liniaru pethau er mwyn torri'r garw o ran yr ailbriso a'r asesiad o ofal cymdeithasol.

C6 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar annog diwylliant yfed synhwyrol mewn perthynas ag alcohol yng Nghymru? OAQ0164(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae angen amryw o fesurau yn hyn o beth: addysg yn y cartref ac yn yr ysgol, gorfodi amodau trwyddedu gan gynnwys mynnu prawf oedran, plismona amlwg yn y manau cythryblus y gwyddys amdanynt, a sylw i'r seilwaith trafniadaeth i helpu pobl i gyrraedd adref heb gael ffrae fawr wrth giwio am dacs. Gellir canfod yr holl elfennau hyn ac eraill yn strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Mick Bates: I am grateful for that answer. However, all that good intent could be blown away when the Licensing Act 2003 is implemented, which will lead to 24-hour drinking. A recent BBC poll showed that 67 per cent of the public thought that the Act would lead to more trouble on the streets, and 62 per cent thought that it would make Britain a far worse place to live. Your Government has responsibility for the police and for local authorities, which will both be dealing with the mess that will undoubtedly be created as a result of the Licensing Act. Do you not agree with me, and my Westminster colleagues, that the implementation of the Act should be delayed to ensure that the police and local authorities have the resources to deal with its outcomes?

The First Minister: I know that it is early days yet, but the Act came into force a couple of days ago, and we are aware of only two applications in Cardiff, but none in Swansea or Newport. Your language, in saying that this Licensing Act chain will lead to 24-hour drinking, is intemperate. The Act enables a pub, club or restaurant to apply for a 24-hour licence—we are aware of only two in Cardiff that have applied at this stage, although it is early days—and the local authority must then apply the test and consult the public. It can then challenge the pub on what it is doing to ensure that the 24-hour licence will not lead to binge drinking. We all understand the argument, which is as old as time, about whether more concentration and everyone coming out of pubs and clubs at the same time, or more dispersal, leads to less or more binge drinking. We do not know the answer, but we hope to find out soon. However, the local authorities will have far more rights to police the licences. It will no longer be done by magistrates, but by local authorities, which must consult local communities.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): The First Minister is being disingenuous. The Act has only just come into force, so you would not yet expect a flood of applications for licences. However, the fact remains that there is the potential for around-the-clock drinking. If people apply for licences and the drinking finishes early in

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ateb hwnnw. Er hynny, gallai'r holl fwriadau da hynny gael eu chwalu pan roddir Deddf Trwyddedu 2003 ar waith, gan y bydd yn arwain at yfed dros 24 awr. Mae arolwg barn diweddar gan y BBC wedi dangos bod 67 y cant o'r cyhoedd yn credu y byddai'r Ddeddf yn arwain at fwy o helynt ar y strydoedd, a bod 62 y cant o'r farn y parai i Brydain fod yn lle gwaeth o lawer i fyw ynddo. Mae gan eich Llywodraeth chi gyfrifoldeb dros yr heddlu a thros awdurdodau lleol, a bydd y ddau'n delio â'r llanastr sy'n sicr o ddilyn y Ddeddf Trwyddedu. Oni chytunwch â mi, a chyda'm cymheiriaid yn San Steffan, y dylid gohirio gweithredu'r Ddeddf i sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau gan yr heddlu a'r awdurdodau lleol i ddelio â'i chanlyniadau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwn ei bod yn fuan eto, ond daeth y Ddeddf i rym ddiwrnod neu ddau yn ôl, ac ni wyddom ond am ddau gais yng Nghaerdydd, a dim un yn Abertawe na Chasnewydd. Mae'ch iaith, wrth ddweud y bydd y Ddeddf Trwyddedu hon yn arwain at yfed dros 24 awr, yn anghymedrol. Mae'r Ddeddf yn galluogi tafarn, clwb neu fwyty i wneud cais am drwydded 24 awr—ni wyddom ond am ddau a ymgeisiodd yng Nghaerdydd ar hyn o bryd, er ei bod yn fuan eto—a rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol gymhwyso'r prawf wedyn ac ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd. Gall herio'r dafarn wedyn ynghylch yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud i sicrhau na fydd y drwydded 24 awr yn arwain at bylliau o oryfed. Yr ydym oll yn deall y ddadl, sydd cyn hyned â'r garreg, ynghylch a yw rhagor o grynhoi a phawb yn dod allan o'r tafarnau a'r clybiau yr un pryd, neu fwy o wasgaru, yn arwain at fwy neu lai o oryfed. Ni wyddom yr ateb, ond gobeithiwn ei gael cyn hir. Fodd bynnag, bydd gan awdurdodau lleol fwy o lawer o hawliau i arolygu'r trwyddedau. Ni wneir hynny gan ynadon o hyn allan, ond gan awdurdodau lleol, y mae'n rhaid iddynt ymgynghori â chymunedau lleol.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn anniffuant. Newydd ddod i rym y mae'r Ddeddf, felly ni ddisgwylid llif o geisiadau am drwyddedau eto. Mae'n wir, er hynny, fod posibilrwydd y ceir yfed drwy'r dydd a'r nos. Os ymgeisir am drwyddedau ac os daw'r yfed i ben yn gynnar yn y bore, gallwn ddisgwyl gweld

the morning, we can expect in spades the kind of problems that we are now seeing in the accident and emergency departments of Morriston and Heath hospitals. Most police officers are against it, health professionals are against it, and the public is against it. Why on earth do you not do something about it and make representations? We need this about as much as we need super casinos or another four or five years of Tony Blair.

The First Minister: It is a 50:50 issue. The police were in favour of it three years ago and now they have changed their minds. I am not clear why. They said three years ago that they were, by and large, in favour of dispersal, and now they say that they are in favour of concentration. It is fair to say that many cities, including Cardiff, Swansea, Liverpool, Manchester and so on, believed that 24-hour licences would produce a more continental type of entertainment culture, with people sipping rather than binge drinking, because they were not trying to hit a deadline of drinking as many pints as possible—before 11 p.m. for pubs or 2 a.m. for clubs. Most of the police have now reversed their view of that, and we must take that on board. We respect the views of the police, although they have changed their minds on this, but there are advantages to dispersal. When local authorities process these applications from the two pubs in Cardiff—we are not aware of any others in Wales yet—we will have to see the response, and what the local community has to say when it is consulted on the licence applications.

llawer o broblemau o'r math a welwn yn yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ysbytai Treforys a'r Mynydd Bychan. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o heddweision yn ei herbyn, mae gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn ei herbyn, ac mae'r cyhoedd yn ei herbyn. Pam ar y ddaear na wnewch rywbeth yn ei gylch a chyflwyno sylwadau? Mae arnom gymaint o angen hyn ag y mae arnom angen casinos mawr neu bedair neu bum mlynedd arall o Tony Blair.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n beth agos iawn. Yr oedd yr heddlu o'i blaid dair blynedd yn ôl a bellach maent wedi newid eu meddwl. Nid wyf yn deall pam. Dywedasant dair blynedd yn ôl eu bod o blaid gwasgaru, at ei gilydd, a dywedant yn awr eu bod o blaid crynhoi. Mae'n deg dweud bod llawer o ddinasoedd, gan gynnwys Caerdydd, Abertawe, Lerpwl, Manceinion ac yn y blaen, yn credu y byddai trwyddedau 24 awr yn creu arferion adloniadol a fyddai'n debycach i rai'r cyfandir, fel y byddai pobl yn llymeitian yn hytrach nag yfed yn gyflym, gan nad oeddent yn ceisio yfed cynifer o beintiau ag y bo modd cyn y terfyn amser—cyn 11 p.m. yn achos tafarnau neu 2 a.m. yn achos clybiau. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o heddweision wedi newid eu barn am hynny, a rhaid inni ystyried hynny. Parchwn farn yr heddlu, er eu bod wedi newid eu barn am hyn, ond mae manteision i wasgaru. Pan fydd awdurdodau lleol yn prosesu'r ceisiadau hyn gan y ddau dafarn yng Nghaerdydd—ni wyddom am unrhyw rai eraill yng Nghymru eto—bydd yn rhaid inni weld pa ymateb a geir, a beth y ddywed y gymuned leol pan ymgynghorir â hi ynghylch y ceisiadau am drwydded.

Targedau Iechyd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government Health Targets

Q7 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on his involvement in setting Welsh Assembly Government health targets with the Minister for Health and Social Services? OAQ0149(FM)

C7 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ei drafodaethau â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wrth bennu targedau iechyd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ0149(FM)

The First Minister: I have been heavily involved in discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services, Brian Gibbons, in setting targets for NHS Wales in the context of the Assembly Government's overall aims

Y Prif Weinidog: Bûm mewn trafodaethau manwl â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Brian Gibbons, wrth bennu targedau ar gyfer GIG Cymru yng nghyd-destun nodau ac amcanion cyffredinol

and objectives. That is not to say that our discussions are held daily, but certainly more often than weekly. These targets are developed in consultation with, and informed by the views of, health professionals and others.

Jonathan Morgan: The UK Government has used walk-in centres as a means to reduce the pressures on the acute sector. This morning, the Royal College of Nursing called for your Government to introduce walk-in centres in Wales. Is that something that you are considering?

The First Minister: A walk-in centre is certainly one proposal. It has not yet reached the business-case stage, but it will be given serious consideration. Some people say that walk-in centres are not the answer to excessive pressures on accident and emergency departments; others say that they are. We are aware of the proposal, although it has not yet been worked up to the point of us saying, 'Okay, we have this proposal in front of us, what do we think of it?' because there are other arguments for saying that it does not solve the accident and emergency problems.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran achos busnes, efallai yr hoffech ymweld â'r ganolfan 'cerdded i mewn' ym Mryste sydd wedi trin dros 4,000 o bobl yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, gan dderbyn nifer o bobl a gyfeiriwyd ati gan adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

O ran adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a'r targed o drin claf o fewn dwy awr iddo gael ei ryddhau o ambiwlans, ac o ystyried y problemau a wynebwyd gan yr adrannau hynny yn ddiweddar, a dderbyniwch fod y targed hwnnw'n creu'r broblem lle y mae pobl yn cael eu cadw mewn ambiwlansau hyd nes i'r adran allu trin claf mewn dwy awr? Mae hynny'n clymu'r ambiwlans i'r ysbyty pan allai fod allan yn ateb galwadau brys.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae nifer o'r targedau hyn yn torri ar draws eu gilydd, pan fo'r galw'n brigo yn ôl yr arfer yn ystod yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn. Yr hyn sy'n digwydd eleni, efallai

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud ein bod yn cynnal trafodaethau bob diwrnod, ond yr ydym yn eu cynnal yn amlach nag unwaith yr wythnos yn sicr. Datblygir y targedau hyn drwy ymgynghori â gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol ac eraill, a thrwy ystyried eu barn.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi defnyddio canolfannau galw heibio fel modd i leddfu'r pwysau ar y sector aciwt. Y bore yma, galwodd Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys ar i'ch Llywodraeth gyflwyno canolfannau galw heibio yng Nghymru. A ydych yn ystyried hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae canolfan galw heibio yn un cynnig y dylid ei ystyried, yn sicr. Ni wnaed achos busnes ar ei gyfer eto, ond fe'i hystyrir o ddifrif. Dywed rhai nad yw canolfannau o'r fath yn datrys problem y pwysau gormodol ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys; dywed eraill eu bod. Gwyddom am y cynnig, er nad yw wedi'i ddatblygu i'r fath raddau fel y dywedwn, 'Iawn, mae'r cynnig hwn ger ein bron, beth yw ein barn amdano?' gan fod dadleuon eraill dros ddweud nad yw'n datrys y problemau sy'n ymwneud ag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: In terms of a business case, perhaps you would like to visit the 'walk-in' centre in Bristol, which has treated over 4,000 patients during the last year, admitting many people who have been referred to it from accident and emergency departments.

On accident and emergency departments and the target of treating patients within two hours of their being transferred from an ambulance, and given the problems recently faced by these departments, do you accept that that target creates a problem whereby people are kept waiting in ambulances until the department can treat them within two hours? As a result, ambulances are left queuing outside hospitals when they could be out responding to emergency calls.

The First Minister: Many of these targets cut across each other, when demand peaks as it usually does at this time of year. What is happening this year, perhaps for the first time,

am y tro cyntaf, yw bod ysbytai yn parhau i drin pobl sydd ar y rhestr aros yn hytrach na pheidio â gwneud hynny pan fo pwysau mawr o ran achosion brys. Felly, maent yn gorfod bwrw'r targed ar achosion brys, sef trin hyd at 95 y cant o bobl o fewn pedair awr iddynt gyrraedd yr adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys. Y mae targed gan y gwasanaeth ambiwlans hefyd, sef ateb galwadau 999 o fewn wyth munud, ac mae cynnydd wedi bod o 50 y cant i 59 y cant, sy'n welliant mawr. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwasanaeth yn pryderu na fydd yn gallu cyrraedd y targed newydd o ateb 65 y cant o alwadau 999 os yw'r galwadau hynny ar raddfa A, sef fod bygythiad i fywyd, o fewn wyth munud.

Kirsty Williams: One major problem that has contributed to the disastrous scenes seen in the Welsh health service over the last 24 hours is the large number of beds that continue to be occupied by patients who no longer need them. You could begin to solve capacity problems by establishing targets for local authorities to ensure that people are discharged back into the community. Local authorities that meet those targets should not be punished as they are in London by your Westminster colleagues, but rewarded for taking this problem seriously and ensuring that, often, elderly people receive the care in the community that they need and desire.

The First Minister: I could not agree more. Cardiff City and County Council must address this issue, although one of your colleagues did not seem to be happy about my previous reference to that. The number of delayed transfers of care has decreased markedly across Wales. There has been a 35 per cent improvement in Wales over the past 12 months, but that has not been reflected in the Cardiff area. However, that does not all involve the local authority because, if that percentage refers to nursing homes, they are still within the health sector. There have been two significant nursing home closures in Cardiff, which have probably contributed to the acuteness of the problems in the University Hospital of Wales, although that is not a valid reason in the case of the problems in the Royal Gwent Hospital.

is that hospitals are continuing to treat people who are on waiting lists rather than postponing operations when there is great pressure in terms of emergencies. Therefore, they must hit the target on emergencies, namely to treat up to 95 per cent of patients within four hours of their arrival at the accident and emergency department. The ambulance service also has a target, namely responding to 999 calls within eight minutes, and its success rate has increased from 50 per cent to 59 per cent, which is a great improvement. However, the service is now concerned that it will not be able to achieve the new target of responding to 65 per cent of 999 calls if they are on the A scale, namely that there is a threat to human life, within eight minutes.

Kirsty Williams: Un broblem fawr a gyfrannodd at y sefyllfaoedd ofnadwy a welwyd yng ngwasanaeth iechyd Cymru dros y 24 awr ddiwethaf yw'r nifer mawr o welyau a ddefnyddir gan gleifion nad oes arnynt eu hangen bellach. Gallech ddechrau datrys problemau sy'n ymwneud â chapasiti drwy bennu targedau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau y caiff pobl eu hanfon yn ôl i'r gymuned. Ni ddylid cosbi awdurdodau lleol sy'n cyrraedd y targedau hynny fel y cosbir y rhai yn Llundain gan eich cymheiriaid yn San Steffan, ond eu gwobrwyo am gymryd y broblem hon o ddifrif a sicrhau bod pobl, sy'n aml yn oedrannus, yn cael gofal yn y gymuned yn ôl eu hangen a'u dymuniad.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Rhaid i Gyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd ymdrin â'r mater hwn, er bod un o'ch cyd-Aelodau'n ymddangos yn anfodlon ar y cyfeiriad a wneuthum at hynny o'r blaen. Mae nifer yr achosion o oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal wedi gostwng yn sylweddol ledled Cymru. Cafwyd 35 y cant o welliant yng Nghymru dros y 12 mis diwethaf, ond ni welwyd arwydd o hynny yn ardal Caerdydd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny i gyd yn gysylltiedig â'r awdurdod lleol oherwydd, os yw'r ganran honno'n cyfeirio at gartrefi nyrsio, maent yn dal i fod yn y sector iechyd. Caewyd dau gartref nyrsio mawr yng Nghaerdydd, ac mae'n debyg bod hynny wedi dwysáu'r problemau yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, er nad yw hynny'n rheswm dilys yn achos y problemau yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent.

The issue of delayed transfers of care is raised whenever you visit accident and emergency departments. That partly relates to better management, because patients are admitted around 10 a.m. and discharged around 5 p.m. at the end of the consultant's round. Is that the best that we can do, or are there better ways of organising the flow of patients who come into accident and emergency departments in need of a medical bed? That question is currently being given a great deal of attention.

Codir mater yr oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal pryd bynnag yr ymwelir ag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae hynny'n ymwneud yn rhannol â gwell rheoli, gan fod cleifion yn cael eu derbyn tua 10 a.m. ac yn cael eu rhyddhau tua 5 p.m. wedi i'r ymgynghorydd orffen ei rawd. Ai hynny yw'r gorau y gallwn ei wneud, ynteu a oes gwell dulliau o drefnu'r llif o gleifion a ddaw i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ac arnynt angen gwely meddygol? Rhoddir llawer iawn o sylw i'r cwestiwn hwnnw ar hyn o bryd.

Argaeledd Tai i Brynwyr Tro Cyntaf The Availability of Houses for First-time Buyers

Q8 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the availability of houses for first-time buyers? OAQ0139(FM)

C8 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganaid ar y tai sydd ar gael i bobl sy'n prynu am y tro cyntaf? OAQ0139(FM)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government employs a range of measures to assist first-time buyers. For example, we have drafted an Order enabling landlords to restrict re-sales of former right-to-buy properties in rural areas, which will help to preserve the stock of housing for purchase by local people on modest incomes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn defnyddio amryw o fesurau i helpu prynwyr tro cyntaf. Er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi drafftio Gorchymyn i alluogi landlordiaid i gyfyngu ar ailwerthu tai a brynwyd o dan yr hawl i brynu mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a bydd hynny o gymorth i gadw'r stoc o dai sydd ar gael i'w prynu gan bobl leol sydd ag incwm bach.

Helen Mary Jones: Many of us feel that the measures that you are taking are not sufficient to deal with this crisis, when the average deposit required by some first-time buyers is £17,000 in parts of Wales. In light of such pressure, will you consider increasing the homebuy scheme budget and pressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abolish stamp duty for first-time buyers, to release a little more money towards deposits?

Helen Mary Jones: Mae llawer ohonom yn teimlo nad ydych yn cymryd camau digonol i ddelio â'r argyfwng hwn, gan fod rhaid i rai prynwyr tro cyntaf dalu ernes o £17,000 ar gyfartaledd mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru. Yng ngolwg pwysau o'r fath, a wnewch ystyried cynyddu'r gyllideb ar gyfer y cynllun cymorth prynu a phwyso ar Ganghellor y Trysorlys i ddileu'r doll stamp ar gyfer prynwyr tro cyntaf, fel y bydd ychydig mwy o arian ar gael i dalu ernesau?

The First Minister: I partially answered some of those points in my answer to question 4, which was similar. I will repeat what I have said before: you must have stability in the housing market when a boom reaches the kind of levels that it did in the first half of 2004, as it did in 1973-74, and again in 1988-89. It seems to happen once every 15 years or so.

Y Prif Weinidog: Atebais rai o'r pwyntiau hynny'n rhannol yn fy ateb i gwestiwn 4, a oedd yn debyg. Ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedais: rhaid cael sefydlogrwydd yn y farchnad dai pan geir cynnydd ym mhrisiau tai o'r math a welwyd yn hanner cyntaf 2004, ac a welwyd hefyd yn 1973-74, ac eto yn 1988-89. Ymddengys fod hyn yn digwydd bob rhyw 15 mlynedd.

2.30 p.m.

At that point, the market loses contact with reality, because first-time buyers cannot get in to sustain the market at the bottom. The Halifax survey said recently that that situation would be restored in 2005. Stability in house prices and earnings growth then catch up with the deposit required to get into the market on average earnings. We must remember that the affordability crisis in large areas of Wales is not as great as it is in large areas of England, and it is much less acute than it was at the same stage of the housing cycle back in 1989.

David Melding: Is it not simply a question of supply and demand? We are not building enough houses and flats. We should look at this issue, and encourage local authorities to identify land for development, particularly brownfield sites, and to make better use of existing urban areas. We can base much of our economic recovery on the construction industry. It is a highly skilled industry, and the money invested in it is used in local communities.

The First Minister: We do not specify how a local authority should use the social housing grant. I have mentioned on several occasions earlier this afternoon that there will be a 62 per cent increase in the social housing grant over the next three years. It is up to local authorities, as part of their social housing strategies, to decide whether to put the money into council housing, the homebuy scheme or other means to solve the problem. I am interested in what you say about supporting the recommencement of council-house building programmes. Cardiff County Council has resolved to do that, although the Conservatives on the council said that there should not be any council houses built. Clearly, you need to have a discussion with your colleagues on Cardiff council, because they do not think that any council houses should be built, and you are suggesting that the building of council houses should recommence. I think that it was a Labour amendment that went through.

Catherine Thomas: Will you join me in welcoming the action taken by

Bryd hynny, mae'r farchnad yn colli cysylltiad â'r wir sefyllfa, gan na all prynwyr tro cyntaf ddod i mewn i gynnal y farchnad yn y gwaelod. Yn yr arolwg gan Halifax yn ddiweddar, dywedwyd y câi'r sefyllfa hon ei hadfer yn 2005. Wedyn, mae prisiau tai'n sefydlogi ac enillion yn cynyddu fel y gellir talu'r ernes i ddod i mewn i'r farchnad ag enillion cyfartalog. Rhaid inni gofio nad yw'r argyfwng o ran fforddiadwyedd mewn rhannau helaeth o Gymru cyn waethed ag y mae mewn rhannau helaeth o Loegr, a'i fod yn llai difrifol o lawer nag yr oedd ar yr un adeg yn y cylch tai yn ôl yn 1989.

David Melding: Onid yw'n fater syml o gyflenwad a galw? Nid ydym yn codi digon o dai a fflatiau. Dylem ystyried y mater hwn, ac annog awdurdodau lleol i ddynodi tir ar gyfer datblygu, yn enwedig safleoedd tir llwyd, ac i wneud gwell defnydd o'r ardaloedd trefol presennol. Gallwn seilio llawer o'n hadferiad economaidd ar y diwydiant adeiladu. Mae'n ddiwydiant crefftus, ac mae'r arian a fuddsoddir ynddo'n cael ei ddefnyddio mewn cymunedau lleol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym yn pennu sut y dylai awdurdodau lleol ddefnyddio'r grant tai cymdeithasol. Dywedais sawl gwaith yn gynharach y prynhawn yma y bydd 62 y cant o gynnydd yn y grant tai cymdeithasol dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mater i awdurdodau lleol, fel rhan o'u strategaethau tai cymdeithasol, yw penderfynu a ddylid rhoi'r arian tuag at godi tai cyngor, y cynllun cymorth prynu neu ddulliau eraill i ddatrys y broblem. Ymddiddoraf yn yr hyn a ddywedwch am ffafrio ailgychwyn rhaglenni codi tai cyngor. Mae Cyngor Sir Caerdydd wedi penderfynu gwneud hynny, er bod y Ceidwadwyr ar y cyngor wedi dweud na ddylid codi unrhyw dai cyngor. Mae'n amlwg y dylech gael trafodaeth â'ch cymheiriaid ar gyngor Caerdydd, gan nad ydynt yn credu y dylid codi unrhyw dai cyngor, ac yr ydych chi'n awgrymu y dylid ailddechrau codi tai cyngor. Credaf mai gwelliant a gynigiwyd gan Lafur a dderbyniwyd.

Catherine Thomas: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r camau a gymerwyd gan

Carmarthenshire County Council's Labour coalition, which recently announced that it is to work with developers to provide some 128 new affordable homes to help first-time buyers in the county? This action is part of a package of reforms by the council cabinet to improve the supply of affordable housing. Other measures, including restrictions on right-to-buy sales in some rural areas, are making the most of the homebuy scheme. As you know, county councillors in Wales have had these powers for some years. Is it not rather surprising that, when we had a Plaid Cymru coalition in Carmarthenshire, it did not take advantage of these initiatives to such an extent?

The First Minister: I commend this initiative. It really does not matter which party is in control, because, strangely enough, it can happen in a coalition—the Liberal Democrat coalition in Cardiff was outvoted by Labour and Plaid Cymru, so it will happen in different circumstances. What is important is to get the houses built, either as council homes, or as affordable homes that are built on brownfield land or on land which is given at a concessionary price, as long as that concessionary price then results in lower prices for the houses, thus enabling first-time buyers to get into the market. We do not mind how it is done. We have provided a big increase in the budget and it is now up to local authorities to show some imagination in using it.

glymblaid Llafur Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, a gyhoeddodd yn ddiweddar y bydd yn gweithio gyda datblygwyr i ddarparu rhyw 128 o dai newydd fforddiadwy i helpu prynwyr tro cyntaf yn y sir? Mae'r cam gweithredu hwnnw'n rhan o becyn o ddiwygiadau gan gabinet y cyngor i hybu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy. Mae mesurau eraill, gan gynnwys cyfyngiadau ar werthu tai a brynwyd o dan yr hawl i brynu mewn rhai ardaloedd gwledig, yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cynllun cymorth prynu. Fel y gwyddoch, bu'r pwerau hyn gan gynghorwyr sir yng Nghymru ers rhai blynnyddoedd. Onid yw'n beth rhyfedd, pan oedd gennym glymblaid Plaid Cymru yn sir Gaerfyrddin, na fanteisiodd ar y mentrau hyn i'r un graddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cymeradwyaf y fenter hon. Nid oes wahaniaeth pa blaid sydd wrth y llyw mewn gwirionedd, oherwydd, yn ddigon rhyfedd, gall hyn ddigwydd pan geir clymblaid—cafodd clymblaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yng Nghaerdydd ei threchgu yn y bleidlais gan Lafur a Phlaid Cymru, felly bydd yn digwydd mewn gwahanol amgylchiadau. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw y codir y tai, naill ai fel tai cyngor, neu dai fforddiadwy ar dir llwyd neu dir a werthir am bris is, ar yr amod bod y pris is yn arwain at brisiau is ar y tai, fel y gall prynwyr tro cyntaf ddod i mewn i'r farchnad. Nid oes wahaniaeth gennym sut y gwneir hynny. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r gyllideb yn sylweddol a lle'r awdurdodau lleol yn awr yw ei defnyddio mewn modd dyfeisgar.

Polisïau ar Greu Swyddi Job Creation Policies

Q9 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister update us on his Government's job-creation policies? OAQ0150(FM)

C9 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni ynghylch polisïau ei Lywodraeth ar greu swyddi? OAQ0150(FM)

The First Minister: There are 122,000 more jobs in the Welsh economy now than when devolution commenced five and a half years ago. We are closer to full employment than we probably ever thought we could be at this point. Unemployment, as at February 2005, is at its lowest level for 30 years.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 122,000 yn fwy o swyddi yn economi Cymru'n awr nag yr oedd ar ddechrau datganoli bum mlynedd a hanner yn ôl. Yr ydym yn agosach at gyflogaeth lawn nag y credasom y gallem fod ar yr adeg hon, mae'n debyg. Mae diweithdra, yn Chwefror 2005, ar ei isaf er 30 mlynedd.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for that response. Could he tell us if he has had

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. A all ddweud wrthym a

any input into the facts in the letters that are being organised by Alastair Campbell and Alan Milburn from London? It seems that they have had an input into some of the questions being asked today. Do you approve of the control-freakery that is going on in London, or is it the case that you cannot be trusted on your own?

The First Minister: It has clearly cut you to the quick, Nick. I am sorry that the occasional reference to the Conservative failures of the past, which are almost too numerous to list, seems to upset you greatly. It is quite possible, in the Assembly and the House of Commons and outside, that there will sometimes be references to what a disastrous Government it was. To provide the point that is most relevant to your initial question, the number of people currently on the dole in Wales is 38,500 and falling. During the 18 years of Conservative rule the average number of people on the dole was 121,000, which is over three times as many. It is that sort of unavoidable fact that you will find repeated at you, and there is no answer to them, because you cannot answer such facts.

Nick Bourne: I understand, given that so-called answer, why they do not trust you with matters here in Wales. I wonder, perhaps, whether you even provide some of the local sentences that you are told to insert: 'anytown people have worked hard together to make anytown the great place that it is today—insert local sentence'. Are the failures of the health service, the jobs, the waste of money, and the D-day landings situation part of the local colour that you will put into these letters?

The First Minister: It is amazing how you do not want to talk about job creation, is it not, Nick? There are 122,000 more jobs—that is job creation. That was the question that you asked, and there is a simple, factual answer to it. The numbers on the dole in Wales now are below a third of what they were on average during the 18 years that you were in power. You would love to be able to say that you had had unemployment at the

gyfrannodd ffeithiau i'r llythyrau a drefnir gan Alastair Campbell ac Alan Milburn yn Llundain? Ymddengys eu bod wedi cyfrannu at rai o'r cwestiynau a ofynnir heddiw. A ydych yn cymeradwyo'r gor-reoli a geir yn Llundain, ynteu ai'r gwir amdani yw na ellir ymddiried ynoch ar eich pen eich hun?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg ei fod wedi'ch brifo i'r byw, Nick. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod y cyfeirio achlysurol at fethiannau'r Ceidwadwyr yn y gorffennol, sydd bron yn rhy niferus i'w rhestru, wedi'ch digio cymaint, yn ôl pob golwg. Mae'n eithaf posibl, yn y Cynulliad a Thŷ'r Cyffredin ac ar y tu allan, y ceir ambell gyfeiriad at y ffaith bod y Llywodraeth honno wedi bod mor drychinebus. Er mwyn cyfleu'r pwynt sy'n fwyaf perthnasol i'ch cwestiwn cyntaf, y nifer sydd ar y dôl ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru yw 38,500 ac mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n gostwng. Yn ystod y 18 mlynedd y bu'r Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, y nifer a oedd ar y dôl ar gyfartaledd oedd 121,000, sy'n fwy na thair gwaith gymaint. Y math hwnnw o ffaith ddiymwad a godir gyda chi dro ar ôl tro, ac nid oes ateb iddynt, gan na allwch wrthbrofi ffeithiau o'r fath.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn deall, yng ngolwg yr ateb honedig hwnnw, pam nad ydynt yn ymddiried ynoch i drafod materion yma yng Nghymru. Byddaf yn meddwl tybed a ydych hyd yn oed yn cynnig rhai o'r brawddegau â chyfeiriad lleol y dywedir wrthyhych am eu cynnwys: 'mae pobl y dref a'r dref wedi gweithio'n galed gyda'i gilydd i'w gwneud yn gystal lle ag y mae heddiw—rhowch frawddeg leol i mewn'. A yw'r methiannau o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, swyddi, gwastraffu arian, a'r glanio ar D-day yn rhan o'r lliw lleol y byddwch yn ei gynnwys yn y llythyrau hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhyfedd nad ydych am sôn am greu swyddi, onid yw, Nick? Mae 122,000 yn fwy o swyddi—dyna greu swyddi. Hwnnw oedd y cwestiwn a ofynasoch, ac mae ateb ffeithiol, syml iddo. Mae'r nifer sydd ar y dôl yng Nghymru yn llai na thraean yr hyn ydoedd ar gyfartaledd yn ystod y 18 mlynedd y buoch mewn grym. Byddech wrth eich bodd o allu dweud bod gennych ddiweithdra ar lefel o 38,500 o bobl,

level of 38,500 people, Nick. That would be a good fact for you to refer to, but instead you have to throw around words about spin and so on because you cannot avoid the facts. Unemployment is less than a third of what it was when the Tories were in.

Nick Bourne: We can see which of the two of us has been cut to the quick. We still have not had an answer as to whether you are controlled from London, whether Wales can be left to itself, whether these letters are being dictated from London, and whether these questions are coming from London. It is evident that you cannot manage matters on your own.

The First Minister: I can answer questions on facts and figures about the Welsh economy and its successful management, and the fact that unemployment is now below a third, forever. However, I cannot answer what you call questions but which are, in fact, meaningless gibberish. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

The Presiding Officer: I call Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch, Llywydd. I— [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have called Jeff Cuthbert to ask a question; I cannot hear his distinct tones yet.

Jeff Cuthbert: I guarantee a question from my own desk. Do you agree that the increasing opportunities that we are providing for vocational education and training, including modern apprenticeships and the modern skills diploma, show that we are successful in improving job creation and have the support of industry in that?

The First Minister: Yes. I am sorry to have to refer to the Conservative period in Government again, but that was when the apprenticeship system collapsed. When we took over there were 9,000 people in apprenticeships in Wales—that figure is close to 15,000 now. That is a 60 per cent increase. We are proud of that, and I believe that the people of Wales are proud that the number of apprenticeships has increased from 9,000 to almost 15,000, and is still rising. It is at

Nick. Byddai honno'n ffaith dda y gallech gyfeirio ati, ond, yn lle hynny, rhaid ichi daflu geiriau ynghylch sbinio ac yn y blaen am na allwch wadu'r ffeithiau. Mae diweithdra'n llai na thraean yr hyn ydoedd pan oedd y Toriaid wrth y llyw.

Nick Bourne: Gallwn weld pa un o'r ddau ohonom sydd wedi'i frifo i'r byw. Ni chawsom ateb eto ynghylch a ydych yn cael eich rheoli o Lundain, a ellir gadael i Gymru ofalu amdani'i hun, a bennir cynnwys y llythyrau hyn yn Llundain, ac a ddaw'r cwestiynau hyn o Lundain. Mae'n amlwg na allwch gadw trefn ar bethau ar eich pen eich hun.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf ateb cwestiynau ar ffeithiau a ffigurau am economi Cymru a'r dull llwyddiannus o'i rheoli, a'r ffaith bod diweithdra yn llai na thraean yr hyn ydoedd, hyd byth. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf ateb yr hyn a alwch yn gwestiynau ond sydd, mewn gwirionedd, yn fregliach diystyr. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Y Llywydd: Galwaf Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch, Lywydd. Yr wyf— [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf wedi galw Jeff Cuthbert i ofyn cwestiwn; ni allaf glywed ei lais yn glir eto.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn gwarantu y rhoddaf gwestiwn o'm desg fy hun. A ydych yn cytuno bod y cyfleoedd amlach yr ydym yn eu cynnig ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant galwedigaethol, gan gynnwys prentisiaethau modern a'r diploma sgiliau modern, yn dangos ein bod yn llwyddo i greu swyddi a bod diwydiant yn ein cefnogi yn hyn o beth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fy mod yn gorfod cyfeirio at y cyfnod yr oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym eto, ond y pryd hwnnw y chwalodd y system brentisiaethau. Pan gymerasom yr awenau, yr oedd 9,000 yn dilyn prentisiaethau yng Nghymru—mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n agos i 15,000 yn awr. Dyna gynnydd o 60 y cant. Yr ydym yn falch o hynny, a chredaf fod pobl Cymru'n falch bod nifer y prentisiaethau wedi codi o 9,000 i bron 15,000, a bod y nifer

double the level, pro rata to the workforce, that you would find in England. It is a great reversal, undoing the terrible damage that Margaret Thatcher did to the British economy and, above all, to the Welsh economy.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 10, OAQ0143(FM), yn ôl.

yn dal i godi. Mae'n ddwywaith y lefel a gewch yn Lloegr, yn ôl maint y gweithlu. Mae'n drawsnewid pwysig, sy'n dad-wneud y difrod ofnadwy a wnaeth Margaret Thatcher i economi Prydain ac, yn anad dim, i economi Cymru.

The Presiding Officer: Question 10, OAQ0143(FM), has been withdrawn.

Datblygu Economi'r Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd Developing the Economy of West Wales and the Valleys

C11 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer datblygu economi'r Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd? OAQ0140(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 'Cymru'n Ennill' yn nodi ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer datblygu economaidd. Mae dogfen rhaglennu sengl Amcan 1 yn manylu ymhellach ar y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd y diwydiant teledu i orllewin Cymru. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, a ydych o leiaf yn croesawu'r datganiad gan Ofcom heddiw ei fod yn derbyn pwysigrwydd hunaniaeth Cymru yn y cynlluniau ar gyfer dyfodol darlledu yng Nghymru? Er ein bod yn siomedig ynglŷn â'r torri yn ôl ar oriau ITV 1 Cymru, yn yr ymgynghoriad a fydd yn dechrau yn awr, a ydych yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd ITV 1 Cymru fel darlledwr yng Nghymru ar gyfer rhaglenni newyddion a materion cyfoes, a rhaglenni o Gymru a fydd, gobeithio, yn mynd ar y rhwydwaith? Yng nghyd-destun y polisi yr ydych wedi ei gyhoeddi ar y diwydiannau creadigol, a welwch rôl arbennig a phwysig i ITV 1 Cymru o ddarparu rhaglenni o Gymru ar y rhwydwaith, a fydd yn gyfle i sicrhau mwy o swyddi yn y sector pwysig hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfeiriwch at ddatganiad ar ddechrau proses ymgynghori hollbwysig, sydd ymhlith y datganiadau pwysicaf erioed ar ddyfodol y diwydiant a'r gwasanaethau darlledu yng Nghymru a Phrydain Fawr. Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn dechrau heddiw, a

Q11 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the First Minister make a statement on his priorities for developing the economy of west Wales and the Valleys? OAQ0140(FM)

The First Minister: 'A Winning Wales' sets out our economic development priorities. The Objective 1 single programming document further details the priorities for west Wales and the Valleys.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am certain that you are aware of the importance of the television industry to west Wales. In that context, do you at least welcome Ofcom's announcement today that it accepts the importance of Wales's identity in the plans for the future of broadcasting in Wales? Although we are disappointed as regards the cutting back on ITV 1 Wales hours, in the consultation that will now begin, will you acknowledge the importance of ITV 1 Wales as a broadcaster in Wales for news and current affairs programmes, and for programmes from Wales that will, hopefully, be aired on the network? In the context of the policy that you have announced on creative industries, do you see a particular and important role for ITV 1 Wales in providing programmes from Wales to the network, which will be an opportunity to secure more jobs in this important sector?

The First Minister: You refer to a statement at the beginning of a crucial consultation process, which is among the most important announcements ever made on the future of the industry and broadcasting services in Wales and Great Britain. The consultation begins

bydd yn parhau am ryw ddeufis. Mae'n cynnwys y gwasanaethau, sef faint o oriau, a'r effaith ar y diwydiant o greu'r gronfa hon y gall pobl geisio amdani i gynyddu'r oriau rhaglenni y gellir eu cynhyrchu y tu allan i ardal Llundain.

today, and will continue for about two months. It covers the services, namely the number of hours, and the impact on the industry of creating this fund that people will be able to apply for to increase the number of programme hours produced outside the London area.

2.40 p.m.

O ran ITV 1 Cymru, caf ar ddeall y caiff hanner awr y dydd ei cholli, ond, ar ochr arall y fantol, mae mwy o gyfle i gael rhaglenni ar y rhwydwaith. Ni lwyddodd ITV 1 Cymru, na HTV na TWW cyn hynny, i gyrraedd y farchnad honno o'r blaen a chael eu rhaglenni ar y rhwydwaith. Nid yw darlledu wedi'i ddatganoli, ond byddai pawb yn derbyn ei fod yn faes hollbwysig i ni yng Nghymru. Felly, byddwn yn awyddus i hyrwyddo a hybu'r broses ymgynghori llawn ledled Cymru, yn y diwydiant ac ymhlith cynulleidfaoedd teledu.

With regard to ITV 1 Wales, I understand that half an hour a day will be lost, but, to counterbalance that, there is greater opportunity to get programmes on the network. Neither ITV 1 Wales, nor HTV and TWW before it, has succeeded in reaching this market and getting its programmes on the network. Broadcasting is not a devolved responsibility, but everyone would accept that it is vital to us in Wales. Therefore, we are keen to support and promote the full consultation throughout Wales, within the industry and among the viewing public.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid wyf yn gwneud pwynt gwleidyddol wrth ddweud ei bod yn bwysig i'r pleidiau gydnabod pwysigrwydd datganiad heddiw, a'n bod i gyd yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn yr ymgynghoriad. Mae'n bwysig hefyd i'r Llywodraeth, drwyddoch chi a'r Gweinidogion perthnasol, fynegi safbwynt ar gynlluniau Ofcom, a gobeithiaf y gwnewch hynny yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am not making a party political point in saying that it is important for the parties to acknowledge the importance of today's statement, and that we all play an important role in the consultation. It is also important for the Government, through the relevant Ministers and yourself, to make its views on Ofcom's plans known, and I hope that you will do so during the consultation.

O ran dyfodol S4C, sy'n bwysig iawn i ni oherwydd ei fod yn darlledu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, gwyddom oll am y pwysau sydd ar y corff hwnnw yn sgil dyfodiad yr oes ddigidol. A wnewch chi ddatgan, fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, bwysigrwydd annibyniaeth S4C yng nghyd-destun ei dyfodol, a datgan na fydddech yn croesawu unrhyw ymgais i leihau'r annibyniaeth honno? Cyn dod i unrhyw benderfyniad ar ddyfodol y corff hwnnw, yr ydym am weld cyllid digonol yn cael ei ddarparu gan yr adran briodol yn Llundain i sicrhau dyfodol S4C.

With regard to S4C's future, which is extremely important to us because of its role as a Welsh-medium broadcaster, we are all aware of the pressures placed on the institution by the advent of the digital age. Will you emphasise, as the First Minister of Wales, the importance of S4C's independence in the context of its future, and state that you would not welcome any move to diminish that independence? Before any decision on S4C's future is taken, we want to see sufficient funding provided by the relevant department in London to secure the channel's future.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fe wnaethoch sawl pwynt. Ni chredaf ei bod yn weddus i mi, ar ddechrau proses ymgynghori, fynegi barn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cawn gyfle i fynegi barn ar y diwedd. Credaf fod Ofcom yn gwrando arnom achos yr ydym wedi gweld bod

The First Minister: You raised several points. I do not think that it would be appropriate for me, at the very start of a consultation process, to express an opinion. I am sure that we will have an opportunity to make our views known at the end. I believe

Ofcom, yn ei ddatganiad heddiw, wedi derbyn llawer o'r pwyntiau a wnaethom, drwy Alun Pugh, sef y Gweinidog perthnasol. Ysgrifennodd at y corff ym mis Rhagfyr a chyn hynny ym mis Mehefin adeg dechrau'r broses.

O ran annibyniaeth S4C, mae hwn yn bwnc llosg, wrth gwrs, a nodwyd tri phosibiliad yn y broses ymgynghori sy'n dechrau heddiw. Yr ydym yn gorfod trafod, gyda'r cwsmeriaid, y cynhyrchwyr, staff S4C, pobl sydd â buddiant ac arbenigwyr yn y maes, y ffordd orau i symud S4C a'i swyddogaethau ymlaen. Nid wyf am rag-weld trafodaethau a dirwyn y ddadl i ben cyn iddi hyd yn oed ddechrau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn sgîl pwysigrwydd y drafodaeth hon, a fyddech yn hapus inni gael dadl i roi cyfle i bob plaid roi ei safbwynt gerbron, ac i'r safbwyntiau hynny gael eu bwydo i'r ymgynghoriad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo â'r syniad hwnnw, ond nid myfi sy'n trefnu busnes y Cynulliad. Pe bai'r Trefnydd a thri rheolwr busnes y pleidiau eraill yn gallu cytuno, yn yr un modd ag y gwnaethom gydag argymhellion comisiwn Richard, i gael dadl agored heb welliannau, byddai hynny'n weddus ac yn helpu'r broses ymgynghori wrth geisio ennyn diddordeb cynifer o bobl â phosibl.

that Ofcom listens to us because we have seen that Ofcom, in its statement today, has accepted many of the points that we made, through Alun Pugh, as the relevant Minister. He wrote to Ofcom in December and before that in June at the start of the process.

With regard to S4C's independence, this is, of course, a contentious issue, and three options have been proposed as part of the the consultation process that begins today. We are obliged to discuss, with customers, producers, S4C staff, interested parties and experts in the field, the best way to move S4C and its functions forward. I do not want to pre-empt discussions or draw the debate to a close before it has even begun.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Given the importance of this issue, would you be prepared to hold a debate on it so that every party has an opportunity to express its views, and for those views to be subsequently fed into the consultation process?

The First Minister: I am sympathetic to that idea, but I do not arrange Assembly business. If the Business Minister and the three business managers of the other parties could agree to hold an open debate without amendments, as we did with the recommendations of the Richard commission, then that would be appropriate and would help the consultation process in trying to engage as many people as possible.

Addysg yn Nhor-faen Education in Torfaen

Q12 David Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on education in Torfaen? OAQ0171(FM)

The First Minister: Responsibility for the planning of school provision in Torfaen rests with Torfaen County Borough Council. Torfaen maintains three nursery schools, 40 primary schools—two of them Welsh medium—and nine secondary schools, one of which is Welsh medium.

David Davies: You seem to have overlooked the fact that, while responsibility for those schools may rest with the council,

C12 David Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar addysg yn Nhor-faen? OAQ0171(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio'r ddarpariaeth ysgolion yn Nhor-faen yn perthyn i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen. Mae Tor-faen yn cynnal tair ysgol feithrin, 40 o ysgolion cynradd—y mae dwy ohonynt yn rhai cyfrwng Cymraeg—a naw ysgol uwchradd, y mae un ohonynt yn un gyfrwng Cymraeg.

David Davies: Ymddengys eich bod wedi anghofio, er mai'r cyngor biau'r cyfrifoldeb dros yr ysgolion hynny, fod y cyfrifoldeb dros

responsibility for closing them rests with one of your Ministers. Do you agree that standards are likely to fall—to plummet, indeed—in Torfaen because of the outrageous and, quite frankly, impossible-to-understand decision to shut down some of the region's best performing primary schools, including the one that had the highest standard assessment test results of any school in the whole county council area? Do you also agree that Alastair Campbell should perhaps send out a draft template press release to tell Labour MPs what to say when a Labour council wants to shut down its local schools?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not believe that the First Minister of Wales has any responsibility for Mr Alastair Campbell.

The First Minister: You are contradicting yourself, David. You said that the Assembly Minister is responsible for closing schools. The Minister has an appellate responsibility to confirm or reject the closure of a school when it has been proposed by the local authority and where there are objections locally. Half of the proposed school closures across Wales—there are around three per year on average—are not opposed, while the other half are. If they are opposed, the cases come before Jane Davidson. Therefore, neither she nor I can comment on any individual proposed school closure in case it comes before us on an appellate basis. You then have to preserve your quasi-judicial function in terms of whether you have to say that the process was not followed, and the process is clear: you may close a school if it benefits the children's education, but you cannot do so using solely financial criteria.

Lynne Neagle: As you know, the council has decided to close Treveithin school and is consulting on the closure of Brookfield primary school, and Pentwyn school in the north of Torfaen. The proposals are causing considerable concern among parents. It is vital that there is full and open consultation with parents on such issues. What assurances can you give that the Assembly will ensure that that consultation takes place and that, where a decision is taken to close a school, the educational interests of the children involved will be paramount?

eu cau'n perthyn i un o'ch Gweinidogion. A ydych yn cytuno bod safonau'n debygol o ostwng—o blymio'n wir—yn Nhor-faen oherwydd y penderfyniad gwarthus ac annealladwy, a dweud y gwir, i gau rhai o'r ysgolion cynradd sy'n perfformio orau yn y rhanbarth, gan gynnwys un a gafodd y canlyniadau gorau yn y profion asesu safonol o'r holl ysgolion yn ardal y cyngor sir? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno y dylai Alastair Campbell anfon patrwm o ddatganiad drafft i'r wasg, efallai, i ddweud wrth ASau Llafur am yr hyn y dylent ei ddweud pan yw cyngor Llafur yn dymuno cau ei ysgolion lleol?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chredaf fod gan Brif Weinidog Cymru unrhyw gyfrifoldeb dros Mr Alastair Campbell.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn eich gwrth-ddweud eich hun, David. Dywedasoch mai Gweinidog y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am gau ysgolion. Mae gan y Gweinidog gyfrifoldeb apeliadol i gadarnhau neu wrthod y bwriad i gau ysgol pan gynigir hynny gan yr awdurdod lleol a phan geir gwrthwynebiadau lleol. Ni wrthwynebir hanner y cynigion i gau ysgolion ledled Cymru—ceir tua thri bob blwyddyn ar gyfartaledd—tra gwrthwynebir yr hanner arall. Os oes gwrthwynebiad, daw'r achosion gerbron Jane Davidson. Felly, ni all hi na minnau wneud sylw am unrhyw fwriad i gau ysgol benodol rhag ofn y daw'r achos ger ein bron ar ffurf apêl. Wedyn rhaid cadw'r swyddogaeth led-farnwrol o ran a oes rhaid ichi ddweud na ddilynwyd y broses, ac mae'r broses yn glir: cewch gau ysgol os yw hynny o fudd i addysg y plant, ond ni ellir ei chau ar sail meini prawf ariannol yn unig.

Lynne Neagle: Fel y gwyddoch, penderfynodd y cyngor gau ysgol Trefddyn ac mae'n ymgynghori ynghylch cau ysgol gynradd Brookfield, ac ysgol Pentwyn yng ngogledd Tor-faen. Mae'r cynigion yn peri cryn bryder ymysg rhieni. Mae'n hollbwysig y ceir ymgynghori llawn ac agored gyda rhieni ar faterion o'r fath. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi y bydd y Cynulliad yn sicrhau y ceir ymgynghori ac, os penderfynir cau ysgol, y bydd buddiannau addysgol y plant dan sylw yn brif ystyriaeth?

The First Minister: You are right. The council has to follow a proper process. If it fails to consult and then parents object, it is likely that the Minister will reject the proposals. Proposals to close a school on financial grounds rather than on the grounds of curriculum delivery and educational benefit are likely to be rejected, particularly if parents object. I am not aware of the exact circumstances, although I read the *South Wales Argus* and am aware of the extent of the row regarding Trefethin school. The Cabinet's last open-mike session was held at Barry Memorial Hall, and people felt so strongly about the Trefethin issue that they travelled from Pontypool to Barry to make their point. I am aware of the controversy, but it is important that we maintain the principle that I do not comment on individual school closure proposals by local authorities in case they come to the Assembly Government on appeal.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn. Rhaid i'r cyngor ddilyn proses briodol. Os yw'n methu ag ymgynghori a'r rhieni'n gwrthwynebu wedyn, mae'n debygol y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwrthod y cynigion. Mae cynigion i gau ysgol ar sail ariannol yn hytrach nag ar sail darparu'r cwricwlwm a budd addysgol yn debygol o gael eu gwrthod, yn enwedig os yw'r rhieni'n gwrthwynebu. Ni wn am yr union amgylchiadau, er fy mod yn darllen y *South Wales Argus* ac yn gwybod am faint y stŵr a geir ynghylch cau ysgol Trefddyn. Cynhaliwyd sesiwn holi agored diwethaf y Cabinet yn Neuadd Goffa'r Barri, ac yr oedd pobl yn teimlo mor gryf ar bwnc ysgol Trefddyn fel eu bod wedi dod o Bont-y-pŵl i'r Barri i wneud eu pwynt. Gwn am y dadlau a geir, ond mae'n bwysig inni ddal at yr egwyddor na wnaef sylwadau am gynigion i gau ysgolion penodol gan awdurdodau lleol rhag ofn iddynt ddod gerbron Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer apêl.

Cysylltiadau Ffyrdd rhwng y De a'r Gogledd North-South Road Links

Q13 Denise Idris Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement about improving north-south road links in Wales? OAQ0159(FM)

C13 Denise Idris Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch gwella'r cysylltiadau ffyrdd rhwng y De a'r Gogledd? OAQ0159(FM)

The First Minister: The 2004 supplement to the trunk road forward programme announced in December by Andrew Davies includes several schemes designed to improve north-south road links. Twelve schemes are programmed for the north-south corridor, and work could begin before April 2010, subject to the completion of the usual statutory consent procedures and the availability of finance.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae atodiad 2004 i'r flaenraglen cefnffyrdd a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr gan Andrew Davies yn cynnwys sawl cynllun sydd â'r bwriad o wella'r cysylltiadau ffyrdd rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Mae 12 o gynlluniau wedi'u rhaglennu ar gyfer y coridor o'r de i'r gogledd, a gallai'r gwaith ddechrau cyn Ebrill 2010, ar yr amod y cwblheir y gweithdrefnau caniatâd statudol arferol a bod cyllid ar gael.

Denise Idris Jones: Do you agree that key road improvements in Wales must prioritise economic development opportunities along the east-west corridors in north and south Wales? Do you also agree that, while aimed at securing economic development, road improvements have the capacity to depress economic development along the route of such improvements? Will you ensure that the current road improvements along the A55 in my constituency and on the A470, which the Presiding Officer acknowledged when the

Denise Idris Jones: A ydych yn cytuno bod rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth wrth wella ffyrdd allweddol yng Nghymru i gyfleoedd ar gyfer datblygu economaidd ar hyd y coridorau rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin yn y Gogledd a'r De? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno, er mai eu bwriad yw sicrhau datblygu economaidd, y gall gwelliannau i ffyrdd ddirwasgu datblygu economaidd ar hyd llwybr gwelliannau o'r fath? A wnewch sicrhau y bydd y gwelliannau presennol i'r A55 yn fy etholaeth ac i'r A470, y bu i'r Llywydd ei gydnabod

new section between Dolwyddelan and Pont-yr-Afanc was opened, increase road safety in the area and ensure net economic and tourism benefits to local economies?

The First Minister: This argument is as old as the hills. When you bypass a town, is it good for the town because it means less traffic or is it bad for the town because fewer people stop at local cafes, souvenir shops and so on? The broad principle is that we need to improve north-south road links. We were pleased to see the opening of the £17.5 million Lledr valley scheme, and, subject to the completion of the statutory procedures, the A470 Blaenau Ffestiniog/Cancoed improvement is expected to start later this year at a cost of £12 million.

pan agorwyd y rhan newydd o'r ffordd rhwng Dolwyddelan a Phont-yr-afanc, yn gwella diogelwch ar ffyrdd yn yr ardal ac yn sicrhau buddion o ran yr economi a thwristiaeth i economïau lleol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ddatl hon gyn hyned â'r garreg. Pan wneir ffordd osgoi o amgylch tref, a yw'n beth da i'r dref gan ei bod yn peri bod llai o draffig neu a yw'n beth drwg i'r dref gan fod llai o bobl yn galw mewn caffis lleol, siopau anrhegion ac yn y blaen? Yr egwyddor gyffredinol yw bod rhaid inni wella'r cysylltiadau ar ffyrdd rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Yr oeddem yn falch o weld agor y cynllun gwerth £17.5 miliwn yn nyffryn Lledr, ac, os cwblheir y gweithdrefnau statudol, disgwylir y bydd y gwelliant i'r A470 rhwng Blaenau Ffestiniog a Chancoed yn dechrau'n ddiweddarach eleni ar gost o £12 miliwn.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Pwysau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys mewn Ysbytai Cyffredinol Dosbarth Accident and Emergency Pressures in District General Hospitals

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on accident and emergency pressures in district general hospitals throughout Wales? EAQ0076(HSS)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar bwysau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth? EAQ0076(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I am concerned about the continuing pressure on accident and emergency departments. There has been significant evidence that points to a dramatic rise in attendances, compared with this time last year. For example, over the weekend, the ambulance service reported an unprecedented increase in the number of 999 calls in south-east Wales, and, yesterday, pressures along the M4 corridor were particularly intense.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Pryderaf ynghylch y pwysau parhaus ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Cafwyd tystiolaeth sylweddol sy'n dangos bod cryn gynnydd wedi bod yn y nifer sy'n mynd iddynt, o'i gymharu â'r adeg hon y llynedd. Er enghraifft, dros y penwythnos, adroddodd y gwasanaeth ambiwlans fod cynnydd digyffelyb wedi bod yn nifer y galwadau brys yn y De-ddwyrain, a ddoe, cafwyd pwysau arbennig o drwm ar hyd coridor yr M4.

2.50 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: When welcoming the Minister to his new post, I said that perhaps he would have one of the shortest political honeymoons on record, and the events of the last few days have proven that to be the case. We are not just talking about yesterday

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Wrth groesawu'r Gweinidog i'w swydd newydd, dywedais ei bod yn bosibl mai ei fis mêl gwleidyddol ef fyddai un o'r rhai byrraf erioed, ac mae'r digwyddiadau dros y dyddiau diwethaf wedi profi mai felly y bu. Nid ydym yn sôn am

because, in recent weeks, virtually all the district general hospitals in Wales have faced significant pressures in terms of the numbers of accident and emergency patients. The Minister told us yesterday that these were 'exceptional emergency pressures', but I do not accept that reply. Pressures of this kind can be predicted and dealt with, provided that the Government has a proper strategy to deal with them.

First, there was the crisis at the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff, where emergency patients were forced to wait for hours on trolleys. As the Minister knows, a nurse described the situation as one where patients are treated like vegetables. Then, on Monday this week, we saw all our district general hospitals, bar one, under serious pressure. As the Minister knows, this pressure was at its worst in the Royal Gwent Hospital and in Nevill Hall Hospital in Abergavenny. The ambulance service was on red alert, and the Minister also knows that the service said that patients' lives were put at risk because the ambulances were queuing up at the hospitals and could not answer other emergency calls.

These pressures can be predicted, Minister, because the Auditor General's report and the Wanless report stated that there is inefficient use of beds in Wales. The allocation of beds in Wales is not being used well because we do not have sufficient alternatives to hospitalisation. As we have heard today, these alternatives could include walk-in centres and more treatment centres, and the treatment of more day patients. These are the kinds of things that you must now consider seriously because, unless you do so, the pressures on you and the NHS will increase. Rather than coming to the Assembly in this fire-fighting mode whenever there is a crisis, why do you not bring forward a proper strategy to deal with the national health service in Wales, which is currently in crisis?

Brian Gibbons: I will start by dealing with your first point. It is true that, generally, in

ddoe'n unig oherwydd, yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, mae bron bob ysbyty dosbarth cyffredinol yng Nghymru wedi wynebu pwysau sylweddol o ran nifer y cleifion mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Dywedodd y Gweinidog wrthym ddoe mai 'pwysau eithriadol oherwydd achosion brys' oedd y rhain, ond nid wyf yn derbyn yr ateb hwnnw. Gellir rhagweld pwysau o'r math hwn ac ymdrin â hwy, ar yr amod bod gan y Llywodraeth strategaeth briodol i ymdrin â hwy.

Yn gyntaf, cafwyd yr argyfwng yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, pan oedd cleifion brys yn gorfod aros am oriau ar droliâu. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, gwnaeth un nyrs ddweud bod y sefyllfa'n un lle'r oedd cleifion yn cael eu trin fel cabaetsh. Wedyn, ddydd Llun yr wythnos hon, gwelsom fod ein holl ysbytai dosbarth cyffredinol, heblaw un, o dan bwysau difrifol. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, yr oedd y pwysau gwaethaf ar Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent ac Ysbyty Nevill Hall yn y Fenni. Yr oedd y gwasanaeth ambiwlans ar rybudd coch, a gŵyr y Gweinidog hefyd fod y gwasanaeth wedi dweud bod bywydau cleifion mewn perygl am fod yr ambiwlansiau'n ciwio wrth yr ysbytai fel na allent ymateb i alwadau brys eraill.

Gellir rhagweld y pwysau hyn, Weinidog, gan fod adroddiad yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac adroddiad Wanless wedi dweud bod gwelyau'n cael eu defnyddio'n aneffeithlon yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r dull o ddyrannu gwelyau'n dda yng Nghymru gan nad oes gennym ddigon o ddewisiadau eraill heblaw mynd â rhai i'r ysbyty. Fel y clywsom heddiw, rhai o'r dewisiadau y gellid eu cael yw canolfannau galw heibio a rhagor o ganolfannau triniaeth, a thrin rhagor o gleifion dydd. Dyma'r mathau o bethau y mae'n rhaid ichi eu hystyried o ddifrif yn awr oherwydd, os na wnewch hynny, bydd y pwysau amoch chi ac ar y GIG yn cynyddu. Yn hytrach na dod i'r Cynulliad i ymateb i argyfyngau sy'n codi, pam na wnewch roi strategaeth briodol ger ein bron i ymdrin â'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru, sydd mewn argyfwng ar hyn o bryd?

Brian Gibbons: Dechreuaf drwy ymateb i'r pwynt cyntaf a wnaethoch. Mae'n wir bod y

January, there is always a peak in demand on acute capacity, particularly in accident and emergency departments. However, it is not true that the level of increase could have been anticipated. Between January last year and January this year, the increase has been in the order of 8 per cent to 10 per cent, compared with the 2 per cent to 4 per cent increases that we have seen previously. The increase that you are talking about is not a predictable increase. Demand increases to a peak in January, but we would not expect a 10 per cent increase from one year to the next. We must remember that, although they are facing a 10 per cent increase, accident and emergency departments across Wales are continuing to maintain an 88 per cent success rate in seeing patients within the four-hour target. Although accident and emergency departments are under tremendous pressure, we need to give staff due credit for continuing to maintain that target.

I do not accept that there is not a strategic approach. Ieuan will probably know—if he does not know, he should—that we have appointed an emergency liaison officer to co-ordinate care across the south Wales corridor. We have improved campaigns to improve flu vaccinations, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease reablement campaigns are established across local health boards, particularly in south Wales. I am sure that Ieuan will be glad to know that the problem of delayed transfers of care, for example in the Royal Gwent Hospital, has also improved.

Nick Bourne: Minister, your response indicates that you are not taking this problem seriously enough. Last week, the First Minister referred to this as an extreme example of a January pressure, and, today, you are also talking about January pressures, but we are into the first week of February and there is no sign of the problem going away.

Every district general hospital in Wales, with the possible exception of Wrexham Maelor Hospital, has a problem because of the accident and emergency pressure. Is it not time that you looked at what the Royal College of Nursing is suggesting, which is a real strategy. You have talked about issues at

galw am driniaeth aciwt yn cyrraedd ei anterth, fel arfer, ym mis Ionawr, yn enwedig yn yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Er hynny, nid yw'n wir y gallesid rhagweld maint y cynnydd. Rhwng mis Ionawr y llynedd a mis Ionawr eleni, bu cynnydd o tua 8 y cant i 10 y cant, o'i gymharu â'r cynnydd o 2 y cant i 4 y cant a welsom cynt. Ni ellir rhagweld cynnydd o'r math y cyfeiriasoch ato. Mae'r galw yn codi i'w anterth ym mis Ionawr, ond ni ddisgwyllem gynnydd o 10 y cant o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall. Rhaid inni gofio, er eu bod yn wynebu cynnydd o 10 y cant, fod adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ledled Cymru yn dal i lwyddo i weld 88 y cant o'r cleifion o fewn y targed o bedair awr. Er bod adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys o dan bwysau aruthrol, dylem roi clod dyledus i'r staff am ddal i gyrraedd y targed hwnnw.

Nid wyf yn derbyn nad oes dull gweithredu strategol. Mae'n debyg y gŵyr Ieuan—os na wŷr, dylai wybod—ein bod wedi penodi swyddog cyswllt i drafod argyfyngau i gyd-drefnu gofal ar hyd coridor y De. Mae gennym well ymgyrchoedd i hyrwyddo brechu rhag y fflw, ac mae ymgyrchoedd i ailalluogi cleifion sy'n dioddef gan glefydau ysgyfeiniol rhwystrol cronig wedi'u cychwyn mewn byrddau iechyd lleol, yn enwedig yn y De. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Ieuan yn falch o wybod bod y broblem o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, er enghraifft, wedi'i lliniaru hefyd.

Nick Bourne: Weinidog, mae'ch ymateb yn dangos nad ydych yn rhoi digon o bwys ar ddatrys y broblem hon. Yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog mai enghraifft eithafol oedd hon o'r pwysau a geir ym mis Ionawr, a, heddiw, yr ydych chithau'n sôn am bwysau mis Ionawr, ond mae hi'n wythnos gyntaf mis Chwefror ac nid oes unrhyw arwydd bod y broblem yn diflannu.

Mae pob ysbyty dosbarth cyffredinol yng Nghymru, heblaw am Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam o bosibl, yn profi anawsterau oherwydd y pwysau ar ei adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys. Onid yw'n bryd ichi ystyried awgrym Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, sef y dylid cael strategaeth go iawn. Yr ydych

the fringes; we need a real strategy. We need nurse-led, walk-in centres. They have them in England and they work. For heaven's sake, let us stop this obsession with doing things differently; let us do things right.

Brian Gibbons: I cannot understand what Nick is saying. Is he saying that the variability in the rate of acute admissions is mainly due to respiratory disease? Is he saying that the strategic approach that we are taking, for example, by increasing flu vaccination, the 'Keep Well this Winter' campaign and the COPD reablement schemes are not part of a coherent strategy? Is he saying that the preadmission schemes that the Assembly Government is putting in place, the appointment of an emergency liaison officer and the fact that patients are being seen within four hours are not part of a coherent strategy? If Nick chose to look at the evidence—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is replying to the question in his own way.

Brian Gibbons: The evidence shows that there is a coherent strategy in place.

Michael German: To people listening to this from outside, the messages that you are sending today do not suggest that you have a central, emergency treatment strategy to deal with what is clearly a problem in casualty units across Wales. Two weeks ago, we heard nurses speaking out, for the first time, about the problems that they saw. This is now happening across Wales.

I will paint you a picture. If you go past the Royal Gwent Hospital, you will see, on most days, five or six ambulances waiting to offload their patients, probably onto trolleys in the corridor. However, we heard that, yesterday, 10 ambulances were waiting outside. That means that half of the ambulances serving the whole of the Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust area were locked up. For goodness' sake, Minister, what treatment will you offer people who need ambulances

wedi sôn am faterion ymylol; mae arnom angen strategaeth go iawn. Mae arnom angen canolfannau galw heibio o dan arweiniad nyrsys. Fe'u ceir yn Lloegr ac maent yn llwyddo. Er mwyn popeth, gadewch inni gael gwared ar yr obsesiwn â gwneud pethau'n wahanol; gadewch inni wneud pethau'n iawn.

Brian Gibbons: Ni allaf ddeall beth y mae Nick yn ei ddweud. A yw'n dweud bod y newid yng nghyfradd yr achosion brys a dderbynnir yn ganlyniad i glefydau anadlol yn bennaf? A yw'n dweud nad yw'r dull strategol yr ydym yn ei ddilyn, er enghraifft, drwy frechu rhagor rhag y ffliw, ymgyrch 'Gofal Piau Hi y Gaeaf Hwn' a'r cynlluniau i ailalluogi cleifion sy'n dioddef gan glefydau ysgyfeiniol rhwystrol cronig yn rhan o strategaeth gydlynol? A yw'n dweud nad yw'r cynlluniau cyn derbyn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu rhoi ar waith, penodi swyddog cyswllt i drafod argyfyngau a'r ffaith bod cleifion yn cael eu gweld o fewn pedair awr yn rhan o strategaeth gydlynol? Pe dewisai Nick edrych ar y dystiolaeth—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ateb y cwestiwn yn ei ddull ei hun.

Brian Gibbons: Dengys y dystiolaeth fod strategaeth gydlynol ar waith.

Michael German: Yng ngolwg y rhai sy'n gwranddo ar hyn y tu allan, nid yw'r negeseuon yr ydych yn eu cyfleu heddiw'n awgrymu bod gennych strategaeth ganolog ar driniaethau brys i ymdrin â'r broblem amlwg a geir mewn unedau damweiniau ledled Cymru. Bythefnos yn ôl, clywsom nyrsys yn codi eu llais am y tro cyntaf, ynghylch y problemau a welsant. Mae hynny'n digwydd yn awr ledled Cymru.

Disgrifiad olygfa i chi. Os ewch heibio i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, gwelwch, ar y rhan fwyaf o ddiwrnodau, bum neu chwe ambiwlans yn disgwyl i gael gollwng eu cleifion, ar drolïau yn y coridor, yn ôl pob tebyg. Fodd bynnag, clywsom, ddoe, fod 10 ambiwlans yn disgwyl y tu allan. Mae hynny'n golygu bod hanner yr ambiwlansiau sy'n gwasanaethu'r cyfan o ardal Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent wedi'u dal yno. Er mwyn popeth, Weinidog,

when those ambulances are locked up and standing empty outside a hospital, while the crews are inside with their patients on trolleys?

That is the problem that you have at one end. At the other end, there are patients in beds who do not need to be there because they are ready to be discharged. The figures for Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust—and you have just agreed that the Royal Gwent Hospital and Nevill Hall Hospital are the worst—show that, in December, 118 beds out of a total of 2,314 were being used by patients who could be discharged and yet were not discharged. I am reliably informed that the number in January was 153. That is a huge increase in the number of beds that could not be used. We want your emergency treatment, Minister, to include some form of statement on what you will do about the ambulance service, about people waiting on trolleys and, primarily, what you will do for the increased number of patients who are in hospital and who need to move on so that patients in accident and emergency departments waiting for hospital beds can get them. What will this emergency treatment for your casualty units be?

Brian Gibbons: On the specifics in relation to the Royal Gwent Hospital, I am sure that Mike knows that well over £1 million has been spent in the last few years on developing a medical assessment unit there. He will also know, if he looked at the £30 million capacity spending that my predecessor announced before Christmas, that £700,000 was allocated to improve accident and emergency services in the Royal Gwent Hospital and that that money was to provide new capacity for the ambulance service. If Mike kept an eye on developments in the Assembly, he would see where investment is being made in order to put in place the necessary infrastructure to address these problems.

pa driniaeth a gynigiwch i bobl y mae arnynt angen ambiwlansiau, a'r rheini wedi'u dal ac yn sefyll yn wag y tu allan i ysbyty, tra bo'r criwiau y tu mewn a'u cleifion ar drolïau?

Dyna'r broblem sydd gennych yn un pen. Yn y pen arall, mae cleifion mewn gwelyau nad oes raid iddynt fod yno gan eu bod yn barod i'w rhyddhau. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent—ac yr ydych newydd gytuno mai Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent ac Ysbyty Nevill Hall yw'r rhai gwaethaf—yn dangos, ym mis Rhagfyr, fod 118 o welyau o gyfanswm o 2,314 yn cael eu defnyddio gan gleifion y gellid eu rhyddhau ac a oedd eto heb eu rhyddhau. Cefais wybod o le da mai'r nifer ym mis Ionawr oedd 153. Dyna gynnydd aruthrol yn nifer y gwelyau na ellid eu defnyddio. Weinidog, yr ydym am i'ch triniaeth frys gynnwys rhyw fath o ddatganiad ar yr hyn a wnewch ynghylch y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, ynghylch pobl sy'n aros ar drolïau ac, yn bennaf, ar yr hyn a wnewch dros y nifer cynyddol o gleifion sydd mewn ysbyty y mae angen iddynt symud ymlaen fel y bydd cleifion mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys sy'n aros am welyau'n gallu eu cael. Beth fydd y driniaeth frys hon ar gyfer eich unedau damweiniau?

Brian Gibbons: Ynghylch y manylion am Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, yr wyf yn siŵr bod Mike yn gwybod bod ymhell dros £1 filiwn wedi'i wario yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ar ddatblygu uned asesu meddygol yno. Gŵyr hefyd, os ystyria'r gwariant o £30 miliwn ar gapasiti a gyhoeddwyd gan fy rhagflaenydd cyn y Nadolig, fod £700,000 wedi'i ddyrannu i wella gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent a bod yr arian hwnnw ar gyfer darparu capasiti newydd i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Pe bai Mike yn cadw golwg ar ddatblygiadau yn y Cynulliad, gwelai ym mhle y buddsoddir i greu'r seilwaith y mae ei angen i ddatrys y problemau hyn.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's business.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf unrhyw newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr

Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement that can be found on the Chamberweb, under 'supporting documents'. Further to this morning's deliberations in the Business Committee, it has been determined, under Standing Order No. 24.6, that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Local Government (Best Value Performance Indicators) (Wales) Order 2005, the Local Government (Best Value Performance Indicators) (Wales) (Revocation) Order 2005, the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 (Healthcare Inspections) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the National Assistance (Sums for Personal Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005, and the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Wales) Order 2005.

3.00 p.m.

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad. Gan hynny, gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4, galwaf ar un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae Plaid Cymru'n croesawu'n fawr yr addewid i gynnal dadleuon ar argymhellion adroddiad Clywch, ac adroddiad Ofcom. Fodd bynnag, Drefnydd, pan fydd pobl broffesiynol sy'n gweithio mewn meysydd arbennig yn dwyn ein sylw at eu pryderon gwirioneddol am sefyllfa, mae'n gyfrifoldeb ar wleidyddion ac ar Lywodraeth Cymru nid yn unig i wrando, ond i ymateb. Mae'r ymddiriedolaeth sy'n gyfrifol am Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent wedi

wythnos hon. Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr o dan 'ddogfennau ategol'. Ymhellach i'r trafodaethau y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.6, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth a ganlyn i bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dangosyddion Perfformiad Gwerth Gorau) (Cymru) 2005, Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dangosyddion Perfformiad Gwerth Gorau) (Cymru) (Diddymu) 2005, Rheoliadau Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) 2003 (Arolygiadau Gofal Iechyd) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd am Gyffuriau a Chyfarpar) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005, a Gorchymyn Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Lleoedd Tân Esempt) (Cymru) 2005.

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 5.4, I call on one Member from each political group to respond briefly.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Plaid Cymru warmly welcomes the promise of debates on the recommendations of the Clywch report, and the Ofcom report. However, Business Minister, when professionals working in specific fields draw our attention to their grave concerns about certain situations, politicians and the Government of Wales not only have a duty to listen, but also to respond. The trust responsible for the Royal Gwent Hospital has acknowledged that it could not

cydnabod nad oedd yn gallu delio â'r sefyllfa a fodolai yno ddoe, a bod pob ysbyty, ac eithrio Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam, ar rybudd coch ddoe. Y bobl broffesiynol sy'n rhedeg y gwasanaeth sy'n dweud hyn wrthym.

Mae'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans yn dweud wrthym nad yw'n gallu ymateb i alwadau, a bod rhai yn gorfod disgwyl dros hanner awr am ymateb—yr ymddiriedolaeth, ac nid gwleidyddion, sy'n dweud hyn wrthym—ac mae'r ymddiriedolaeth sy'n gyfrifol am ysbytai Treforys a Singleton yn Abertawe wedi dweud wrthym na fydd rhai o adrannau'r ysbytai hynny yn gallu dibynnu ar eu cyflenwadau pŵer yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r bobl broffesiynol sy'n gweithio yn adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yn dweud wrthym fod y sefyllfa yno'n gwbl annerbyniol a'i bod yn amhosibl iddynt gyflawni eu dyletswyddau. Yn ogystal, maent yn dal i ddisgwyl ymddiheuriad gan y Prif Weinidog am gamarwain y Cynulliad a'r cyhoedd ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa a fodolai yno, er gwaethaf ei ymweliad â'r ysbyty.

Mae'r bobl broffesiynol yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg yn dweud wrthym fod nifer y gwelyau yn yr ysbyty wedi'i gostwng a bod hyn yn effeithio ar y gwasanaeth a roddir i'r cyhoedd. Weinidog, pan fydd pobl broffesiynol yn dwyn y materion hyn i'ch sylw, onid y peth lleiaf y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud yw trefnu dadl a fyddai'n galluogi pob plaid i drafod y pynciau difrifol hyn ac i ddangos ein bod yn parchu pryderon y bobl broffesiynol hyn? Onid ydych yn eu hanwybyddu ac yn ymddwyn yn hunanfodlon er bod y sefyllfa, yn ôl y bobl broffesiynol, yn wirioneddol argyfyngus?

David Melding: I am pleased to hear that the Government agrees with the Conservative group that a debate on Ofcom would be welcome. I realise that we do not have the strict responsibility for many of the issues that it has raised in its report, but it is of great national interest to the people of Wales and to the future of Welsh broadcasting.

We continue to believe that a wider political discussion now needs to be commenced on the use of acute beds, particularly on the balance between elective care and emergency

deal with the situation there yesterday, and that every hospital, apart from Wrexham Maelor Hospital, was on red alert yesterday. It is the professionals who run the service that are telling us this.

The ambulance trust tells us that it cannot respond to calls, and that some people have had to wait over half an hour for a response—this comes from the trust, not politicians—and the trust responsible for Morryston and Singleton hospitals in Swansea has told us that departments within those hospitals will not be able to depend on their power supplies over the coming year. Professionals working in the University Hospital of Wales's accident and emergency department are telling us that the situation there is completely unacceptable and that it is impossible for them to carry out their duties. In addition, they are still waiting for an apology from the First Minister for misleading the Assembly and the public about the situation that existed there, despite his visit to the hospital.

Health professionals in Withybush Hospital have told us that there has been a reduction in the number of beds, which affects the service offered to the public. When professionals bring these issues to your attention, do you not agree that the least that the Government of Wales could do would be to schedule a debate in the Assembly to enable all parties to discuss these serious issues and to show that we respect the concerns of these professionals? Are you not just ignoring their views and behaving arrogantly in what is, according to the professionals, a truly critical situation?

David Melding: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod y Llywodraeth yn cytuno â grŵp y Ceidwadwyr y byddai dadl ar Ofcom i'w chroesawu. Sylweddolaf nad ni sy'n gyfrifol yn hollol am lawer o'r materion a gododd yn ei adroddiad, ond mae o fudd cenedlaethol mawr i bobl Cymru ac i ddyfodol darlledu yng Nghymru.

Daliwn i gredu bod angen cychwyn trafodaeth wleidyddol ehangach ar y defnydd o welyau aciwt, yn enwedig ar y cydbwysedd rhwng gofal dewisol a gofal brys. Gwyddom

care. We know that we have a third more beds in Wales than in England, and there appears to be mounting evidence that we are not managing them in the most effective way. To have ambulances lined up outside hospitals and half the fleet waiting to disgorge passengers is alarming, and it must send a sign that the current disposition of resources is not the most effective. You need to schedule a debate so that we can start this discussion on an all-party basis responsibly way, because there are hard decisions ahead of us.

Kirsty Williams: It is vital that the Government schedules, in its own time, an opportunity to debate the situation in hospitals across Wales. We need this debate urgently. The Presiding Officer's decision to allow an urgent question is welcome, but that cannot make up for the absence of a debate. If anything, I am more convinced that we need a debate after hearing Brian Gibbons's response to that question. Brian just said that all the money spent in Gwent was to be welcomed. That money has led to 10 ambulances standing outside an accident and emergency department, unable to offload patients, and therefore unable to respond to patients who need ambulances. That money has led to a hospital closing its doors to non-emergency admissions; a hospital with 6 per cent of its beds blocked by patients who no longer need to be in them. If that is the result of so much expenditure and effort, then we need a debate today more than ever.

A hasty and scrambled statement in the Local Government and Public Services Committee tomorrow—because it was not on the agenda when the Business Committee met this morning—to discuss capping local authorities and police authorities is not appropriate. We need an opportunity to debate such issues in the Chamber rather than the few minutes that I dare say it will be afforded in committee tomorrow.

Carl Sargeant: You will not get doom and gloom from me, Business Minister, but a little light relief. Could you find time to debate the provision of additional funding for sporting activities and facilities in Wales? Colin Jackson opened a new facility in

fod gennym draean yn fwy o welyau yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr, ac ymddengys fod mwyfwy o dystiolaeth i ddangos nad ydym yn eu rheoli yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol. Mae gweld ambiwlansiau'n sefyll mewn rhes y tu allan i ysbytai a hanner y fflyd yn disgwyl i ollwng teithwyr yn frawychus, ac mae'n sicr o gyfleu'r neges nad yw'r adnoddau'n cael eu defnyddio yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol ar hyn o bryd. Dylech amserlennu dadl fel y gallwn ddechrau'r drafodaeth hon rhwng yr holl bleidiau yn gyfrifol, gan fod penderfyniadau anodd yn ein disgwyl.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'n hollbwysig i'r Llywodraeth amserlennu dadl, yn ei hamser ei hun, i drafod y sefyllfa mewn ysbytai ledled Cymru. Mae arnom daer angen dadl o'r fath. Mae penderfyniad y Llywydd i ganiatáu cwestiwn brys i'w groesawu, ond ni all hynny wneud yn lle dadl. Os rhywbeth, yr wyf yn fwy argyhoeddedig bod rhaid inni gael dadl ar ôl clywed ymateb Brian Gibbons i'r cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae Brian newydd ddweud bod yr holl arian a wariwyd yng Ngwent i'w groesawu. Yn sgîl gwario'r arian hwnnw, bu 10 ambiwlans yn sefyll y tu allan i adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys, heb allu gollwng cleifion, ac felly'n analluog i ymateb i gleifion y mae arnynt angen ambiwlansiau. Yn sgîl gwario'r arian hwnnw, mae ysbyty wedi cau ei ddrysau ar achosion nad ydynt yn rhai brys; ysbyty y mae 6 y cant o'i welyau wedi'u blocio gan gleifion nad oes angen iddynt fod ynddynt. Os mai hynny yw canlyniad cymaint o wariant ac ymdrech, mae arnom angen dadl heddiw yn fwy nag erioed.

Amhriodol yw cael datganiad dryslyd a brysiog—gan nad oedd ar yr agenda pan gyfarfu'r Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma—yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yfory i drafod capio awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau heddlu. Rhaid inni gael cyfle i drafod materion o'r fath yn y Siambr yn hytrach na'r ychydig funudau a gynigir, os caf ddweud, yn y pwyllgor yfory.

Carl Sargeant: Ni chewch unrhyw eiriau digalon gennyf fi, Drefnydd, dim ond ychydig o ddifyrrwch ysgafn. A allech neilltuo amser i drafod darparu ychwaneg o arian ar gyfer gweithgareddau a chyfleusterau chwaraeon yng Nghymru? Gwnaeth Colin Jackson agor

Deeside College last week, which provides a wonderful opportunity for the constituents of north and north-west Wales.

Could you also find time for us to debate free swimming and free bus passes along with everything else that is being provided for free by the Labour Welsh Assembly Government? Finally, perhaps we could find time to discuss employment figures in Wales, which are key to what is happening in Wales. I do not need to remind you, but I will, that the Tory record on employment saw unemployment double to over 3 million when Michael Howard was the Secretary of State responsible and 40,000—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not have to point out to you that the relevant Standing Order says ‘briefly’.

Carl Sargeant: To finish my sentence, 40,000 people in Wales were put on the dole under the Tories.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I was hopeful when Rhodri Glyn Thomas gave me a warm welcome regarding scheduling time for the debate on Clywch, and the Ofcom report, which is key, as the First Minister said. However, I wish that his welcome could have extended to the entire business statement because both Brian Gibbons and I, as Business Minister, have responded on health service issues over the past weeks at committee and in Plenary. He has just responded fully on the situation regarding accident and emergency services. He has outlined the actions that have been taken and the coherent strategic approach being adopted. David Melding gave a much more measured response to this situation.

If you would listen to me, instead of indulging in all this finger-wagging, which is always a bad sign, I would tell you that you know that Brian’s response to your questions was convincing, because we do have a coherent strategy—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Business

cyfleuster newydd yng Ngholeg Glannau Dyfrdwy yr wythnos diwethaf, sy’n cynnig cyfle gwych i etholwyr y Gogledd a’r Gogledd-orllewin.

A allwch neilltuo amser hefyd inni gael dadl ar nofio am ddim a thocynnau bws am ddim ynghyd â phopeth arall a ddarperir yn rhad ac am ddim gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru? Yn olaf, efallai y gallem ganfod amser i drafod ffigurau cyflogaeth yng Nghymru, sy’n allweddol i’r hyn sy’n digwydd yng Nghymru. Nid oes raid imi’ch atgoffa, er y gwnaf hynny, fod record y Torïaid ar gyflogaeth wedi golygu bod diweithdra wedi dyblu gan godi i 3 miliwn pan oedd Michael Howard yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a chanddo gyfrifoldeb a bod 40,000—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes raid imi dynnu’ch sylw at y ffaith bod y Rheol Sefydlog perthnasol yn dweud ‘yn fyr’.

Carl Sargeant: I orffen y frawddeg, rhoddwyd 40,000 o bobl yng Nghymru ar y dól o dan y Torïaid.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Teimlais yn obeithiol pan glywais Rhodri Glyn Thomas yn rhoi croeso cynnes i’r ffaith fy mod wedi neilltuo amser ar gyfer y ddadl ar Clywch, ac adroddiad Ofcom, sy’n hollbwysig, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, buasai’n dda gennyf pe bai wedi croesawu’r datganiad busnes cyfan gan fod Brian Gibbons a minnau, fel y Trefnydd, wedi ymateb ar faterion sy’n ymwneud â’r gwasanaeth iechyd dros yr wythnosau diwethaf yn y pwyllgor ac yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae newydd ymateb yn llawn ar y sefyllfa sy’n ymwneud â gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Disgrifiodd y camau a gymerwyd a’r dull strategol cydlynol a ddilynir. Yr oedd ymateb David Melding i’r sefyllfa hon yn fwy pwylllog o lawer.

Pe gwrandawech arnaf fi, yn lle ymroi i estyn bys fel hyn, sydd bob amser yn arwydd drwg, dywedwn wrthyhych eich bod yn gwybod bod ymateb Brian i’ch cwestiynau’n argyhoeddiadol, gan fod gennym strategaeth gydlynol—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae’r Trefnydd yn nodi

Minister is indicating why the business statement should be adopted by the Assembly.

Jane Hutt: Brian will also undertake a series of visits to accident and emergency departments. He will assess the situation and he will report his conclusions to the Assembly. During an equally pressurised time five years ago, I recall that having got through that pressure point, I brought back an analysis of the situation to the Assembly, as Brian will do after his visits.

pam y dylai'r Cynulliad dderbyn y datganiad busnes.

Jane Hutt: Bydd Brian hefyd yn ymgymryd â chyfres o ymweliadau ag adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Bydd yn asesu'r sefyllfa ac yn adrodd ar ei gasgliadau i'r Cynulliad. Yn ystod cyfnod pan gafwyd yr un maint o bwysau bum mlynedd yn ôl, cofiaf, ar ôl mynd heibio i'r gwasgbywynt hwnnw, imi roi dadansoddiad o'r sefyllfa gerbron y Cynulliad, fel y gwnaiff Brian ar ôl ei ymweliadau.

3.10 p.m.

On the local government issues that you raised, Kirsty, you know very well that this is a work in progress, as a result of a fair settlement. Sue Essex issued a written statement to all Members on 3 February. She wrote to the Chair of the Local Government and Public Services Committee, setting out the draft principles about the consultation period with unitary and police authorities. We are still in the consultation period, and it ends on 17 February, as you know, Kirsty. The responses will then be considered, and, if necessary, we will seek the formal agreement of the Assembly to its principles in Plenary. That is not likely to happen until the authorities have set their budgets, which they are required to do by statute, by 11 March. It is a work in progress, and you will have a full opportunity to take up this issue in the Local Government and Public Services Committee.

Ynghylch y materion a godasoch sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol, Kirsty, gwyddoch yn iawn mai gwaith sydd ar y gweill yw hwn, o ganlyniad i setliad teg. Rhoddodd Sue Essex ddatganiad ysgrifenedig i'r holl Aelodau ar 3 Chwefror. Ysgrifennodd at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, gan nodi'r egwyddorion drafft ynghylch y cyfnod ymgynghori ag awdurdodau unedol ac awdurdodau heddlu. Mae'r cyfnod ymgynghori'n dal i fynd rhagddo, a daw i ben ar 17 Chwefror, fel y gwyddoch, Kirsty. Ystyrir yr ymatebion wedyn, ac, os oes angen, ceisiwn gytundeb ffurfiol gan y Cynulliad ar ei egwyddorion yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Nid yw hynny'n debygol o ddigwydd hyd nes y bydd yr awdurdodau wedi pennu eu cyllidebau, fel y mae'n ofynnol iddynt wneud yn ôl y gyfraith, erbyn 11 Mawrth. Gwaith sydd ar y gweill ydyw, a chewch bob cyfle i godi'r mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

I expected much more than light relief from Carl; he raised many useful questions in terms of the business statement. They were key points about the way in which we are delivering to the people of Wales, including, for example, the announcement that Alun Pugh made only a week or so ago on 'Climbing Higher', and the extension of Dragon Sport to our secondary schools, which I know Colin Jackson would be proud of. Millions of pounds are being invested to ensure that schools can develop, not only in terms of delivery, but also in improving participation. The opposition parties are upset

Yr oeddwn yn disgwyl llawer mwy na difyrrwch ysgafn gan Carl; cododd lawer o gwestiynau buddiol yng nghyd-destun y datganiad busnes. Yr oeddent yn bwyntiau allweddol am y modd yr ydym yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal er mwyn pobl Cymru, gan gynyws, er enghraifft, y cyhoeddiad a wnaeth Alun Pugh mor ddiweddar â rhyw wythnos yn ôl ar 'Dringo'n Uwch', ac ymestyn Campau'r Ddraig i'n hysgolion uwchradd, y gwn y byddai Colin Jackson yn falch ohono. Buddsoddir miliynau o bunnoedd i sicrhau y gall ysgolion ddatblygu, nid yn unig o ran cynnig darpariaeth, ond o

that our free swimming, free bus pass and free breakfast schemes are popular with the people of Wales. They also get upset with the business statement when we can show that we have the lowest unemployment rates for 30 years as a result of the Welsh Assembly Government's investment.

ran hyrwyddo cyfranogiad hefyd. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n ddiig gan fod ein cynlluniau ar gyfer nofio am ddim, tocynnau bws am ddim a brecwastau am ddim yn boblogaidd gan bobl Cymru. Maent hefyd yn digio ynghylch y datganiad busnes am ein bod yn gallu dangos bod gennym y cyfraddau diweithdra isaf er 30 mlynedd o ganlyniad i fuddsoddi gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Cynnig: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.

Motion: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 25.

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
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Datganiad ar Ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r Adolygiad o
Lofruddiaeth gan Paul Khan
Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the Paul Khan
Homicide Review**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): On 1 December 2004, Cardiff Local Health Board published the report of the independent external review into the care management arrangements and

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Ar 1 Rhagfyr 2004, cyhoeddodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd adroddiad yr adolygiad allanol annibynnol o'r trefniadau rheoli gofal

events leading up to the homicide committed by Mr Paul Khan. In March 2003, Mr Brian Dodd, a retired accountant, was stabbed to death by Paul Khan while out walking his dog on Ffrith beach in Prestatyn. Paul Khan suffers from paranoid schizophrenia. At the time, he was cared for under licence by community mental health services in Cardiff, following a conditional discharge from medium-secure accommodation at the Caswell clinic in Bridgend. This followed a previous offence in 1996. Cardiff Local Health Board was asked to commission an independent external review into this case by the Assembly Government in October 2003. The overall aim of the review was to ensure that lessons could be learned from this terrible tragedy, so that all could be done to reduce the risk of such an event happening again.

The review's report has now been given careful consideration. This has included an independent assessment by the chief executive of Healthcare Inspectorate Wales. The report has highlighted a number of key failures in Paul Khan's care. It has provided a comprehensive assessment of where there were clear weaknesses in the system and processes in place. In doing so, it has provided a vehicle upon which to identify the lessons that need to be learned. I am also assured by HIW that the process of investigation used in this case—root cause analysis—was appropriate.

The Assembly Government will therefore accept the report's findings and is committed to ensuring that its recommendations are taken forward. The report has highlighted a number of key areas where further work is now needed within mental health services in Wales to assure users, carers and the public that systems and practices are robust. In addressing the range of recommendations in the report, work will be taken forward across four key areas: discharge planning, care planning and review, contingency planning, including risk assessment, and ensuring compliance with legal and statutory reporting requirements. This comprehensive approach will ensure that we see improvement in the quality and safety of care provided across the

a'r digwyddiadau a arweiniodd at y llofruddiaeth a gyflawnwyd gan Mr Paul Khan. Ym mis Mawrth 2003, cafodd Mr Brian Dodd, cyfrifydd wedi ymddeol, ei drywanu i farwolaeth gan Paul Khan tra oedd yn mynd â'i gi am dro ar draeth Ffrith ym Mhrestatyn. Mae Paul Khan yn dioddef gan sgitsoffrenia paranoiaidd. Ar y pryd, yr oedd yn derbyn gofal o dan drwydded gan wasanaethau iechyd meddwl cymunedol yng Nghaerdydd, ar ôl ei ryddhau'n amodol o lety cadw canolig yng nghlinig Caswell ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr oedd hyn yn dilyn trosedd blaenorol yn 1996. Gofynnwyd i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd gomisiynu adolygiad allanol annibynnol o'r achos hwn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn Hydref 2003. Nod gyffredinol yr adolygiad oedd sicrhau y gellid dysgu gwersi o'r drychineb ofnadwy hon, fel y gellid gwneud pob dim posibl i leihau'r perygl o gael digwyddiad tebyg eto.

Mae adroddiad yr adolygiad wedi'i ystyried yn ofalus bellach. Yr oedd hynny'n cynnwys asesiad annibynnol gan brif weithredwr Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad wedi tynnu sylw at sawl methiant allweddol yn y gofal a gafodd Paul Khan. Gwnaeth asesiad cynhwysfawr o'r gwendidau amlwg a oedd yn y system a'r prosesau a oedd ar waith. Drwy wneud hynny, bu'n gyfrwng i ganfod y gwersi y mae'n rhaid eu dysgu. Fe'm sicrhawyd hefyd gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru fod y broses ymchwilio a ddefnyddiwyd yn yr achos hwn—dadansoddiad o wraidd y broblem—yn un briodol.

Gan hynny, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn derbyn darganfyddiadau'r adroddiad ac mae wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau y gweithredir ar sail ei argymhellion. Mae'r adroddiad wedi tynnu sylw at sawl maes allweddol lle y mae angen gwaith pellach yn awr mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru i sicrhau defnyddwyr, gofalwyr a'r cyhoedd bod y systemau a'r arferion yn gadarn. Wrth ymdrin â'r gwahanol argymhellion a geir yn yr adroddiad, ymgymerir â gwaith mewn pedwar maes allweddol: cynllunio i ryddhau cleifion, cynllunio ac adolygu gofal, cynlluniau wrth gefn, gan gynnwys asesu risg, a sicrhau cydymffurfiaid â gofynion cyfreithiol a statudol ar adrodd. Bydd y dull gweithredu cynhwysfawr hwn yn sicrhau gwelliannau yn

care pathway for patients such as Paul Khan. I have therefore determined that there is little to be gained from any further review of this individual case, and have ruled out the need for a statutory inquiry. However, this is not the end of the matter.

The emphasis now needs to be placed on moving forward—seeking improvement, rather than looking back. There are many lessons to be learned from this tragedy, and this is what we need to do. I reassure you that work is already under way. Health Commission Wales has commissioned a review and audit of discharge planning arrangements from all medium-secure mental health units in Wales. This is being complemented by a clinical governance inspection by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, which is due to report in May this year.

The findings from this work will be used to determine what further guidance is needed, or where there may simply be a need to reinforce existing guidance. It is then planned to issue advice to local health boards, trusts and social care services later this year. In the meantime, I expect all organisations to review the report's findings and recommendations to satisfy themselves that the services that they commission or provide are satisfactory. I am pleased that all stakeholders involved in Paul Khan's care have so readily accepted the report and are taking action to ensure that the failures identified in Paul Khan's case will not happen again. It is important that any of this learning is shared across Wales.

This has been a tragic event, and our thoughts are, again, with those touched by it. I assure them and the public that the Assembly Government is committed to taking action to ensure that lessons are learned from this tragedy.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yn gyntaf, ategaf eich sylwadau olaf, Weinidog, a hefyd estyn ein cydymdeimlad mwyaf diffuant â theulu Mr Brian Dodd, er bod bron i ddwy flynedd

ansawdd a diogelwch y gofal a gynigir ym mhob maes gofal i gleifion fel Paul Khan. Yr wyf wedi penderfynu, felly, nad oes fawr ddim i'w ennill o gael unrhyw adolygiad pellach o'r achos penodol hwn, ac wedi penderfynu nad oes angen ymchwiliad statudol. Er hynny, nid hwn yw diwedd y mater.

Rhaid rhoi'r pwyslais yn awr ar symud ymlaen—ceisio gwelliannau, yn hytrach nag edrych yn ôl. Mae llawer o wersi i'w dysgu o'r drychineb hon, a hynny y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo eisoes. Mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi comisiynu adolygiad ac archwiliad o'r trefniadau ar gyfer cynllunio i ryddhau cleifion o'r holl unedau iechyd meddwl sydd â llety cadw canolig yng Nghymru. Ochr yn ochr â hynny, ceir arolygiad ar lywodraethu clinigol gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, sydd i fod i adrodd ym mis Mai eleni.

Defnyddir y darganfyddiadau o'r gwaith hwn i benderfynu pa ganllawiau pellach y mae eu hangen, neu i ganfod yr angen i orfodi'r canllawiau presennol yn unig. Y bwriad wedyn yw rhoi cyngor i fyrddau iechyd lleol, ymddiriedolaethau a gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol yn ddiweddarach y flwyddyn hon. Yn y cyfamser, disgwyliaf i'r holl gyrff adolygu darganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr adroddiad fel y gallant fod yn sicr bod y gwasanaethau y maent yn eu comisiynu neu eu darparu'n foddhaol. Yr wyf yn falch bod yr holl randdeiliaid a oedd yn ymwneud â gofal Paul Khan wedi bod mor barod i dderbyn yr adroddiad a'u bod yn cymryd camau i sicrhau na fydd y methiannau a ganfuwyd yn achos Paul Khan yn digwydd eto. Mae'n bwysig y bydd unrhyw beth a ddysgir yn cael ei rannu ledled Cymru.

Bu hwn yn ddigwyddiad trychinebus, ac estynnwn ein cydymdeimlad eto i'r rhai a effeithiwyd ganddo. Yr wyf yn eu sicrhau hwy a'r cyhoedd bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i gymryd camau i sicrhau y dysgir gwersi o'r drychineb hon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First, I endorse your final comments, Minister, and also extend our most sincere condolences to the family of Mr Brian Dodd, although almost two years have

wedi mynd heibio ers y digwyddiad erchyll a dychrynlyd hwnnw. Cydymdeimlwn hefyd â theulu Mr Paul Khan, o ganlyniad i'r digwyddiad hwn.

elapsed since this horrendous and frightening incident. We also sympathise with the family of Mr Paul Khan, as a result of this incident.

Ar ôl ichi ddatgan bod y digwyddiad hwn wedi digwydd, bu ichi ddweud bod Paul Khan yn dioddef o sgitsoffrenia paranoiaidd. A gytunwch fod llawer o bobl sy'n dioddef o sgitsoffrenia paranoiaidd nad ydynt yn fygythiad o gwbl i bobl yn ein cymdeithas? Yr ofn sydd gennyf yw, oherwydd y sylw y mae'r cyfryngau yn gyffredinol yn ei roi i'r fath achosion eithafol, bod tuedd i bobl deimlo bod unrhyw un sydd yn dioddef o unrhyw fath o anhwylder sy'n ymwneud â'r meddwl yn cynrychioli bygythiad i'r cyhoedd. Mae'n gyfrifoldeb arnom bwysleisio'n glir nad yw hynny'n wir.

Having stated that this incident took place, you said that Paul Khan suffered from paranoid schizophrenia. Do you agree that many paranoid schizophrenia sufferers pose no threat whatsoever to people in our community? My fear is that, because of the attention that the media generally give to such extreme cases, there is a tendency for people to feel that anyone suffering any kind of mental illness represents a threat to the public. It is our responsibility to emphasise clearly that that is not the case.

Nodwch hefyd ei fod ar y pryd dan drwydded, a'i fod yn derbyn triniaeth yng Nghaerdydd. Onid y gwir yw, ac onid yr hyn y mae'r adolygiad hwn yn ei ddangos yn glir, y dylai fod rhywrai wedi sylweddoli bod y bygythiad hwn yn bodoli, ac, o fewn y system, y dylai fod hynny wedi cael ei ganfod ac y dylai camau fod wedi eu cymryd i sicrhau nad oedd yn cynrychioli'r bygythiad hwnnw?

You also note that, at the time, he was under licence, and that he was receiving treatment in Cardiff. Is it not the case, and does not this review clearly demonstrate, that someone should have realised that this threat existed, and, within the system, that that should have been identified and that steps should have been taken to ensure that he could not pose that threat?

Soniwch am y gwersi sydd angen ei dysgu, a chytunaf yn llwyr â hynny. Fodd bynnag, a allwch ein sicrhau, o fewn y gwersi hynny, na fyddwch yn trin pawb yn yr un modd, ac na fyddwch yn trin pawb yn ôl yr anhwylder y maent yn dioddef ohono, ond y byddwch yn trin pob unigolyn yn ôl y risg y mae'r unigolyn hwnnw yn ei gynrychioli i'r cyhoedd? Yn yr un modd, pan soniwch am yr angen i drin â chleifion megis Paul Khan, unwaith eto, mae'n bwysig eich bod yn glir ynglŷn â'r ystyr. Yr oedd Paul Khan, yn anffodus, yn cynrychioli bygythiad difrifol i'r cyhoedd, ac nid yw hynny'n wir am bawb.

You mention the lessons that need to be learned, and I agree wholeheartedly with that. However, can you assure us that, in the context of those lessons, you will not treat everyone in the same manner, and that you will not treat everyone according to the illness from which they suffer, but that you will treat every individual according to the risk that he or she poses to the public? Similarly, when you talk about the need to deal with patients such as Paul Khan, once again, it is important that you are clear about what you mean. Paul Khan, unfortunately, posed a serious threat to the public, and that is not true of everyone.

Mae gennyf gwestiwn cyffredinol. Yn dilyn yr adroddiad hwn a'r angen y mae'n ei nodi am fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau i bobl sy'n dioddef o afiechyd meddyliol, faint o bwyslais a gaiff ei roi yn y targedau fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid eleni ar fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl? Mae i fod yn flaenoriaeth i'ch Llywodraeth ond nid yw'n ymddangos, o ran y

I have a general question. As a result of this report and the need that it highlights for investment in services for people who suffer mental illness, how much emphasis will be placed on investment in mental health services in this year's service and financial framework targets? It is supposed to be a priority for your Government but that does not appear, in terms of investment, to be the

buddsoddiad, fod hynny'n wir.

case.

3.20 p.m.

Weinidog, clywsoch chi, fel minnau, lawer o'r dystiolaeth ynglŷn â'r Mesur iechyd meddwl drafft sy'n mynd drwy San Steffan yn awr. A gytunwch â mi, ac â'r bobl broffesiynol sydd wedi rhoi tystiolaeth, fod perygl mawr y bydd y Mesur drafft hwn yn creu mwy o broblemau nag y bydd yn eu hateb, gan greu sefyllfa gyda llawer o bobl ag anhwylder meddyliol nad ydynt yn derbyn y gwasanaeth y maent yn ei haeddu, ond yn wynebu mynediad gorfodol i wasanaethau a allant fod yn anaddas ar eu cyfer?

Brian Gibbons: This is a tragedy for the Dodd family, and there is no doubt that it is a tragedy for the Khan family, too, and I think that every one of us understands that. You are quite right to say that, generally, people with schizophrenia and even those with paranoid schizophrenia do not constitute a risk to the public, any more than any Member here does, just as any of us could be involved in a violent incident. No-one should be stigmatised, and that applies equally to people with schizophrenia. Indeed, the evidence suggests that people with schizophrenia are much more likely to be the victim of an attack than the inflictor.

We do not know for certain, because other things could have happened, but it is possible that, had proper procedures been adhered to, as outlined under the conditions of Paul Khan's release, this incident could have been avoided. A key lesson following on from that is that processes and protocols must be sufficiently robust, and not merely correct. Systems are needed to ensure that the correct protocols are adhered to, and this, possibly, has been one weakness in this matter.

We are investing in terms of increased medium-secure units across Wales. We are increasing the number of community psychiatric nurses and medical people. Also, in relation to the draft mental health Bill before the House of Commons, I do not think that the particular sections that would be relevant to this sad case would be substantially different. In other words, the

Minister, you have heard, as have I, much of the evidence concerning the draft mental health Bill currently proceeding through Westminster. Do you agree with me, and with those professionals who have given evidence, that there is grave danger that this draft Bill will create more problems than it solves, creating a situation whereby many mentally ill people will not receive the service that they deserve, but will, instead, face compulsory referral to services that may be inappropriate for them?

Brian Gibbons: Bu hon yn drychineb i deulu Dodd, ac nid oes amheuaeth na fu'n drychineb i deulu Khan hefyd, a chredaf fod pob un ohonom yn deall hynny. Yr ydych yn gwbl gywir wrth ddweud nad yw'r rhai sy'n dioddef gan sgitsoffrenia, a hyd yn oed gan sgitsoffrenia paranoiaidd, yn peri risg i'r cyhoedd, fel arfer, yn fwy nag y mae unrhyw Aelod sydd yma, yn union fel y gallai unrhyw un ohonom gael ein tynnu i ddigwyddiad treisiol. Ni ddylai neb gael ei warthnodi, ac mae hynny yr un mor berthnasol i rai sydd â sgitsoffrenia. Yn wir, mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu bod rhai sydd â sgitsoffrenia'n llawer mwy tebygol o ddiodeff gan ymosodiad nag o ymosod.

Ni wyddom i sicrwydd, gan y gallai pethau eraill fod wedi digwydd, ond mae'n bosibl, pe byddid wedi glynu wrth y gweithdrefnau priodol, fel y'u nodwyd yn yr amodau wrth ryddhau Paul Khan, y gallesid bod wedi osgoi'r digwyddiad hwn. Un wers allweddol yn sgîl hynny yw bod rhaid i brosesau a phrotocolau fod yn ddigon cadarn, ac nid yn gywir yn unig. Rhaid wrth systemau i sicrhau y glynir wrth y protocolau cywir a hynny, o bosibl, fu un o'r gwendidau yn y mater hwn.

Yr ydym yn buddsoddi drwy ddarparu rhagor o unedau â llety cadw canolig ledled Cymru. Yr ydym yn darparu rhagor o nyrsys seiciatrig cymunedol a meddygon. Hefyd, gyda golwg ar y Mesur iechyd meddwl drafft sydd gerbron Tŷ'r Cyffredin, ni chredaf y byddai'r adrannau penodol a fyddai'n berthnasol i'r achos trist hwn yn wahanol o ran eu sylwedd. Mewn geiriau eraill, ni fyddai'r fframwaith

legal framework would not be substantially different, whether that new Bill were enacted or not. The provisions in the new Bill are similar to those in the present Bill in these particular areas.

Jonathan Morgan: I also welcome the Minister's statement, and also place on record our condolences and sympathy with the families of Mr Dodd and Mr Khan.

Minister, I will ask a few questions in relation to what you said in your statement and perhaps what was not said, as well as in relation to what the First Minister indicated in response to my questions on 11 January.

You mentioned in the report the need for work on discharge planning, care planning contingency and compliance with legal reporting requirements. Can you confirm that Whitchurch Hospital failed to report to the Home Office the fact that it had taken Paul Khan back into the hospital? The First Minister alluded to that possibility in the report in his reply to me on 11 January. Can you also comment on the staffing pressures that Whitchurch Hospital now faces? I understand, from several concerns raised by constituents who have relatives at the hospital, that there are staffing problems that are not being addressed by the hospital, and are, therefore, pressures with which the trust and the local health board are trying to contend.

In your statement, you referred to the fact that you have ruled out the need for a statutory inquiry. I know that your predecessor, Jane Hutt, was considering it, but what issues did you take into account in reaching that particular decision, because, I know that it was being actively considered? Referring, again, to the First Minister's answer to my question in January, he indicated that it might not be a problem with the level and type of guidance on offer to local health boards, but that the authorities were not following the guidance currently in place. From the work that has already been carried out, can you confirm whether it was a case of authorities not following the guidance, or whether it is a matter of the guidance needing to be tightened up,

cyfreithiol yn wahanol o ran ei sylwedd, pa un a wneir y Mesur hwnnw'n Ddeddf ai peidio. Mae'r darpariaethau yn y Mesur newydd yn debyg i'r rhai yn y Mesur presennol yn y meysydd penodol hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf finnau'n croesawu datganiad y Gweinidog, ac yn estyn ein cydymdeimlad i deuluoedd Mr Dodd a Mr Khan.

Weinidog, gofynnaf ychydig o gwestiynau am yr hyn a ddywedasoch yn eich datganiad ac am yr hyn nas dywedwyd, efallai, a hefyd am yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog mewn ymateb i'm cwestiynau ar 11 Ionawr.

Cyfeiriasoch yn yr adroddiad at yr angen i weithio ar gynllunio i ryddhau cleifion, cynllunio gofal, cynlluniau wrth gefn a chydymffurfio â gofynion cyfreithiol ar adrodd. A allwch gadarnhau bod Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd wedi methu â hysbysu'r Swyddfa Gartref am y ffaith ei fod wedi derbyn Paul Khan yn ôl i'r ysbyty? Cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at y posibilrwydd hwnnw yn yr adroddiad yn ei ymateb i mi ar 11 Ionawr. A allwch wneud sylw hefyd am y pwysau o ran staffio y mae Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd yn ei wynebu'n awr? Yr wyf yn deall, yn ôl pryderon a godwyd gan etholwyr sydd â pherthnasau yn yr ysbyty, fod problemau o ran staffio nad ydynt yn derbyn sylw gan yr ysbyty, ac sydd, felly, yn bwysau y mae'r ymddiriedolaeth a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ceisio ymdopi â hwy.

Yn eich datganiad, cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith eich bod wedi penderfynu nad oes angen cael ymchwiliad statudol. Gwn fod eich rhagflaenydd, Jane Hutt, yn ystyried hynny, ond pa faterion a ystyriasoch wrth wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw, gan fy mod yn gwybod bod hynny dan ystyriaeth? Gan gyfeirio, eto, at ateb y Prif Weinidog i'm cwestiwn ym mis Ionawr, nododd ei bod yn bosibl nad graddau a math y canllawiau a gynigid i fyrddau iechyd a barai'r broblem, ond bod yr awdurdodau heb fod yn dilyn y canllawiau presennol. Ar sail y gwaith a gyflawnwyd eisoes, a allwch gadarnhau a oedd hyn yn fater o beidio â dilyn y canllawiau ar ran yr awdurdodau, neu a oedd yn fater o'r angen i dynhau, adolygu a newid y canllawiau? Cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith bod Comisiwn Iechyd

reviewed and amended? You referred to the fact that Health Commission Wales is now considering the issue of discharge planning arrangements and that further work on that will be released in May 2005.

Finally, you referred to the fact that those involved in providing care for Paul Khan have accepted the report's recommendations. While I do not believe that a witch hunt would be beneficial—we need all the staff that we can get working in mental health services—can you assure us that those who failed to implement the correct procedures have been made aware of the mistakes that were made and have been offered training to ensure that such mistakes do not occur again? Sadly, all too often it is merely a case of staff not knowing the correct procedures and not understanding their full range of statutory responsibilities and duties.

Brian Gibbons: The failure to notify the Home Office has been mentioned in the report. It says that even if the 12-hour absence-without-permission notice had been applied, it probably, unfortunately, would not have made any difference. However, there is an acknowledgement that either Whitchurch Hospital or possibly the mental health team did not convey the fact that Paul Kahn was absent quickly enough to the Home Office. Therefore, there is an issue there, and that was one of the failures outlined in the report.

The report does not specifically mention staffing problems at Whitchurch Hospital. The issue that you raised in terms of current staffing problems is a new issue in terms of this inquiry. I would be willing to take that away and find out if there is a particular problem, although it is not specifically mentioned in the report.

We feel that there have been a number of advantages from setting up this independent review of what took place. First, the review has been completed fairly quickly. It has comprehensively identified the main areas of failure. Consequently, that allows us to put the remedial action needed in place. It also gives the families a sense of closure regarding these tragic events. Therefore, if

Cymru bellach yn ystyried y trefniadau ar gyfer cynllunio i ryddhau cleifion ac y caiff gwaith pellach ei gyhoeddi ym mis Mai 2005.

Yn olaf, cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith bod y rhai a fu'n ymwneud â gofalu am Paul Khan wedi derbyn argymhellion yr adroddiad. Er na chredaf mai buddiol fyddai erlid neb—mae arnom angen cynifer o staff ag y bo modd mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl—a allwch ein sicrhau bod y rhai a fethodd â rhoi'r gweithdrefnau cywir ar waith wedi'u hysbysu am y camgymeriadau a wnaed ac wedi cael cynnig hyfforddiant i sicrhau na cheir camgymeriadau o'r fath eto? Gwaetha'r modd, yn rhy aml o lawer, nid yw ond yn fater o ddiffyg gwybodaeth ar ran y staff am y gweithdrefnau cywir a diffyg dealltwriaeth o'u holl gyfrifoldebau a dyletswyddau statudol.

Brian Gibbons: Cyfeiriwyd yn yr adroddiad at y methiant i hysbysu'r Swyddfa Gartref. Mae'n dweud, hyd yn oed pe byddai'r rhybudd am 12 awr o absenoldeb heb ganiatâd wedi'i ddefnyddio, ei bod yn debygol, gwaetha'r modd, na wnaethai unrhyw wahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir nad oedd Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd, neu'r tîm iechyd meddwl o bosibl, wedi hysbysu'r Swyddfa Gartref yn ddigon buan bod Paul Kahn yn absennol. Felly, rhaid ystyried hynny, a hwnnw oedd un o'r methiannau a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad.

Nid yw'r adroddiad yn sôn yn benodol am broblemau o ran staffio yn Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd. Mae'r mater a godasoch am broblemau o ran staffio a geir ar hyn o bryd yn un newydd yng nghyd-destun yr ymchwiliad hwn. Byddwn yn barod i fynd ati i ddarganfod a oes problem benodol, er nad oes unrhyw sôn amdani yn yr adroddiad.

Teimlwn fod sawl mantais wedi deillio o sefydlu'r adolygiad annibynnol hwn o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd. Yn gyntaf, mae'r adolygiad wedi'i gwblhau'n eithaf cyflym. Mae wedi llwyddo i ganfod y prif feysydd lle y cafwyd methiannau. O ganlyniad, gallwn gymryd y camau angenrheidiol i gywiro hynny. Mae hefyd yn galluogi'r teuluoedd i deimlo bod diweddglo i'r digwyddiadau trist hyn. Felly,

we were to go down the road of having a public inquiry, I do not think that we would learn anything more, and it would still be work in progress. As all stakeholders feel that this is a fair and thorough piece of work, I think that this vehicle has probably been the best one for this particular exercise.

A review is being conducted of all discharge planning for people discharged from medium-secure units across Wales to ensure that the proper processes are being adhered to. Healthcare Inspectorate Wales is conducting that review and it is a fairly large piece of work to ensure that the proper procedures are in place for others who have been discharged from medium-secure units, and are being implemented. That work is ongoing.

I made inquiries regarding individual failures, and the trust and the local health board are considering this in the light of the report. The report was only published in December 2004, so it is probably a bit early to have a definitive result on that. However, the question that you raised was one that came to my mind. We do not want to engage in a witch hunt, but if there were professional failings that require staff to be retrained, that is an important part of moving the response forward.

3.30 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: On behalf of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group, I extend our sympathies to the family of the deceased. It is indeed a tragedy, but, thankfully, it is a rare one. I welcome your statement, Brian, and your acknowledgement that the vast majority of individuals who suffer from mental health problems and illness are not a threat to the public. Indeed, people with mental illness are far more likely to harm themselves than anybody else. This does not in any way lessen the tragedy for the families involved, but we must retain a sense of proportion in how we view individuals who suffer from mental health problems.

You talked about the reviews that are ongoing, and I wonder what monitoring

pe dewisem gael ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, ni chredaf y dysgem ragor, ac ni fyddai'r gwaith wedi'i gwblhau. Gan fod yr holl randdeiliaid yn teimlo bod y gwaith hwn yn deg ac yn drylwyr, credaf mai hwn fu'r cyfrwng gorau ar gyfer y dasg benodol hon, yn ôl pob tebyg.

Cynhelir adolygiad o'r holl waith cynllunio ar gyfer rhyddhau pobl o unedau sydd â llety cadw canolig ledled Cymru i sicrhau y glynir wrth y prosesau priodol. Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru sy'n cynnal yr adolygiad hwnnw ac mae'n waith eithaf sylweddol sydd â'r bwriad o sicrhau bod gweithdrefnau priodol ar gael ar gyfer eraill sydd wedi'u rhyddhau o unedau â llety cadw canolig, a'u bod yn cael eu rhoi ar waith. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo.

Gwneuthum ymholiadau ynghylch methiannau penodol, ac mae'r ymddiriedolaeth a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ystyried hynny yng ngoleuni'r adroddiad. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad mor ddiweddar â Rhagfyr 2004, felly mae'n debyg ei bod braidd yn fuan i gael canlyniad pendant ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y cwestiwn a godasoch yn un a ddaeth i'm meddwl i. Nid ydym am erlid neb, ond os oedd methiannau proffesiynol a oedd yn golygu bod rhaid ailhyfforddi staff, byddai hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r ymateb i hyn.

Kirsty Williams: Ar ran grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, estynnaf ein cydymdeimlad i deulu'r ymadawedig. Mae hon yn drychineb wirioneddol, ond, diolch byth, mae'n un anarferol. Croesawaf eich datganiad, Brian, a'r ffaith eich bod yn cydnabod nad yw'r mwyafrif helaeth o'r rhai sy'n dioddef gan broblemau ac anhwylderau iechyd meddwl yn fygythiad i'r cyhoedd. Yn wir, mae rhai sydd â salwch meddwl yn llawer mwy tebygol o'u niweidio eu hunain na neb arall. Nid yw hynny'n lleihau'r drychineb i'r teuluoedd sy'n gysylltiedig mewn unrhyw fodd, ond rhaid inni gadw'n synnwyr cymesuredd wrth ystyried unigolion sy'n profi problemau iechyd meddwl.

Cyfeiriasoch at yr adolygiadau sy'n mynd rhagddynt, ac yr wyf yn meddwl tybed pa

arrangements are in place at a Welsh Assembly Government level to look at issues concerning compliance with policy and procedure. In my constituency, there was a tragic suicide at an in-patient mental health facility recently. The results of the investigation pointed to the fact that the policies were in place, but were not being followed. What are you doing to ensure that policies are robust and are enforced in organisations? That is key.

I take Jonathan Morgan's point that we need all the staff that we can get, but I am sure that you would agree that we need staff of the appropriate calibre, with the appropriate skills and training. We must consider carefully whether there are gaps in individuals' professional knowledge that mean that they would benefit from additional support and training to help them carry out their roles.

Rhodri Glyn asked a question about the draft Mental Health Bill. While I accept that the legal framework proposed in the draft Bill would not have affected this individual, do you agree that much of the evidence that has been submitted to the joint committee looking at the draft legislation illustrates that there are severe concerns that desperately needed resources will be distorted by the Bill? Also, do you agree that the good work that has been done under the all-Wales mental health strategy for both adults and children could be harmed by the imposition of that Bill in Wales? It will inevitably mean that our eye will be taken off the ball, and we will not be looking to make the improvements identified in the Welsh Assembly Government's strategies.

Brian Gibbons: It is certainly worth repeating your first point that people with a mental illness pose more of a danger to themselves than to others. That highlights the fact that we must prioritise the attempt to address the issues concerning the stigma of mental illness, and be much more caring in our attitude towards people with mental illness. In terms of trying to ensure that this will not happen again—and I touched on this in the statement—Assembly Government officials are taking a pro-active supervisory

drefniadau arolygu sydd ar waith ar lefel Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â chydymffurfio â pholisi a gweithdrefn. Yn fy etholaeth i, cafwyd achos trist o hunanladdiad mewn cyfleuster iechyd meddwl i gleifion mewnol yn ddiweddar. Yr oedd canlyniadau'r ymchwiliad yn dangos bod polisïau wedi'u pennu, ond nad oeddent yn cael eu dilyn. Pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau bod polisïau'n gadarn a'u bod yn cael eu gorfodi mewn cyrff? Mae hynny'n hollbwysig.

Derbyniaf y pwynt a wnaeth Jonathan Morgan i'r perwyl bod arnom angen cynifer o staff ag y mae modd eu cael, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunch fod arnom angen staff o'r safon briodol, a hwythau'n meddu ar y sgiliau priodol ac wedi'u hyfforddi'n iawn. Rhaid inni ystyried yn ofalus a oes bylchau yng ngwybodaeth broffesiynol gweithwyr fel y caent fudd o gymorth a hyfforddiant ychwanegol i'w helpu i gyflawni eu rôl.

Holodd Rhodri Glyn ynghylch y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl drafft. Er fy mod yn derbyn na fyddai'r fframwaith cyfreithiol a gynigir yn y Mesur drafft wedi effeithio ar yr unigolyn hwn, a gytunch fod llawer o'r dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r cydbwyllgor sy'n ystyried y ddeddfwriaeth ddrafft yn dangos bod pryderon dwys y bydd adnoddau y mae taer angen amdanynt yn cael eu gwyrddynu gan y Mesur? Hefyd, a gytunch ei bod yn bosibl y byddai gorfodi'r Mesur hwnnw yng Nghymru'n amharu ar y gwaith da a wnaed o dan y strategaeth iechyd meddwl i Gymru gyfan ar gyfer oedolion a phlant? Mae'n sicr o dynnu ein sylw oddi ar y gwaith dan sylw, ac ni allwn ddisgwyl sicrhau'r gwelliannau a nodwyd yn strategaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Brian Gibbons: Mae'n sicr yn werth ailadrodd y pwynt cyntaf a wnaethoch i'r perwyl bod rhai sydd â salwch meddwl yn fwy o berygl iddynt hwy eu hunain nag i eraill. Mae hynny'n amlygu'r angen inni roi blaenoriaeth i'r ymgais i ymdrin â materion sy'n ymwneud â gwarthnodi salwch meddwl, ac i fod yn llawer mwy gofalgarg tuag at rai sydd â salwch meddwl. O ran ceisio sicrhau na ddigwydd hyn eto—a chyfeiriais at hyn yn y datganiad—mae swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cymryd camau i arolygu ac yn

role and want to be updated continually on the progress that has been made. Health Inspectorate Wales is looking at individual clinical governance in all the institutions involved, and we are asking Health Commission Wales, as the organisation responsible for medium-secure units, to look at its commissioning practices. The Social Services Inspectorate for Wales is also involved, from a social work point of view, in ensuring that procedures are investigated.

There may have been skills gaps, and there were clearly failures, but the report commends the last clinician social worker who saw Paul Khan before he went missing. Therefore, some of the people who were addressing the front-line issues were not found to be deficient in that regard. They made reasonably sound clinical assessments, and we must acknowledge that. However, I am sure that all those involved must be considering what they could have done better to prevent this tragedy from happening.

There is no doubt that the Mental Health Bill will be resource intensive. Some of that resource intensity, if that is a word—and I am not an out-and-out critic of the Mental Health Bill—will result from the positive aspects of the Bill. While many of the reforms proposed in the Bill are good, there were concerns about whether we would be able to deliver all of that good practice because of the resource implications. Therefore, there is a debate about some of the issues contained in the Bill, but even the Bill's positive aspects, on which there is consensus, will be resource intensive one way or another, and that is a real challenge and issue.

Ann Jones: As the local Member, I also offer my sympathies to the family of Mr Dodd, and to the family of Mr Khan.

This terrible crime could and should have been prevented from happening, and, given Mr Khan's past convictions, I am astonished that he was allowed to live independently in the community with such ineffective supervision. While the report does not name and shame individuals, it is a damning indictment of the system failures that led to

dymuno cael eu hysbysu'n barhaus am y cynnydd a wnaed. Mae Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru yn ystyried llywodraethu clinigol ar gyfer unigolion yn yr holl sefydliadau sy'n gysylltiedig, ac yr ydym yn gofyn i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, fel y corff sy'n gyfrifol am unedau â llety cadw canolig, ystyried ei arferion comisiynu. Mae Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru'n ymwneud â hyn hefyd, gan edrych arno o safbwynt gwaith cymdeithasol, i sicrhau y caiff gweithdrefnau eu harchwilio.

Mae'n bosibl bod bylchau o ran sgiliau, ac mae'n amlwg bod methiannau wedi bod, ond mae'r adroddiad yn canmol y gweithiwr cymdeithasol clinigol olaf a welodd Paul Khan cyn iddo fynd ar goll. Felly, yr oedd rhai a fu'n ymwneud â'r materion rheng flaen nas cafwyd yn brin yn hyn o beth. Gwnaethant asesiadau clinigol eithaf da, a dylem gydnabod hynny. Er hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb a fu'n gysylltiedig yn ystyried beth y gallent fod wedi'i wneud yn well i atal y drychineb hon.

Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth na fydd y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl yn galw am adnoddau sylweddol. Bydd llawer o'r galw am adnoddau—ac nid wyf yn feirniad digymrodedd o'r Mesur Iechyd Meddwl—yn deillio o'r agweddau cadarnhaol ar y Mesur. Er bod llawer o'r diwygiadau a gynigir yn y Mesur yn rhai da, yr oedd pryderon ynghylch a fyddem yn gallu sicrhau'r holl arferion da hynny oherwydd y goblygiadau o ran adnoddau. Felly, mae dadl ynghylch rhai o'r materion a geir yn y Mesur, ond bydd hyd yn oed yr agweddau cadarnhaol ar y Mesur, y ceir consensws arnynt, yn galw am adnoddau sylweddol, a dyna'r wir her a'r pwnc sy'n gofyn sylw.

Ann Jones: Fel yr Aelod lleol, estynnaf finnau fy nghydymdeimlad i deulu Mr Dodd, ac i deulu Mr Khan.

Dylid a gellid bod wedi atal y trosedd ofnadwy hwn, ac, yng ngolwg y dedfrydau blaenorol a gafodd Mr Khan, synnaf ei fod wedi cael byw'n annibynnol yn y gymuned o dan oruchwyliaeth mor aneffeithiol. Er nad yw'r adroddiad yn enwi ac yn cywilyddio unigolion, mae'n feirniadaeth ddamniol o'r methiannau yn y system a arweiniodd at y

the events of that day in March 2003.

However, as many have said, it must be stressed that the vast majority of people with mental health problems are not a risk to anyone except themselves on occasion. This case underscores the need to modernise our mental health legislation to improve protection for patients, the public and communities by ensuring that those who need treatment receive it. Although it is too late for my constituent, Brian Dodd, and although nothing can ever put to rest the grief felt by his widow and his family, it is imperative that we learn the lessons from this terrible event so that it does not happen again and so that communities can feel reassured.

Do you agree that the community treatment orders envisaged in the draft Mental Health Bill represent a sensible approach to improving the supervision of potentially dangerous and personality-disorder patients who cannot be detained permanently in hospital? Can you also assure the Assembly that, during your discussions with the Department of Health on the reform and modernisation of the mental health agenda, you will consider all of the issues contained in this report? Will you assure us that all of the 22 local health boards have now reviewed all of the mental health patients who are receiving supervised aftercare in the community, and that, where necessary, they have strengthened staffing arrangements and procedures?

Brian Gibbons: One lesson of this tragic affair is that, while the protocols were probably fit for purpose in many ways, the cumulative effect of a series of failures meant that the reasonably robust procedures were inadequate to deal with this particular set of circumstances. That leads us on to the issue of protecting the public in such circumstances. It is possible, even likely, that, had proper procedures been adhered to, this tragic event would not have happened. Therefore, it is possible that the protocols are reasonably robust and that this is an issue of ensuring that they are adhered to.

I have sympathy with your point about

digwyddiadau ar y diwrnod hwnnw ym Mawrth 2003.

Fodd bynnag, fel y mae llawer wedi dweud, rhaid pwysleisio nad yw'r mwyafrif helaeth o bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn berygl i neb heblaw hwy eu hunain ar brydiau. Mae'r achos hwn yn amlygu'r angen i foderneiddio ein deddfwriaeth iechyd meddwl i gynnig gwell amddiffyniad i gleifion, i'r cyhoedd ac i gymunedau drwy sicrhau y bydd y rhai y mae arnynt angen triniaeth yn ei chael. Er ei bod yn rhy hwyr i'm hetholwr, Brian Dodd, ac er na all dim byth ddileu'r gofid y mae ei weddw a'i deulu'n ei brofi, mae'n hollbwysig inni ddysgu'r gwersi o'r digwyddiad ofnadwy hwn fel na cheir un tebyg iddo ac fel y gall cymunedau fod yn dawel eu meddwl.

A ydych yn cytuno bod y gorchmynion triniaeth gymunedol a gynigir yn y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl drafft yn ddull synhwyrol o wella'r oruchwyliaeth ar geifion sydd ag anhwylder personoliaeth ac a allai fod yn beryglus na ellir eu cadw mewn ysbyty'n barhaol? A allwch sicrhau'r Cynulliad hefyd y byddwch, yn ystod eich trafodaethau â'r Adran Iechyd ar ddiwygio a moderneiddio'r agenda ar iechyd meddwl, yn ystyried yr holl faterion a geir yn yr adroddiad hwn? A wnewch ein sicrhau bod pob un o'r 22 o fyrddau iechyd lleol bellach wedi adolygu achosion yr holl gleifion iechyd meddwl sy'n derbyn ôl-ofal o dan oruchwyliaeth yn y gymuned, a'u bod wedi atgyfnerthu'r trefniadau staffio a'r gweithdrefnau, os oedd angen gwneud hynny?

Brian Gibbons: Un o'r gwersi a ddysgwyd o'r mater trist hwn yw, er bod y protocolau'n addas i'w diben ar sawl ystyr, yn ôl pob tebyg, nad oedd y gweithdrefnau eithaf cadarn a geid yn ddigon i ddelio â'r amgylchiadau penodol hyn oherwydd effaith gronnol y gyfres o fethiannau. Mae hynny'n ein harwain at y mater o amddiffyn y cyhoedd mewn amgylchiadau o'r fath. Mae'n bosibl, ac yn debygol hyd yn oed, pe glynasid wrth y gweithdrefnau priodol, na fyddai'r drychineb hon wedi digwydd. Felly, mae'n bosibl bod y protocolau'n eithaf cadarn a bod hyn yn fater o sicrhau y glynir wrthynt.

Cydymdeimlaf â'r pwynt a wnaethoch am

community care protocols under the new Mental Health Bill. I know that this is a controversial matter for some people, but my professional view on it is that having those powers under the Mental Health Bill would be of assistance in treating people in the community and in avoiding admitting people to hospital unnecessarily. That is a positive proposal.

Healthcare Inspectorate Wales is reviewing all patients from medium-secure units and high-secure units to ensure that the care patterns and discharge arrangements are in place. That is being led by HIW rather than by the local health board—although HIW is working with the local health boards, the trusts, community mental health teams and so forth—to ensure that clinical governance is of the quality that is required in these cases.

3.40 p.m.

David Melding: A degree of clarity is required in your statement. I would particularly like to hear your judgment on whether Mr Khan's condition was so severe that he should in fact have been in hospital. That is the first point, as you have not made that clear. Secondly, is it not the case that we need a system that is robust as a whole, not just on discharge to the community? We need in-patient mental health facilities that are robust, and good, caring environments. At present, there is an incentive to discharge people, because many clinicians believe that the hospitals in which they must treat people are part of the problem and often worsen patients' conditions. It is almost considered therapeutic to get patients into the community at the earliest opportunity. We need to look at that, because sometimes the appropriate place for someone with a severe mental illness is in hospital. I also press you on the fact that being out under licence in the community is analogous to the compulsory treatment in the community that is envisaged in the reform of mental health law that is now being considered. I put it to you that someone who needs to be treated compulsorily is so ill that they should be in hospital. That is the essential problem that we must face. We will not have effective mental health services until

brothocolau gofal cymunedol o dan y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl newydd. Gwn fod hwn yn bwnc dadleuol yng ngolwg rhai, ond, yn fy marn broffesiynol i, byddai meddu ar y pwerau hynny o dan y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl yn gymorth i drin pobl yn y gymuned fel na fyddai'n rhaid derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty'n ddiangen. Mae hwnnw'n gynnig cadarnhaol.

Mae Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru'n adolygu achosion yr holl gleifion a ryddhawyd o unedau â llety cadw canolig ac uchel i sicrhau bod y patrymau gofal a'r trefniadau ar gyfer rhyddhau'n weithredol. Gwneir hynny dan arweiniad yr arolygiaeth yn hytrach na'r bwrdd iechyd lleol—er bod yr arolygiaeth yn gweithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol, yr ymddiriedolaethau, y timau iechyd meddwl cymunedol ac yn y blaen—i sicrhau bod y llywodraethu clinigol gystal â'r hyn y mae ei angen yn yr achosion hyn.

David Melding: Mae angen rhywfaint o eglurder yn eich datganiad. Yn benodol, carwn glywed eich barn ynghylch a oedd anhwylder Mr Khan mor ddifrifol fel y dylasai fod mewn ysbyty, mewn gwirionedd. Dyna'r pwynt cyntaf, gan nad ydych wedi egluro hynny. Yn ail, onid yw'n wir bod arnom angen system sy'n gadarn drwyddi draw, nid yn unig o ran rhyddhau cleifion i'r gymuned? Rhaid inni gael cyfleusterau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer cleifion mewnol sy'n cynnig amgylchedd gofalgar, cadarn a da. Ar hyn o bryd, ceir cymhelliad i ryddhau pobl, gan fod llawer o glinigwyr o'r farn bod yr ysbytai lle y mae'n rhaid iddynt drin pobl yn rhan o'r broblem a'u bod yn aml yn gwaethygu anhwylder y cleifion. Ystyri'r mai peth therapiwtig bron yw anfon cleifion i'r gymuned ar y cyfle cyntaf. Rhaid inni ystyried hynny, oherwydd, mewn rhai achosion, y man priodol i rywun sydd â salwch meddwl difrifol yw'r ysbyty. Yr wyf hefyd yn pwyso arnoch ynghylch y ffaith bod byw o dan drwydded yn y gymuned yn debyg i'r driniaeth orfodol yn y gymuned a ragwelir yn y diwygio ar gyfraith iechyd meddwl a ystyri'r yn awr. Awgrymaf i chi fod rhywun y mae angen ei drin yn orfodol yn un sydd mor sâl fel y dylai fod mewn ysbyty. Dyna'r broblem hanfodol y mae'n rhaid inni ei

we have hospitals that are fit for purpose, around which other facilities can then be part of a logical system of discharge and support in the community.

Brian Gibbons: If you read the report in detail, you will see that, with hindsight, there were indications that Mr Khan's health was deteriorating, and that if the clinicians involved in Mr Khan's care had been in full possession of that clinical information, they would have probably made a different judgment as to the risk that he posed. However, the report mentions that the last person to assess Paul Khan did a reasonable job in light of the information that was available to that person at the time. That person was not harshly judged by the report, but it clearly shows that other evidence existed, to which that person did not have access, and which might have changed that individual's view of things. I appreciate that it is a difficult situation. If the full processes had been in place, then it is possible that that information would have come to light more satisfactorily. However, the report comes to reasonable conclusions about the person on the front line making the decision.

I do not think that we will agree on your last point. As I said in response to Ann Jones, there are people who could be treated in the community who do not need to be compulsorily admitted to hospital, and doing so could tear them away from their social support network, which is so important for people to be able to fully recover from mental health problems. Clearly, that is an ongoing debate, and this will not be the last word on this particular point.

hwynebu. Ni chawn wasanaethau iechyd meddwl effeithiol hyd nes y cawn ysbytai sy'n addas i'w diben, y gall cyfleusterau eraill fod yn gysylltiedig â hwy fel rhan o system resymegol i ryddhau cleifion a gofalu amdanynt yn y gymuned.

Brian Gibbons: Os darllenwch yr adroddiad, gwelwch fod arwyddion o ddirywiad yn iechyd Mr Khan wedi'u nodi, o edrych yn ôl, ac mae'n debyg, pe buasai'r holl wybodaeth glinigol honno gan y clinigwyr a oedd yn gofalu am Mr Khan, y byddent wedi ffurfio barn wahanol am y risg a achosai. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad yn nodi bod yr un olaf a asesodd Paul Khan wedi gwneud gwaith eithaf da yng ngoleuni'r wybodaeth a oedd ar gael iddo ar y pryd. Nid oes beirmiadaeth hallt ar y person hwnnw yn yr adroddiad, ond dengys yn glir fod tystiolaeth arall yn bod, nad oedd ar gael i'r person hwnnw, ac a allai fod wedi newid barn y person hwnnw. Sylweddolaf mai sefyllfa anodd yw hon. Pe buasai'r prosesau llawn ar waith, mae'n bosibl y byddai'r wybodaeth honno wedi dod i olau dydd mewn modd mwy boddhaol. Er hynny, mae'r adroddiad yn dod i gasgliadau rhesymol ynghylch y sawl a wnaeth y penderfyniad yn y rheng flaen.

Ni chredaf y cytunwn ar y pwynt olaf a wnaethoch. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i Ann Jones, mae rhai y gellid eu trin yn y gymuned nad oes angen eu derbyn i'r ysbyty'n orfodol, a byddai gwneud hynny'n eu tynnu oddi wrth eu rhwydwaith cymorth cymdeithasol, sydd mor bwysig os yw pobl i allu llwyr ymadfer ar ôl profi problemau iechyd meddwl. Mae'r ddadl honno'n parhau, wrth gwrs, ac nid hwn fydd y gair olaf ar y pwynt penodol hwnnw.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Nick Bourne: I have given advance notice of this point of order, and raise it under Standing Order No. 6.36 and 6.37, relating to written questions. I am awaiting answers to a series of written questions, which were tabled after the Freedom of Information Act 2000 came into force. All of the questions received the same response, although they were tabled

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf wedi rhoi rhybudd o flaen llaw o'r pwynt o drefn hwn, ac fe'i codaf o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.36 a 6.37, sy'n ymwneud â chwestiynau ysgrifenedig. Yr wyf yn aros am atebion i gyfres o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig, a gyflwynwyd wedi i Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 ddod i rym. Yr un ateb a roddwyd i'r holl

to different Ministers. The answer was, 'I will consider your request and a response will be sent to you in due course'. That was on 18 January. I do not doubt the commitment of the First Minister and the Government to openness, but I wonder when I can expect a fuller response.

The Presiding Officer: As the Leader of the Welsh Conservatives stated, I am aware of the questions that have been tabled and of his concerns. We had an earlier exchange on this and I ruled upon part of this subject the week before last. I will make two general observations and then address the medium-term possibilities in this difficult area. We are, as I said previously, in new territory here in terms of the relationship between freedom of information legislation and our procedures in the Assembly. Ministers are responsible for the answers that they give, and the content of those answers is not a matter for me, as I have said on many occasions. However, the guidance on Assembly questions makes it clear that answers to written questions must be given within five to eight days. The answers may 'occasionally', as the guidance puts it, be holding answers.

That is the current position. However, on the more general point, which I have just touched on, the relationship between, on the one hand, what I might choose to call Members' special rights to information by virtue of their membership of the Assembly, and, on the other hand, the rights that Members hold in common with other citizens under the freedom of information legislation, is a complex matter. I have tried to apply myself to this matter in recent weeks, and I am grateful to the advice that I have had from my lawyers and officials on this matter. I am anxious to ensure that it is recognised that Members from all parts of the Assembly have special privileges in respect of information held by the Assembly, and, of course, in our current legislation, that also means the Assembly Government. I have had a long discussion on this matter with the First Minister, and our officials have met and discussed this matter further.

I understand that a paper will go to the

gwestiynau hynny, er eu bod wedi'u cyflwyno i wahanol Weinidogion. Yr ateb oedd, 'ystyriaf eich cais ac anfonir ateb atoch gyda hyn'. Yr oedd hynny ar 18 Ionawr. Nid wyf yn amau nad yw'r Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i weithredu'n agored, ond yr wyf yn meddwl tybed pa bryd y gallaf ddisgwyl cael ateb llawnach.

Y Llywydd: Fel y dywedodd Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, gwn am y cwestiynau sydd wedi'u cyflwyno ac am ei bryderon. Cawsom drafodaeth ar hyn o'r blaen a dyfernais ar ran o'r pwnc hwn yr wythnos cyn y ddiwethaf. Gwnaf ddau sylw cyffredinol ac ymdrin wedyn â'r posibilïadau tymor canolig yn y maes anodd hwn. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, yr ydym yn troedio tir newydd yn hyn o beth o ran y berthynas rhwng deddfwriaeth ar ryddid gwybodaeth a'n gweithdrefnau yn y Cynulliad. Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am yr atebion a roddant, ac nid yw cynnwys yr atebion hynny'n fater i mi, fel y dywedais ar lawer achlysur. Fodd bynnag, mae'r canllawiau ar gwestiynau Cynulliad yn egluro bod rhaid rhoi atebion i gwestiynau ysgrifenedig o fewn pump i wyth niwrnod. Gall yr atebion 'weithiau', fel y dywed y canllawiau, fod yn atebion dros dro.

Dyna'r sefyllfa fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, ynghylch y pwynt mwy cyffredinol, yr wyf newydd gyfeirio ato, mae'r berthynas, ar y naill law, rhwng yr hyn y gallwn ddewis ei alw'n hawliau arbennig Aelodau i gael gwybodaeth yn rhinwedd eu haelodaeth o'r Cynulliad, ac, ar y llaw arall, yr hawliau sydd gan Aelodau yn yr un modd â dinasyddion eraill o dan y ddeddfwriaeth ar ryddid gwybodaeth, yn fater cymhleth. Yr wyf wedi ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyngor a gefais gan fy nghyfreithwyr a'm swyddogion ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau cydnabyddiaeth bod breintiau arbennig gan Aelodau o bob rhan o'r Cynulliad mewn cysylltiad â gwybodaeth a ddelir gan y Cynulliad, ac, wrth gwrs, o dan ein deddfwriaeth bresennol, mae hynny hefyd yn golygu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Cefais drafodaeth hir ar y mater hwn gyda'r Prif Weinidog, ac mae ein swyddogion wedi cwrdd ac wedi trafod y mater hwn ymhellach.

Deallaf y bydd papur yn mynd gerbron y

Business Committee on 22 February. I also have plans to meet the information commissioner shortly, and I assure all Members that I will pursue this issue, as will the Business Minister and the Government. We will return to this issue when appropriate.

Pwyllgor Busnes ar 22 Chwefror. Yr wyf hefyd yn bwriadu cwrdd â'r comisiynydd gwybodaeth cyn hir, a sicrhaf yr holl Aelodau y byddaf yn mynd ynghylch y mater hwn, fel y bydd y Trefnydd a'r Llywodraeth. Deuwn yn ôl at y mater hwn pan fo'n briodol.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion Composite Motion: Approval of Orders

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

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25:

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

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Rhestr Cyflawnwyr) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno, ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005; a

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005 on the draft Regulations the National Health Service (Performers Lists) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005; and

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Rhestr Cyflawnwyr) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

b) approves the National Health Service (Performers Lists) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;

ii) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005;

iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005;

2 a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ychwanegion Bwyd Amrywiol (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno, ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005; a

2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005 on the draft regulations the Miscellaneous Food Additives (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Ychwanegion Bwyd Amrywiol (Diwygio)

b) approves the Miscellaneous Food Additives (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations

- (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:* *2005 is made in accordance with:*
- i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;* *i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;*
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;* *ii) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;*
- iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2278)* *iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005. (NDM2278)*

*Cynnig (NDM2278): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2278): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen

Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Rheoliadau Pasbortau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 The Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn Kirsty Williams, a gwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2 and 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table on 19 January 2005. (NDM2279)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Pasbortau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005. (NDM2279)

The purpose of this motion is to seek your agreement to the implementation of the Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005, which seek to satisfy the European Commission that the UK has a viable method of identifying horses that have been treated with medicines that must not be administered to animals destined for the food chain.

Pwrpas y cynnig hwn yw ceisio cytundeb gennych i roi ar waith Rheoliadau Pasbortau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005, sy'n ceisio sicrhau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd bod y DU yn meddu ar ddull dichonol o adnabod ceffylau sydd wedi'u trin â meddyginiaethau na cheir eu rhoi i anifeiliaid a fwriedir ar gyfer y gadwyn fwyd.

The regulations need to be implemented in order to avoid a situation where there could be possible infraction proceedings, and also to avoid a situation where the European Commission could remove its approval of some 70 per cent of veterinary medicines currently used in the treatment of horses. The legislation has its original grounding at a European level, and the Assembly—due to the legislation that set up the Assembly, the Government of Wales Act 1998—is obliged to implement European Community legislation.

Rhaid rhoi'r rheoliadau hyn ar waith fel na cheir sefyllfa lle y gellid cael achos am dorri rheolau, a hefyd fel na cheir sefyllfa lle y gallai'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ddiddymu ei gymeradwyaeth i tua 70 y cant o'r meddyginiaethau milfeddygol a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd i drin ceffylau. Rhoddwyd cychwyn i'r ddeddfwriaeth ar lefel Ewropeaidd, ac mae'r Cynulliad—oherwydd y ddeddfwriaeth a sefydlodd y Cynulliad, sef Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998—yn gorfod rhoi deddfwriaeth y Gymuned Ewropeaidd ar waith.

The Government has consulted widely on the proposed regulations and listened attentively to the concerns of horse owners and their organisations throughout the process. It is clear at a European level that the thrust of the

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymgynghori'n eang ar y rheoliadau a gynigir ac wedi gwrandao'n astud ar bryderon perchnogion ceffylau a'r cyrff y maent yn aelodau ohonynt drwy gydol y broses. Mae'n amlwg, ar lefel

regulations must show that all equines are required to have a passport regardless of age, status or the fact that they may never leave their premises of birth. Therefore, the term 'passport' is perhaps a misnomer. A better description might be an identification document for horses.

It has been suggested that animals not destined for human consumption, or those that have not received veterinary medicine to date, should be exempt from passports.

David Davies: Is this another example of New Labour introducing identity cards?

Carwyn Jones: Given that a large number of your party would get rid of us completely, I think that, in terms of taking orders from London, you are way ahead of anyone else in the Chamber.

3.50 p.m.

There may be a view that suggests that Welsh horses do not enter the food chain but, in 2002 around 8,000 horses were slaughtered for export for human consumption purposes, and some of those were from Wales. Traceability is an important matter for many reasons. We continue to learn the lessons from the foot and mouth disease outbreak, and we need to know that traceability exists for many more animals than was previously the case. We must be aware that climate change could bring mosquitoes or birds carrying West Nile fever or other diseases from distant countries. The legislation will assist many organisations to trace stray animals of questionable ownership. It will assist those who are responsible for such things to ensure that they are able to identify owners, and it will probably dissuade some people who should not own horses from owning them in the first place, because they will need to have passports.

It is possible to enforce this legislation, as it is possible to enforce legislation with regard to trading standards in the case, for example, of someone selling goods at a local market which they should not. This is a matter for those responsible for enforcement.

Ewropeaidd, fod rhaid i'r rheoliadau bwysleisio bod rhaid cael pasbort ar gyfer pob ceffyl, beth bynnag fo'i oed, ei statws neu'r ffaith na fydd byth yn gadael y fangre y'i ganed. Felly, gallai 'pasbort' fod yn gamenw. Efallai mai gwell disgrifiad ohono fyddai dogfen adnabod ar gyfer ceffylau.

Awgrymwyd y dylai anifeiliaid nad oes fwriad iddynt gael eu bwyta gan bobl, neu'r rhai na chawsant feddyginiaeth filfeddygol hyd yma, fod wedi'u heithrio o'r gofyniad i gael pasbort.

David Davies: A yw hyn yn enghraifft arall o gyflwyno cardiau adnabod gan Lafur Newydd?

Carwyn Jones: Gan fod nifer helaeth yn eich plaid a garai gael gwared arnom yn gyfan gwbl, yr wyf yn credu, o ran ufuddhau i orchmynion o Lundain, eich bod ymhell ar y blaen i neb arall yn y Siambr.

Gallai rhai gredu nad yw ceffylau o Gymru'n mynd i'r gadwyn fwyd ond, yn 2002, cafodd tua 8,000 o geffylau eu lladd i'w hallforio a'u bwyta gan bobl, a daeth rhai o'r ceffylau hynny o Gymru. Mae'r gallu i olrhain yn fater o bwys ar sawl cyfrif. Yr ydym yn dal i ddysgu gwersi oddi wrth yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau, a rhaid inni gael bod yn sicr bod modd olrhain llawer mwy o anifeiliaid nag o'r blaen. Rhaid inni gofio y gallai newid yn yr hinsawdd beri i fogsitos neu adar sy'n cario twymyn gorllewin Nil neu glefydau eraill ddod yma o wledydd pell. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth o gymorth i lawer o gyrff fel y gallant olrhain anifeiliaid crwydr y mae amheuaeth ynghylch eu perchnogaeth. Bydd yn helpu'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am bethau o'r fath i sicrhau y gallant enwi perchnogion, ac mae'n bosibl y bydd yn cymell rhai na ddylent fod yn berchen ar geffylau rhag eu perchenogi yn y lle cyntaf, gan y bydd yn rhaid iddynt gael pasbortau.

Mae modd gorfodi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, fel y mae modd gorfodi deddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â safonau masnach yn achos rhywun sy'n gwerthu nwyddau mewn masnach leol pan na ddylai wneud, er enghraifft. Mae hyn yn fater i'r rhai sy'n

Importantly, the regulations have the general support of the industry.

I now turn to the amendments. Amendment 1 talks of derogations. These are matters that we are actively pursuing, and there is one area of Wales where derogation is being examined at the moment. We are hopeful of progress in that regard.

On amendment 2, the Government of Wales Act 1998 states that the Assembly is not able to pass legislation that is in conflict with European Community law. The same is also true of the legislation that established the Scottish Parliament and the Scottish Executive. On amendment 3, it has been known for some time that 28 February was the enforcement date regarded as the target across the UK.

On amendment 4, animal welfare matters have been examined at some length. A conference was held in January between the Assembly, local authorities, commoners associations and those with a responsibility for dealing with the legislation, and it was agreed that matters could move forward as long as support was provided and people worked together in order to deal with implementing the legislation.

Turning to the amendments to the regulations themselves, amendment 1 to NDM2280 seeks to delete '9 February 2005' and replace it with '9 May 2005', in terms of when the regulations come into force. I cannot understand why, because the legislation comes into force in England on 28 February, so I await some interesting points to be made on that.

On amendments 2 and 3 to NDM2280, the difficulty with enforcing the use of Welsh is that the passport-issuing organisations are voluntary organisations, and many of them are either based in England and issue passports to horses in Wales, or they are based in Wales and mainly issue passports to horses in England. Therefore, it would be exceptionally difficult to enforce the suggestions made in amendments 2 and 3. However, I have had discussions with Alun Pugh, the Minister for Culture, Welsh

gyfrifol am orfodi. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod cefnogaeth unfryd i'r rheoliadau yn y diwydiant.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliannau. Mae gwelliant 1 yn sôn am ran-ddirymiaidau. Yr ydym wrthi'n ymdrin â'r materion hyn, ac mae un rhan o Gymru lle yr ystyrir rhan-ddirymu ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym yn obeithiol y ceir cynnydd yn hynny o beth.

Ynghylch gwelliant 2, mae Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn datgan na all y Cynulliad dderbyn deddfwriaeth sy'n groes i gyfraith y Gymuned Ewropeaidd. Mae hynny'n wir hefyd am y ddeddfwriaeth a sefydlodd Senedd yr Alban a Gweithrediaeth yr Alban. Ynghylch gwelliant 3, gwyddys ers cryn amser mai 28 Chwefror yw'r dyddiad arfaethedig ar gyfer gorfodi ledled y DU.

Ynghylch gwelliant 4, mae materion sy'n ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid wedi'u hystyried yn eithaf hirfaith. Cynhaliwyd cynhadledd ym mis Ionawr rhwng y Cynulliad, awdurdodau lleol, cymdeithasau cominwyr a'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am ddelio â'r ddeddfwriaeth, a chytunwyd y gellid bwrw ymlaen â'r materion hyn ar yr amod y rhoddid cymorth ac y byddai pobl yn cydweithio er mwyn rhoi'r ddeddfwriaeth ar waith.

Gan droi at y gwelliannau i'r rheoliadau eu hunain, mae gwelliant 1 i NDM2280 yn ceisio dileu '9 Chwefror 2005' a rhoi '9 Mai 2005' yn ei le, yng nghyd-destun yr adeg y daw'r rheoliadau i rym. Ni allaf ddeall pam, gan fod y ddeddfwriaeth yn dod i rym yn Lloegr ar 28 Chwefror, felly disgwyliaf glywed rhai pwyntiau diddorol ar hynny.

Ynghylch gwelliannau 2 a 3 i NDM2280, yr anhawster o ran gorfodi'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yw bod y cyrff sy'n rhoi pasbortau'n gyrff gwirfoddol, ac mae llawer ohonynt un ai wedi'u lleoli yn Lloegr ac yn rhoi pasbortau ar gyfer ceffylau yng Nghymru, neu'n rhai sydd wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru ac yn rhoi pasbortau ar gyfer ceffylau yn Lloegr yn bennaf. Felly, byddai'n eithriadol o anodd gorfodi'r awgrymiadau a wneir yng ngwelliannau 2 a 3. Er hynny, cefais drafodaethau ag Alun Pugh, y

Language and Sport, and those discussions will continue.

On amendment 4 to NDM2280, deleting regulation 13 would defeat the purpose of the regulations.

Jenny Randerson: In relation to the Welsh language, why do the regulations specify the use of French?

Carwyn Jones: It is because the European Commission's regulations specify that two European Community languages must be used in the passports. Welsh is not an official EC language, but that is a debate for another time. It was the original directive at European level that led to this legislation. That said, I would encourage organisations to maximise the use of Welsh in their documents, especially Wales-based organisations that issue passports to Welsh horses and ponies.

Amendment 5 to NDM2280 seeks to delete the requirement that the fine should be at level 5, and set at level 3, which would reduce the maximum fine for breaching the regulations. The reasoning behind this is unclear but, given that it is a Conservative amendment and given the thrust of Michael Howard's arguments during the past few days, I would have thought that they would have been more likely to replace it with a requirement for people to serve six months imprisonment for breaching the regulations. It seems that the Conservatives wish to be soft on offenders when it comes to these regulations.

Amendment 6 effectively seeks to remove the trading standards obligations on local authorities. For the National Assembly to enforce the regulations, it would need to take over local authorities' trading standards obligations. That cannot be decided upon during the course of what will be a relatively short debate—it should be done with proper consultation over time.

Mick Bates: I propose the following

Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, a bydd y trafodaethau hynny'n parhau.

Ynghylch gwelliant 4 i NDM2280, byddai dileu rheoliad 13 yn mynd yn groes i bwrpas y rheoliadau.

Jenny Randerson: Mewn cysylltiad â'r Gymraeg, pam y mae'r rheoliadau'n nodi y dylid defnyddio'r Ffrangeg?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny am fod rheoliadau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn nodi bod rhaid defnyddio dwy o ieithoedd y Gymuned Ewropeaidd yn y pasbortau. Nid yw'r Gymraeg yn un o ieithoedd swyddogol y Gymuned Ewropeaidd, ond dadl ar gyfer rhywdro arall yw hynny. Y gyfarwydddeb wreiddiol ar y lefel Ewropeaidd a arweiniodd at y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Wedi dweud hynny, anogwn gyrff i wneud y defnydd mwyaf posibl o'r Gymraeg yn eu dogfennau, yn enwedig cyrff sydd wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru sy'n rhoi pasbortau ar gyfer ceffylau a merlod yng Nghymru.

Mae gwelliant 5 i NDM2280 yn ceisio dileu'r gofyniad i osod y ddirwy ar lefel 5, ac yn ei gosod ar lefel 3, gan leihau'r ddirwy uchaf am dorri'r rheoliadau. Nid yw'r rhesymu sy'n sail i hyn yn eglur ond, yng ngolwg y ffaith mai gwelliant o eiddo'r Ceidwadwyr yw hwn ac yn ngolwg y pwyslais yn nadleuon Michael Howard dros y dyddiau diwethaf, tybiaswn y byddent yn llawer mwy tebygol o roi gofyniad yn ei le i bobl dreulio chwe mis yn y carchar am dorri'r rheoliadau. Ymddengys fod y Ceidwadwyr yn dymuno bod yn rhy faddeugar tuag at droseddwyr yn achos y rheoliadau hyn.

Mae gwelliant 6 yn gofyn i bob pwrpas am ddileu ymrwymadau awdurdodau lleol o ran safonau masnach. Pe byddai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gorfodi'r rheoliadau, byddai'n rhaid iddo gymryd drosodd ymrwymadau awdurdodau lleol o ran safonau masnach. Ni ellir penderfynu ar hynny yn ystod yr hyn a fydd yn ddadl gymharol fyr—dylid ei wneud gydag ymgynghori priodol dros gyfnod o amser.

Mick Bates: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol

amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 1: add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that where commons or similar areas are actively managed and there are high standards of animal welfare in place, that such areas should be exempted from the requirements, as is the case with two such examples in England, and accordingly calls on the Minister to actively approach commoners associations and similar organisations with a view to establishing a registration regime which can exempt these areas from the regulations.

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

notes that the regulatory appraisal for these regulations, laid on 19 January, draws attention to the anomaly in the Government of Wales Act 1998 that gives the Assembly less discretion over the framing of EU legislation for Wales than does the UK Government for England and calls on the Assembly Government to make representations to the UK Government to rectify this anomaly

I propose amendment 3. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

welcomes the examination of this issue by the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee but deplores the short time allowed by the Government between its tabling of this legislation for Plenary consideration and its prospective implementation date.

During your entire term of office as Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, you have been shown great respect. However, this is another nice mess that you have got us into in these last few months. You have £17 million of unspent funding in accounts somewhere. This is farmers' money. You said that an environmental scheme would come on board, which is not coming on board, and you now bring forward legislation, the first part of which, under regulation 7, will be implemented on 14 February.

yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu, mewn achosion lle bo cryn reoli'n digwydd ar diroedd comin ac ardaloedd o'r fath, a lle bo'r safonau lles anifeiliaid yn uchel, y dylid eithrio ardaloedd o'r fath o'r gofynion, fel sy'n digwydd yn achos dwy enghraifft o'r fath yn Lloegr, ac yn unol â hynny yn galw ar y Gweinidog i fynd ati i gysylltu â chymdeithasau cominwyr a chyrrff tebyg er mwyn ceisio sefydlu system gofrestru a all eithrio'r ardaloedd hynny o'r rheoliadau.

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

yn nodi bod yr arfarniad rheoliadol ar gyfer y rheoliadau hyn, a osodwyd ar 19 Ionawr, yn tynnu sylw at yr anghysondeb yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 sy'n rhoi llai o ryddid i'r Cynulliad o ran llunio deddfwriaeth yr UE ar gyfer Cymru nag y mae llywodraeth y DU yn ei roi i Loegr, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i drafod â llywodraeth y DU a oes modd gwneud i ffwrdd â'r anghysondeb hwn.

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad yn bwriadu rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn ond yn gresynu cyn lleied o amser y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i ganiatáu ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng cyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth hon i'w hystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn a'r dyddiad arfaethedig ar gyfer ei gweithredu.

Drwy gydol eich cyfnod yn swydd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, amlygwyd parch mawr tuag atoch. Er hynny, yr ydych wedi ein tynnu i lanastr mawr arall yn y misoedd diwethaf. Mae gennych £17 miliwn o gyllid heb ei wario mewn cyfrifon yn rhywle. Arian ffermwyr yw hwnnw. Dywedasoeh y byddai cynllun amgylcheddol yn cychwyn, ac nid yw'n cychwyn, ac yn awr yr ydych yn rhoi deddfwriaeth gerbron y bydd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, o dan reoliad 7, yn dod i rym ar 14 Chwefror.

On the consultation, you stand there and tell us that work is ongoing to address our amendment 1. However, the consultation started in 2000, and the statutory six-week consultation on this regulation was undertaken at that time. The concerns raised during that consultation included additional bureaucracy, cross-border issues, welfare on commons, and the cost burden placed on owners. You did nothing until 17 January 2005, which is when you held a workshop—one month before the legislation is to be enacted. If that is not complacency, tell me what is.

I once described you as Dr Dolittle, but you are now becoming Dr Do Nothing. I am afraid that your answer, in rejecting amendment 1, is unsatisfactory. New regulations are being drafted in the European Commission to address the issue of exemptions—not necessarily derogations, but exemptions—examples of which have been seen in the New Forest and on Dartmoor in England. You failed to answer why this cannot be done in Wales when it can be done in England. I hope that, in your response, you will tell us exactly what you are doing to assist commoners in Wales to have similar exemptions to those permitted in the New Forest and on Dartmoor.

You were dismissive of amendment 2. I draw your attention to paragraph 19 in the regulatory appraisal, which notes that

‘Unlike Westminster, the Assembly can not lawfully derogate from the requirement of EC legislation that the declaration in Section IX of the passport document be signed by the horse owner upon receipt of the passport.’

You overlooked this. However, just because you cannot change that at present does not mean that the legislation itself is right. You are not fighting to protect the position of commoners in Wales to ensure that there is equality and that they are treated in the same way as commoners in England. It is abysmal that we cannot have parity with England. It seems that three countries in the UK must accept entirely the EU legislation, when the

Ynghylch yr ymgynghoriad, yr ydych yn sefyll yno ac yn dweud wrthym fod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ymdrin â gwelliant 1 o’n heiddo. Fodd bynnag, dechreuodd yr ymgynghoriad yn 2000, ac ymgymerwyd â’r ymgynghoriad chwe wythnos statudol ar y rheoliadau hyn bryd hynny. Ymysg y pryderon a godwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw yr oedd biwrocratiaeth ychwanegol, materion trawsffiniol, lles ar diroedd comin, a baich y costau ar berchnogion. Ni wnaethoch ddim tan 17 Ionawr 2005, pan gynaliasoch weithdy—un mis cyn i’r ddeddfwriaeth gael ei gweithredu. Os nad difaterwch yw peth felly, ni wn beth sydd.

Fe’ch gelwais unwaith yn Dr Dolittle, ond yr ydych yn troi’n awr yn Dr Do Nothing. Mae arnaf ofn bod eich ateb, wrth wrthod gwelliant 1, yn anfodddhaol. Mae rheoliadau newydd yn cael eu drafftio gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i ddelio â mater yr eithriadau—nid rhan-ddirymiaidau o reidrwydd, ond eithriadau—y gwelwyd enghreifftiau ohonynt yn y New Forest ac yn Dartmoor yn Lloegr. Methasoch ag egluro pam na ellir gwneud hyn yng Nghymru tra y’i gwneir yn Lloegr. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwch, wrth ymateb, yn dweud wrthym beth yn union yr ydych yn ei wneud i helpu cominwyr yng Nghymru i gael eithriadau sy’n debyg i’r rhai a ganiateir yn y New Forest ac yn Dartmoor.

Gwnaethoch wfftio gwelliant 2. Tynnaf eich sylw at baragraff 19 yn yr arfarniad rheoliadol, sy’n nodi

Yn wahanol i San Steffan, ni all y Cynulliad ran-ddirymu’n gyfreithiol y gofyniad yn neddfwriaeth y CE fod y datganiad yn Adran IX yn nogfen y pasbort i’w lofnodi gan berchennog y ceffyl pan gaiff y pasbort.

Ni sylwasoch ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw’r ffaith na allwch newid hynny ar hyn o bryd yn golygu bod y ddeddfwriaeth ei hun yn iawn. Nid ydych yn ymladd i amddiffyn cominwyr yng Nghymru i sicrhau y ceir cydraddoldeb a’u bod yn cael eu trin yn yr un modd â chominwyr yn Lloegr. Mae’n beth truenus na allwn gael cydraddoldeb â Lloegr. Ymddengys fod tair gwlad yn y DU sy’n gorfod derbyn deddfwriaeth yr UE yn ei

fourth does not. That is perverse. Can you explain to commoners in Wales why they cannot have equality under this regulation with commoners in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland?

Finally, on amendment 3, the committee rejected the legislation. We discussed it and begged you to go back and consider these issues and reject it. You have not done that. This reflects your lack of respect for the legislative process in the Assembly. If you want evidence of that—because I see you looking disdainfully—you only have to consider the short period of time between the tabling of this item of business and the date on which the regulations are due to come into effect, which shows the contempt in which the Government holds the Assembly. Last term, we had a debate on educational maintenance allowances. That policy was supported, in one way or another, by most Assembly Members, but we were not given an opportunity to scrutinise or even comment on these regulations. I see that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is holding her head in shame over that. Last year, we had regulations concerning local elections, which were due to come into force before they were passed by the Assembly.

Carwyn Jones *rose*—

Mick Bates: I see that you have woken up at last, Minister.

Carwyn Jones: How is all of this relevant to the debate?

The Presiding Officer: Order. Minister, had I heard something that was totally irrelevant to the debate on the principle of the Order, as to whether the Order should be made, I would, of course, have intervened. Also, I remind Mick Bates that his five minutes are up.

4.00 p.m.

Mick Bates: You took the words right out of my mouth, Presiding Officer.

Minister, I urge you to re-examine your statement about the principle embodied in

chyfanrwydd, tra nad yw'r bedwaredd. Mae hynny'n beth gwrthnysig. A allwch egluro i gominwyr yng Nghymru pam na chânt fod yn gydradd o dan y rheoliadau hyn â chominwyr yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon?

Yn olaf, ynghylch gwelliant 3, gwnaeth y pwyllgor wrthod y ddeddfwriaeth. Fe'i trafodasom ac erfyn arnoch i ailystyried y materion hyn a'i gwrthod. Ni wnaethoch hynny. Mae hynny'n dangos eich diffyg parch tuag at y broses ddeddfwriaethol yn y Cynulliad. Os ydych am gael tystiolaeth o hynny—oherwydd gwelaf eich bod yn edrych yn ddirmygus—nid oes ond rhaid ichi ystyried mor fyr oedd yr amser rhwng cyflwyno'r eitem fusnes hon a'r dyddiad y mae'r rheoliadau i fod i ddod i rym, gan fod hynny'n amlygu dirmyg y Llywodraeth tuag at y Cynulliad. Y tymor diwethaf, cawsom ddadl ar lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysgol. Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad o blaid y polisi hwnnw, i ryw raddau neu'i gilydd, ond ni chawsom gyfle i graffu ar y rheoliadau hynny nac i wneud sylw amdanynt hyd yn oed. Gwelaf fod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn plygu ei phen o gywilydd oherwydd hynny. Y llynedd, cawsom reoliadau ynghylch etholiadau lleol, a oedd i fod i ddod i rym cyn iddynt gael eu derbyn gan y Cynulliad.

Carwyn Jones *a gododd*—

Mick Bates: Gwelaf eich bod wedi deffro o'r diwedd, Weinidog.

Carwyn Jones: Ym mha fodd y mae hyn i gyd yn berthnasol i'r ddadl?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Weinidog, pe clywswn rywbeth a oedd yn gwbl amherthnasol i'r ddadl ar egwyddor y Gorchymyn, ynghylch a ddylid gwneud y Gorchymyn, byddwn wedi ymyrryd, wrth gwrs. Hefyd, yr wyf yn atgoffa Mick Bates bod ei bum munud ar ben.

Mick Bates: Yr ydych wedi mynd â'r geiriau o'm ceg, Lywydd.

Weinidog, fe'ch anogaf i ailystyried eich datganiad am yr egwyddor a ymgorfforir yn y

this legislation.

Carl Sargeant: Perhaps you could explain how the matter of educational allowances is relevant to horse passports.

Mick Bates: I understand your difficulty in grasping the idea that this Chamber is for debating legislation, Carl. That is what you and your party are denying us. You denied—*[Interruption.]* The Member raised the question of educational allowances. You denied Members the opportunity to debate that matter. The whole point of our being here, Carl, is to debate the legislation. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Five minutes is the standard time for contributions. I have allowed several interventions, and I think that it is time for Mick Bates to move on.

Mick Bates: I will take your advice, Presiding Officer, and conclude by saying that the very fact that the Minister presents us with legislation six days before its implementation date is absolutely appalling. Organise it better, please.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

expresses concern that many animal welfare matters associated with these regulations have not been resolved.

The Assembly is often asked to do faintly ridiculous things by this Government, but, frankly, we have seldom been asked to endorse a more ridiculous piece of legislation. I rather liked the Minister's analogy with identification cards: they are impractical, unworkable, and will not solve any real problems. These regulations are drafted to address a problem that, as the Minister knows perfectly well, barely exists. I want him to tell us—if he knows—how many of the 8,000 horses exported from the UK for human consumption were from Wales. I have anecdotal evidence that suggests that it was almost none, whereas many ponies from the New Forest, where derogation has been secured by the English Government, end up in the human food chain on the continent. To

deddfwriaeth hon.

Carl Sargeant: Efallai yr eglurech ym mha fodd y mae mater lwfansau addysgol yn berthnasol i basbortau ceffylau.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn deall yr anhawster a gewch i ddeall mai trafod deddfwriaeth yw pwrpas y Siambr hon, Carl. Dyna'r hyn yr ydych chi a'ch plaid yn ei wrthod i ni. Gwnaethoch wrthod—*[Torri ar draws.]* Yr Aelod a gododd fater lwfansau addysgol. Gwnaethoch wrthod cyfle i Aelodau gael dadl ar y mater hwnnw. Yr unig ddiben inni fod yma, Carl, yw trafod y deddfwriaeth. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Pum munud yw'r amser a ganiateir fel arfer ar gyfer cyfraniadau. Yr wyf wedi caniatáu sawl ymyriad, a chredaf ei bod yn bryd i Mick Bates symud ymlaen.

Mick Bates: Derbyniaf eich cyngor, Lywydd, a gorffen drwy ddweud bod y ffaith bod y Gweinidog yn rhoi deddfwriaeth ger ein bron chwe diwrnod cyn y dyddiad y mae i'w gweithredu'n gwbl warthus. Rhowch well trefn arni, os gwelwch yn dda.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiau wwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn mynegi pryder nad yw llawer o'r materion yn ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid yn y rheoliadau hyn wedi'u datrys.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn gofyn yn aml i'r Cynulliad hwn wneud pethau eithaf chwerthinllyd, ond, a dweud y gwir, anaml y gofynnwyd inni gefnogi eitem deddfwriaeth fwy chwerthinllyd na hon. Yr oeddwn yn eithaf hoff o'r gymhariaeth a wnaeth y Gweinidog â chardiau adnabod: maent yn anymarferol, yn anweithredadwy, ac ni fyddant yn datrys unrhyw broblemau gwirioneddol. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn wedi'u drafftio i ymdrin â phroblem nad yw prin yn bodoli, fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog yn berffaith iawn. Yr wyf am iddo ddweud wrthym—os gŵyr hynny—pa nifer o'r 8,000 o geffylau a allforiwyd o'r DU i'w bwyta gan bobl a oedd wedi dod o Gymru. Mae gennyf dystiolaeth anecdotaidd sy'n awgrymu nad oedd bron ddim un, tra bo llawer o ferlod yn y New

say that these regulations will address a real problem is, therefore, frankly ridiculous. It will not do anything to improve animal welfare, and the Minister's references to the control of disease were spurious. It certainly will not do anything to protect human health in these islands, but it will create pointless bureaucracy for law-abiding horse owners and do nothing to deal with abuse. Also, these regulations are almost unenforceable, as the Minister himself acknowledged in a Freudian slip that he quickly corrected.

We can have some sympathy for the Minister, as he must deal with European legislation that addresses a problem that is utterly irrelevant here. Also, he faces lack of power, in contrast to Westminster, to take a flexible approach. While I would concur with many of the Liberal Democrats' comments on this matter, short of full self-government for Wales in the European Union, I do not see how the problem can be avoided. If they are endorsing Plaid Cymru's policy, then that endorsement would be warmly welcomed.

As I said, I have some sympathy for the Minister's position, but not much. Much of this mess is due to his inactivity over the last 12 months—I hesitate to use the word 'idleness'. He has been warned for over 12 months of the problems that he may face, and he has failed to secure the derogations for areas such as that referred to in the Liberal Democrat amendment. The time to discuss that with the commission was 12 months ago and not when the regulations are about to come into force. He was urged to do that a year or so ago. If the British Government can get derogations for the New Forest, from where many horses and ponies end up in the human food chain, then it is beyond me why the Minister has not been able to do that yet for the Brecon Beacons and other semi-feral pony areas in Wales.

Forest, lle y sicrhawyd rhanddirymu gan Lywodraeth Loegr, yn cyrraedd y gadwyn fwyd ddynol ar y cyfandir. Peth chwerthinllyd, felly, yw dweud y bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn ymdrin â phroblem wirioneddol. Ni wnaiff ddim i hyrwyddo lles anifeiliaid, ac yr oedd cyfeiriadau'r Gweinidog at reoli clefydau'n annilys. Yn sicr, ni wnaiff ddim i amddiffyn iechyd dynol yn yr ynysoedd hyn, ond bydd yn creu biwrocraiaeth ddibwrpas i berchnogion ceffylau sy'n parchu'r gyfraith ac ni wnaiff ddim i fynd i'r afael â chamdriniaeth. Hefyd, mae'r rheoliadau hyn bron yn amhosibl i'w gorfodi, fel y cydnabu'r Gweinidog drwy lithriad Freudaid y gwnaeth ei gywiro'n gyflym.

Gallwn gydymdeimlo â'r Gweinidog i ryw raddau, gan ei fod yn gorfod delio â deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd sy'n ymdrin â phroblem sy'n gwbl amherthnasol yma. Hefyd, nid oes ganddo bŵer, yn wahanol i San Steffan, i ymdrin â hyn mewn modd hyblyg. Er fy mod yn cyd-fynd â llawer o sylwadau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar y mater hwn, os na chaiff Cymru hunanlywodraeth lawn yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, ni allaf weld sut y gellir osgoi'r broblem hon. Os ydynt yn cefnogi polisi Plaid Cymru, byddai hynny i'w groesawu'n fawr.

Fel y dywedais, mae gennyf beth cydymdeimlad â'r Gweinidog oherwydd y sefyllfa y mae ynddi, ond nid llawer. Mae llawer o'r llanastr hwn yn ganlyniad i'w anweithgarwch dros y 12 mis diwethaf—pestrusaf cyn ei alw'n 'segurdod'. Fe'i rhybuddiwyd dros 12 mis a rhagor am y problemau y gallai eu hwynebu, a methodd â sicrhau'r rhanddirymiaid ar gyfer ardaloedd fel yr un y cyfeirir ati yng ngwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Yr adeg y dylid bod wedi trafod hynny gyda'r comisiwn oedd 12 mis yn ôl, yn hytrach na'r adeg y mae'r rheoliadau ar fin dod i rym. Fe'i hanogwyd i wneud hynny ryw flwyddyn yn ôl. Os gall Llywodraeth Prydain gael rhanddirymiaid ar gyfer y New Forest, yr aiff llawer o geffylau a merlod oddi yno i'r gadwyn fwyd ddynol, ni allaf ddeall pam nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi gallu gwneud hynny eto ar gyfer Bannau Brycheiniog ac ardaloedd eraill yng Nghymru lle ceir merlod lled-wyllt.

As for enforcement, the Minister has not told us how local authorities will be enabled to do this. He has refused to acknowledge that extra resources will be necessary, and he has given us no idea how they will handle this additional burden.

The Minister has not addressed the welfare issues hence the reason for our amendment to this principle. There are serious risks to some of our semi-feral ponies and there are serious risks of dumping low-value ponies that are not worth the cost of the passport. I welcome the fact that a seminar has been held and I acknowledge that the Minister finally got his act together in that regard, but this was 12 months too late. The Minister still has no concrete plan to show us—following the seminar—about how those welfare issues can be addressed. I do not want to see horses being rounded up on the Brecon Beacons and shot because no-one will admit to owning them. The Minister has yet to tell me how that will be avoided. If he has a cunning plan, I suggest that he shares it with us.

The whole committee has repeatedly warned the Minister that this is a mess. I see Carl Sargeant bravely trying to defend the indefensible, as he frequently does, but he knows that these regulations are unfair, unworkable and costly. The Minister's refusal to act promptly to sort out the underlying problems is inexcusable.

The Presiding Officer: For the convenience of Members, I confirm what I believe to be the procedure. We are now debating the principle of the regulations. I have called the four amendments to motion on the principle of the regulations. I will invite the Minister to respond to the debate on the principle of the regulations if he wishes to do so. Once we have debated and voted on the principle, we will then move on to the amendments to the regulations themselves.

The Minister for Environment, Planning

Gyda golwg ar orfodi, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi dweud wrthym sut y caiff awdurdodau lleol eu galluogi i wneud hyn. Gwrthododd gydnabod y bydd angen adnoddau ychwanegol, ac ni roddodd unrhyw syniad i ni am y modd y byddant yn dygymod â'r baich ychwanegol hwn.

Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi rhoi sylw i'r materion sy'n ymwneud â lles a dyna pam yr ydym wedi cynnig gwelliant i'r egwyddor hon. Mae rhai o'n merlod lled-wyllt yn wynebu peryglon mawr ac mae perygl mawr y bydd merlod o werth bach nad ydynt yn werth pris pasbort yn cael eu gadael. Croesawaf y ffaith bod seminar wedi'i gynnal a chydnyddaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cael trefn ar ei bethau yn y diwedd yn hynny o beth, ond yr oedd hynny 12 mis yn rhy hwyr. Nid oes byth gynllun pendant gan y Gweinidog i ddangos i ni—ar ôl y seminar—sut y gellir ymdrin â'r materion hynny sy'n ymwneud â lles. Nid wyf am weld ceffylau'n cael eu corlannu ar Fannau Brycheiniog a'u saethu am na wnaiff neb gyfaddef mai hwy a'u piau. Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi dweud wrthym eto sut yr osgoir hynny. Os oes ganddo gynllun cyfrwys, awgrymaf y dylai ei rannu â ni.

Mae'r pwyllgor cyfan wedi rhybuddio'r Gweinidog dro ar ôl tro mai llastr yw hyn. Gwelaf Carl Sargeant yn gwneud ei orau glas i amddiffyn yr hyn na ellir ei amddiffyn, fel y gwnaiff yn aml, ond gŵyr fod y rheoliadau hyn yn annheg, yn anymarferol ac yn gostus. Ni ellir esgusodi'r ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi gwrthod cymryd camau buan i ddatrys y problemau sylfaenol.

Y Llywydd: Er hwylustod Aelodau, cadarnhaf yr hyn y credaf yw'r weithdrefn. Yr ydym yn cynnal dadl yn awr ar egwyddor y rheoliadau. Yr wyf wedi galw'r pedwar gwelliant i'r cynnig ar egwyddor y rheoliadau. Gwahoddaf y Gweinidog i ymateb i'r ddadl ar egwyddor y rheoliadau os yw'n dymuno gwneud hynny. Wedi inni gael dadl ar yr egwyddor a phleidleisio arni, awn ymlaen wedyn at y gwelliannau i'r rheoliadau eu hunain.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd,

and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I would describe Mick Bates's speech, Llywydd, as a mess. What on earth does the education maintenance allowance have to do with horse passports? Though I have no quibble with anything that the Presiding Officer said, there is no doubt that it is tangential. You said that £17 million is being kept in coffers, but how many times does this have to be explained to you? It was explained at the committee meeting in simple terms: the £17 million is there to be spent over the next three years. That has been made clear and placed on the record. Let us make sure that you understand that.

Mick Bates: Therefore, are you telling me that the debate about legislation is irrelevant to the Assembly, Minister?

Carwyn Jones: One point that you made was that you felt that the Government had no respect for the Assembly. Yet, here we are, debating these very regulations in Plenary. There is no better place to have a debate than in the Plenary session of the National Assembly for Wales. If you do not like it, why do we have a Plenary session?

You mentioned having exemptions for horses. There is no such thing as an exemption; it is a derogation. The New Forest and Dartmoor have a derogation due to their strong management associations that are able to exercise control over a defined geographical area. We have not been able to have a derogation thus far as we do not yet have any such situation in Wales. However, we will work with commoners associations and others to identify areas where this can be done, and we will focus on whether or not it will be possible to have an all-Wales commoners association to provide that level of management.

Helen Mary Jones: I do not think that anyone would argue whether or not it is a good thing to do now. However, can you explain to the Assembly, and to those who have raised these issues with you for 12 months, why you have not been working for the last 12 months on establishing this all-Wales commoners association? That is the problem. We have regulations to be

Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr oedd araith Mick Bates, Lywydd, yn llastr. Beth ar y ddaear sydd a wnelo'r lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg â phasbortau ceffylau? Er nad anghytunaf â dim a ddywedodd y Llywydd, nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd yn crwydro oddi ar y pwnc. Dywedasoeh fod £17 filiwn yn cael ei gadw mewn coffrau, ond pa sawl gwaith y mae'n rhaid egluro hyn i chi? Fe'i heglurwyd yn syml yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor: mae'r £17 filiwn ar gael i'w wario dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Eglurwyd hynny a'i roi ar ddu a gwyn. Gadewch inni sicrhau y deallwch hynny.

Mick Bates: Felly, a ydych yn dweud wrthyf fod y ddadl am ddeddfwriaeth yn amherthnasol i'r Cynulliad, Weinidog?

Carwyn Jones: Un pwynt a wnaethoch oedd eich bod yn teimlo nad oedd gan y Llywodraeth unrhyw barch tuag at y Cynulliad. Ac eto, dyma ni, yn trafod yr union reoliadau hyn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Nid oes lle gwell i gael dadl nag yng Nghyfarfod Llawn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Os nad ydych yn ei hoffi, pam y mae gennym Gyfarfod Llawn?

Soniasoch am eithriadau ar gyfer ceffylau. Nid oes y fath beth ag eithriad; rhan-ddirywiad ydyw. Mae rhan-ddirywiad ar gyfer y New Forest a Dartmoor am fod yno gymdeithasau rheoli cryf sy'n gallu cadw trefn ar ardal ddaearyddol ddiffiniedig. Nid ydym wedi gallu cael rhan-ddirywiad hyd yma gan nad oes gennym unrhyw sefyllfa o'r fath eto yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, gweithiwn gyda chymdeithasau cominwyr ac eraill i ganfod ardaloedd lle y gellir gwneud hynny, a chanolbwyntiwn ar drafod a ellir cael cymdeithas cominwyr i Gymru gyfan er mwyn cael y rheolaeth hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw un am ddadlau a yw'n rhywbeth y dylid ei wneud yn awr ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, a allwch egluro i'r Cynulliad, a'r rhai sydd wedi codi'r materion hyn gyda chi dros 12 mis, pam na fuoch yn gweithio dros y 12 mis diwethaf i sefydlu cymdeithas cominwyr i Gymru gyfan? Dyna'r broblem. Mae gennym reoliadau sydd i'w rhoi ar waith

implemented in two weeks and no mechanisms to deal with them.

Carwyn Jones: We have tried to have the derogations for some time. We have worked ceaselessly to do this. However, it takes some time to put together a commoners association to provide that kind of management level. This can be done. In future it may be possible to look at examining derogations.

Brynle Williams: With all due respect, Minister, I do not think that the New Forest has technically had a derogation. If I understood the speaker at the workshop correctly, the situation is that nothing can move from the common. That is the exception. Like you, we would like to see the commoners setting up a federation of commoners through which we could possibly implement this.

Carwyn Jones: The derogation states that horses and ponies that remain on the common do not need a passport. However, once they move from the New Forest and Dartmoor, they will then need a passport. That is the nature of the derogation. Without passports, we do not know how many animals go from Wales for slaughter, as we do not have the traceability measures in place to provide an estimate. However, Turners, one of the abattoirs that takes horses for slaughter outside Wales, estimates that around 80 per cent of the ponies that it deals with come from Wales. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate, because we do not have any traceability for horses.

4.10 p.m.

There will be welfare issues; the question is how to deal with them. It may be that some ponies and horses must be culled because their ownership is uncertain. However, we must ensure—and we have been working with local authorities and commoners associations—that the system is logical and can be applied. Where you have ponies and horses of uncertain ownership it is inevitable that there may be culling to ensure, for their own welfare, that the situation is dealt with.

ymhen pythefnos heb unrhyw drefniadau i ddelio â hwy.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym wedi ceisio sicrhau'r rhan-ddirymiadau ers cryn amser. Yr ydym wedi gweithio'n ddi-baid i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, cymer amser i ffurfio cymdeithas cominwyr sy'n gallu cynnig rheolaeth o'r fath. Gellir gwneud hynny. Gallai fod yn bosibl ystyried rhan-ddirymiadau yn y dyfodol.

Brynle Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, Weinidog, ni chredaf fod y New Forest wedi cael rhan-ddirymiad yng ngwir ystyr y gair. Os deallais y siaradwr yn y gweithdy'n iawn, y sefyllfa yw na chaiff unrhyw beth fynd oddi ar y tir comin. Dyna'r eithriad. Fel chithau, carem weld y cominwyr yn sefydlu ffederasiwn cominwyr a allai fod yn gyfrwng inni roi hyn ar waith.

Carwyn Jones: Dywed y rhan-ddirymiad nad oes rhaid cael pasbort ar gyfer ceffylau a merlod sy'n aros ar y tir comin. Fodd bynnag, os ydynt yn symud o'r New Forest a Dartmoor, bydd yn rhaid cael pasbort ar eu cyfer. Dyna natur y rhan-ddirymiad. Heb basbortau, ni chawn wybod pa sawl anifail a aiff o Gymru i gael ei ladd, gan nad oes mesurau olrhain ar waith gennym i gael amcangyfrif. Fodd bynnag, mae Turners, un o'r lladd-dai sy'n mynd â cheffylau i'w lladd y tu allan i Gymru, yn amcangyfrif bod tua 80 y cant o'r merlod y mae'n eu trafod yn dod o Gymru. Amhosibl yw cynnig amcangyfrif cywir, gan na allwn olrhain cheffylau.

Bydd materion yn codi mewn cysylltiad â lles; y cwestiwn yw, sut y mae delio â hwy. Mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd yn rhaid difa rhai merlod a cheffylau am na ellir bod yn sicr pwy sy'n berchen arnynt. Er hynny, rhaid inni sicrhau—a buom yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a chymdeithasau cominwyr—fod y system yn un resymegol ac y gellir ei rhoi ar waith. Os ceir merlod a cheffylau y mae ansicrwydd ynghylch pwy sydd berchen arnynt, efallai fydd rhaid eu difa er mwyn delio â'r sefyllfa ac er eu lles eu hunain.

This is sensible and enforceable legislation. It will help, certainly in the medium term, to provide traceability in terms of horses and ponies, and will ensure that we have a system in place that will enable us to move away from the current situation where there are many ponies and horses of uncertain ownership, where there are welfare problems and where we are unable to trace, via the local authorities or commoners associations, where those ponies and horses have come from. Those problems will ease considerably in time, following the introduction of these regulations.

Mae hon yn ddeddfwriaeth synhwyrol y gellir ei gorfodi. Bydd o gymorth, yn y tymor canolig yn sicr, wrth olrhain ceffylau a merlod, a bydd yn fodd i sicrhau bod system ar waith gennym sy'n ein galluogi i droi oddi wrth y sefyllfa bresennol lle y mae llawer o ferlod a cheffylau na wyddom pwy yw eu perchnogion, lle y mae problemau o ran lles, a lle na allwn ddarganfod, drwy'r awdurdodau lleol neu gymdeithasau cominwyr, o ble y daeth y merlod a'r ceffylau hynny. Caiff y problemau hynny eu lliniaru ymhen amser, ar ôl cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
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
Davies, David
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 2: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 3: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred

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

Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 4: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2279): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.
Motion (NDM2279): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

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
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

The following Members voted against:

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Pasbortau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 Approval of the Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 5 yn enw David Melding, Brynle Williams, Glyn Davies a Mark Isherwood, gwelliannau 2 a 6 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones ac Alun Ffred Jones a gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams, Mick Bates a Michael German. Nid wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 4 yn enw David Melding, Brynle Williams, Glyn Davies a Mark Isherwood, oherwydd mae'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno ag egwyddor y rheoliadau ac mae gwelliant 4 yn groes i'r egwyddor honno.

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 5 in the names of David Melding, Brynle Williams, Glyn Davies and Mark Isherwood, amendments 2 and 6 in the names of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Alun Ffred Jones, and amendment 3 in the names of Kirsty Williams, Mick Bates and Michael German. I have not selected amendment 4 in the names of David Melding, Brynle Williams, Glyn Davies and Mark Isherwood, because the Assembly has agreed to the principle of the regulations and amendment 4 is contrary to that principle.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Pasbortau

mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005, in relation to the draft regulations the Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 19 January 2005;

iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005. (NDM2280)

Brynle Williams: I propose the following amendments in my name and the names of David Melding, Glyn Davies and Mark Isherwood. Amendment 1: in regulation 1(2) delete '9 February 2005' and insert '9 May 2005'.

I propose amendment 5. In regulation 23(2) delete 'level 5' and insert 'level 3'.

I rise not only to propose amendments 1 and 5, but to support my colleagues on the opposition benches, which demonstrates the sheer importance of the issue. This is perhaps one of the most important issues that the Assembly has discussed since its inception. I am appalled that only 30 minutes was originally allocated to this debate, although we are obviously going over that limit. Is that because—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Timings are indicative—they are a matter for the person presiding to decide. If there is sufficient interest in the debate and Members wish to speak, they will be called.

Brynle Williams: Diolch i chi, Lywydd.

Carwyn Jones is on record as saying in May 2004 that the horse passport scheme means that we will comply with European health obligations. What about Wales? We are all

Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno, ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Pasbortau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 19 Ionawr 2005;

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2280)

Brynle Williams: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i ac yn enwau David Melding, Glyn Davies a Mark Isherwood. Gwelliant 1: yn Rheoliad 1(2) dileu '9 Chwefror 2005' a rhoi '9 Mai 2005' yn ei le.

Cynigïaf gwelliant 5. Yn Rheoliad 23(2) dileu 'lefel 5' a rhoi 'lefel 3' yn ei le.

Codaf nid yn unig i gynnig gwelliannau 1 a 5, ond i gefnogi fy nghyd-Aelodau ar feinciau'r gwrthbleidiau, ac mae hynny'n dangos mor bwysig yw'r mater hwn. Mae'n bosibl mai hwn yw un o'r materion pwysicaf y mae'r Cynulliad wedi'u trafod ers ei sefydlu. Gresynaf at y ffaith mai dim ond 30 munud a neilltuwyd ar gyfer y ddadl hon yn wreiddiol, er ei bod yn amlwg ein bod yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r terfyn hwnnw. A yw hynny oherwydd—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhai dynodol yw'r amseriadau—maent yn fater i'w benderfynu gan y sawl sy'n llywyddu. Os oes digon o ddiddordeb yn y ddadl ac os yw Aelodau'n dymuno siarad, fe'u gelwir.

Brynle Williams: Thank you, Presiding Officer.

Dywedodd Carwyn Jones ar goedd ym mis Mai 2004 fod y cynllun pasbortau ceffylau'n golygu y byddwn yn cydymffurfio â rhwymedigaethau ieched Ewropeaidd. Beth

too worried about meeting different criteria for other Government departments all over the UK, and the EU. However, we often neglect the country where we reside. What powers does the National Assembly have? I am told on good authority—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This sounds like a debate on the principle, which we have just had. I have called you to move the amendments on the regulations, and I would be grateful if debates on the regulations related to the amendments proposed.

Brynle Williams: To address my amendments, they are self-explanatory.

We must have complete and utter faith in the professionals who breed and keep horses. That means that they must have the same treatment as their counterparts in England. We must scrap the signature on passports relating to the determination of a horse's future, to protect horses and owners. Are you aware of the meaning of amendment 1? On receipt of your passport, you are determining the end use of the foal at the tender age of one. That means that you sign, at age one, what will happen to an animal when it gets to 30 years of age. If the owner has to sign the declaration that it is not to be placed in the food chain, for the next 25 to 30 years, down the path of life, the owner knows that the end has been determined at birth. The final owner, in my opinion, should have the right to determine what happens to that animal. It is quite simple: you sign that that animal cannot enter the food chain. I would like to know how many of you here can determine what will happen in 30 years. If someone who lives in Cardiff is the end user—I am sorry, I do not like using those words—he or she could end up with a bill of £2,000 or £3,000 to get rid of that animal. If it could enter the food chain, it would mean that there would be a certain amount of salvage value to that animal. This is one of the amendments that we should consider in order to have the same as England—the last user should decide what happens to an animal.

am Gymru? Yr ydym oll yn pryderu'n ormodol ynghylch bodloni gwahanol feini prawf ar gyfer adrannau eraill o'r Llywodraeth ledled y DU, a'r UE. Fodd bynnag, anghofiwn yn aml am y wlad lle'r ydym yn byw. Pa bwerau sydd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? Yr wyf wedi cael gwybod o le da—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hon yn swnio fel petai'n ddadl ar yr egwyddor, yr ydym newydd ei chynnal. Yr wyf wedi'ch galw i gynnig y gwelliannau i'r rheoliadau, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddai dadleuon ar y rheoliadau'n ymwneud â'r gwelliannau a gynigir.

Brynle Williams: Er mwyn ymdrin â'm gwelliannau, maent yn eu hegluro eu hunain.

Dylem lwyr ymddiried yn y gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n bridio ac yn cadw ceffylau. Oherwydd hynny, rhaid eu trin yr un fath â'u cymheiriaid yn Lloegr. Rhaid inni gael gwared ar y llofnod ar basbortau sy'n ymwneud â phennu dyfodol y ceffyl, er mwyn amddiffyn y ceffylau a'u perchnogion. A ydych yn deall ystyr gwelliant 1? Pan gewch y pasbort, yr ydych yn gorfod pennu'r defnydd a wneir o'r ebol yn y pen draw, a hynny pan nad yw ond yn un oed. Mae hynny'n golygu y byddwch yn llofnodi i bennu'r hyn a ddigwydd i anifail blwydd oed pan gyrraedd ei 30 mlwydd oed. Os oes rhaid i'r perchennog lofnodi'r datganiad i ddangos na chaiff ei roi yn y gadwyn fwyd, am y 25 i 30 mlynedd nesaf, ar hyd ei oes, gŵyr y perchennog fod y diwedd wedi'i bennu ar ei enedigaeth. Yn fy marn i, y perchennog olaf a ddylai gael yr hawl i benderfynu beth a ddigwydd i'r anifail hwnnw. Mae'n gwbl syml: yr ydych yn llofnodi i ddangos na chaiff yr anifail fynd i'r gadwyn fwyd. Carwn wybod pa sawl un ohonoch yma sy'n gallu penderfynu beth a ddigwydd ymhen 30 mlynedd. Os mai rhywun yng Nghaerdydd yw'r defnyddiwr olaf—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nid wyf yn hoffi defnyddio'r geiriau hyn—gallai orfod talu bil o £2,000 neu £3,000 yn y diwedd i gael gwared ar yr anifail hwnnw. Os gallai fynd i'r gadwyn fwyd, golygai hynny y byddai rhywfaint o werth i'r anifail hwnnw wrth ei waredu. Dyma un o'r gwelliannau y dylem eu hystyried er mwyn cael yr un peth ag a geir yn Lloegr—y defnyddiwr olaf a

ddylai benderfynu beth a ddigwydd i anifail.

If we must have horse passports, the decision on end use has to be made by the final owners, as I have explained. As far as legislation is concerned, I agree that we must protect public health from the residual effects of certain drugs, without a doubt. However, Members, be aware that there is already a system of self-certification in place that has worked for over 50 years. Carcasses are still tested by the Meat Hygiene Service for any illegal substances. Once again, the question begs to be asked: why can we not continue with a simple, effective system that works?

Os oes rhaid inni gael pasbortau ceffylau, y perchnogion olaf a ddylai benderfynu ar y defnydd terfynol, fel yr eglurais. O ran y ddeddfwriaeth, cytunaf fod rhaid inni amddiffyn iechyd cyhoeddus rhag effeithiau gweddillol rhai cyffuriau, yn ddi-os. Fodd bynnag, Aelodau, cofiwch fod system hunanardystio ar waith eisoes sydd wedi gweithio am fwy na 50 mlynedd. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Hylendid Cig yn dal i gynnal profion ar garcasau i ganfod unrhyw sylweddau anghyfreithlon. Unwaith eto, rhaid gofyn: pam na allwn barhau â system syml, effeithiol sy'n llwyddo?

Carl Sargeant: I know that you said that the amendments were self-evident, but one of the amendments says that you wish to seek to reduce the maximum fine from £5,000 to £1,000, and perhaps you could tell me why you want to reduce that cost. Is it because you have been sitting next to the Liberals, who we know are easy on criminals?

Carl Sargeant: Gwn eich bod wedi dweud bod y gwelliannau'n eu hegluro eu hunain, ond dywed un o'r gwelliannau y dymunwch ostwng y ddirwy fwyaf o £5,000 i £1,000, ac efallai y gallech ddweud wrthyf pam yr ydych am leihau'r gost honno. Ai am y buoch yn eistedd wrth ymyl y Rhyddfrydwyr, y gwyddom eu bod yn drugarog wrth droseddwyr?

Brynle Williams: I will answer that in due course.

Brynle Williams: Atebaf hynny yn ei dro.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is not much due course left. You have had five minutes, and I allow only 30 seconds for interventions.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes llawer o amser ar ôl ar gyfer hynny. Cawsoch bum munud, a dim ond 30 eiliad a ganiatâf am ymyriadau.

4.20 p.m.

Brynle Williams: I find the idea of the central database frightening as it has been said that it will be self-financing. Minister, do you mean that the Government will finance this or will the money come from the breeders, through the breed societies when people register their ponies? Will there be an additional cost to the breed societies, passed on to the breeder?

Brynle Williams: Mae'r syniad o gael cronfa ddata ganolog yn peri braw i mi gan y dywedwyd y bydd yn talu amdani'i hun. Weinidog, a ydych yn golygu wrth hynny y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ei hariannu neu a ddaw'r arian oddi wrth y bridwyr, drwy gymdeithasau'r bridiau pan yw pobl yn cofrestru eu merlod gyda hwy? A fydd cost ychwanegol i gymdeithasau'r bridiau, a drosglwyddir i'r bridwyr?

The other point that concerns me is that, if that is to happen eventually, the database will take over from the breed societies. The Welsh Pony and Cob Society, in which I have an interest, has already had to employ two additional staff and has had to update its computer software. This must be funded by

Y pwynt arall sy'n peri pryder i mi yw, os digwydd hynny yn y pen draw, y bydd y gronfa ddata'n disodli cymdeithasau'r bridiau. Mae Cymdeithas y Merlod a'r Cobiau Cymreig, y mae gennyf fuddiant ynddi, eisoes wedi gorfod cyflogi dau aelod staff ychwanegol a diweddarau ei meddalwedd

the breed society; nothing has been forthcoming from the Government. Let us be truthful on self-financing: the cost will be passed on to the breed societies and will ultimately end up with the breeder.

To answer your question on the £1,000 fine, Carl, as I am aware of the time, I find it distasteful that I could go out this evening, drive a motor car while drunk, and kill someone and be fined £250 or £500, but that I could be fined £5,000 for owning a horse without a passport.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose the following amendments in my name and in the names of Jocelyn Davies and Alun Ffred Jones. Amendment 2: in regulation 11(1), after 'in', insert 'Welsh,' and in regulation 11(2), after 'in', insert 'Welsh and'.

I propose amendment 6. In regulation 24(1), delete 'local authority' and insert 'National Assembly for Wales', and delete regulation 24(2) in its entirety.

During the earlier debate, the Minister did what he could to justify these regulations but it is clear that his heart is not in it, and that is no big surprise. The strength of concern across the Assembly about these regulations is demonstrated by the fact that all opposition parties have tabled amendments to the regulations. The Assembly would do well to reject the regulations and send the Minister back to the drawing board, however, we have chosen to table amendments to ameliorate some of the more ridiculous effects of these regulations in case they are carried.

Amendment 2 would ensure that horse passports are bilingual, or rather trilingual, in Welsh, French and English. It is absurd that regulations passed by the National Assembly, where we have always been proud to give parity to Welsh and English, should insist on official documents being bilingual in English and French but not including Welsh. I find it hard to believe that this drafting was intentional, despite what the Minister has told us today. Minister, refusal to support this amendment would suggest a lack of serious commitment to the status of Welsh as an official language here, regardless of its

cyfrifiadurol. Rhaid i gymdeithas y brîd dalu am hynny; ni chafwyd dim gan y Llywodraeth. Gadewch inni ddweud y gwir am hunanariannu: trosglwyddir y gost i gymdeithasau'r bridiau a daw i ran y bridwr yn y pen draw.

Er mwyn ateb eich cwestiwn am y ddirwy o £1,000, Carl, gan fy mod yn ymwybodol o'r amser, fe'i caf yn beth annymunol y gallwn fynd allan heno, a gyrru car a minnau wedi meddwi, a lladd rhywun a chael dirwy o £250 neu £500, ond y gallwn gael dirwy o £5,000 am fod yn berchen ar geffyl heb basbort.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i ac yn enwau Jocelyn Davies ac Alun Ffred Jones. Gwelliant 2: yn rheoliad 11(1) ychwanegu 'Gymraeg,' ar ôl 'yn' ac yn Rheoliad 11(2) ychwanegu 'Gymraeg a' ar ôl 'yn'.

Cynigiau welliant 6: yn rheoliad 24(1) dileu 'yr awdurdod lleol' a rhoi 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru' yn ei le, a dileu rheoliad 24(2) yn llwyr.

Yn ystod y ddadl gynharach, gwnaeth y Gweinidog yr hyn a allai i gyfiawnhau'r rheoliadau hyn ond mae'n amlwg nad yw ei galon yn y gwaith, ac nid yw hynny'n syndod o gwbl. Amlygir maint y pryder ar draws y Cynulliad ynghylch y rheoliadau hyn yn y ffaith bod yr holl wrthbleidiau wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau i'r rheoliadau. Byddai'n ddoeth i'r Cynulliad wrthod y rheoliadau a mynnu bod y Gweinidog yn ailfeddwl. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi dewis cyflwyno gwelliannau i leddfu rhai o'r effeithiau mwyaf hurt a geid o'r rheoliadau hyn os cânt eu derbyn.

Byddai gwelliant 2 yn sicrhau bod pasbortau ceffylau'n ddwyieithog, neu'n dairieithog yn hytrach, yn y Gymraeg, y Ffrangeg a'r Saesneg. Mae'n beth hurt bod rheoliadau sydd i'w derbyn gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, lle y buom yn falch erioed o roi'r un statws i'r Gymraeg a'r Saesneg, yn mynnu y bydd dogfennau swyddogol yn ddwyieithog yn y Saesneg a'r Ffrangeg ond heb y Gymraeg. Fe'i caf yn anodd credu bod y drafftio hwn yn fwiadol, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog wrthym heddiw. Weinidog, byddai gwrthod cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn yn awgrymu bod diffyg

European status—and the Minister is correct when he says that Welsh is not yet an official European language. The practical difficulties that the Minister addressed in his original speech could be dealt with, given political will, and I cannot believe that the Government intends to vote against this sensible amendment. I urge the Minister and the Government to reconsider and to support it.

On amendment 6, the Minister wants local authorities to carry out enforcement. That, to me, conjures up a Dalí-esque image of trading standards officers from Brecon wandering about the hills, checking the profiles of ponies against copies of their carefully coloured-in passports and trying to arrest any that do not match. Identity cards indeed. That, of course, would be instead of their undertaking their core work as trading standards officers, of catching dodgy tradespeople and enforcing laws that have a direct role in protecting human health and safety.

The Minister tells us that enforcement is no big deal. He repeatedly told committee that no extra resources will be needed, which leads me to question his usually excellent grasp on reality. He should take direct responsibility for this and, if it is not such a big deal, why is it a problem? He may well have some staff who will be freed up from paperwork as the single farm payment is implemented, and they might welcome the chance to get out and about checking pony passports, but he knows perfectly well that his retaining this aspect of enforcement would have no effect on the rest of local authorities' trading standards responsibilities. It is a good try, Minister, but it will not wash. This would be an additional responsibility on local authorities; it has no bearing on the responsibilities that they already hold.

This piece of legislation is bordering on the farcical. If the legislation is passed as it stands, law-abiding horse owners will face impenetrable bureaucracy and not a single animal welfare or human health issue will be

ymrwymiad i sicrhau statws y Gymraeg fel iaith swyddogol yma, beth bynnag fo'i statws Ewropeaidd—ac mae'r Gweinidog yn gywir wrth ddweud nad yw'r Gymraeg yn iaith Ewropeaidd swyddogol eto. Gellid ymdrin â'r anawsterau ymarferol y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog atynt yn ei araith gyntaf, os oedd digon o ewylllys gwleidyddol i wneud hynny, ac ni allaf gredu bod y Llywodraeth yn bwriadu pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant synhwyrol hwn. Anogaf y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth i'w ailystyried a'i gefnogi.

Ynghylch gwelliant 6, mae'r Gweinidog am i awdurdodau lleol gyflawni'r gwaith gorfodi. Mae hynny'n creu darlun Dalí-aidd yn fy meddwl o swyddogion safonau masnach o Aberhonddu'n crwydro'r brynau, yn gwirio proffiliau merlod yn erbyn copïau o'u pasbortau, sydd wedi'u lliwio'n ofalus, ac yn ceisio arestio unrhyw rai nad ydynt yn cyfateb iddynt. Cardiau adnabod, yn wir. Gwnaent hynny, wrth gwrs, yn lle eu gwaith craidd fel swyddogion safonau masnach, sef dal masnachwyr amheus a gorfodi deddfau sydd â rhan uniongyrchol mewn amddiffyn iechyd a diogelwch dynol.

Dywed y Gweinidog wrthym nad yw'r gorfodi'n fawr o beth. Dywedodd wrth y pwyllgor dro ar ôl tro na fydd angen adnoddau ychwanegol, ac mae hynny'n peri imi amau a yw ei afael ar realiti'n gystal ag y mae fel arfer. Dylai fod yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol am hyn ac, os nad yw'n fawr o beth, pa anhawster sydd yn hynny? Mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd ganddo rai staff sydd wedi'u rhyddhau oddi wrth waith papur wrth i'r taliad sengl gael ei roi ar waith, ac efallai y byddent yn falch o gael y cyfle i fynd allan i wirio pasbortau merlod, ond gŵyr yn iawn na fyddai cadw'r agwedd hon ar orfodi ganddo ef yn cael unrhyw effaith ar weddill y cyfrifoldebau sydd gan awdurdodau lleol o ran safonau masnach. Mae'n gynnig da, Weinidog, ond ni wnaiff dycio. Byddai hyn yn gyfrifoldeb ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol; nid yw'n berthnasol o gwbl i'r cyfrifoldebau sydd ganddynt eisoes.

Mae'r eitem ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ffarsaidd bron. Os derbynnir y ddeddfwriaeth fel y mae, bydd perchnogion ceffylau sy'n barchus o'r gyfraith yn wynebu biwrocratiaeth ddyrys ac nid ymdrinnir â'r un mater sy'n ymwneud

addressed. The Minister tells us that he must do this or face infraction proceedings. I cannot imagine the European Union noticing, never mind bothering, whether it takes us six months or so to implement these regulations. The EU has taken years to initiate infraction proceedings against large member states on major environmental issues. I can hardly imagine it wanting to pick on poor little Wales should the Minister decide that he needs another six months to get his act together.

Brynle Williams: On infraction notices, Italy has never paid a penny towards the co-responsibility levy, and yet an infraction notice was served on it. When France stopped buying our beef, an infraction notice was served then and nothing has ever—

The Presiding Officer: Order. We are not debating infraction notices.

Helen Mary Jones: I will draw my remarks to a close. I cannot imagine the EU bothering with this, but even if it did, it would take it years, by which time the Minister might have finally got his act together. I conclude by reminding Labour committee members of the views that they expressed when these regulations were repeatedly discussed in committee. Nothing in the regulations has changed, and I am surprised that they appear to have changed their minds. I urge the Assembly to support amendments 1, 2, 3 and 6, in case these regulations are passed, and vote against the regulations in the name of common sense.

Kirsty Williams: I propose amendment 3 in my name and in the names of Mick Bates and Michael German: delete all the words in Regulation 11(1) and replace with: ‘Sections I to VIII of passports issued in Wales must be in English, Welsh and French.’

Whether the Minister calls it a passport or an ID card, he has certainly created a mess, and we will support amendment 1 today in the hope, rather than the expectation, that the

â lles anifeiliaid neu iechyd dynol. Dywed y Gweinidog wrthym fod rhaid iddo wneud hyn neu wynebu achos am dorri'r rheoliadau. Ni allaf ddychmygu y bydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn sylwi, heb sôn am boeni, a yw'n cymryd ryw chwe mis i ni roi'r rheoliadau hyn ar waith. Mae'r UE wedi cymryd blynyddoedd i gychwyn achosion am dorri rheoliadau yn erbyn aelod wladwriaethau mawr ar faterion amgylcheddol o bwys. Prin y gallaf gredu y bydd am erlid Cymru fach pe byddai'r Gweinidog yn penderfynu bod arno angen chwe mis arall i roi trefn ar ei bethau.

Brynle Williams: Ynghylch rhybuddion am dorri rheolau, nid yw'r Eidal erioed wedi talu'r un geiniog tuag at yr ardoll cydgyfrifoldeb, er bod rhybudd am dorri rheolau wedi'i gyflwyno iddi. Pan wnaeth Ffrainc roi'r gorau i brynu ein cig eidion, cyflwynwyd rhybudd am dorri rheolau bryd hynny ac nid oes dim erioed—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid ydym yn trafod rhybuddion am dorri rheolau.

Helen Mary Jones: Gorffennaf fy sylwadau. Ni allaf feddwl y bydd yr UE yn ymboeni am hyn, ond hyd yn oed os gwnâi, cymerai flynyddoedd, ac erbyn hynny mae'n bosibl y bydd y Gweinidog wedi cael trefn ar bethau. Terfynaf drwy atgoffa aelodau Llafur y pwyllgor am y farn a fynegasant pan drafodwyd y rheoliadau hyn dro ar ôl tro yn y pwyllgor. Ni fu unrhyw newid yn y rheoliadau, a synnaf eu bod wedi newid eu meddwl, i bob golwg. Anogaf y Cynulliad i gefnogi gwelliannau 1, 2, 3 a 6, rhag ofn y caiff y rheoliadau hyn eu derbyn, ac i bleidleisio yn erbyn y rheoliadau yn enw synnwyr cyffredin.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigaf welliant 3 yn fy enw i ac yn enwau Mick Bates a Michael German: dileu'r holl eiriau yn Rheoliad 11(1) a rhoi yn eu lle: ‘Rhaid i adrannau I i VIII o'r pasbortau a roddir yng Nghymru fod yn Saesneg, Cymraeg a Ffrangeg.’

Pa un a yw'r Gweinidog yn ei alw'n basbort neu'n gerdyn adnabod, mae wedi creu llanastr yn sicr, a chefnogwn welliant 1 heddiw gan obeithio, yn hytrach na disgwyl,

Minister will finally get his act together and act appropriately. He has had since 2000 to sort this mess out. I know that Carwyn is famed for his laid-back style and approach to his work, and it has often been said that he has two speeds, but dead slow certainly became dead stop on this particular issue.

Today's amendments also seek to gain some kind of parity with England, and I support the points that have already been made about the need to look for the exemptions or derogations that have been achieved in England. By delaying the implementation of these regulations, as laid out in amendment 1, we may be able to do that in Wales. This is of particular importance to my constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire, in areas such as the Brecon Beacons and the common land in Radnorshire around the area of Painscastle. No-one would condone the keeping of animals in poor conditions, but the costs and bureaucracy associated with these regulations mean that a huge welfare issue will arise.

The presence of semi-feral ponies on these hills is also environmentally important. The Brecon Beacons National Park welcomes the presence of ponies on its hills for biodiversity reasons, given that they graze, especially around watering holes.

On the issue of the language, again Carwyn approaches this with an attitude of 'well, it might be a bit difficult, and I cannot really be bothered'. This is not just an issue of principle, although the principle of ensuring that these regulations pay due regard to English, French and Welsh is important, but the practicalities are also important. It may have escaped Carwyn's notice, but the Welsh language thrives in rural areas; it is the first language of many horse owners, and the language in which they would choose to carry out their business with regard to this issue. It is not just about a principle—it is about practicalities. If Carwyn cannot be bothered, I suggest that he asks officials in his department who can be bothered to get it sorted for him.

As Helen Mary said, these regulations are an

y bydd y Gweinidog yn cael trefn ar ei bethau o'r diwedd ac yn cymryd camau priodol. Cafodd er 2000 i ddatrys hyn. Gwn fod Carwyn yn enwog am ei arddull a'i ymagwedd hamddenol at ei waith, a dywedwyd yn aml ei fod yn gweithio ar ddau gyflymder, ond mae newid o fod yn araf iawn i stopio'n stond ar y mater penodol hwn.

Mae'r gwelliannau heddiw hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau rhyw fath o gydraddoldeb â Lloegr, ac ategaf y pwyntiau a wnaed eisoes ynghylch yr angen i geisio'r math o eithriadau neu ran-ddirympiadau a gafwyd yn Lloegr. Drwy ohirio rhoi'r rheoliadau ar waith, fel y nodir yng ngwelliant 1, efallai y byddwn yn gallu gwneud hynny yng Nghymru. Mae hyn o bwys neilltuol i'm hetholaeth i, sef Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, mewn ardaloedd fel Bannau Brycheiniog a'r tir comin yn sir Faesyfed yng nghyffiniau Castell Paen. Ni fyddai neb yn esgusodi cadw anifeiliaid mewn amgylchiadau gwael, ond bydd ystyriaethau mawr o ran lles yn codi oherwydd y costau a'r fiwrocratiaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rheoliadau hyn.

Mae presenoldeb merlod lled-wyllt yn y bryniau'n bwysig o ran yr amgylchedd hefyd. Mae Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog yn falch o gael merlod ar ei fryniau am resymau sy'n ymwneud â bioamrywiaeth, gan eu bod yn pori, yn enwedig o gwmpas dyfrleoedd.

Ynghylch pwnc yr iaith, agwedd Carwyn tuag at hyn eto yw dweud 'wel, efallai y bydd braidd yn anodd, ac nid wyf am fynd i'r drafferth'. Nid mater o egwyddor yn unig yw hyn, er bod yr egwyddor o sicrhau bod y rheoliadau hyn yn rhoi sylw dyledus i'r Gymraeg, y Saesneg a'r Ffrangeg yn bwysig, ond mae'r agweddau ymarferol yn bwysig hefyd. Efallai nad yw Carwyn wedi sylwi, ond mae'r Gymraeg yn ffynnu mewn ardaloedd gwledig; hi yw iaith gyntaf llawer o berchnogion ceffylau, a'r iaith y dymument ei defnyddio wrth ymwneud â'r mater hwn. Nid yw'n ymwneud ag egwyddor yn unig—mae'n ymwneud ag agweddau ymarferol. Os na all Carwyn fynd i'r drafferth, awgrymaf y dylai ofyn i swyddogion yn ei adran sy'n barod i fynd i'r drafferth i ddatrys hyn iddo.

Fel y dywedodd Helen Mary, mae'r

absolute disaster. The amendments that have been tabled are designed to ameliorate the worst aspects of them, but I, for one, will vote against the lot of them.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I will deal with Brynle's points first. The database will be accessed via a paid subscription system, and that is how it is intended to be financed. People will pay each time they access it. It is not anticipated that the cost of the database will be passed on to the passport holders or issuers. If you get into a car and knock someone over while drunk, you stand to go to prison for 10 years for dangerous driving; you do not receive a £250 fine, as Brynle suggested. That is not a good enough reason for reducing the level of fine in this regard, because we know that the Conservative temperament is to put people in jail and not fine them, and that has not been adequately answered.

4.30 p.m.

Brynle Williams: I was simply referring to that; it was not meant to be brought up in the amendment. Your colleague mentioned it when explaining the costs.

Carwyn Jones: I am not entirely sure what that has to do with the maximum sentence for dangerous driving, but we will leave it at that; Brynle has made his point.

On bilingualism, the difficulty is that the issuing organisations are voluntary organisations. Those based in Wales issue passports outside of Wales, therefore, it could be said that those passports should be issued trilingually, but the problem is that the vast majority of passports issued to Welsh horse owners will be issued under the English regulations in England and therefore will not be trilingual. This is not an easy issue to resolve. Nevertheless, I have had discussions with Alun Pugh on this and we will see what we can do in future. As I said earlier, I encourage the organisations that issue passports to horse owners in Wales to examine the case for including Welsh on those passports because, as has rightly been said, there are many horse owners whose first language is Welsh.

rheoliadau hyn yn llastr llwyr. Bwriad y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd yw lliniaru'r agweddau gwaethaf arnynt, ond byddaf fi'n pleidleisio yn erbyn y cwbl ohonynt.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Deliaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Brynle yn gyntaf. Eir at y gronfa ddata drwy system talu tanysgrifiadau, ac felly y bwriedir ei hariannu. Bydd pobl yn talu bob tro y byddant yn ei defnyddio. Ni ragwelir y bydd cost y gronfa ddata'n cael ei throsglwyddo i ddeiliaid neu roddwyr y pasbortau. Os gyrrwch gar a tharo rhywun i lawr pan ydych yn feddw, gallech fynd i garchar am 10 mlynedd am yrru'n beryglus; nid dirwy o £250 a gewch, fel yr awgrymodd Brynle. Nid yw hynny'n rheswm digon da dros ostwng lefel y ddirwy yn hyn o beth, gan y gwyddom mai tuedd y Ceidwadwyr yw carcharu pobl yn hytrach na'u dirwyo, ac nid atebwyd hynny'n ddigonol.

Brynle Williams: Nid oeddwn ond yn cyfeirio at hynny; nid oedd yn fwriad ei godi yn y gwelliant. Eich cyd-Aelod a soniodd am hynny wrth egluro'r costau.

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn gwbl sicr beth sydd a wnelo hynny â'r ddedfryd fwyaf am yrru'n beryglus, ond fe'i gadawn ar hynny; mae Brynle wedi gwneud ei bwynt.

Ynghylch dwyieithrwydd, yr anhawster yw mai cyrff gwirfoddol yw'r cyrff sy'n dyroddi. Mae'r rhai sydd wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru'n rhoi pasbortau y tu allan i Gymru, felly, gellid dweud y dylid rhoi pasbortau tairieithog, ond y broblem yw y bydd y mwyafrif helaeth o basbortau a roddir i berchnogion ceffylau yng Nghymru'n cael eu rhoi o dan reoliadau Lloegr yn Lloegr ac felly ni fyddant yn dairieithog. Nid yw'n fater hawdd ei ddatrys. Er hynny, cefais drafodaethau ag Alun Pugh ar hyn, a chawn weld beth y gallwn ei wneud yn y dyfodol. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, anogaf y cyrff sy'n rhoi pasbortau i berchnogion ceffylau yng Nghymru i ystyried y ddadl dros gynnwys y Gymraeg yn y pasbortau hynny oherwydd, fel y dywedwyd, ceir llawer o berchnogion ceffylau y mae'r Gymraeg yn

iaith gyntaf iddynt.

On the welfare issues—and we have already covered this in the previous debate—infraction is often brought before the Assembly as a threat and we have heard it many times before, but I do not accept that, as Helen Mary said, Wales is insignificant and would not be noticed. Wales is not insignificant—that may be Plaid Cymru’s view, but it is not the view of the Welsh Labour Party.

Ynghylch y materion sy’n ymwneud â lles—ac yr ydym eisoes wedi trafod hyn yn y ddadl flaenorol—mae’r bygythiad o ddwyn achos tor-ddyletswydd yn cael ei godi’n aml yn y Cynulliad ac fe’i clywsom lawer gwaith o’r blaen, ond ni dderbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Helen Mary, sef bod Cymru’n ddibwys ac na fyddid yn sylwi arni. Nid yw Cymru’n ddibwys—efallai mai honno yw barn Plaid Cymru, ond nid honno yw barn Plaid Lafur Cymru.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 2: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

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

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
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 3: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 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
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen

Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Ni ddetholwyd gwelliant 4.
Amendment 4 was not selected.

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 16, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 16, Abstain 10, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.

Amendment 6: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 36.

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
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
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2280): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Motion (NDM2280): For 30, 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
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred

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
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu)
 (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005
 Approval of the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices) (Wales) (Amendment)
 Regulations 2005**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005. (NDM2283)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February, 2005. (NDM2284)

Glyn Davies: The regulations are fairly technical in nature, but there is the point about removing

‘obsolete information relating to “Transitional Arrangements” and “Small Property Relief”’,

which is part of these changes. I am concerned by what the Minister has done in

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2283)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2284)

Glyn Davies: Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn eithaf technegol, ond mae pwynt ynghylch dileu

‘gwybodaeth a ddisodlwyd am “Trefniadau Trosiannol” a “Rhyddhad Rhag Trethu i Eiddo Bach’,

sy'n rhan o'r newidiadau hyn. Pryderaf ynghylch yr hyn a wnaeth y Gweinidog o ran

not having a transitional relief scheme in Wales. I am also concerned about whether we will have a small property relief scheme. Will the Minister tell us when Members will have an opportunity to comment on the matter? Perhaps I have missed discussions in committee or Plenary on the issue. However, these are seriously significant issues, which we should have a chance to debate. I am concerned that, in approving the regulations today, we are approving something that will make us having that debate obsolete.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): As Glyn said, this is about words on a form. I took the decision, and notified Members through a press release in December, that we would not have a transitional relief scheme. There was overwhelming support for removing it, as many people had thought it fairly anachronistic for a long time. The wording has been changed to reflect that decision, but, basically, this is about updating the forms from last year.

penderfynu peidio â chael cynllun rhyddhad trosiannol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus ynghylch a gawn gynllun rhyddhad ar gyfer adeiladau bach. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa bryd y caiff Aelodau gyfle i wneud sylw ar y mater hwnnw? Efallai imi golli trafodaethau yn y pwyllgor neu'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, materion pwysig iawn yw'r rhain, y dylem gael cyfle i gael dadl arnynt. Pryderaf y byddai cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn heddiw, yn peri inni beidio cael y ddadl honno.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Fel y dywedodd Glyn, mae hyn yn ymwneud â geiriau ar ffurflen. Gwneuthum benderfyniad, a hysbysu Aelodau drwy ddatganiad i'r wasg ym mis Rhagfyr, na chaem gynllun rhyddhad trosiannol. Yr oedd cefnogaeth ysgubol i'w ddileu, gan fod llawer o'r farn ers talwm ei fod yn rhywbeth eithaf anachronistig. Mae'r geiriad wedi'i newid i adlewyrchu'r penderfyniad hwnnw, ond, yn y bôn, mae'n ymwneud â diweddarau ffurflenni'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

*Cynnig (NDM2283): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.
Motion (NDM2283): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 10.*

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, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2284): O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.
 Motion (NDM2284): For 45, Abstain 0, Against 8.*

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, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Jenny Randerson: In relation to the Minister's comment about the form of notification in December, can I clarify that the notification was only via a press release? I seek your guidance, Presiding Officer, as to whether that is sufficient notification for Assembly Members of an issue of this kind.

Jenny Randerson: Mewn cysylltiad â sylw'r Gweinidog am y dull hysbysu ym mis Rhagfyr, a allaf gael eglurhad o'r ffaith mai dim ond drwy ddatganiad i'r wasg y rhoddwyd gwybod am hyn? Ceisiaf gyfarwyddyd gennych, Lywydd, ynghylch a yw hynny'n hysbysiad digonol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad am fater o'r math hwn.

The Presiding Officer: I am not an avid reader of the Minister's press releases. However, since you have raised this question, I will check the relevant parts of the Government website and whether there is further notification, and look at the question of principle that you raise. This is the first that I have heard about this issue. Notification to me would imply some direct electronic communication with Members, and not through the press. However, I am sure that the Minister has done this with the best of intentions, and I will look at this matter further.

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf yn ddarllenwydd selog o ddatganiadau i'r wasg gan y Gweinidog. Er hynny, gan eich bod wedi codi'r mater hwn, gwiriaf y rhannau perthnasol o wefan y Llywodraeth a chanfod a oes hysbysiad pellach, ac ystyriaf y mater o egwyddor a godwch. Dyma'r tro cyntaf imi glywed sôn am y mater hwn. Yn fy marn i, byddai hysbysu'n awgrymu rhyw fath o gyfathrebu electronig uniongyrchol ag Aelodau, ac nid drwy'r wasg. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Gweinidog wedi gwneud hyn gyda'r bwriadau gorau, ac ystyriaf y mater hwn ymhellach.

Cymeradwyo Cyfarwyddiadau Gwasanaethau Meddygol y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol

Approval of the Local Health Board Medical Services Directions 2005

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 29.3 (iii), considers the principle of the Local Health Board Medical Services Directions 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005. (NDM2281)

I propose that

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.3 (iii), yn ystyried egwyddor Cyfarwyddiadau Gwasanaethau Meddygol y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2281)

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 29.3(iii), approves that the Local Health Board Medical Services Directions 2005 is made in accordance with the draft directions laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February 2005. (NDM2282)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.3 (iii), yn cymeradwyo bod Cyfarwyddiadau Gwasanaethau Meddygol y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r cyfarwyddiadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2282)

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

The Presiding Officer: There are no speakers on this motion, therefore we move to a vote.

*Cynnig (NDM2281): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2281): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne

Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2282): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2282): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl

Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.40 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.40 p.m.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau'r Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004
 i'r Prif Weinidog
 Delegation of Functions of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004
 to the First Minister**

**The Minister for Social Justice and
 Regeneration (Edwina Hart):** I propose that

**Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder
 Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart):**
 Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under section 62 (1) (b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate the following functions of the National Assembly contained in or under the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan adran 62 (1) (b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog Cymru swyddogaethau canlynol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn Ndeddf Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004, neu oddi tani, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir, yn ôl y gyfraith, eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw:

Sections 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 25-28, 29(1)-(3) and (5), 31, 33, 39, 42(5) and 50.

Adrannau 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 25-28, 29(1)-(3) a (5), 31, 33, 39, 42(5) a 50. (NDM2277)

Nothing in the motion will have the effect of reducing the pre-eminence of the authority of the full Assembly or of reducing the role of the Assembly committees in the exercise of the above functions.

Ni fydd unrhyw beth yn y cynnig hwn yn golygu y caiff goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn na rôl pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad o ran gweithredu'r swyddogaethau uchod eu lleihau.

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Minister and to staff. (NDM2277)

Caiff y swyddogaethau hyn eu dirprwyo gan ei wneud yn hysbys y byddant yn cael eu dirprwyo ymhellach i'r Gweinidog priodol yn y Cynulliad, ac i staff pan fo hynny'n briodol. (NDM2277)

This does not require much introduction, but it is important that I take the opportunity to say a few words, given the importance of the devolution of fire and rescue.

Nid yw hyn yn gofyn llawer o ragymadroddi, ond mae'n bwysig imi achub ar y cyfle i ddweud ychydig eiriau, gan mor bwysig yw datganoli'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub.

Much work has already occurred in relation to the devolution of the fire and rescue service in developing relationships and

Gwnaed llawer o waith eisoes mewn cysylltiad â datganoli'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub o ran meithrin cysylltiadau a datblygu

policies with the service over many years, as demonstrated by our successful community fire safety activity. In preparation for devolution, for example, in the consultation on our draft national framework for the service, there is much work to be done. Over the next year we will need to introduce a raft of secondary legislation on, for example, defining emergencies and a charging policy, and guidance in relation to workforce development and risk management. Where appropriate—and, hopefully, on most occasions—this will be in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders.

We have already consulted widely in relation to our draft framework for the service, which will form the contract between the Assembly Government and the service, earlier this year. The final version of the framework will be considered by the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee at its meeting on 23 February, and it will come to Plenary for further discussion.

Therefore, it is important that we have these delegations of powers today, which are in the current legislation, and I commend them to the Assembly.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fel plaid, byddwn yn cefnogi dirprwyo'r pwerau hyn ac yn croesawu'n fawr y broses hon o ddatganoli, sydd yn trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldebau ar gyfer ymateb i dannau a damweiniau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ac i'r Llywodraeth.

A fydd hyn yn arwain at ein gallu i sicrhau, gyda chydweithrediad yr holl bartneriaid, ein bod yn llunio gwasanaeth sy'n ateb gofynion Cymru, yn arbennig, yn y maes hwn?

Peter Law: This is a celebratory occasion. The Minister has worked hard to put into action what was a dream in 1999, namely taking over the control of the fire and rescue service for the good of the people of Wales. I am therefore delighted to support the Minister on this. This gives us an opportunity to look to the future and to ensure that we are able to provide the best of standards in Wales, which is what the fire authority and the fire chiefs have always wanted, and why the Government is now inheriting this through the UK Government's legislation, to

polisiâu gyda'r gwasanaeth dros flynyddoedd lawer, fel y gwelir o'n gweithgarwch llwyddiannus ar ddiogelwch tân cymunedol. Wrth baratoi ar gyfer datganoli, er enghraifft, yn yr ymgynghoriad ar ein fframwaith cenedlaethol drafft i'r gwasanaeth, mae llawer o waith i'w wneud. Dros y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, bydd yn rhaid inni gyflwyno toreth o is-ddeddfwriaeth ar ddiffinio argyfyngau, er enghraifft, ac ar bolisi codi tâl, a chanllawiau ar ddatblygu'r gweithlu a rheoli risg. Pan fo'n briodol—ac yn y rhan fwyaf o'r achosion, gobeithio—ymgynghorir â'r rhanddeiliaid perthnasol.

Yr ydym eisoes wedi ymgynghori'n eang ar ein fframwaith drafft i'r gwasanaeth, a fydd yn ffurfio'r contract rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r gwasanaeth, yn gynharach eleni. Bydd fersiwn terfynol y fframwaith yn cael ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn ei gyfarfod ar 23 Chwefror, a daw gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn i'w drafod ymhellach.

Gan hynny, mae'n bwysig inni ddirprwyo'r pwerau hyn heddiw, sydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol, ac fe'u cymeradwyaf i'r Cynulliad.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: As a party we support the delegation of these functions and warmly welcome this process of devolution, which transfers responsibilities for the fire and rescue services to the National Assembly for Wales and to the Government.

Will this lead to our being able to ensure, with the co-operation of all partners, that we create a service that responds to Wales's specific needs in this regard?

Peter Law: Achlysur i'w ddathlu yw hwn. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi gweithio'n galed i wireddu'r hyn a oedd yn freuddwyd yn 1999, sef ymgymryd â'r rheolaeth dros y gwasanaeth tân ac achub er lles pobl Cymru. Gan hynny, yr wyf wrth fy modd yn cefnogi'r Gweinidog ar hyn. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle inni edrych tua'r dyfodol a sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu'r safonau gorau yng Nghymru, sef yr hyn y mae'r awdurdod tân a'r prif swyddogion tân wedi'i ddymuno erioed, a dyna pam y mae hyn yn dod i ran y Llywodraeth yn awr drwy ddeddfwriaeth

allow us to have that control.

I hope sincerely that, where fire and rescue goes today, the administration of the police service in Wales will follow in future. That is what we should be looking at next as far as devolution to the National Assembly is concerned. It is, without a doubt, devolution in action, and it is pleasing—particularly when I hear some of the critics on the other side of the Chamber—to realise that this is happening and that Labour is devolving power down to the National Assembly to ensure that we can give the best of services to all the people of Wales.

Having said that, let us be aware of the good people who work in the fire and rescue service, who protect our communities daily. I pay tribute to them all. Many are members of the Fire Brigades Union. That is a good union, which works hard and wants to ensure that these facilities are kept in the community and that the best standards of service are provided.

Therefore, all in all, today is a special occasion. We now have the opportunity to see a framework being developed in the future for which the Minister will be responsible. Much more secondary legislation will come forward, but we can be assured that fire and rescue services will go from strength to strength here, under the Assembly Government, for the good of the people of Wales.

William Graham: We offer qualified support for the transfer of these functions. The functions delegated in this motion are specific and cover directions relating to particular fires and emergencies, entry into reinforcement schemes with the other fire and rescue authorities, and the provision and maintenance of any equipment, facilities and services considered appropriate for promoting the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of fire and rescue authorities. They also promote the establishment of training centres, which should be adequately funded and their requirements properly discussed with both trade unions. There is also the matter of issuing guidance to negotiating bodies with regard to negotiating

Llywodraeth y DU, fel y gallwn gael rheolaeth o'r fath.

Yr wyf yn gwir obeithio y bydd yr hyn sy'n digwydd i'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub heddiw yn digwydd o ran y gwaith o weinyddu'r gwasanaeth heddlu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Hynny y dylem ei ystyried nesaf o ran datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Dyma ddatganoli ar waith, yn ddi-os, a braf yw sylweddoli—yn enwedig pan glywaf rai o'r beirniaid ar ochr arall y Siambr—fod hyn yn digwydd a bod Llafur yn datganoli pŵer i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i sicrhau y gallwn gynnig y gwasanaethau gorau i holl bobl Cymru.

Wedi dweud hynny, gadewch inni gofio am y bobl dda sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth tân ac achub, sy'n gwarchod ein cymunedau bob dydd. Talaf deyrnged iddynt oll. Mae llawer ohonynt yn aelodau o Undeb y Brigadau Tân. Undeb da yw hwnnw, sy'n gweithio'n galed ac yn dymuno sicrhau y cedwir y cyfleusterau hyn yn y gymuned ac y ceir y safonau gwasanaeth gorau.

Felly, a chymryd popeth at ei gilydd, mae heddiw'n achlysur arbennig. Mae gennym gyfle'n awr i weld datblygu fframwaith yn y dyfodol y bydd y Gweinidog yn gyfrifol amdano. Daw llawer mwy o is-ddeddfwriaeth gerbron, a gallwn fod yn sicr y bydd gwasanaethau tân ac achub yn mynd o nerth i nerth yma, o dan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, er lles pobl Cymru.

William Graham: Cynigiwn gefnogaeth amodol i'r bwriad i drosglwyddo'r swyddogaethau hyn. Mae'r swyddogaethau a ddirprwyir yn y cynnig hwn yn rhai penodol ac yn ymwneud â chyfarwyddiadau mewn cysylltiad â thanau ac argyfyngau penodol, ymuno â chynlluniau atgyfnerthu gyda'r awdurdodau tân ac achub eraill, a darparu a chynnal a chadw unrhyw offer, cyfleusterau a gwasanaethau y bernir eu bod yn briodol i hyrwyddo darbodaeth, effeithlondeb ac effeithiolrwydd yr awdurdodau tân ac achub. Maent hefyd yn hyrwyddo'r bwriad i sefydlu canolfannau hyfforddi, y dylid eu hariannu'n ddigonol ac y dylid trafod eu hanghenion yn briodol gyda'r ddau undeb llafur. Rhaid hefyd ystyried rhoi canllawiau i gyrff negodi

the conditions of service of employees of such authorities, and we look forward to its imminent publication by the Minister.

Our support is qualified as the Assembly needs not only to accept the delegation of these functions, but to ensure that all aspects of the fire and rescue service in Wales are fully equipped, fully trained, fully manned and fully funded. There is also a necessity to co-ordinate two or more services across the Wales-England border.

Ann Jones: Will you amend 'fully manned' to 'fully staffed' to include the many women firefighters that give of their services to the community?

William Graham: Thank you for that correction. I wholly endorse your point that it should be 'fully staffed', and not 'fully manned'.

In conclusion, the necessity to adequately co-ordinate services across the Wales-England border remains, and this requires compatible equipment, procedures and chains of command. Once again, we welcome proposals in this respect.

Peter Black: I also welcome the motion to delegate these powers. We have already dealt with the commencement Order for this matter, and we all had our say about the historic transfer of functions and control of the fire and rescue service to the Assembly at that time. With regard to the motion before us, it is important that, now that the functions are being delegated to the First Minister and onwards to Edwina Hart, we form a proper partnership to run the fire and rescue service across Wales. The framework document is yet to come before the committee or the Assembly, and it is important, in terms of how that framework document is drafted, that all interested parties have the ear of the Minister and are able to co-operate and contribute to the running of the fire and rescue service. That is not just about the fire authorities; it is also about the FBU and the

mewn cysylltiad â negodi amodau gwasanaeth y rhai sy'n gweithio i awdurdodau o'r fath, ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld eu cyhoeddi'n fuan gan y Gweinidog.

Cefnogaeth amodol a roddwn oherwydd, yn ogystal â derbyn dirprwyo'r swyddogaethau hyn, rhaid i'r Cynulliad sicrhau y bydd pob agwedd ar y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yng Nghymru wedi'i chyfarparu'n llawn, wedi'i hyfforddi'n drwyadl, wedi'i chyflenwi â dynion ac wedi'i hariannu'n llawn. Hefyd, mae angen cyd-drefnu dau neu ragor o wasanaethau ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr.

Ann Jones: A wnewch newid 'wedi'i chyflenwi â dynion' i fod yn 'wedi'i chyflenwi â staff' er mwyn cynnwys y nifer fawr o fenywod sy'n gwasanaethu'r gymuned fel diffoddwyr tân?

William Graham: Diolch i chi am y cywiriad hwnnw. Llwyf ategaf y pwynt a wnaethoch, sef mai 'wedi'i chyflenwi â staff' y dylai fod, ac nid 'wedi'i chyflenwi â dynion'.

I gloi, mae angen o hyd i gyd-drefnu gwasanaethau'n ddigonol ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, ac mae hynny'n gofyn cael offer, gweithdrefnau a chadwynau awdurdod cyfaddas. Unwaith eto, croesawn y cynigion yn hyn o beth.

Peter Black: Yr wyf finnau'n croesawu'r cynnig i ddirprwyo'r pwerau hyn. Yr ydym eisoes wedi delio â'r Gorchymyn cychwyn ar gyfer y mater hwn, a chawsom oll ddweud ein dweud am y trosglwyddiad hanesyddol ar swyddogaethau a rheolaeth ar y gwasanaeth tân ac achub i'r Cynulliad bryd hynny. Gyda golwg ar y cynnig sydd ger ein bron, mae'n bwysig, gan fod y swyddogaethau'n cael eu dirprwyo i'r Prif Weinidog ac ymlaen i Edwina Hart, ein bod yn ffurfio partneriaeth briodol i redeg y gwasanaeth tân ac achub ledled Cymru. Nid yw dogfen y fframwaith wedi dod gerbron y pwyllgor neu'r Cynulliad eto, ac mae'n bwysig, o ran y modd y caiff dogfen y fframwaith ei drafftio, fod pawb sy'n gysylltiedig yn cael gwrandawriad gan y Gweinidog a'u bod yn gallu cydweithredu a chyfrannu at redeg y gwasanaeth tân ac achub. Nid â'r awdurdodau tân yn unig y mae

other interested parties such as the WLGA. It is important that, when the framework document comes before the committee and the Assembly, that principle is enshrined in it.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I thank Members for their comments. To respond to the points in reverse order, Peter is correct that, when we come to look at the framework document, we must ensure that there is a proper partnership across Wales that involves the fire authorities, the unions, the people of Wales and businesses that have an interest in how the fire service is run, so that we can get it absolutely right. I suppose that, in the framework, we will not satisfy everyone, but we must be seen to be equitable as the framework develops.

I welcome the role and function of the committee and its chair in taking forward the various guidance and measures, which we will discuss fully in committee, along with a range of issues that include delivery times and incidence and so on, and which will be developed over the next 12 months. It is important to recognise that this is just the start of the process for us in terms of delivering a service that is fit for purpose. Peter Law made the point that we want a service that is fit for purpose and in which the people and citizens of Wales have confidence, and know that they can rely on it to deal with the difficult incidents that it faces.

I take William's qualifications in the spirit in which they were presented, as his comments concern resources and cross-border issues. We must be mindful that there are places wider than Wales where fire and rescue services will interact, particularly in emergencies. We want to ensure that the Welsh fire and rescue service has the same excellent provisions as the English service has, and I know that that was the spirit in which William made his comments.

I think that we are all happy to see the devolution of fire services, which has been

a wnelo hynny; mae hefyd yn cynnwys Undeb y Brigadau Tân a phartion cysylltiedig eraill fel CLILC. Mae'n bwysig, pan ddaw dogfen y fframwaith gerbron y pwyllgor a'r Cynulliad, y caiff yr egwyddor honno ei hymgorffori ynddi.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Diolchaf i Aelodau am eu sylwadau. Gan ymateb i'r pwyntiau'n wrthol, mae Peter yn gywir wrth ddweud y bydd yn rhaid inni sicrhau, pan ystyriwn ddogfen y fframwaith, y ceir partneriaeth briodol ledled Cymru sy'n cynnwys yr awdurdodau tân, yr undebau, pobl Cymru a busnesau sydd â buddiant yn y modd y caiff y gwasanaeth tân ei redeg, fel y gallwn ei gael yn berffaith iawn. Mae'n debyg gennyf na fyddwn yn bodloni pawb drwy'r fframwaith hwnnw, ond rhaid i bobl gael gweld ein bod yn gweithredu'n deg wrth i'r fframwaith ddatblygu.

Croesawaf y rôl a'r swyddogaeth sydd i'r pwyllgor a'i gadeirydd wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r gwahanol ganllawiau a mesurau, a drafodwn yn llawn yn y pwyllgor, ynghyd ag amryw o faterion gan gynnwys amseroedd cyflenwi ac amllder ac yn y blaen, ac a ddatblygir dros y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod mai dechrau'r broses yw hyn i ni o ran sicrhau gwasanaeth sy'n addas i'w ddiben. Peter Law a wnaeth y pwynt i'r perwyl ein bod am gael gwasanaeth sy'n addas i'w ddiben ac y bydd pobl a dinasyddion Cymru yn ymddiried ynddo, gan wybod y gallant ddibynnu arno i ddelio â'r digwyddiadau anodd y mae'n eu hwynebu.

Derbyniaf yr amodau a nododd William yn yr un ysbryd ag y'u rhoddwyd, gan fod ei sylwadau'n ymwneud ag adnoddau a materion trawsffiniol. Rhaid inni gofio bod manau heblaw Cymru lle bydd gwasanaethau tân ac achub yn cydweithio, yn enwedig mewn achosion o argyfwng. Yr ydym am sicrhau y caiff gwasanaeth tân ac achub Cymru yr un darpariaethau rhagorol â'r gwasanaeth yn Lloegr, a gwn mai yn yr ysbryd hwnnw y gwnaeth William ei sylwadau.

Credaf ein bod i gyd yn fodlon o weld datganoli gwasanaethau tân, gan y bu

successful in many ways. Rhodri Glyn's point is key in that it is what we want and require here, which is why it is important that we can see, in future, how integrated risk management plans work in Wales and can decide on the criteria that should be used. It is also important that we continue to develop that work over the next 12 months.

hynny'n llwyddiannus ar lawer ystyr. Mae'r pwynt a wnaeth Rhodri Glyn yn allweddol gan mai hynny y mae arnom ei angen a'i eisiau yma, gan ei bod yn bwysig inni allu gweld sut y bydd cynlluniau rheoli risg integredig yn gweithio yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol a phenderfynu ar y meini prawf y dylid eu defnyddio. Mae hefyd yn bwysig inni ddal i ddatblygu'r gwaith hwnnw dros y 12 mis nesaf.

4.50 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM2277): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2277): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

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

Brecwast am Ddim mewn Ysgolion Free School Breakfasts

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of David Melding and amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw David Melding a gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

David Davies: I propose that

David Davies: Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to make a clear statement on the costs and benefits of free school breakfast. (NDM2276)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wneud datganiad clir ar gostau a buddiannau darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. (NDM2276)

I propose amendment 1 in the name of David Melding. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw David Melding. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the confusion caused by the Welsh Assembly Government's original commitment to provide free breakfasts for all primary school children.

yn gresynu at y dryswch a achoswyd o ganlyniad i ymrwymiad gwreiddiol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddarparu brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd.

Ever since we saw the manifesto commitment to offer a free school breakfast to every primary school child in Wales, opposition politicians in the Chamber have sought more information from the Government as to how much the scheme will cost and how it will be implemented. It is only because of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 that the Government—kicking and screaming—has finally been forced to admit to the *Western Mail* that the true cost of this could be as much as £80 million. It is quite clear that not only did Labour not give any thought to the cost of providing free school breakfasts, but it had no discussion with the teachers who will

Byth ers inni weld yr ymrwymiad maniffesto i gynnig brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion i bob plentyn mewn ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru, mae gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau yn y Siambr wedi ceisio cael mwy o wybodaeth gan y Llywodraeth am gost y cynllun a'r modd y caiff ei roi ar waith. Dim ond oherwydd Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i gorfodi o'r diwedd—gan strancio—i gyfaddef i'r *Western Mail* y gallai'r wir gost am hyn fod yn gymaint ag £80 miliwn. Mae'n berffaith amlwg nad oedd Llafur wedi ystyried cost darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, a hefyd nad oedd wedi cael unrhyw drafodaeth

be responsible for organising the breakfast clubs.

The documents released to the *Western Mail* stated that it could cost as much as £80 million, but only in a worst-case scenario. This underlines the fact that when the manifesto commitment to offer a free school breakfast to everyone was made, the Government was fervently hoping that only a handful of pupils would accept the offer. If the Government is to fulfil its manifesto commitment, and to keep strictly to the terms and wording in that commitment, every school in Wales, regardless of whether the offer is taken up by only a few pupils, will have to ensure that it has the facilities and staff available to enable pupils to take up the offer if they wish to do so. This will push up the overall cost to an enormous amount regardless of the take-up level. I hear another Minister asking how much this would be. That is a question that should have been answered some months ago by his colleague, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning. Unfortunately, I am not that Minister, and I am unable to tell you how much it costs. Given that it was Labour's proposal, it is to your shame that your Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is unable to say how much it will cost.

We all know that, sadly, there is a small minority—but, nevertheless, a significant number—of parents who are irresponsible and do not ensure that their children have access to food in the mornings. It is a disgrace. We are not talking about working parents, as they are, inevitably, responsible people. We are talking about people who do not ensure that there is food available—no milk in the fridge, and no cornflakes in the cupboard—for their children. It is a disgrace that this happens. I am sure that we would all agree that those children should not be punished for the fecklessness of their parents.

This scheme will not target the children who are most in need.

Peter Law: Will you accept that to many of us, your continual disparaging comments about this wonderful scheme seem to target deprived young people who live in

â'r athrawon a fydd yn gyfrifol am drefnu'r clybiau brecwast.

Yn y dogfennau a roddwyd i'r *Western Mail* dywedwyd y gallai gostio cymaint ag £80 miliwn, ond dim ond os daw pethau i'r pen. Dengys hynny fod y Llywodraeth yn taer obeithio, pan wnaed yr ymrwymiad maniffesto i gynnig brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion i bawb, mai dim ond llond llaw o ddisgyblion a dderbyniai'r cynnig. Os yw'r Llywodraeth i gyflawni ei hymrwymiad maniffesto, a chadw'n gaeth at yr amodau a'r geiriad yn yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, bydd pob ysgol yng Nghymru, ni waeth a dderbynnir y cynnig gan ychydig o ddisgyblion yn unig, yn gorfod sicrhau bod digon o gyfleusterau a staff ar gael fel y gall disgyblion dderbyn y cynnig os dymunant. Bydd hynny'n codi'r gost gyffredinol i'r entrychion, ni waeth pa nifer a fydd yn cymryd brecwast am ddim. Clywaf Weinidog arall yn gofyn pa faint y byddai hynny. Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn a ddylai fod wedi'i ateb rai misoedd yn ôl gan ei gyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Gwaetha'r modd, nid myfi yw'r Gweinidog hwnnw, ac ni allaf ddweud wrthy ch beth fydd y gost. Gan mai cynnig gan Lafur ydoedd, mae'n gywilyddus nad yw'ch Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gallu dweud faint y bydd yn ei gostio.

Yr ydym oll yn gwybod bod lleiafrif bach o rieni—ond nifer sylweddol, er hynny—sydd, gwaetha'r modd, yn anghyfrifol ac nid ydynt yn sicrhau bod bwyd ar gael i'w plant yn y bore. Mae hynny'n warthus. Nid ydym yn sôn am rieni sy'n gweithio, gan eu bod hwy, wrth reswm, yn bobl gyfrifol. Yr ydym yn sôn am rai nad ydynt yn sicrhau bod bwyd ar gael—dim llaeth yn yr oergell, a dim creision yd yn y cwpwrdd—ar gyfer eu plant. Mae'n beth gwarthus bod hynny'n digwydd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem oll yn cytuno na ddylai'r plant hynny gael eu cosbi oherwydd diffeithdra eu rhieni.

Ni fydd y cynllun hwn yn targedu'r plant mwyaf anghenus.

Peter Law: A wnewch dderbyn bod llawer ohonom o'r farn bod eich sylwadau dilornus diddiwedd am y cynllun gwych hwn yn targedu pobl ifanc ddifreintiedig mewn

disadvantaged areas where they have no life chances? Should you not be supporting this excellent scheme, as it means the difference between those children living in poverty having a nutritious breakfast, which should be provided but is not at present, and them not having that? Do you not feel that it is time that the Conservative Party tried to make amends for the poverty that it heaped on people for 18 years? That is why poverty exists now.

David Davies: It is unfortunate that you make the mistake of thinking that this is a result of poverty. It is not. I did not have a particularly poverty-stricken upbringing, unlike my mother, as a miner's daughter. My wife also had an upbringing that was far more poverty-stricken than that of most people in this country. Just because they came from poverty-stricken backgrounds did not mean that their parents behaved in an irresponsible fashion. Everyone in this country has the child allowance and therefore has enough to ensure that their children can have food in the morning. There are a small number of people who are too irresponsible to carry out their duties towards their children, and this has nothing to do with poverty. Do not insult people from poverty-stricken backgrounds, many of whom work extremely hard and do a good job of bringing up their children.

In reality, you have created a scheme that will not target those who need it most. I will quote a few comments made by the headteacher and teachers of an inner-city primary school in Newport when they came under pressure from a Labour council to try to institute this scheme. They said that parents who start work early will use the system as a free babysitting service, that it is likely that the children who need the scheme will not benefit from it because they find it difficult to attend school in the first place, and that the primary school working day is already extended because of after-school clubs. Therefore, teachers will have to get to work earlier in order to organise the breakfasts and will then be faced with the problems of finding extra childcare for their own children. Despite what the council has said about headteachers not being responsible for breakfast clubs, no additional staff are being found to supervise the clubs. Therefore,

ardaloedd difreintiedig lle nad oes iddynt unrhyw gyfleoedd bywyd? Oni ddylech gefnogi'r cynllun rhagorol hwn, gan ei fod yn golygu y bydd plant sy'n byw mewn tlodi yn cael brecwast maethlon, y dylid ei ddarparu er na wneir hynny ar hyn o bryd, yn hytrach na'u bod yn mynd hebdo? Oni theimlwch ei bod yn bryd i'r Blaid Geidwadol geisio gwneud iawn am y tlodi a bentyrrodd ar bobl am 18 mlynedd? Dyna pam y mae tlodi'n bod yn awr.

David Davies: Mae'n beth anffodus eich bod yn camgymryd wrth feddwl bod hyn yn ganlyniad i dlodi. Nid ydyw. Ni chefais fagwraeth arbennig o dlawd, yn wahanol i'm mam, gan ei bod yn ferch i löwr. Cafodd fy ngwraig hithau ei magu'n dlotach o lawer na'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn y wlad hon. Nid yw'r ffaith eu bod o gefndir tlawd yn golygu bod eu rhieni wedi ymddwyn yn anghyfrifol. Mae'r lwfans plant ar gael i bawb yn y wlad hon ac felly mae ganddynt ddigon i sicrhau bwyd i'w plant yn y bore. Mae nifer fach o bobl sy'n rhy anghyfrifol fel nad ydynt yn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau tuag at eu plant, ac nid oes a wnelo hynny â thlodi. Peidiwch â difrio pobl o gefndiroedd tlawd, y mae llawer ohonynt yn gweithio'n galed dros ben ac yn magu eu plant yn dda.

Mewn gwirionedd, yr ydych wedi creu cynllun na fydd yn targedu'r rhai mwyaf anghenus. Dyfynnaf ychydig o sylwadau a wnaed gan y pennaeth a'r athrawon mewn ysgol gynradd yng nghanol dinas Casnewydd pan ddaethant o dan bwysau gan gyngor Llafur i geisio cychwyn y cynllun hwn. Dywedasant y bydd rhieni sy'n dechrau gweithio'n gynnar yn defnyddio'r system fel pe bai'n wasanaeth gwarchod plant rhad ac am ddim, ei bod yn debygol na fydd y plant y mae arnynt angen y cynllun hwn yn cael budd ohono gan eu bod yn ei chael yn anodd ymbresenoli yn yr ysgol yn y lle cyntaf, a bod diwrnod gwaith yr ysgol gynradd yn hwy eisoes oherwydd clybiau ar ôl ysgol. Felly, bydd athrawon yn gorfod dod i'r gwaith yn gynharach er mwyn trefnu'r brecwastau ac wedyn yn wynebu'r broblem o gael gofal plant ychwanegol ar gyfer eu plant eu hunain. Er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y cyngor i'r perwyl nad penaethiaid ysgol a fydd yn

the responsibility will fall on headteachers and their assistants. If the Minister had bothered to speak to teachers before including this idea in the manifesto, they would have told her this. The headteacher also reported that some staff had been aware of this problem and had unofficially been looking after children who arrived at school without having had breakfast and slipping them a cup of tea or a piece of toast.

If you are serious about helping those children, Minister, perhaps you should consider a scheme that will allow teachers some leeway to do on an official basis what they are already doing. If a number of pupils in a particular school are in this position, it would make sense to give that school some additional money to cover the cost of buying small amounts of easy-to-prepare food and to allow a member of staff to distribute it to them. We would then be targeting the children who need this provision and not trying to give out free breakfasts to everyone when the majority do not want them. You may say that that is impractical, but it is more practical than the system that you have devised, it would be far cheaper and it would target those most in need. On the downside, it would not be something that you could boast about in your next manifesto and it would not lend itself to the endless contrived photograph opportunities that we have seen involving Ministers tucking into cornflakes surrounded by smiling children, which is something that we expect to see in the *Western Mail* on an almost weekly basis. You must answer this question, Minister: are you serious about feeding children who go to school hungry or are you more interested in feeding the press with self-congratulatory stories and photographs?

Peter Black: I propose amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for the money allocated for free school breakfasts to be given to local education authorities as part of their general funding in order to enable schools to have the maximum discretion in regard to how to spend that

gyfrifol am glybiau brecwast, ni cheir unrhyw staff ychwanegol i oruchwylio'r clybiau. Felly, bydd y cyfrifoldeb yn disgyn ar ysgwyddau penaethiaid ysgol a'u cynorthwyr. Pe byddai'r Gweinidog wedi trafferthu siarad ag athrawon cyn cynnwys y syniad hwn yn y maniffesto, byddent wedi dweud hynny wrthi. Dywedodd y pennaeth ysgol hefyd fod rhai staff wedi bod yn effro i'r broblem hon a'u bod wedi arfer gwarchod plant a ddaethai i'r ysgol heb gael brecwast, yn answyddogol, gan roi cwpanaid o de neu dafell o dost iddynt.

Os ydych o ddifrif ynghylch helpu'r plant hyn, Weinidog, efallai y dylech ystyried cael cynllun a fydd yn rhoi rhywfaint o ryddid i athrawon gael gwneud yn swyddogol yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud eisoes. Os oes nifer o blant mewn ysgol benodol sydd yn y sefyllfa hon, byddai'n beth synhwyrol rhoi ychydig o arian ychwanegol i'r ysgol honno i dalu am brynu ychydig o fwyd hawdd ei baratoi a gadael i aelod staff ei ddsbarthu iddynt. Byddem wedyn yn targedu'r plant y mae arnynt angen darpariaeth o'r fath ac nid yn ceisio rhannu brecwastau am ddim i bawb, gan nad yw'r mwyafrif am eu cael. Gallech ddweud bod hynny'n anymarferol, ond mae'n fwy ymarferol na'r system yr ydych chi wedi'i dyfeisio, byddai'n rhatach o lawer a byddai'n targedu'r rhai mwyaf anghenus. Un anfantais yw na fyddai'n rhywbeth y gallech ymfrostio yn ei gylch yn eich maniffesto nesaf ac ni fyddai'n cynnig cyfleoedd diddiwedd i gael tynnu'r lluniau ffuantus a welsom o Weinidogion yn bwyta creision ŷd a phlant yn gwenu o'u cwmpas, sy'n rhywbeth y disgwyliwn ei weld yn y *Western Mail* bob wythnos bron. Rhaid ichi ateb y cwestiwn hwn, Weinidog: a ydych o ddifrif ynghylch bwydo plant sy'n mynd i'r ysgol heb gael bwyd neu a oes gennych fwy o ddi-ddordeb mewn bwydo'r wasg â hanesion a lluniau hunanglodforus?

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar i'r arian a ddyrannwyd ar gyfer brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion gael ei roi i'r awdurdodau addysg lleol fel rhan o'u cyllid cyffredinol, er mwyn rhoi cymaint o ryddid ag y bo modd i'r ysgolion eu hunain

money.

We have all learned a lesson from the way that this issue has been handled. We all publish manifestos before elections and include costings. However, some costings are looser than others. In terms of this issue, the costing supposedly attached to the free school breakfast initiative has proved to be a massive underestimate. When this was first put before the Assembly, we supported it in principle on the basis that it was a pilot scheme that would establish a proper estimate of the full cost of the initiative. We are still waiting for the evaluation of that pilot, and we already have what can only be described as soaring costs. We had an estimate of £16 million, which has now increased to £40 million—it will possibly be more than that.

We also have indications, from information derived by the *Western Mail* following a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, that the original promise that this scheme would be available to all schoolchildren in Wales no longer stands and that it will only be available to a limited number of schoolchildren depending on whether schools wish to take up the provision. We have all been misled as to what is being proposed. That should lead us to pause and decide whether or not we want to proceed with the scheme as it is currently set out. We believe that schools should be responsible for deciding whether or not they provide children with school breakfasts. The Assembly was founded on the principle of devolution and, from day one, we have said that local government must determine the level of provision for a whole range of services. It is not the Assembly's role to dictate to local government whether or not those services should be provided or how they should be provided. Providing local government with unhypothecated funding was endorsed by Labour in Government and by every party in the Assembly, with the exception of the Conservatives. It seems that that principle has been abandoned by the Assembly Government in recent months.

5.00 p.m.

benderfynu sut i wario'r arian hwnnw.

Yr ydym i gyd wedi dysgu gwerau o'r modd y trafodwyd y mater hwn. Yr ydym oll yn cyhoeddi manifestos cyn etholiadau ac yn cynnwys prisiau. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai prisiau'n llacach na'i gilydd. Gyda golwg ar y mater hwn, gwelwyd bod prisiau tybiedig y fenter brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion yn amcangyfrif rhy isel o lawer. Pan dducepwyd hyn gerbron y Cynulliad yn gyntaf, yr oeddem yn ei gefnogi mewn egwyddor ar y sail mai cynllun peilot ydoedd a fyddai'n fodd i gael amcangyfrif iawn o holl gostau'r fenter. Yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl y gwerthusiad o'r cynllun peilot hwnnw, ac mae gennym gostau sydd eisoes yn codi i'r entrychion. Cawsom amcangyfrif o £16 miliwn, sydd bellach wedi codi i £40 miliwn—mae'n bosibl y bydd yn fwy na hynny.

Gwelwn arwyddion hefyd, o'r wybodaeth a gafodd y *Western Mail* yn dilyn cais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, nad yw'r addewid wreiddiol y byddai'r cynllun hwn ar gael i holl blant ysgol Cymru yn bod bellach ac na fydd ond ar gael i nifer cyfyngedig o blant ysgol yn ôl a fydd ysgolion yn dymuno ymgymryd â'r ddarpariaeth. Yr ydym oll wedi ein camarwain ynghylch yr hyn a gynigir. Dylai hynny beri inni oedi a phenderfynu a ydym am fwrw ymlaen â'r cynllun fel y mae ar hyn o bryd ai peidio. Yr ydym yn credu mai ysgolion a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am benderfynu a fyddant yn darparu brechwast yn yr ysgol i blant. Sefydlwyd y Cynulliad yn unol ag egwyddor datganoli ac, o'r diwrnod cyntaf, dywedasom fod rhaid i lywodraeth leol bennu lefel y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer amrywiaeth fawr o wasanaethau. Nid rôl y Cynulliad yw dweud wrth lywodraeth leol a ddylid darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny ai peidio neu sut y dylid eu darparu. Mae'r egwyddor o ddarparu cyllid heb ei glustnodi i lywodraeth leol wedi'i chefnogi gan Lafur yn y Llywodraeth a chan bob plaid yn y Cynulliad, heblaw'r Ceidwadwyr. Ymddengys fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi troi ei chefn ar yr egwyddor honno yn y misoedd diwethaf.

We are now hearing talk of capping local authorities and of being more prescriptive about how funding is provided to local authorities. It is a shame that this has been decided in that way. If the money is available for education, it should be given to local education authorities and schools to decide how it is spent on education. If they believe that it is appropriate for this money to be spent on free school breakfasts in certain deprived areas, it is they who should take that decision. However, if they believe that it could be better spent on reducing class sizes or providing books or other provisions for schoolchildren, the local education authorities should be able to take that decision. It should not be for the Welsh Assembly Government to impose a scheme on schools in this way and dictate how the money should be spent. It should be available for the benefit of education generally.

That view is also taken by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers. It has stated that the money spent on school breakfasts could be better spent on employing new teachers. The NASUWT said that it is the job of parents to provide students with nutritious breakfasts. I accept that this does not always happen and that when teachers and headteachers are aware of it not happening, they may have to ensure that provision is made, but, if that is the case, it should be the school's decision. Amendment 2 expresses our belief that the money should be made available to schools in that way. I ask the Assembly to support amendment 2, so that the £40 million—the final figure could be more—can be transmitted to local education authorities for them to decide how it should be spent.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I do not think that I need to impose a three-minute time limit on speakers. We can keep it to five minutes, but I would appreciate succinct speeches where possible.

Janet Ryder: I will not go through the costings and the farce that we have witnessed concerning them. We know that it is not true that this scheme was a fully costed manifesto pledge. We also know that we must be sceptical about many of the manifesto pledges made by Labour. As has been made

Clywn sôn yn awr am gapio awdurdodau lleol ac am roi mwy o gyfarwyddyd wrth ddarparu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n drueni mai felly y penderfynwyd ar hyn. Os yw'r arian ar gael ar gyfer addysg, dylid ei roi i awdurdodau addysg lleol ac i ysgolion fel y gallant benderfynu ar y modd i'w wario ar addysg. Os credant mai priodol yw gwario'r arian hwn ar frecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion mewn rhai ardaloedd difreintedig, hwy a ddylai benderfynu hynny. Fodd bynnag, os credant mai gwell fyddai ei wario ar leihau dosbarthiadau neu ddarparu llyfrau neu ddarpariaethau eraill ar gyfer plant ysgol, dylai'r awdurdodau addysg lleol gael penderfynu ar hynny. Ni ddylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru orfodi cynllun ar ysgolion fel hyn a dweud sut y dylid gwario'r arian. Dylai fod ar gael er budd addysg yn gyffredinol.

Dyna farn Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau hefyd. Dywedodd mai gwell fyddai gwario arian ar gyfer brechwast yn yr ysgol ar gyflogi athrawon newydd. Dywedodd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau mai gwaith rhieni yw rhoi brechwast maethlon i fyfyrwyr. Derbyniad nad yw hynny'n digwydd bob amser ac y gallai athrawon a phenaethiaid ysgol orfod eu darparu os gwelant fod angen hynny, ond, os felly y mae, yr ysgol a ddylai benderfynu ar hynny. Mae gwelliant 2 yn mynegi ein cred y dylai'r arian gael ei ddarparu i ysgolion yn y modd hwnnw. Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gefnogi gwelliant 2, fel y gellir trosglwyddo'r £40 miliwn—gallai'r ffigur terfynol fod yn uwch—i awdurdodau addysg lleol fel y gallant benderfynu sut y dylid ei wario.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni chredaf fod angen imi osod terfyn amser o dri munud ar siaradwyr. Gallwn ddal at bum munud, ond byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi areithiau cryno, os oes modd.

Janet Ryder: Nid ymdriniaf â'r prisiadau a'r ffars a welsom yn eu cylch. Gwyddom nad oedd y cynllun hwn wedi'i brisio'n llawn cyn gwneud yr addewid yn y manifesto. Gwyddom hefyd fod rhaid inni fod yn amheus ynghylch llawer o addewidion manifesto Llafur. Fel yr eglurwyd, mae'r

clear, the costs have spiralled from £1.5 million for a pilot scheme to an estimated cost of £16 million. The eventual cost will probably turn out to be at least £40 million.

The pilot costs are interesting, and I would like some clarification from the Minister. Some of the pilots were run in schools that already have pre-school clubs that offer breakfast to pupils. Those clubs were being funded through the new opportunities fund and out-of-hours school funds. Therefore, some of the pilots may have had three streams of funding. I would like some clarification from the Minister as to whether that was the case. Many schools have run breakfast clubs for some time. The Minister says that this is a completely new initiative, but, in certain areas, breakfasts have been offered to primary school children for at least 25 years. It has been done. It is therefore surprising that there has been a great problem in getting at the costs of the scheme. If some of the schools in which these pilots have taken place were already offering breakfasts, why did you not just look at the costs there? Did you try to reinvent the wheel? I understand that Clybiau Plant Cymru Kid's Clubs started many of those clubs, and some of them are reporting that fewer children now attend because of the content of the breakfast.

The care element is another interesting point concerning the pilot costs. If school breakfasts are offered during school time, additional care will not be given, but, if they are offered before school, you are giving those parents free childcare. Therefore, it is not surprising that the breakfasts have been welcomed not only by children, but by parents, because it saves them the cost of childcare before school.

Many working parents, who must go to work and cannot look after their children and therefore must pay for childcare, can now take advantage of a free breakfast club. If that is fine, as we have just heard whispered from the Government benches, then let us have a little more honesty. If it is the Government's intention to offer every working parent free

costau wedi saethu i fyny o £1.5 miliwn ar gyfer cynllun peilot i gost amcangyfrifedig o £16 miliwn. Mae'n debyg mai o leiaf £40 miliwn fydd y gost yn y pen draw.

Mae costau'r cynlluniau peilot yn ddiddorol, a charwn gael rhywfaint o eglurhad gan y Gweinidog. Cynhaliwyd rhai o'r cynlluniau peilot mewn ysgolion sydd eisoes yn rhedeg clybiau cyn ysgol sy'n cynnig brecwast i ddisgyblion. Ariannwyd y clybiau hynny drwy'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd a chronfeydd ar gyfer ysgolion y tu allan i oriau arferol. Felly, mae'n bosibl bod tair ffrwd ariannu ar gyfer rhai o'r cynlluniau peilot. Carwn gael rhywfaint o eglurhad gan y Gweinidog ynghylch ai felly yr oedd. Mae sawl ysgol wedi rhedeg clwb brecwast ers cryn amser. Dywed y Gweinidog mai menter gwbl newydd yw hon, ond, mewn rhai ardaloedd, mae brecwast i blant ysgol gynradd wedi bod yn cael ei gynnig ers o leiaf 25 mlynedd. Gwnaed hynny. Mae'n peri syndod, felly, iddi fod mor anodd darganfod costau'r cynllun. Os oedd rhai o'r ysgolion lle cynhaliwyd y cynlluniau peilot yn cynnig brecwast eisoes, pam na wnaethoch edrych ar y costau yn y manau hynny? A oeddech yn ceisio ailddyfeisio'r olwyn? Deallaf mai Clybiau Plant Cymru Kid's Clubs a gychwynnodd lawer o'r clybiau hynny, a dywed rhai ohonynt fod llai o blant yn dod iddynt yn awr oherwydd cynnwys y brecwast.

Mae'r elfen gofal yn bwynt diddorol arall sy'n gysylltiedig â chostau'r cynlluniau peilot. Os cynigir brecwast yn yr ysgol yn ystod amser ysgol, ni roddir gofal ychwanegol, ond, os cynigir ef cyn amser ysgol, yr ydych yn rhoi gofal plant am ddim i'r rhieni hynny. Felly, nid yw'n syndod bod y brecwastau wedi'u croesawu nid yn unig gan blant, ond gan rieni, gan fod hynny'n arbed cost gofal plant cyn amser ysgol iddynt.

Mae llawer o rieni sy'n gweithio, sy'n gorfod mynd i weithio fel na allant ofalu am eu plant ac sydd, felly, yn gorfod talu am ofal plant, yn gallu manteisio'n awr ar glwb brecwast am ddim. Os yw hynny'n iawn, fel yr ydym newydd glywed ei sibrwd ar feinciau'r Llywodraeth, gadewch inni gael ychydig mwy o onestrwydd. Os mai bwriad y

pre-school-hours care, then come out and say that, because it will have a big impact on the costs. What worries people about this scheme is that it has been so difficult to get at the basic facts of what it offers. You have dressed it up as a new idea when it is not. You said that you could not provide the costings, when we know that examples exist from which you could have taken them, and you have also said that it is not free care for parents, but a breakfast for the child. It is difficult to offer a breakfast for a child and not the care.

Leighton Andrews: There was a great opportunity for the then Plaid Cymru-controlled Rhondda Cynon Taf council to find out more about this scheme when it could have bid to be part of the pilot programme for Communities First wards. Sadly, it did not do that. I am glad to say that the new Labour authority takes a rather different view of this scheme. The reality is that Labour is delivering and Plaid Cymru and the other opposition parties are simply opposing.

Janet Ryder: There is no doubt that Labour in Caerphilly is delivering—it is diverting money from school buildings programmes to build itself some new offices. That is definitely Labour delivering.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you give way?

Janet Ryder: No, Jeff, I will not give way. The truth is that you have diverted money from your school repairs costs for the Labour council in Caerphilly to build itself some new buildings.

Returning to the scheme, what we need to know is that if you are going to use teachers to run this scheme, how will that impact on the workload agreement, how will you provide the extra workload agreement cover for staff and, if it will not be provided by teachers, what will be the impact upon childminders and nurseries in those areas, who would have provided that pre-school care previously for working parents, if parents now take advantage of this scheme?

Llywodraeth yw cynnig gofal am ddim cyn oriau ysgol i bob rhiant sy'n gweithio, dywedwch hynny, oherwydd caiff effaith fawr ar y costau. Yr hyn sy'n peri pryder i bobl ynghylch y cynllun hwn yw y bu mor anodd cael y ffeithiau syml am yr hyn y mae'n ei gynnig. Yr ydych wedi'i gyflwyno fel pe bai'n syniad newydd, ac nid ydyw. Dywedasoeh na allech ddarparu'r prisiau, a ninnau'n gwybod bod enghreifftiau'n bod y gallech fod wedi'u seilio arnynt, a dywedasoeh hefyd nad gofal am ddim i rieni ydyw, ond brecwast i'r plentyn. Anodd yw cynnig brecwast i blentyn heb gynnig gofal hefyd.

Leighton Andrews: Cafodd cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf, a reolid gan Blaid Cymru ar y pryd, gyfle gwych i ddarganfod mwy am y cynllun hwn gan y gallai fod wedi ymgeisio i fod yn rhan o'r rhaglen beilot ar gyfer wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Ni wnaeth hynny, gwaetha'r modd. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod yr awdurdod Llafur newydd yn edrych yn dra gwahanol ar y cynllun hwn. Y gwir yw bod Llafur yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal ac mai'r cwbl a wnaiff Plaid Cymru a'r gwrthbleidiau eraill yw gwrthwynebu.

Janet Ryder: Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw Llafur yng Nghaerffili'n mynd â'r maen i'r wal—mae'n troi arian oddi wrth raglenni ar gyfer adeiladau ysgol er mwyn codi swyddfeydd newydd iddo'i hun. Dyna Llafur yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal, yn sicr.

Jeff Cuthbert: A wnewch ildio?

Janet Ryder: Na wna, Jeff, nid ildiaf. Y gwir yw eich bod wedi troi arian oddi wrth gostau atgyweirio ysgolion fel y gall y cyngor Llafur yng Nghaerffili godi adeiladau newydd iddo'i hun.

Gan droi'n ôl at y cynllun, rhaid inni gael gwybod, os bwriadwch ddefnyddio athrawon i redeg y cynllun hwn, pa effaith a gaiff hynny ar y cytundeb ar eu llwyth gwaith, sut y darparwch ar gyfer yr oriau ychwanegol o dan y cytundeb ar eu llwyth gwaith, ac os na wneir hynny gan athrawon, pa effaith a geir ar warchodwyr plant a meithrinfeydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny, a fyddai wedi darparu gofal cyn amser ysgol i rieni sy'n gweithio cyn hynny, os gall rheini fanteisio ar y cynllun

There are many other points such as the content of the breakfast—cereal, milk and toast with some kind of jam is not an entirely healthy breakfast. Your original pledge was that you would work in conjunction with the farming unions to provide locally sourced breakfasts. Your own costings show that the cost of providing the food increases if you add chopped-up fruit to that breakfast. You are not encouraging children to eat a particularly healthy breakfast.

Finally, your original aim was to involve parents in school work. At the most, you might involve two or three parents per breakfast club, but you may create a system where you are stopping parents—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Sorry, Janet, your time is up.

Mark Isherwood: As most of us in the Chamber know, being a parent is both a privilege and a responsibility. Sending a child to school on an empty stomach is a breach of parental duty that borders on abuse, whatever the cultural, social or economic background of that child's home, whether he or she has single or dual parents, and whether or not the parents are working. However, you do not tackle the problem by masking its symptoms.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you explain, regardless of why you think it is happening, what the Conservatives would be prepared to do for those children who turn up at school without a meal in their stomachs?

Mark Isherwood: We would tackle the issue, rather than mask it by merging this into a universal benefit, where the majority of those in receipt do not need it and most of the families will not want to take advantage of it. You do not tackle a problem by masking its symptoms. As Dr Chris Howard of the National Association of Head Teachers Cymru stated when the scheme was first announced,

'the free breakfast initiative is a dog's dinner'.

hwn yn awr? Mae llawer o bwyntiau eraill fel cynnwys y brecwast—nid yw grawnfwyd, llaeth a thost gyda rhyw fath o jam yn frecwast hollol iach. Gwnaethoch addo'n wreiddiol y byddech yn gweithio ar y cyd â'r undebau ffermio i ddarparu brecwast y cafwyd ei gynnwys yn lleol. Mae'ch prisiadau'ch hun yn dangos ei fod yn costio mwy i ddarparu'r bwyd os ychwanegir ffrwythau wedi'u torri at y brecwast hwnnw. Nid ydych yn annog plant i fwyta brecwast arbennig o iach.

Yn olaf, eich bwriad yn wreiddiol oedd cynnwys rhieni mewn gwaith ysgol. Ar y gorau, gallech gynnwys dau neu dri o rieni ym mhob clwb brecwast, ond gallech greu system lle'r ydych yn atal rhieni—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Janet, mae'ch amser ar ben.

Mark Isherwood: Fel y gŵyr y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn y Siambr, mae bod yn rhiant yn fraint ac yn gyfrifoldeb. Mae anfon plentyn i'r ysgol ar stumog wag yn golygu'i esgeuluso mewn modd sy'n ymylu ar gamdriniaeth, beth bynnag fo cefndir diwylliannol, cymdeithasol neu economaidd cartref y plentyn, pa un a oes ganddo un neu ddau o rieni, a pha un a yw'r rhieni'n gweithio ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, nid drwy guddio'r symptomau yr eir i'r afael â'r broblem.

Jeff Cuthbert: A wnewch egluro, heb ystyried pam y credwch fod hyn yn digwydd, beth fyddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn barod i'w wneud dros y plant hynny sy'n cyrraedd yr ysgol heb gael pryd o fwyd?

Mark Isherwood: Byddem yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw, yn hytrach na'i guddio drwy gynnwys hyn mewn budd-dal cyffredinol, nad oes ar y rhan fwyaf sy'n ei dderbyn ei angen ac na fydd y rhan fwyaf o'r teuluoedd am fanteisio arno. Nid drwy guddio symptomau y mae mynd i'r afael â phroblem. Fel y dywedodd Dr Chris Howard o Gymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon yng Nghymru, pan gyhoeddwyd y cynllun hwn gyntaf,

mae menter brecwast am ddim yn llanastr.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers Cymru, which I referred to earlier, has called for less headline-grabbing gimmicks, and it has expressed concern that the millions of pounds being spent on free school breakfasts could be far better used on improving teaching and learning in Wales. The union secretary added that the first free breakfast pilot schemes have shown that more pressure is placed on the senior staff who have to manage the scheme, creating a heavier workload for them, and that, although breakfast is important, the responsibility for providing a solid breakfast should rest with parents.

5.10 p.m.

Minister, you must realise that, for the rest of us in the Chamber, working with a saint is more gruelling than being one, or is it just that, like Jimmy Hoffa, you have your faults but being wrong is not one of them?

The hard reality is that New Labour in London and Cardiff is not so much a political party as a cynical marketing campaign, focused on the next day's headline and the next negative election campaign. The Welsh Assembly Government, and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning in particular, are practised exponents of self-righteous spin and disinformation. Their free breakfast scheme is a classic case of policy, pledge and propaganda being put before planning, preparation and price. As the Freedom of Information Act 2000 has now exposed, there is no such thing as a free breakfast, but there are such things as Labour pre-election policies being prepared on the back of an envelope, without any reference to resources or research.

We all now know that, when the First Minister promised free breakfasts on a universal basis, his £16 million scheme was based on an assumed take-up rate of just one child in 10. We also now know that, after the May 2003 Assembly elections, a Welsh Assembly Government official reported that, in a worst-case scenario, the cost of the

Mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau, y cyfeiriais ato'n gynharach, wedi galw am lai o gimigau i fachu penawdau'r newyddion, ac wedi mynegi pryder gan ddweud mai gwell o lawer fyddai defnyddio'r miliynau o bunnoedd a warir ar frecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion ar wella dysgu ac addysgu yng Nghymru. Ychwanegodd ysgrifennydd yr undeb fod y cynlluniau peilot cyntaf ar gyfer cynnig brechwast am ddim wedi dangos bod mwy o bwysau'n cael ei roi ar y staff uwch sy'n gorfod rheoli'r cynllun, fel bod eu llwyth gwaith yn drymach, ac, er bod brechwast yn beth pwysig, mai rhieni a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am ddarparu brechwast o sylwedd.

Weinidog, rhaid ichi sylweddoli mai mwy blinderog i'r gweddill ohonom yn y Siambr yw gweithio gyda sant na bod yn sant, ynteu ai'r hyn sy'n bod yw bod gennych feiau, fel yr oedd gan Jimmy Hoffa, ond nad yw bod yn anghywir yn un ohonynt?

Y gwir plaen yw nad plaid wleidyddol yw Llafur Newydd yn Llundain ac yng Nghaerdydd yn ogymaint ag ymgyrch farchnata sinigaidd, sy'n canolbwyntio ar y pennawd a geir drannoeth ac ar yr ymgyrch etholiad negyddol nesaf. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn benodol, wedi hen arfer ag ymhel â sbin hunangyfiawn a chamhysbysu. Mae eu cynllun brechwast am ddim yn enghraifft glasurol o roi polisi, addewid a phropaganda o flaen cynllunio, paratoi a phrisio. Fel y mae Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 wedi dangos bellach, nid oes y fath beth â brechwast am ddim, ond ceir y fath beth â pharatoi polisiau Llafur cyn etholiad ar gefn amlen, heb gyfeirio o gwbl at adnoddau neu ymchwil.

Yr ydym oll yn gwybod yn awr fod cynllun £16 miliwn y Prif Weinidog, pan addawodd gynnig brechwast am ddim yn gyffredinol, yn seiliedig ar y rhagdybiaeth mai dim ond un plentyn ym mhob 10 a'i cymerai. Yr ydym hefyd yn gwybod yn awr fod un o swyddogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi adrodd, ar ôl etholiadau'r Cynulliad ym

scheme across Wales would be £81.75 million by 2006, based on the cost of each meal rising to £1.40. Panic then seems to have set in and, the very next day, a Cabinet adviser reduced that cost to 55p per meal. According to the most recent estimate, the cost is now down to a mere 30p. So much for the nutritional value of a proper breakfast.

It is therefore now clear that, once again, when Labour Ministers make a cynical election promise, they have no idea how much it will cost or how they will deliver it. Rhodri Morgan and Jane Davidson have a lot of explaining to do. Jane Davidson has attempted to explain all of this away by stating that everyone else has got it all wrong again. How can we now treat with credibility anything said by a Minister with a such track record for policy-led evidence, rather than evidence-led policy, and for getting things wrong? Whether it is about education maintenance allowances or work-based training tenders, the maintenance of school buildings or higher education targets, unauthorised truancy or teachers' workload, we know that this is the Minister in wonderland—the Minister who answers questions with the answers to different questions. A free school breakfast for all was merely a good soundbite, and utter confusion existed over how much the scheme would cost.

In her explanation, the Minister added that Wales spends 6 per cent more on education and training than England does, but research by the Secondary Heads Association Cymru has revealed that the best-funded schools in Wales receive £300 per pupil less than the worst-funded schools in England. In addition, the worst-funded primary schools in Wales receive £941 less to spend on each pupil than the best-funded primary schools in Wales. Although I thank my friend, the Labour Member for Alyn and Deeside, for his kind offer of a free breakfast this morning, he is using the price of a piece of toast to cover his modesty. [*Laughter.*] He has much to be modest about, because it is the primary school children and our mutual constituents in Alyn and Deeside and Delyn who receive the lowest funding in England and Wales.

Mai 2003, mai cost y cynllun ledled Cymru, ar y gwaethaf, fyddai £81.75 miliwn erbyn 2006, gan dybio y bydd cost pob pryd yn codi i £1.40. Ymddengys eu bod wedi dychryn wedyn, a'r diwrnod nesaf, gostyngodd un o gynghorwyr y Cabinet y gost i 55c y pryd. Yn ôl yr amcangyfrif diweddaraf, mae'r gost wedi disgyn i ddim ond 30c. Naw wfft i werth maeth brechwast iawn.

Felly, daeth yn amlwg eto, pan wnaiff Gweinidogion Llafur addewid sinigaidd cyn etholiad, nad oes ganddynt unrhyw syniad beth fydd ei chost na sut i'w chyflawni. Mae gan Rhodri Morgan a Jane Davidson lawer i'w egluro. Mae Jane Davidson wedi ceisio egluro hyn i gyd drwy ddweud bod pawb arall wedi camgymryd unwaith eto. Sut y gallwn yn awr gredu dim o'r hyn a ddywed Gweinidog sydd â'r fath record o ran tystiolaeth a arweinir gan bolisi, yn hytrach na pholisi a arweinir gan dystiolaeth, ac o ran gwneud camgymeriadau? Pa un ai lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg sydd dan sylw, neu dendrau am hyfforddiant sy'n seiliedig ar waith, cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgol neu dargedau addysg uwch, triwantiaeth heb ganiatâd neu lwyth gwaith athrawon, gwyddom mai Gweinidog yng ngwlad hud yw hon—y Gweinidog sy'n ateb cwestiynau ag atebion i gwestiynau gwahanol. Y cwbl oedd brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion i bawb oedd datganiad bachog, ac yr oedd dryswch llwyr ynghylch cost y cynllun.

Yn ei hesboniad, ychwanegodd y Gweinidog fod Cymru'n gwario 6 y cant yn fwy ar addysg a hyfforddiant nag y mae Lloegr, ond mae ymchwil gan Gymdeithas Prifathrawon Uwchradd Cymru wedi dangos bod yr ysgolion sydd wedi'u hariannu orau yng Nghymru'n cael £300 y disgybl yn llai na'r ysgolion sy'n cael eu hariannu waethaf yn Lloegr. At hynny, mae'r ysgolion cynradd sy'n cael eu hariannu waethaf yng Nghymru'n cael £941 yn llai i'w wario ar bob disgybl na'r ysgolion cynradd sy'n cael eu hariannu orau yng Nghymru. Er fy mod yn diolch i'm ffrind, yr Aelod Llafur dros Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, am ei gynnig caredig o frechwast am ddim y bore yma, mae'n defnyddio pris tafell o dost i guddio ei wyleidd-dra. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae ganddo lawer i fod yn wylaidd amdano, gan mai plant ysgol

gynradd a'n cyd-etholwyr yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy a Delyn a gaiff y cyllid isaf yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the regional Member for north Wales for giving way. As for covering my modesty, he may have meant a bloomer, not a piece of toast.

Carl Sargeant: Diolchaf i'r Aelod rhanbarthol dros y Gogledd am ildio. O ran cuddio fy ngwyleidd-dra, efallai mai torth fawr a olygodd, yn hytrach na thafell o dost.

You are talking about facts and figures, but if you or your colleagues had bothered to come for breakfast this morning, you would know that the cost of that healthy breakfast would have equated to around 30p per portion. You are masking this great initiative by throwing figures at it, but this is delivery on the ground for Welsh people.

Yr ydych yn sôn am ffeithiau a ffigurau, ond pe byddech chi neu'ch cyd-Aelodau wedi trafferthu dod i gael brecwast y bore yma, gwyrddych mai cost un brecwast iach fyddai tua 30c. Yr ydych yn cuddio'r fenter fawr hon drwy daflu ffigurau ati, ond mae'n mynd â'r maen i'r wal yn lleol er mwyn pobl Cymru.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have around half a minute in which to finish, Mark. I will not be able to include everyone in the debate, but I will do all that I can. Two or three Members will be able to contribute.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae gennych tua hanner munud i orffen, Mark. Ni fyddaf yn gallu cynnwys pawb yn y ddadl, ond gwnaf gymaint ag a allaf. Bydd dau neu dri Aelod yn gallu cyfrannu.

Mark Isherwood: Suffice it to say that the Conservatives will increase spending on front-line services in the budget for Wales and prioritise funding for schools that will be based on the real cost of delivering core services rather than on Labour's postcode lottery with added toast and gimmicks.

Mark Isherwood: Digon yw dweud y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn gwario mwy ar wasanaethau rheng flaen yn y gyllideb i Gymru ac yn blaenoriaethu cyllid i ysgolion a fydd yn seiliedig ar wir gost darparu gwasanaethau craidd yn hytrach na loteri cod post Llafur gyda thost a gimigau'n ychwanegol.

Owen John Thomas: I have been looking at a school where 57 pupils on average have breakfast and the cost of setting up the scheme was £1,000. The administration of the scheme is broken up into a number of parts: the supervision costs £3,750, the operation of the scheme is £1,500 and the food and its preparation is £2,700. That is a total cost of £9,000. On top of that, the local authority was given £2,000 to prepare the schools for this. I have worked out that 70 per cent of all the money spent in that school goes on administration, including a little bribe to the authority to run it. Only 30 per cent goes on the food and its preparation. Therefore, you can see what small amounts of money are used on the purpose of this policy, namely giving food to children.

Owen John Thomas: Bûm yn edrych ar ysgol lle y mae 57 o ddisgyblion yn cael brecwast, ar gyfartaledd, a chost sefydlu'r cynllun oedd £1,000. Dosrannir y gost o weinyddu'r cynllun fel hyn: mae'n costio £3,750 i'w oruchwylio, £1,500 i'w redeg, ac mae'r bwyd a'r gwaith o'i baratoi'n costio £2,700. Dyna gyfanswm o £9,000. Ar ben hynny, rhoddwyd £2,000 i'r awdurdod lleol i baratoi ysgolion ar gyfer hyn. Yr wyf wedi cyfrifo bod 70 y cant o'r holl arian a warir yn yr ysgol honno'n mynd at weinyddu, gan gynnwys cil-dwrn bach i'r awdurdod i'w redeg. Dim ond 30 y cant a aiff at y bwyd a'r gwaith o'i baratoi. Felly, gallwch weld mor fach yw'r symiau o arian a ddefnyddir at ddiben y polisi hwn, sef rhoi bwyd i blant.

This is a masquerade—the policy is the important thing for you, not what is actually happening. If you wanted to give children

Peth ffug yw hyn—y polisi yw'r peth pwysig i chi, nid yr hyn sy'n digwydd. Os oeddech am gynnig maeth i blant, gellid gwneud

some nourishment, it could be done quite easily. Rather than waste thousands of pounds in each school throughout Wales, you could give a child a bar that contained all the requisite energy and ingredients to provide that child with healthy food every day, without the need for plates and people hanging around. Your scheme is a farce. I will not say more than that, but this is clearly an empty policy, which should be treated as such by everyone.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you, Owen. It will be easier for you to catch my eye next time, having made that succinct speech.

Glyn Davies: My contribution to this debate on the costs and benefits of free school breakfasts is a fundamental challenge to the principle of the Government of Wales introducing free school breakfasts.

I do not object to free school breakfasts. In fact, I rather approve of them and it is terrific when parents come together to form a breakfast club. When the local authority decides, particularly in the sort of areas that Peter Law was talking about, that it wishes to help parents to do that, then that should be commended. However, we are talking about the Government of Wales stepping in and coming forward with a government scheme to provide free school breakfasts—I do not agree with that.

Other Members have challenged the Government's integrity in terms of promises about costs, tactics and the spin that has been used. There are several reasons why I oppose such tactics, but I want to challenge the philosophical shroud that the First Minister draped over the policy when he presented his programme for government to us soon after the last election. It seemed to me at the time, and to many others, like a crude election bribe. However, he sought to argue in a philosophical way. I remember in my response, taking, as my witness, speeches that had been made by that grand Conservative, Abraham Lincoln, particularly about the importance of the liberty of the individual and how that should be protected in a civil order. The concept of individual

hynny'n eithaf rhwydd. Yn hytrach na gwastraffu miloedd o bunnoedd ym mhob ysgol ledled Cymru, gallech roi bar i blentyn a oedd yn cynnwys yr holl egni a chynhwysion angenrheidiol i roi bwyd iach i'r plentyn hwnnw bob diwrnod, heb fod angen platiau a phobl yn sefyll o gwmpas. Mae'ch cynllun yn ffars. Ni ddywedaf fwy na hynny, ond mae'n amlwg mai polisi gwag yw hwn, ac felly y dylai pawb ei drin.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch i chi, Owen. Bydd yn haws ichi ddal fy llygad y tro nesaf, a chithau wedi gwneud araith gryno.

Glyn Davies: Mae fy nghyfraniad i i'r ddadl hon ar gostau a buddion brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion yn her sylfaenol i'r egwyddor o gyflwyno brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad i frecwastau am ddim mewn ysgolion. Yr wyf yn eithaf cefnogol iddynt a pheth gwych ydyw pan ddaw rhieni at ei gilydd i ffurfio clwb brecwast. Pan fo awdurdod lleol yn penderfynu, yn enwedig yn y math o ardal yr oedd Peter Law yn sôn amdani, ei fod yn dymuno helpu rhieni i wneud hyn, dylid canmol hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd dan sylw yma yw bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymyrryd ac yn cynnig cynllun o eiddo llywodraeth i ddarparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion—anghytunaf â hynny.

Mae Aelodau eraill wedi herio uniondeb y Llywodraeth o ran addewidion am gostau, tactegau a'r sbin a ddefnyddiwyd. Mae sawl rheswm y gwrthwynebaf dactegau o'r fath, ond dymunaf herio'r ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog wedi taenu llen athronyddol dros y polisi pan gyflwynodd ei raglen ar gyfer llywodraeth i ni yn fuan ar ôl yr etholiad diwethaf. Yr oedd yn ymddangos i mi ar y pryd, ac i lawer un arall, yn gil-dwrn di-chwaeth ar gyfer yr etholiad. Er hynny, ceisiodd ddadlau'n athronyddol. Cofiaf imi gymryd yn dyst, yn fy ymateb, areithiau a draddodwyd gan y Ceidwadwr mawr hwnnw, Abraham Lincoln, yn enwedig ynghylch pwysigrwydd rhyddid yr unigolyn a'r modd y dylid amddiffyn hynny mewn cyfundrefn sifil. Mae'r cysyniad o gyfrifoldeb yr

responsibility is an important principle. The Government should not do for people what they can and should do for themselves.

Another important principle is equity before the law—ensuring opportunity for all with no-one being held back. Those are two sound principles. I accept that there can be conflict sometimes between individual responsibility on the one hand, and equity and opportunity for all on the other. It is a question of balance and, in providing free school breakfasts, the Government has got that balance wrong. Pursuing the principle of equity to the extent of providing free school breakfasts to all undermines the principles of liberty and individual responsibility and, in doing so, ultimately undermines the principle of individual freedom.

It is an important question: what should be the parent's responsibility and what should be the responsibility of the state? In my view, providing breakfast for children should be the responsibility of parents.

5.20 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I now call on Jeff Cuthbert, but I ask for a speech which is no longer than two or three minutes.

Jeff Cuthbert: Delivering healthy school breakfasts to our youngest citizens is vital if we are to set the pattern of healthy living for our next generation. Giving our youngest the best start in life begins with giving them the best start to the day. It is widely recognised that there is a direct and powerful link between having a nutritional breakfast and the levels of pupil attainment. I am confident that free school breakfasts deliver instant material benefits, increasing academic performance, especially in terms of maths, reading and vocabulary. The Norwich study for the English trial of free breakfasts has proven that children who have fizzy pop and sugary sweets for breakfast go to lessons with the cognitive skills of a 70-year-old.

Eleanor Burnham: What is the difference

unigolyn yn egwyddor bwysig. Ni ddylai'r Llywodraeth wneud yr hyn y gall ac y dylai pobl ei wneud drostynt eu hunain.

Egwyddor bwysig arall yw cydraddoldeb o dan y gyfraith—sichrau cyfle i bawb gan beidio â dal unrhyw un yn ôl. Dwy egwyddor dda yw'r rhain. Derbyniaf y gellir cael gwrthdaro weithiau rhwng cyfrifoldeb yr unigolyn ar y naill law, a thegwch a chyfle i bawb ar y llaw arall. Mater o sichrau cydbwysedd ydyw ac, wrth ddarparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu yn hynny o beth. Mae dilyn egwyddor tegwch mor bell â darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion i bawb yn tansilio egwyddorion rhyddid a chyfrifoldeb yr unigolyn ac, wrth wneud hynny, yn y pen draw, mae'n tansilio egwyddor rhyddid yr unigolyn.

Mae'n gwestiwn pwysig: beth a ddylai fod yn gyfrifoldeb i'r rhiant a beth a ddylai fod yn gyfrifoldeb i'r wladwriaeth? Yn fy marn i, dylai darparu brecwast i blant fod yn gyfrifoldeb i rieni.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf Jeff Cuthbert yn awr, ond gofynnaf am araith nad yw'n hwy na dau neu dri munud.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae'n hollbwysig darparu brecwast iach mewn ysgolion i'n dinasyddion ieuengaf os ydym i bennu patrwm o fyw'n iach ar gyfer y genhedlaeth nesaf. Rhaid dechrau rhoi'r cychwyn gorau ar fywyd i'n rhai ieuengaf drwy roi'r cychwyn gorau i'r dydd iddynt. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol fod cyswllt cryf ac uniongychol rhwng cael brecwast maethlon a lefelau cyrhaeddiad disgyblion. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog bod brecwastau am ddim mewn ysgolion yn sichrau buddion pendant ar unwaith, gan wella perfformiad academiaidd, yn enwedig o ran mathemateg, darllen a geirfa. Mae astudiaeth Norwich ar gyfer y prawf ar frechwastau am ddim yn Lloegr wedi dangos bod plant sy'n cael pop byrlymog a melysion siwgwraidd i frechwast yn amlygu sgiliau gwybyddol tebyg i rywun 70 mlwydd oed yn eu gwersi.

Eleanor Burnham: Beth yw'r gwahaniaeth

between what you described and Rice Krispies?

Jeff Cuthbert: I am sure that that was very good, whatever it was meant to be.

Therefore, the breakfasts will give the pupils a healthy boost at the beginning of the day and also give them a healthy attitude to eating, which will, hopefully, last a lifetime. I know of few other simple initiatives that can deliver such value for money.

Eleanor Burnham *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You are asking for too much, Eleanor. Please sit down. We are very short of time.

Jeff Cuthbert: This is why I fully support this Assembly Government policy, which so clearly tackles social exclusion and disadvantage head on. It seeks to give all children a level playing field regardless of their social background or economic status. Policies such as this are essential if we are to move forward and break the cycle of poverty in Wales. Where better to start such an initiative than at the heart of our poorest communities, where the effect will be most starkly felt?

Lisa Francis: If you were devising a menu and had to cost a breakfast at 30p per head, what would you provide for children?

Jeff Cuthbert: I suggest that Members listen. Three schools in my constituency, which fall under the Communities First banner, have been taking part in the pilot scheme since September last year—Bargoed Infants, St Gwladys Junior and Hengoed Primary School. The feedback has been overwhelmingly positive. I visited Hengoed Primary School at breakfast time two weeks ago, and the enthusiasm of the pupils, staff and parents was unmistakable. For that money, they had a healthy meal of fruit, cereal, toast, a hot drink and fruit juice. I challenge anyone to say that that is not a good start to the day.

I shall keep a close eye on this first phase of

rhwng yr hyn a ddisgrifiwch a Rice Krispies?

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n dda iawn, beth bynnag yr oedd i fod.

Felly, bydd y brechwastau'n rhoi hwb iach i ddisgyblion ar ddechrau'r diwrnod a hefyd yn rhoi ymagwedd iach iddynt at fwyta, a fydd yn parhau ar hyd eu hoes, gobeithio. Ychydig o fentrau syml eraill y gwn amdanynt sy'n gallu cynnig crystal gwerth am arian.

Eleanor Burnham *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych yn gofyn gormod, Eleanor. Eisteddwch, os gwelwch yn dda. Yr ydym yn brin iawn o amser.

Jeff Cuthbert: Dyna pam y llwyr gefnogaf y polisi hwn o eiddo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, y mae'n amlwg ei fod yn mynd i'r afael ag allgáu ac anfantais gymdeithasol. Mae'n ceisio rhoi chwarae teg i bob plentyn beth bynnag fo'i gefndir cymdeithasol neu ei statws economaidd. Mae polisiâu fel hwn yn hollbwysig os ydym i symud ymlaen a thorri'r cylch tlotaf yng Nghymru. Pa le gwell i gychwyn menter o'r fath nag yng nghanol ein cymunedau tlotaf, lle y teimlir yr effaith yn fwyaf amlwg?

Lisa Francis: Pe byddech yn dyfeisio bwydlen ac yn gorfod pennu cost o 30c y pen am bob brechwast, pa beth a ddarparech i blant?

Jeff Cuthbert: Awgrymaf y dylai Aelodau wrando. Mae tair ysgol yn fy etholaeth, o dan adain Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, sydd wedi bod yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun peilot ers mis Medi y llynedd—Ysgol Fabanod Bargoed, Ysgol Iau St Gwladys ac Ysgol Gynradd Hengoed. Cafwyd adborth calonogol dros ben. Ymwelais ag Ysgol Gynradd Hengoed ar amser brechwast bythefnos yn ôl, ac yr oedd brwdfrydedd y disgyblion, y staff a'r rhieni'n amlwg. Am yr arian hwnnw, cawsant bryd iach o ffrwythau, grawnfwyd, tost, diod boeth a sudd ffrwythau. Heriaf unrhyw un i ddweud nad yw hynny'n gychwyn da i'r diwrnod.

Cadwaf lygad barcud ar ran gyntaf y cynllun

the pilot. I am confident that, at the end of this process, we will see an improved scheme with the potential to go nationwide through a staged roll-out of the programme. It is vital with a project such as this to constantly learn from these pilots, so that the full policy, when introduced, has maximum impact.

I am not sure why the Welsh Conservatives are so upset. It seems perfectly sensible to conduct pilots at this stage, and the money has certainly been there to meet the needs of the planned projects. I remember Sue Essex announcing over £1.5 million for year 1 of the pilot scheme in 2004-05. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has assured us on several occasions that this is exactly the money that is needed at this stage. There are plans for a staged roll-out of the programme once the pilot scheme has been completed.

As policy makers, we have a duty to protect the vulnerable in Wales and to make provision for people on low incomes and single-parent families who would welcome the free school breakfasts as a helping hand in their lives. The provision of free school breakfasts will enable some parents to re-enter the employment market, as they can leave their child in a safe place before going to work. This is all about supporting families and giving our young people the best start in life.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am delighted, in support of this motion, to confirm that our commitment is, and always has been, to provide free breakfasts for all primary school children. We are actively promoting the scheme and encouraging schools to take part, bringing benefits to children in Wales.

As I made clear in the Plenary debate on the free breakfast initiative in November 2003, which welcomed the Welsh Assembly Government's policy that free breakfasts should be made available in every primary school that wishes to provide them, the scheme is voluntary. We cannot demand that

peilot. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y gwelwn gynllun well ar ddiwedd y broses hon y gellid ei roi ar waith drwy'r wlad drwy ledaenu'r rhaglen yn raddol. Mae'n hollbwysig, yn achos prosiect fel hwn, y dysgir gwersi'n barhaus o'r cynlluniau peilot hyn, fel y bydd y polisi llawn, pan gyflwynir ef, yn cael yr effaith fwyaf posibl.

Nid wyf yn sicr pam y mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi digio gymaint. Mae'n ymddangos yn gwbl synhwyrol y dylid cynnal cynlluniau peilot ar hyn o bryd, a bu arian ar gael, yn sicr, i ddiwallu anghenion y prosiectau arfaethedig. Cofiaf glywed Sue Essex yn cyhoeddi mwy na £1.5 miliwn ar gyfer blwyddyn gyntaf y prosiect peilot yn 2004-05. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi ein sicrhau ar sawl achlysur mai hwn yw'r union swm o arian y mae ei angen ar hyn o bryd. Mae cynlluniau i ledaenu'r rhaglen yn raddol ar ôl cwblhau'r cynllun peilot.

Fel llunwyr polisi, yr ydym o dan ddyletswydd i amddiffyn y sawl sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru, ac i ddarparu ar gyfer y sawl sydd ar incwm isel a theluoedd ag un rhiant a fyddai'n croesawu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion fel help llaw yn eu bywydau. Drwy ddarparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, bydd rhai rhieni'n gallu ailddechrau gweithio, gan y gallant adael eu plentyn mewn lle diogel cyn mynd i'r gwaith. Amcan hyn i gyd yw cefnogi teuluoedd a rhoi'r cychwyn gorau posibl mewn bywyd i'n pobl ifanc.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf wrth fy modd, wrth gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, o gadarnhau ein bod wedi ymrwymo erioed i ddarparu brecwast am ddim i'r holl blant mewn ysgolion cynradd. Yr ydym wrthi'n hyrwyddo'r cynllun ac yn annog ysgolion i gymryd rhan, gan ddod â buddion i blant yng Nghymru.

Fel yr eglurais yn y ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar y fenter brecwast am ddim yn Nhachwedd 2003, a groesawodd bolisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y dylai brecwastau am ddim fod ar gael ym mhob ysgol gynradd sy'n dymuno eu darparu, mae'r cynllun yn un gwirfoddol. Ni allwn

schools join the scheme, but we will provide the necessary funding for all schools that want to do so, and would encourage all to do so. At the end of the day, schools opting out of the Assembly-funded scheme will need to justify their position to local parents and to the children.

David Davies *rose—*

Jane Davidson: I will not take an intervention from a Conservative, as you are winding up this debate. You will be able to pick up any points then.

To date, 44 schools in Communities First areas are on board, and a further 30 are coming on board. Perhaps, David, when you look for your evidence base, you should go to an area that is providing the scheme under the Assembly initiative when asking how effective it is.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you take an intervention?

Jane Davidson: Not at the moment. Providing breakfasts to primary school children is not a new idea. We adopted the scheme because it was working so well, and because people were seeing benefits in terms of attendance and truancy, as well as the nutritional benefits to pupils.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you take an intervention on that point, on nutrition?

Jane Davidson: Quickly.

Eleanor Burnham: ‘Evidence base’ is always your mantra, Minister. What evidence is there that sugary breakfasts have any benefit other than to raise blood sugar and adrenalin levels, which adds to hyperactivity?

Jane Davidson: None at all. If you look at this scheme from its beginning, from our first announcement in the Assembly, you will see that four food groups are included—a milk-based drink or product, which can include yoghurt; cereals, specifically no-sugar ones; fruit; and toast. There are no sugary cereals in this scheme, therefore, and there never have

fynnu bod ysgolion yn ymuno â’r cynllun, ond darparwn y cyllid angenrheidiol i’r holl ysgolion sydd am wneud hynny, a byddem yn annog pob un ohonynt i wneud hynny. Yn y pen draw, bydd ysgolion sy’n ymeithrio o’r cyllun a ariannir gan y Cynulliad yn gorfod cyfiawnhau eu safbwynt i rieni lleol ac i’r plant.

David Davies *a gododd—*

Jane Davidson: Ni dderbyniaf ymyriad gan Geidwadwr, gan mai chi sy’n cloi’r ddadl hon. Byddwch yn gallu cyfeirio at unrhyw bwyntiau sy’n codi bryd hynny.

Hyd yma, mae 44 o ysgolion mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi ymuno, ac mae 30 ychwanegol yn bwriadu ymuno. Efallai, David, pan chwiliwch am eich sylfaen dystiolaeth, y dylech fynd i ardal sy’n rhedeg y cynllun o dan fenter y Cynulliad wrth ofyn pa mor effeithiol y mae.

Eleanor Burnham: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Jane Davidson: Nid ar hyn o bryd. Nid syniad newydd yw darparu brecwastau i blant ysgol gynradd. Gwnaethom fabwysiadu’r cynllun gan ei fod yn gweithio mor dda, ac am fod pobl yn gweld manteision o ran presenoldeb a thriwantiaeth, yn ogystal â’r buddion maethol i ddisgyblion.

Eleanor Burnham: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad ar y pwynt hwnnw, ar fater maeth?

Jane Davidson: Yn gyflym.

Eleanor Burnham: ‘Sylfaen dystiolaeth’ yw’ch arwyddair bob amser, Weinidog. Pa dystiolaeth a geir i ddangos bod brecwastau siwgraidd yn dod ag unrhyw fudd heblaw codi lefelau siwgrwr gwaed ac adrenalin, sy’n hybu gorfywiogrwydd?

Jane Davidson: Dim o gwbl. Os edrychwch ar y cynllun hwn ers ei ddechrau, oddi ar y cyhoeddiad cyntaf gennym yn y Cynulliad, gwelwch fod pedwar grŵp bwyd wedi’u cynnwys—diod neu gynnyrch sy’n seiliedig ar laeth, a all gynnwys iogwrt; grawnfwydydd, a rhai heb siwgrwr yn benodol; ffrwythau; a thost. Nid oes unrhyw

been. The costings are—

Eleanor Burnham *rose*—

Jane Davidson: Will you please sit down, Eleanor; I am carrying on with my speech. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Two people cannot stand at the same time. Please sit down, Eleanor. I shall suspend the sitting if you do not do so. The Minister is speaking, and she is not giving way. Members want to hear what the Minister is saying, and they also want to go home sometime.

Jane Davidson: All the costings that we are currently using for the pilot scheme are available on the website, and were sent out to local authorities in guidance in 2004. No Member has asserted today, because it would be impossible for them to do so, that the Assembly's budget reserves could not accommodate our free breakfast scheme. They can accommodate it, and they will. A 100 per cent take-up would cost less than £40 million. We want to ensure that we encourage as many young people as possible to participate in the scheme. A financial sub-group, involving LEA co-ordinators and officials from the pupil support division, has been established specifically to consider the funding available.

Members know the funding that was announced in the budget round. Schools also have huge flexibility within the guidelines to decide how they provide and run the free breakfast sessions. Funding is paid to local authorities via a specific grant, and the funding mechanisms will be reviewed as part of the ongoing developments for this initiative.

What really disappointed me about opposition Members' contributions was that, even though Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats acknowledged the value of free breakfasts in the November 2003 debate, only Glyn Davies said that free breakfasts were a good idea now, and then only when provided by parents.

rawnfwydydd siwgwraidd yn y cynllun hwn, felly, ac ni fu erioed. Mae'r prisiadau—

Eleanor Burnham *a gododd*—

Jane Davidson: A wnewch eistedd, os gwelwch yn dda, Eleanor; Yr wyf yn mynd ymlaen â'm haraith. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni chaiff dau fod ar eu traed ar yr un pryd. Eisteddwch, Eleanor, os gwelwch yn dda. Ataliad y sesiwn os na wnewch hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog yn siarad, ac nid yw'n ildio. Mae Aelodau am glywed yr hyn a ddywed y Gweinidog, ac maent hefyd am gael mynd adref rywbryd.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r holl brisiadau a ddefnyddiwn ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer y cynllun peilot ar gael i'w gweld ar y wefan, ac fe'u hanfonwyd i awdurdodau lleol mewn canllawiau yn 2004. Nid yw'r un Aelod wedi honni heddiw, gan na allai wneud hynny, nad oes digon yng nghronfeydd cyllideb y Cynulliad i ddarparu ar gyfer ein cynllun brecwast am ddim. Gallant ddarparu ar ei gyfer, a byddant yn gwneud. Pe byddai'r gyfradd derbyn yn 100 y cant, costiai lai na £40 miliwn. Yr ydym am sicrhau ein bod yn annog cynifer o bobl ifanc ag y bo modd i gymryd rhan yn y cynllun. Mae is-grŵp ariannol, sy'n cynnwys cyd-drefnwyr AALLau a swyddogion o'r is-adran cymorth disgyblion, wedi'i sefydlu'n unswydd i ystyried y cyllid sydd ar gael.

Gŵyr Aelodau am y cyllid a gyhoeddwyd yn y cylch cyllideb. Mae hyblygrwydd mawr ar gael i ysgolion hefyd o dan y canllawiau i benderfynu sut y byddant yn darparu ac yn rhedeg y sesiynau brecwast am ddim. Rhoddir cyllid i awdurdodau lleol drwy grant penodol ac adolygir y dulliau ariannu fel rhan o'r datblygiadau parhaus ar gyfer y fenter hon.

Yr hyn a barodd wir siom i mi am gyfraniadau Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau oedd, er bod Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cydnabod gwerth brecwastau am ddim yn y ddadl ym mis Tachwedd 2003, mai Glyn Davies oedd yr unig un a ddywedodd fod brecwastau am ddim yn syniad da yn awr, a hynny dim ond os oedd rhieni'n eu darparu.

Medical experts and educationists have long held the view that eating a healthy breakfast every morning is essential in helping children's performance at school. The healthy breakfast is defined by people with the right dietary experience to ensure that we are delivering the agenda. Breakfast provides the ideal opportunity for children to take in essential nutrients. We know that, when a person skips breakfast, they are more likely to feel hungry, to crave food before lunch, and to snack on high-fat, sugary foods to boost their energy levels. It is unsurprising, therefore, that research has found an association between skipping breakfast and obesity, which can, in later life, lead to diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and cancer. Recent findings from the University of Glamorgan show that as many as four out of 10 girls, and a third of boys, under the age of 12, are eating unhealthy diets.

The Assembly Government is determined to tackle this issue. The opposition is determined to leave the nutrition of our young children totally to their parents and others. We are doing this because it is a big idea for Wales, and we are making sure that our children will benefit from it. It will also support initiatives such as the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Schemes and Alun Pugh's strategy in 'Climbing Higher'. We always believe in evaluating our policies, which is why Cardiff University will evaluate this policy as we develop the pilot schemes.

5.30 p.m.

We have already answered questions about the nutritional content, because we have been advised by those with expertise—unlike Members. A preliminary report to identify factors that may improve the implementation of the scheme for schools involved in future stages of the scheme has been commissioned as part of the evaluation work. That report will be with me at the end of the month, and I will be happy to make it widely available. The next report, outlining preliminary findings, including the four-month follow up, will be delivered by 30 November 2005, with a final report by 31 October 2006. We will

Bu arbenigwyr meddygol ac addysgwyr o'r farn ers talwm ei bod yn hollbwysig i blant gael brecwast iach bob bore i wella eu perfformiad yn yr ysgol. Mae'r brecwast iach wedi'i ddiffinio gan rai sydd â phrofiad dietegol priodol i sicrhau ein bod yn bodloni'r gofynion. Mae brecwast yn gyfle delfrydol i blant gael bwyta maetholion hanfodol. Gwyddom, os bydd rhywun yn mynd heb frecwast, ei fod yn fwy tebygol o deimlo eisiau bwyd, o chwennych bwyd cyn cinio, ac o gymryd byrbrydau o fwydydd sydd â llawer o fraster a siwgrwr er mwyn hybu ei lefelau egni. Nid yw'n syndod, felly, fod ymchwil wedi dangos bod cysylltiad rhwng mynd heb frecwast a gordewdra, a all arwain, yn ddiweddarach yn oes rhywun, at glefydau fel diabetes, clefyd y galon a chanser. Mae darganfyddiadau diweddar gan Brifysgol Morgannwg yn dangos bod cynifer â phedair o bob 10 o ferched, a thraean o fechgyn, o dan 12 oed, ar ddeiet afiach.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn benderfynol o fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n benderfynol o adael maethiad ein plant ifanc yn gyfan gwbl i'w rhieni ac eraill. Yr ydym yn gwneud hyn am ei fod yn syniad o bwys i Gymru, ac yr ydym yn sicrhau y bydd ein plant yn cael budd ohono. Bydd hefyd yn ategu mentrau fel Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach—Rhwydwaith Cymru a strategaeth Alun Pugh yn 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Yr ydym wedi credu erioed mewn gwerthuso ein polisïau, a dyna pam y bydd Prifysgol Caerdydd yn gwerthuso'r polisi hwn wrth inni ddatblygu'r cynlluniau peilot.

Yr ydym eisoes wedi ateb cwestiynau am y cynnwys maethol, oherwydd cawsom gyngor gan rai a chanddynt arbenigedd—yn wahanol i'r Aelodau. Fel rhan o'r gwaith gwerthuso, comisiynwyd adroddiad rhagarweiniol i nodi ffactorau a all wella gweithrediad y cynllun i ysgolion a fydd yn cymryd rhan mewn camau o'r cynllun yn y dyfodol. Bydd yr adroddiad hwnnw gennyf ddiwedd y mis, a byddaf yn falch o sicrhau ei fod ar gael i bawb. Cyflwynir yr adroddiad nesaf, yn amlinellu'r canfyddiadau cychwynnol, gan gynnwys y dilyniant pedwar mis, erbyn 30 Tachwedd 2005, gydag adroddiad terfynol erbyn 31

make these reports widely available. The benefits of this policy should, therefore, be patently clear to Assembly Members. It is a full, evidence-based policy that draws on high-quality international research on the links between nutrition and educational attainment; it offers all young people in Wales—particularly those from less privileged backgrounds, where high levels of education achievement may not be the norm—the chance to flourish and succeed. We are proud of this policy and believe that it should have the whole-hearted support of the Assembly, as it is evidently in the best interests of children and very much about providing the best opportunities for our youngest people to succeed.

I am happy to support the motion, as it calls on us to do what we are already doing, but I remind Members that final costings will not be available until further evidence is obtained from the pilot schemes. The allocation of the budget for 2007-08 will reflect that detailed analysis. I reject amendment 1 categorically, as the confusion has not been of this Government's making, and the inaccurate figures quoted by opposition Members demonstrates where that confusion arises. We have remained constant, and I would refer everybody back to the Government's answers to written questions and its statements on this matter since 2003.

I also reject amendment 2, because the funding of the scheme is completely additional to the education budget, and is therefore for a specific purpose. Our commitment remains to fund the cost of the scheme, depending on the take-up, and to fund local authorities accordingly.

Nick Bourne: I remind Members of what Labour's 2003 manifesto boasted. To be fair to the Minister, it has her stamp all over it; there are no surprises as to where it came from.

'We will provide funding for all'—

all, Minister—

'primary school children to have free

Hydref 2006. Sicrhawn y bydd yr adroddiadau hyn ar gael yn eang. Felly, dylai manteision y polisi hwn fod yn gwbl eglur i Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae'n bolisi llawn, sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, sy'n tynnu ar ymchwil ryngwladol o safon uchel ar y cysylltiadau rhwng maeth a chyrhaeddiad addysgol; mae'n cynnig i bob person ifanc yng Nghymru—yn enwedig y rhai a ddaw o gefndiroedd llai breintiedig, lle nad lefelau uchel o gyrhaeddiad addysgol yw'r norm, efallai—y cyfle i ffynnu a llwyddo. Yr ydym yn falch o'r polisi hwn a chredwn y dylai gael cefnogaeth frwd y Cynulliad, gan ei bod yn amlwg ei fod er budd gorau'r plant ac yn fodd i ddarparu'r cyfleoedd gorau i'n pobl ieuengaf ni i lwyddo.

Yr wyf yn hapus i gefnogi'r cynnig, gan ei fod yn galw arnom i wneud yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yn barod, ond atgoffaf yr Aelodau na fydd y costau terfynol yn hysbys hyd nes ceir tystiolaeth bellach o'r cynlluniau peilot. Bydd dyraniad cyllideb 2007-08 yn adlewyrchu'r dadansoddiad manwl hwnnw. Gwrthodaf welliant 1 yn bendant, gan nad y Llywodraeth hon fu'n gyfrifol am y dryswch, a dengys y ffigurau anghywir a ddyfynnwyd gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau ym mhle y cyfyd y dryswch hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi aros yn gyson, a hoffwn gyfeirio pawb yn ôl at atebion y Llywodraeth i gwestiynau ysgrifenedig a'i datganiadau ar y mater hwn er 2003.

Gwrthodaf welliant 2 hefyd, gan fod cyllid y cynllun yn gyfan gwbl ychwanegol i'r gyllideb addysg, ac felly ar gyfer pwrpas penodol. Erys ein hymrwymiad i ariannu cost y cynllun, gan ddibynnu ar faint o ymateb a geir, ac i ariannu awdurdodau lleol yn unol â hynny.

Nick Bourne: Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau o'r hyn a froliwyd ym maniffesto Llafur yn 2003. Chwarae teg i'r Gweinidog, mae ôl ei bysedd hi drosto i gyd; nid oes unrhyw beth annisgwyl ynghylch o ble y daeth.

'Fe wnawn ni ddarparu arian er mwyn i bob'—

pob, Weinidog—

'plentyn ysgol gynradd gael brechwast am

breakfasts at schools, giving kids a square meal in the morning and helping to tackle truancy.'

Those are the precise words in the manifesto. The First Minister assured us that the manifesto had been properly costed. Loyal Labour candidates went about claiming that a vote for Labour meant free school breakfasts for all primary school children, which is what the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning had told them. The electorate probably believed the bribe. In November 2003, Jane Davidson told Plenary,

'We want to give every child in Wales a flying start and this exciting initiative does just that.'

She said that there was no turning back with the warm welcome that the initiative had received, but the welcome, such as it was, was based on a false premise. It is now clear that the Welsh Assembly Government never intended for there to be a 100 per cent take-up, but rather a 10 per cent or, at best, 11 per cent take-up. What is more, Labour has moved the goal posts: it is now 'optional' for schools and pupils. That is not all primary school pupils. Who makes the decisions? What happens if they change their minds? What if a school decides to offer the scheme but pupils decide against it, or if the pupils want it but the school will not offer it?

Jenny Randerson: I had hoped to pose this question to the Minister. Have you had any representations, as I have, from teachers in schools where pupils have to travel to school by bus, namely Welsh-medium schools and those in rural areas, as well as some faith schools? In fact, providing free school breakfasts for those who want it will force other children to go to school much earlier than they would otherwise have to.

Nick Bourne: Indeed, I have. The Member is right and it applies, as she has indicated,

ddim yn yr ysgol, gan roi pryd bwyd iawn i blant yn y bore a helpu i fynd i'r afael â thriwantiaeth.'

Dyna'r union eiriau yn y maniffesto. Fe'n sicrhawyd gan y Prif Weinidog fod y maniffesto wedi'i gostio'n gywir. Aeth ymgeiswyr Llafur ffyddlon o gwmpas y lle gan honni fod pleidlais i Lafur yn golygu brecwast ysgol am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd, sef yr hyn yr oedd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi'i ddweud wrthynt. Mae'n debyg bod yr etholwyr wedi llyncu'r abwyd. Ym mis Tachwedd 2003, dywedodd Jane Davidson wrth y Cyfarfod Llawn,

'Rydym ni am sicrhau'r cychwyn gorau i bob plentyn yng Nghymru a dyna'n union y bydd y fenter gyffrous hon yn ei gynnig.'

Dywedodd na fyddai dim troi'n ôl gyda'r croeso cynnes a gawsai'r cynllun, ond yr oedd y croeso, fel ag yr oedd, wedi'i seilio ar addewid gau. Mae'n glir bellach na fwriadodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol erioed i'r cynllun gael ei ddefnyddio gan 100 y cant o blant, ond yn hytrach gan 10 y cant neu, fan bellaf, 11 y cant. Ar ben hynny, mae Llafur wedi symud y pyst gôl: erbyn hyn mae'n 'ddewisol' i ysgolion a disgyblion. Nid pob plentyn ysgol gynradd mo hynny. Pwy sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau? Beth fydd yn digwydd os newidiant eu meddyliau? Beth os penderfyna ysgol gynnig y cynllun ond bod y disgyblion yn penderfynu yn ei erbyn, neu os hoffai'r disgyblion ei gael ond na wnaiff yr ysgol mo'i gynnig?

Jenny Randerson: Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio gofyn y cwestiwn hwn i'r Gweinidog. A gawsoch sylwadau, fel y cefais i, gan athrawon mewn ysgolion lle mae'n rhaid i blant deithio i'r ysgol ar y bws, sef ysgolion Cymraeg a rhai mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn ogystal ag ambell ysgol ffydd? Mewn gwirionedd, bydd darparu brecwast ysgol am ddim i blant sydd yn dymuno ei gael yn gorfodi plant eraill i fynd i'r ysgol yn llawer cynharach nag y buasai'n rhaid iddynt fel arall.

Nick Bourne: Do, wir. Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn ac mae'n berthnasol, fel y dywedodd,

particularly to rural and Welsh-speaking areas. Not surprisingly, the teachers' unions smelled a rat. In 2003, NAHT Cymru said that the free breakfast scheme was a dog's dinner, with funding shortfalls threatening the workload agreement, and the union was right. The NASUWT has stated that breakfast should be the responsibility of parents, and that the money could be used more effectively.

During the 2003 election campaign, it was stated that the overall cost for every primary school in Wales to offer the scheme was to be £16 million a year. The cost then rocketed to £81.75 million. We are now told that it is in the region of £40 million, which is still a rise of 250 per cent on the £16 million in the manifesto, which we were told was a proper costing. The figures are still speculative; I think that even the Minister has indicated that. We do not know the cost.

It is clear that the Welsh Assembly Government has been making it up as it goes along and had absolutely no idea of the cost when it presented its manifesto to the voters in 2003. Furthermore, the cost of each breakfast seems to have changed massively.

In 2003, the back-of-the-envelope calculations by senior Assembly Government officials put the cost at approximately £1.50. At least you would get a reasonable breakfast for that, presumably. Further calculations were based on each breakfast costing £1.25, 55p and now, apparently, around 30p. It seems unlikely that a nutritious flying start to the day will cost only 30p.

Carl Sargeant, who is shaking his head, was on hand to demonstrate the value of a free breakfast in the Assembly restaurant today, we were told, at 11 a.m.. I have news for you, Carl—the restaurant stops serving breakfast at 10.30 a.m. Furthermore, I do not know when your flying start happens, Carl, but my staff and all my Assembly Members were at work far earlier than 11 a.m., therefore I am not surprised that you changed your mind about it.

Carl Sargeant: I was here at 7.30 a.m. and

yn arbennig i ardaloedd gwledig a Chymraeg. Fel y gellid disgwyl, sylwodd undebau'r athrawon ar y drwg yn y caws. Yn 2003, dywedodd NAHT Cymru fod y cynllun brechwast am ddim yn draed moch, a bod diffygion ariannu'n bygwth y cytundeb baich gwaith, ac yr oedd yr undeb yn llygad ei le. Mae'r NASUWT wedi datgan mai rhieni ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am frechwast, ac y gellid defnyddio'r arian yn fwy effeithiol.

Yn ystod ymgyrch etholiad 2003, dywedwyd mai £16 miliwn y flwyddyn fyddai cyfanswm y gost i bob ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru gynnig y cynllun. Wedyn saethodd y gost i fyny i £81.75 miliwn. Dywedir wrthym yn awr ei bod oddeutu £40 miliwn, sydd yn dal yn gynnydd o 250 y cant ar yr £16 miliwn yn y maniffesto, y dywedwyd wrthym ei fod wedi'i gostio'n gywir. Ffigurau damcaniaethol sydd gennym o hyd; yr wyf yn meddwl bod hyd yn oed y Gweinidog wedi nodi hynny. Ni wyddom beth fydd y gost.

Mae'n amlwg fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi bod yn rhaffu stori ar ôl stori ac nad oedd ganddi ddim syniad o'r gost pan gyflwynodd ei maniffesto i'r etholwyr yn 2003. Ar ben hynny, mae'n ymddangos bod cost pob brechwast wedi newid yn aruthrol.

Yn 2003, yn ôl cyfrifiadau ar gefn amlen gan uwch swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, byddai'r gost oddeutu £1.50. O leiaf fe gaech frechwast rhesymol am hynny, am wn i. Gwnaed cyfrifiadau pellach ar y sail y byddai pob brechwast yn costio £1.25, 55c ac yn awr, yn ôl pob tebyg, tua 30c. Mae'n ymddangos yn annhebygol mai dim ond 30c fydd cost dechrau da a maethlon i'r dydd.

Yr oedd Carl Sargeant, sydd yn ysgwyd ei ben, wrth law i arddangos gwerth brechwast am ddim ym mwyty'r Cynulliad heddiw, dywedwyd wrthym, am 11 y bore. Mae gennyf newyddion ichi, Carl—mae'r bwyty'n gorffen gweini brechwast am 10.30. At hynny, ni wn pryd y mae eich dechrau da chi'n digwydd, Carl, ond yr oedd fy staff i a'm holl Aelodau Cynulliad wrth eu gwaith yn llawer cynharach nag 11 y bore, felly nid wyf yn synnu ichi newid eich meddwl ynglŷn â'r peth.

Carl Sargeant: Yr oeddwn i yma am 7.30 y

did not see you about. I thought that I would extend my breakfast period to 11.15 a.m. to open it up for all your Members. Not one of you showed up for a nutritional breakfast in the restaurant this morning.

I hope that when you go home tonight Nick, and lay your head on the pillow, you will wake up to find the news headlines have changed from 'Maggie Thatcher the milk snatcher' to 'Nick Bourne and the cereal killers'.

Nick Bourne: You are now in a time warp at the other end, because the restaurant does not start serving breakfast until 8 a.m.. I thank you for the invitation, but it was dated today and arrived this afternoon. It was then a bit late for us to respond to it. If you want to trade in the past, I will remind you about an occasion much later than the milk incident to which you referred, when your party wanted to dismantle the defences of the country, have trade union leaders run the country, take us out of the European Union, and nationalise everything that moved, and quite a lot that did not. Therefore, if you want to trade in the past, I am quite happy to do so. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Let us return to this motion. We have fallacious figures from a fallacious Government that does not know what it is doing. Let us look at the education record of this Minister. She is known for two things: for free school breakfasts, and for not being able to tell students in Wales whether or not they will have to pay top-up fees. Meanwhile, discipline is out of control, truancy is rising, GCSE targets are being missed and we do not know what is happening in respect of top-up fees.

Free school breakfasts have now been exposed as the sham and gimmick that they really are. Originally, it appeared to be a glossy gimmick. We now know that it is a tawdry gimmick, a bargain-basement bribe from a bargain-basement Government.

bore ac ni welais mohonoch chi o gwmpas. Meddyliais y byddwn yn ymestyn fy nghyfnod brechwast hyd 11.15 er mwyn ei agor i'ch Aelodau i gyd. Ni ddaeth neb ohonoch i gael brechwast maethlon yn y bwyty y bore yma.

Gobeithiaf pan ewch chi adref heno Nick, a rhoi eich pen ar y gobennydd, y deffrowch i weld fod penawdau'r newyddion wedi newid o 'Maggie Thatcher the milk snatcher' to 'Nick Bourne and the cereal killers'.

Nick Bourne: Yr ydych yn drysu eich amserau yn y pen arall yn awr, oherwydd nid yw'r bwyty'n dechrau gweini brechwast tan 8 y bore. Diolch am y gwahoddiad, ond dyddiad heddiw oedd arno ac ni chyrhaeddodd tan y prynhawn yma. Yr oedd braidd yn hwyr erbyn hynny inni ymateb iddo. Os ydych chi'n mynnu sôn am y gorffennol, fe'ch atgoffaf am achlysur llawer diweddarach na'r digwyddiad gyda'r llaeth a grybwyllwyd gennych, pan oedd eich plaid eisiau datgymalu amddiffynfeydd y wlad, gadael i arweinwyr yr undebau llafur redeg y wlad, ein tynnu ni allan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a gwladoli popeth oedd yn symud, a chryn dipyn o bethau nad oedd yn symud. Felly, os ydych am sôn am y gorffennol, yr wyf yn berffaith fodlon gwneud hynny. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Dychwelwn at y cynnig hwn. Mae gennym ffigurau ffug gan Lywodraeth ffug nad yw'n gwybod beth y mae'n ei wneud. Edrychwn ar record addysg y Gweinidog yma. Mae hi'n adnabyddus am ddau beth: am frechwast ysgol am ddim, ac am fethu dweud wrth fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru a fydd raid iddynt dalu ffioedd ychwanegol ai peidio. Yn y cyfamser, mae disgyblaeth yn rhemp, mae triwantiaeth ar gynydd, mae targedau TGAU yn cael eu methu ac ni wyddom beth sydd yn digwydd o ran ffioedd ychwanegol.

Mae brechwast ysgol am ddim wedi'i ddinoethi bellach fel twyll a gimic, sef yr hyn ydyw mewn gwirionedd. Yn wreiddiol, ymddangosai'n gimic â sglein arno. Gwyddom bellach mai gimic rhad ydyw, abwyd ffair sborion gan Lywodraeth ffair sborion.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.

Amendment 1: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

5.40 p.m.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 6, Ymatal 19, Yn erbyn 30.

Amendment 2: For 6, Abstain 19, Against 30.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Cynnig (NDM2276): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2276): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa

German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21, extends Plenary to 6 p.m. in order to complete business.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn estyn Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw hyd 6 p.m. er mwyn cwblhau busnes.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am satisfied that this is not an abuse of Assembly procedure. At least 10 Members must support the motion to extend Plenary. I see that at least 10 Members do, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn fodlon nad yw hyn yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad. Rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig i estyn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Gwelaf fod 10 yn ei gefnogi. Awn felly at bleidlais.

*Cynnig: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 4.
Motion: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 4.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

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

The following Members voted against:

Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Idris Jones, Denise
Lewis, Huw

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Adroddiad Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Rhif 2) 2005-06 ar gyfer
Awdurdodau Heddlu Cymru ac Adroddiad Diwygio 2003-04 ar gyfer Cynghorau
ac Awdurdodau Heddlu Cymru
Approval of the Local Government Finance Report (No. 2) 2005-06 for Welsh
Police Authorities and the Amending Report 2003-04 for Welsh Councils and
Police Authorities**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: It is **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Cynigir trafod y ddwy

proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.11, approves the Local Government Finance Report (No. 2) 2005-06 for Welsh police authorities laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February by the Finance Minister. (NDM2285)

I propose that

the Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.11, approves the amending report 2003-04 for Welsh councils and police authorities laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 1 February by the Finance Minister. (NDM2286)

It has been necessary to delay the approval of the police settlement to coincide with the settlement in England, which was approved by Parliament on 2 February. Therefore, I can now bring forward the finance report for police authorities in Wales. I am also bringing forward an amending report for 2003-04 on the settlement for councils and police authorities to take account of revisions to data, most notably the population estimates. Police authorities in Wales will receive an increase of 3.75 per cent on last year's settlement. It is important that I run through the complex funding arrangements that work and underpin the police settlement. The settlement is funded in part through the revenue support grant and non-domestic rates provided by the Assembly and in part through the police grant provided by the Home Office. For 2005-06, direct Assembly support to police authorities amounts to £143.9 million. In addition, the Assembly is paying over £21 million to the Home Office as its contribution to funding specific grants for policing. Welsh authorities will benefit through the additional funding distributed via those specific grants. The Home Office is providing £221 million through the police grant to police authorities in Wales. The distribution of the Assembly support and the

eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, os nad oes gwrthwynebiad o du Aelodau. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigïaf fod

y Cynulliad, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.11, yn cymeradwyo Adroddiad Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Rhif 2) 2005-06 ar gyfer awdurdodau heddlu Cymru a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror gan y Gweinidog Cyllid. (NDM2285)

Cynigïaf fod

y Cynulliad, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.11, yn cymeradwyo adroddiad diwygio 2003-04 ar gyfer cynghorau ac awdurdodau heddlu Cymru a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror 2005 gan y Gweinidog Cyllid. (NDM2286)

Bu'n rhaid gohirio cymeradwyo setliad yr heddlu i gyd-daro â'r setliad yn Lloegr, a gymeradwywyd gan y Senedd ar 2 Chwefror. Felly, gallaf yn awr gyflwyno'r adroddiad cyllid ar gyfer awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn cyflwyno adroddiad diwygio ar gyfer 2003-04 ar y setliad i gynghorau ac awdurdodau heddlu i roi ystyriaeth i newidiadau data, yn enwedig yr amcangyfrifon poblogaeth. Bydd awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru yn cael cynnydd o 3.75 y cant ar setliad y llynedd. Mae'n bwysig imi fynd drwy'r trefniadau ariannu cymhleth sydd yn gweithio setliad yr heddlu ac yn sail iddo. Ariennir y setliad yn rhannol drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw a'r ardrethi annomestig a ddarperir gan y Cynulliad ac yn rhannol drwy grant yr heddlu a ddarperir gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Ar gyfer 2005-06, bydd cymorth uniongyrchol y Cynulliad i awdurdodau heddlu yn £143.9 miliwn. Ar ben hynny, mae'r Cynulliad yn talu dros £21 miliwn i'r Swyddfa Gartref sef ei gyfraniad at ariannu grantiau penodol ar gyfer plismona. Bydd awdurdodau Cymru ar eu hennill drwy'r arian ychwanegol a ddosberthir drwy'r grantiau penodol hynny. Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref yn darparu £221 miliwn drwy grant yr heddlu i awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru. Dosberthir cymorth y

police grant will follow the needs-based formula agreed between the Home Office and the UK Government, through the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, ourselves and police authorities in England and Wales. As with the distribution formula used for local authorities, the settlement reflects the factors that drive the need to spend, such as population and measures of deprivation, density and sparsity. It also takes account of future police pension commitments and certain security-related expenditure commitments. In addition to the formula, the Home Office has, as in previous years, set a floor that no authority increase will be below.

The Home Office has made additional funding available for next year, which will, effectively, set the floor at 3.75 per cent. In order for Welsh police authorities to achieve this floor, additional Home Office funding of £13.9 million over the initial formula allocations was required. This above-inflation increase builds on substantial investment in the police service over the last four years. In addition to the funding received through the settlement, police authorities in Wales will benefit from a range of specific grants that are available to police authorities in England and Wales, including the crime-fighting fund and the rural-policing fund. In total, funding support for policing in England and Wales, including these specific grants, has increased by 5.1 per cent. In approving this settlement, the Assembly will allow police authorities to set their council tax precepts for next year. As Members will be aware, I have written to the chairs of the police authorities in Wales, setting out the limits that I would consider reasonable for the increase in budget regarding council tax for next year. Members will be aware that I have no desire to use the reserved powers that are available to me to limit authority budget increases. However, due to the exceptional circumstances that we will face during the year when revaluation first impacts on local government funding, it is appropriate for me to make clear what my expectations are. I fully expect police authorities to act in line with those expectations: police authorities, like councils, have a duty to manage their budgets

Cynulliad a grant yr heddlu yn unol â'r fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, y cytunwyd arni rhwng y Swyddfa Gartref a Llywodraeth y DU, drwy swyddfa Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y DU, ni'n hunain ac awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Fel gyda'r fformiwla ddsbarthu a ddefnyddir ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, mae'r setliad yn adlewyrchu'r ffactorau sydd yn gyrru'r angen i wario, fel poblogaeth a mesurau difreintedd, dwysedd a gwasgaredd. Mae hefyd yn ystyried ymrwymadau pensiwn heddlu'r dyfodol a rhai ymrwymadau gwario sydd yn ymwneud â diogelwch y wlad. Yn ogystal â'r fformiwla, mae'r Swyddfa Gartref, fel y gwnaeth mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, wedi gosod terfyn isaf na fydd cynnydd unrhyw awdurdod yn is nag ef.

Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi darparu arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a fydd yn gosod y terfyn isaf ar 3.75 y cant. Er mwyn i awdurdodau heddlu Cymru gyrraedd y terfyn isaf hwn, yr oedd angen arian ychwanegol gan y Swyddfa Gartref o £13.9 miliwn uwchben y dyraniadau fformiwla gwreiddiol. Mae'r cynnydd hwn sy'n uwch na chwyddiant yn adeiladu ar fuddsoddiad sylweddol yn y gwasanaeth heddlu dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Yn ogystal â'r arian a geir drwy'r setliad, bydd awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru yn elwa ar amrediad o grantiau penodol sydd ar gael i awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru a Lloegr, gan gynnwys y gronfa ymladd troseddau a chronfa plismona cefn gwlad. O ran cyfanswm, mae'r cymorth ariannol i blismona yng Nghymru a Lloegr, gan gynnwys y grantiau penodol hyn, wedi codi 5.1 y cant. Wrth gymeradwyo'r setliad hwn, bydd y Cynulliad yn caniatáu i awdurdodau heddlu osod eu praeseptau treth gyngor ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at gadeiryddion awdurdodau heddlu Cymru, gan bennu'r terfynau y byddwn yn eu hystyried yn rhai rhesymol ar gyfer y cynnydd yn eu cyllideb o safbwynt y dreth gyngor am y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol nad oes gennyf unrhyw awydd i ddefnyddio'r pwerau wrth gefn sydd ar gael i mi i gyfyngu codiadau yng nghyllidebau awdurdodau. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd yr amgylchiadau eithriadol a wynebwn yn ystod y flwyddyn pan fydd ailbrisio'n effeithio am y tro cyntaf ar gyllid llywodraeth leol, priodol yw imi

efficiently and effectively.

ddatgan yn glir beth yw fy nisgwyliadau. Disgwyliaf yn llawn i awdurdodau heddlu weithredu'n unol â'r disgwyliadau hynny: mae gan awdurdodau heddlu, fel cynghorau, ddyletswydd i reoli eu cyllidebau yn effeithlon ac effeithiol.

I do not issue amending reports as a matter of course, but I recognise that we needed these amendments, particularly following the revisions that the Office for National Statistics made to the 2001 census. The largest amendments will concern Cardiff, which will receive an additional £600,000 as a result of this report. There are also a few other small amendments. However, I will leave it there, because of the time.

Ni fyddaf yn cyhoeddi adroddiadau diwygio fel arfer, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod fod angen y diwygiadau hyn arnom, yn enwedig yn sgîl yr adolygiadau a wnaeth y Swyddfa Ystadegau Genedlaethol i gyfrifiad 2001. Gwelir y diwygiadau mwyaf yng Nghaerdydd, a gaiff £600,000 yn ychwanegol o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwn. Mae ambell fân ddiwygiad arall hefyd. Fodd bynnag, fe'i gadawaf yn y fan honno, oherwydd yr amser.

David Lloyd: Fel yr awgrymodd y Gweinidog, mae ariannu'r heddlu yn fater allweddol a chymhleth. Daw arian yr heddlu o dair ffynhonnell o leiaf: gan y Swyddfa Gartref, y Cynulliad a chan drethdalwyr, drwy braesept yr heddlu. Mae'r heddlu dan bwysau bob blwyddyn i sicrhau mwy o heddweision ar y strydoedd, oherwydd yr holl waith sydd o'u blaenau. Cefais adborth gan yr heddlu bod setliad ariannol canolog y Swyddfa Gartref yn annigonol ac y bydd yn golygu toriadau yn y gwasanaeth. Mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn wynebu toriadau o ryw £0.5 miliwn, Heddlu De Cymru yn wynebu gagendor cyllid o dros £2 filiwn a Heddlu Gwent yn fyr o ryw £3 miliwn. Golyga hyn golli staff nad ydynt yn heddlu o swyddi gweinyddol ac, o ganlyniad, bydd llai o heddweision ar ein strydoedd oherwydd bydd mwy ohonynt yn y swyddfeydd yn gweinyddu. Ar ben hynny, gydag etholiad cyffredinol ar y gorwel, mae'r Gweinidog yn sôn am gapio cynnydd yng nghyllid yr heddlu i 5 y cant, gyda chap arall o 5 y cant ar y praesept mae trethdalwyr yn ei dalu. Mae hyn ar ben y cynnydd a ddaw yn sgîl yr ailfandio bondigrybyll y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog ato. Mae pwysau mawr i gadw biliau'r dreth gyngor i lawr gan fod etholiad cyn bo hir.

David Lloyd: As the Minister suggested, police funding is a vitally important and complicated matter. The police are funded from at least three sources: the Home Office, the Assembly and taxpayers, through the police precept. Every year, the police are under pressure to deliver more officers on the beat because of all the work that they face. The police have told me that the Home Office's central funding settlement is insufficient and will lead to cuts in services. North Wales Police faces cuts of some £0.5 million, South Wales Police faces a funding gap of over £2 million and Gwent Police is short of some £3 million. This will lead to the loss of civilian staff from administrative posts and, as a result, there will be fewer police officers on our streets because more of their time will be taken up by administration. On top of that, with a general election looming, the Minister talks of capping any increase in police funding to 5 per cent, with another cap of 5 per cent on the precept that taxpayers contribute. This is on top of the increase brought about by the dreaded rebanding, to which the Minister referred. As there will soon be an election, there is great pressure to keep council tax bills down.

Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, bu'r bwlc yng nghyllid yr heddlu, rhwng yr hyn a ddaw o'r Swyddfa Gartref a'r Cynulliad, a'r hyn sydd ei angen i blismona, yn cael ei lenwi'n gynyddol gan yr arian a dalwn ni, y trethdalwyr, yn uniongyrchol drwy'r praesept. Yn awr, mae cyfyngu ar hwnnw

During the last few years, the gap in police funding, between what the Home Office and the Assembly provide, and what is needed for policing, is increasingly filled with the money that we, the taxpayers, contribute directly through the precept. Now, restrictions are being placed on that funding. Incidentally, if

hefyd. Gyda llaw, os yw pobl Cymru yn talu mwy am yr heddlu drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw a'r praesept, dylid datganoli'r pwerau dros yr heddlu i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, fel y clywais Peter Law yn ei ddweud. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn cytuno â hynny a byddai'n rhoi atebolrwydd uniongyrchol i drethdalwyr Cymru sy'n talu'n gynyddol am y gwasanaeth hwnnw.

Erys her sylweddol i'r gwasanaeth heddlu yn wyneb yr hyn y mae'n ei ystyried yn grant annigonol o'r Swyddfa Gartref a'r bygythiad o gapio ei gyllid a chapio'r cynnydd yn y praesept i ddim mwy na 5 y cant. Mae'r pwnc hwn yn haeddu mwy o drafodaeth na'r amser sydd ar gael heno, achos yr ydym yn sôn am gyfyngu ar gynnydd ariannol angenrheidiol. Yr ydym yn sôn am gapio am y tro cyntaf, mi dybiaf, yng Nghymru. Mae pwysau ychwanegol ar yr heddlu o ran ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, gor-yfed ac agor tafarndai rownd y cloc, a phwysau oherwydd goblygiadau y Mesur Argyfyngau Sifil a'r angen i blismona hela. Mae'r heddlu yn wynebu pwysau sylweddol ychwanegol heb fawr ddim arian ychwanegol i ymdrin â nhw. Nid oes digon o arian ar gael. Ni all Plaid Cymru gefnogi'r adroddiad ariannol hwn, a byddwn yn atal ein pleidlais.

5.50 p.m.

William Graham: This is a disappointing statement from the Minister. We accept that there must be a supplement because of the revisions that have been made by the Office for National Statistics. Labour has made great play over the last few years of alleged reductions in burglary and car crime. However, in reality, the perception of crime changes on an almost monthly basis. This does nothing to reassure those who view the police as being their first line of defence in the battle against crime. The Minister has not come clean and said that she intends to cap local police authorities. They have pursued a strident and worthwhile campaign to persuade the Minister that they require this additional money year on year to do what the public wants them to do. Will you confirm today that you will not cap police authorities? They are, as you say, entirely responsible authorities. They are only reacting to public

the people of Wales pay more for the police through the revenue support grant and the precept, powers over the police should be devolved to the National Assembly, as I heard Peter Law say. The service agrees with that and it would provide direct accountability to the taxpayers in Wales who increasingly pay for that service.

A significant challenge remains for the police service given what it considers to be insufficient funding from the Home Office and the threat of its funding being capped and a cap of 5 per cent being placed on any increase to the precept. This issue deserves more discussion than the time allowed tonight, because we are talking about capping essential funding increases. We are talking about capping in Wales for, I presume, the first time. There are additional pressures on the police in terms of anti-social behaviour, binge drinking and 24-hour pub opening, and pressures because of the implications of the Civil Contingencies Bill and the need to police hunting. The police face significant additional pressures without much additional funding to deal with them. There is not enough money available. Plaid Cymru cannot support this funding report, and we will abstain from the vote.

William Graham: Dyma ddatganiad siomedig gan y Gweinidog. Derbyniwn fod yn rhaid cael tâl atodol oherwydd y diwygiadau a wnaethpwyd gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Cenedlaethol. Mae Llafur wedi brolio llawer dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf am ostyngiadau honedig mewn bwrgeriaeth a dwyn o geir. Fodd bynnag, mewn gwirionedd, mae canfyddiad troseddau yn newid bron bob mis. Ni wna hyn ddim byd i dawelu meddyliau'r rhai sy'n gweld yr heddlu fel rheng flaen eu hamddiffyniad yn y frwydr yn erbyn troseddau. Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi dweud y gwir a datgan ei bod yn bwriadu capio awdurdodau heddlu lleol. Maent hwy wedi dilyn ymgyrch egnïol a gwerth chweil i ddarbwylllo'r Gweinidog fod arnynt angen yr arian ychwanegol hyn flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn i wneud yr hyn y mae'r cyhoedd eisiau iddynt ei wneud. A wnewch chi gadarnhau heddiw na fyddwch

demand, quite correctly.

You have said before that you do not wish to use your powers. Make a clear commitment today that you will not use them and that you will allow police authorities to set a correct precept to react to the pressures that they hope that they will not have to bear. You have heard that there will be fewer police officers available to deal with crime, and yet you know that, at every meeting that you attend, people want more police officers on the beat and to feel safe in their homes and at work.

Michael German: We all know that this is an election issue, and the Labour Party wants to ensure that council tax increases are kept down, and it will do its best to do that even though the Government in this Chamber has set its heart against capping and spoken against it—and I also know that there are people who do not believe that this is an appropriate way for a democracy to proceed. It is all very well for the Minister to say, ‘I do not want to use capping, but I will do so if I am forced’, because, essentially, she is using the same power when she says, ‘I am going to put these regulations forward’. There is no difference. Reluctance to cap is the same as placing regulations before us. That is what we are seeing from the Government today. It is sending the wrong message to our police forces and the people of Wales, who are expecting the police to do more, to deal with binge drinking and to tackle crime and criminals. This capping, with which you are obviously determined to proceed, Minister, will take police off the streets. That is what the chief officer of one of our four police forces says that he will have to do if you proceed in this way.

This is disingenuous because, last year, the Assembly and the Welsh Assembly Government accepted a 15 per cent increase in the police council tax precept. There was not a murmur at that time about using a cap, but then it was not an election year. We should not be surprised, but I think that we should be hurt by that fact. The Minister is absolutely wrong to try to cap our police

chi’n capio awdurdodau heddlu? Y maent, fel y dywedwch, yn awdurdodau hollol gyfrifol. Dim ond ymateb i alw’r cyhoedd y maent, a hynny’n gwbl gywir.

Yr ydych wedi dweud o’r blaen nad ydych yn dymuno defnyddio’ch pwerau. Gwnewch ymrwymiad clir heddiw na wnewch chi eu defnyddio ac y caniatewch i awdurdodau heddlu osod praesept cywir i ymateb i’r pwysau y gobeithiant na ddaw i’w rhan. Clywsoch y bydd llai o heddweision ar gael i ddelio â throseddau, ac eto gwyddoch fod pobl, ym mhob cyfarfod a fynychwch, yn galw am fwy o heddweision ar y stryd ac eisiau teimlo’n ddiogel yn eu cartrefi ac yn eu gwaith.

Michael German: Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod mai mater etholiadol yw hyn, a bod y Blaid Lafur eisiau sicrhau y cedwir codiadau treth gyngor i lawr, ac y gwnaiff ei gorau i wneud hynny er bod y Llywodraeth yn y Siambr hon wedi rhoi ei fryd yn erbyn capio ac wedi siarad yn ei erbyn—a gwn hefyd fod pobl nad ydynt yn credu bod hon yn ffordd briodol i ddemocratiaeth weithredu. Digon hawdd yw i’r Gweinidog ddweud, ‘Nid oes arnaf eisiau defnyddio capio, ond fe wnaif hynny os y’w gorfodir,’ oherwydd, yn y bôn, mae hi’n defnyddio’r un pŵer pan ddywed, ‘Yr wyf am gyflwyno’r rheoliadau hyn’. Nid oes dim gwahaniaeth. Mae amharodrwydd i gapio yr un fath â rhoi rheoliadau ger ein bron. Dyna beth yr ydym yn ei weld gan y Llywodraeth heddiw. Mae’n anfon y neges anghywir allan i’n heddluoedd a phobl Cymru, sydd yn disgwyl i’r heddlu wneud mwy, delio â goryfed a mynd i’r afael â throseddau a throseddwyd. Bydd y capio hwn, yr ydych chi’n amlwg yn benderfynol o fynd ati i’w wneud, Weinidog, yn tynnu heddlu oddi ar y strydoedd. Dyna beth y dywed prif swyddog un o’n pedwar heddlu y bydd yn rhaid iddo’i wneud os ewch ymlaen fel hyn.

Mae hyn yn annidwyll, oherwydd y llynedd, derbyniodd y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gynnydd o 15 y cant ym mhraesept treth gyngor yr heddlu. Nid oedd na siw na miw bryd hynny ynghylch defnyddio cap, ond wedyn nid blwyddyn etholiad oedd hi. Ni ddylem synnu gormod, ond yr wyf yn meddwl y dylai’r ffaith honno beri loes inni. Mae’r Gweinidog yn hollol

forces when they should be the ones to make decisions about the sort of resources that they need. They are aware of the pressures on council tax payers, as they were last year, and I am sure that they will heed the warnings. However, to go ahead with the regulations would send the wrong message to our communities.

A big problem that we face in the National Assembly is that we have a police authority settlement in isolation from the police grant, which is made by the Home Office. We do not see both together. Therefore, problems caused by the Home Office are compounded by the National Assembly. The UK Government set a floor of 3.75 per cent across England and Wales, and two of the Welsh authorities—Dyfed Powys Police and South Wales Police—are on that floor. The other two are well below the English average of 4.38 per cent—Gwent Police is at 4.17 per cent, and North Wales Police is at just over 4 per cent. Part of this debate concerns an amendment to the population estimate, which produces losses for the two Welsh authorities that are not on the floor. Further to the percentage increase that I mentioned, Gwent Police will lose another £300,000, which will take its increase to a desperate 3.77 per cent, and North Wales Police will lose another £200,000, taking its increase to 3.76 per cent, both of which are only just above the floor.

Therefore, the Welsh police authorities are getting the 3.75 per cent floor for England and Wales, or just above that. However, this is well below the average.

Close observers of the Assembly Government's activities will have noticed that many local government funding announcements are normally accompanied by a string of press releases announcing WAG's generosity, yet, when it came to police funding, I did not hear a single announcement. That is hardly surprising when you consider what this Government has permitted—in 2004-05, business rates contributed £67.2 million to the police settlement; this year, they will contribute £67.2 million. That has been frozen. In 2004-05, the revenue support grant contributed

anghywir i geisio capio ein heddluoedd pan mai'r rheiny ddylai benderfynu pa fath o adnoddau y mae arnynt eu hangen. Maent yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau ar drethdalwyr, fel yr oeddent y llynedd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwrandawant ar y rhybuddion. Fodd bynnag, byddai bwrw ymlaen â'r rheoliadau'n anfon y neges anghywir i'n cymunedau ni.

Problem fawr a wynebwn yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw fod gennym setliad awdurdodau heddlu ar wahân i grant yr heddlu, a roddir gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Ni welwn y ddau gyda'i gilydd. Felly, caiff problemau a achosir gan y Swyddfa Gartref eu gwaethygu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Gosododd Llywodraeth y DU derfyn isaf o 3.75 y cant ar draws Cymru a Lloegr, ac mae dau o awdurdodau Cymru—Heddlu Dyfed Powys a Heddlu'r De—ar y terfyn isaf hwnnw. Mae'r ddau arall ymhell o dan gyfartaledd Lloegr sef 4.38 y cant—mae Heddlu Gwent ar 4.17 y cant, a Heddlu'r Gogledd ar ychydig dros 4 y cant. Mae a wnelo rhan o'r ddadl hon â diwygio amcangyfrif y boblogaeth, sy'n golygu colledion i'r ddau awdurdod yng Nghymru nad ydynt ar y terfyn isaf. Ar ben y cynnydd canrannol y soniais amdano, bydd Heddlu Gwent yn colli £300,000 arall, a aiff â'i gynnydd i 3.77 arswydus y cant, a bydd Heddlu'r Gogledd yn colli £200,000 arall, a aiff â'i gynnydd i 3.76 y cant, ill dau dim ond trwch blewyn yn uwch na'r terfyn isaf.

Felly, mae awdurdodau heddlu Cymru yn cael y terfyn isaf o 3.75 y cant i Gymru a Lloegr, neu fymryn yn fwy na hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn llawer is na'r cyfartaledd.

Bydd pobl sydd yn cadw llygad ar weithgareddau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi sylwi y daw llawer o gyhoeddiadau ariannu llywodraeth leol fel arfer law yn llaw â thoreth o ddatganiadau i'r wasg yn cyhoeddi haelioni Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, eto, pan ddaethpwyd at fater ariannu'r heddlu, ni chlywais yr un cyhoeddiad. Nid yw hynny'n fawr o syndod pan ystyriwch beth y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i ganiatáu—yn 2004-05, cyfrannodd ardrethi busnes £67.2 miliwn at setliad yr heddlu; eleni, byddant yn cyfrannu £67.2 miliwn. Mae hynny wedi'i rewi. Yn 2004-05, cyfrannodd y grant cynnal

£75.2 million; this year, £76.17 million is proposed. Therefore, the grand total of the Welsh Assembly Government's increase in funding for the police is 1.05 per cent. In other words, the settlement is only bailed out by the Home Office.

Faced with such a difficult decision, most police authorities will be taking police off the streets, and that is the wrong message to send out. This report is deeply disappointing, and these things are unnecessary and arbitrary in a world where we demand more of our police service and where people expect to be better defended.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call the Minister—

Ann Jones: I was going to suggest that we vote.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I am calling the Minister to reply.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I realise that time is tight, therefore I will respond in writing to the points raised. I agree with Dai's point about accountability and transparency in the funding arrangements. That is important. Police funding comes from a range of sources, and I think that that is confusing and complex and agree that that could be simplified.

On Mike's point about capping, no decision has yet been taken. The main reason for doing this, as he well knows, is because it is a revaluation year. I have made that clear for months. It would give me no pleasure to cap. I have had several discussions with police officers and the authorities, as have my officials, and they understand the situation. We will find settlements that are in line with this, but I will not know until those budgets are set. All of us who signed up to that revaluation must be aware of the need to show some integrity, and this year is about integrity. We have to honour that agreement to make settlements and demands on council tax payers that are as moderate as possible. Therefore, I urge everyone to support this report.

refeniw £75.2 miliwn; eleni, cynigir £76.17 miliwn. Felly, cyfanswm llawn y cynnydd yn yr arian a ddarpara Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i'r heddlu yw 1.05 y cant. Mewn geiriau eraill, y Swyddfa Gartref sydd yn talu am y setliad.

Yn wyneb penderfyniad mor anodd, bydd y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau heddlu yn tynnu heddlu oddi ar y strydoedd, a dyna'r neges anghywir i'w anfon allan. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn hynod o siomedig, ac mae'r pethau hyn yn ddiangen ac yn fympwyol mewn byd lle mynnwn ragor gan ein gwasanaeth heddlu a lle disgwylia pobl gael eu hamddiffyn yn well.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar y Gweinidog—

Ann Jones: Yr oeddwn yn mynd i awgrymu ein bod yn pleidleisio.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ateb.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod amser yn dynn, felly ymatebaf yn ysgrifenedig i'r pwyntiau a godwyd. Cytunaf â phwynt Dai ynghylch atebolrwydd a thryloywder yn y trefniadau ariannu. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Daw arian yr heddlu o sawl ffynhonnell, ac yr wyf o'r farn bod hynny'n ddryslyd ac yn gymhleth a chytunaf y gellid ei symleiddio.

Ar bwynt Mike ynglŷn â chapio, nid oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud eto. Y prif reswm dros wneud hyn, fel y gŵyr ef yn dda, yw am ei bod yn flwyddyn ailbrisio. Yr wyf wedi gwneud hynny'n glir ers misoedd. Ni fyddai'n rhoi unrhyw bleser i mi gapio. Yr wyf wedi cael llawer o drafodaethau gyda swyddogion yr heddlu a'r awdurdodau, fel y gwnaeth fy swyddogion hwythau, ac maent yn deall y sefyllfa. Deuwn o hyd i setliadau sydd yn unol â hyn, ond ni chaf wybod hyd nes bydd y cyllidebau hynny wedi'u pennu. Rhaid i bawb ohonom a roddodd sêl bendith i'r ailbrisriad hwinnw fod yn ymwybodol o'r angen i ddangos rhywfaint o onestrwydd, a gonestrwydd yw'r pwnc eleni. Rhaid inni anrhydeddu'r cytundeb hwinnw i wneud setliadau a galwadau ar drethdalwyr sydd mor gymedrol ag y bo modd. Felly, anogaf bawb i

gefnogi'r adroddiad hwn.

*Cynnig (NDM2285): O blaid 29, Ymatal 7, Yn erbyn 14.
Motion (NDM2285): For 29, Abstain 7, Against 14.*

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
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
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2286): O blaid 29, Ymatal 7, Yn erbyn 13.
Motion (NDM2286): For 29, Abstain 7, Against 13.*

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

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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa

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
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*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 5.59 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.59 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)