

# Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

## The National Assembly for Wales

(The Official Record)

**Dydd Mercher, 6 Hydref 2004**  
**Wednesday, 6 October 2004**

### Cynnwys

Contents

[Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol](#)  
[Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services](#)

[Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon](#)  
[Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport](#)

[Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Ty](#)  
[Questions to the House Committee](#)

[Comisiwn Richard](#)  
[The Richard Commission](#)

[Dadl Fer: Niwrolawfeddygaeth Bediatrig yn Abertawe](#)  
[Short Debate: Paediatric Neurosurgery in Swansea](#)

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

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

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

**Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol**  
**Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services**

**Yr Uned Orthopedig Newydd yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent**  
**The New Orthopaedic Unit at the Royal Gwent Hospital**

**Q1 William Graham:** Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of the new orthopaedic unit at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport? (OAQ38028)

**C1 William Graham:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar hynt yr uned orthopedig newydd yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, Casnewydd? (OAQ38028)

<p><b>The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):</b> Progress continues to be made in the development of a new orthopaedic unit based at St Woolos Hospital. I am pleased to advise that the development of extra orthopaedic capacity at St Woolos is now expected to commence within seven to eight months. Completion of the project is currently planned for early 2006.</p>	<p><b>Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):</b> Gwneir cynnydd o hyd o ran datblygu uned orthopedig newydd yn Ysbyty Gwynllyw. Mae'n bleser gennyf eich hysbysu ein bod bellach yn disgwyl i'r gwaith o ddatblygu capasiti orthopedig ychwanegol yng Ngwynllyw ddechrau o fewn saith i wyth mis. Ar hyn o bryd, bwriedir i'r prosiect gael ei gwblhau ddechrau 2006.</p>
<p><b>William Graham:</b> Will you confirm that continuing funding to meet the capital costs of this unit, which, you will recall, was identified as urgent by Professor Brian Edwards, will be fully met?</p>	<p><b>William Graham:</b> A gadarnhewch y darperir cyllid parhaus i dalu costau cyfalaf yr uned hon, a nodwyd, fe gofiwch, fel mater brys gan yr Athro Brian Edwards?</p>
<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> I can confirm that. In fact, £5.99 million is the forecast for the capital outturn costs. The Assembly is providing £4.79 million of that, with £1.2 million coming from the trust. Of the revenue, the Assembly is providing £2.5 million, with the other £4 million being provided by the local health board.</p>	<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Gallaf gadarnhau hynny. Yn wir, rhagwelir mai £5.99 miliwn fydd cost yr alldro cyfalaf. Mae'r Cynulliad yn darparu £4.79 miliwn o hwnnw, gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth yn darparu £1.2 miliwn. O ran y refeniw, mae'r Cynulliad yn darparu £2.5 miliwn, ac mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn darparu'r £4 miliwn arall.</p>
<p><b>Rosemary Butler:</b> It is good news that this long-awaited orthopaedic unit will actually start in the new year, finishing, hopefully, in 2006. It is good that you have committed the capital and revenue money. Can you confirm that the orthopaedic consultants will be in place before the unit is finished?</p>	<p><b>Rosemary Butler:</b> Mae'n newyddion da y bydd y gwaith hirddisgwyledig ar yr uned orthopedig hon yn dechrau yn y flwyddyn newydd, gan orffen, gobeithio, yn 2006. Mae'n galonogol eich bod wedi neilltuo'r cyllid cyfalaf a refeniw. A allwch gadarnhau y bydd ymgynghorwyr orthopedig wedi'u penodi cyn i'r uned gael ei gorffen?</p>
<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Yes; it is important in considering the revenue that it is for two additional orthopaedic theatres and staff. I can confirm that substantive consultant appointments will be approved and made before the completion of the unit.</p>	<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Gallaf; wrth ystyried y refeniw mae'n bwysig ei fod yn darparu ar gyfer dwy theatr orthopedig ychwanegol a staff. Gallaf gadarnhau y caiff penodiadau parhaol i swyddi ymgynghorwyr eu cymeradwyo a'u gwneud cyn y caiff yr uned ei chwblhau.</p>
<p><b>Ymgynghorwyr Orthopedig Orthopaedic Consultants</b></p>	
<p><b>Q2 Mark Isherwood:</b> Will the Minister make a statement on orthopaedic consultants in Wales? (OAQ38022)</p>	<p><b>C2 Mark Isherwood:</b> A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ymgynghorwyr orthopedig yng Nghymru? (OAQ38022)</p>
<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Data from the latest staff census indicate that there were 78.49 whole-time equivalent trauma and orthopaedic surgeons in the NHS in Wales at 30 September 2003. This is an increase of 45 per cent, or 24.29 whole-time equivalents, since September 1997.</p>	<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Noda data'r cyfrifiad staff diwethaf fod 78.49 o lawfeddygon trawma ac orthopedig cyfwerth ag amser cyflawn yn y GIG yng Nghymru ar 30 Medi 2003. Mae hyn yn gynydd o 45 y cant, neu 24.29 o lawfeddygon cyfwerth ag amser cyflawn, ers mis Medi 1997.</p>

**Mark Isherwood:** How do you respond to the general practitioner in north-east Wales who this summer told me that even where orthopaedic consultant numbers have increased, waiting lists are still rising because of interfering bureaucracy and political control? How do you respond to one of my constituents, Mrs Jones in Pentre Halkyn, who received a letter informing her that the current waiting time for a routine out-patient appointment with an orthopaedic specialist is approximately 79 weeks?

**Jane Hutt:** I will put you right on what our Government has done in order to increase the number of trauma and orthopaedic consultants. In 1997, in north Wales, the whole-time equivalent was 9.9; by September 2003, it had risen to 15.91. That is nearly double as a result of the investment made by the Labour Welsh Assembly Government. I will also put the record straight in relation to the issue of waits for orthopaedic treatment in north Wales, particularly in Gobowen. Last week, the trust at Gobowen admitted that no Welsh patients were waiting beyond 18 months, and that the average wait for people from Wales was 13 to 15 months. I hope that your GP contacts will take note of those facts and figures.

**Jenny Randerson:** One of my constituents was referred by his GP for an out-patient appointment in October 2000 as he was in need of hip-replacement surgery. He saw the specialist at Llandough Hospital after 37 months, and was placed on a waiting list of at least 18 months. His deterioration during that wait was such that he resorted to using crutches. He was re-referred by his GP because of the deterioration in his condition, and the specialist confirmed that he was still regarded as a routine case. As a result of this, my constituent was forced to spend his life savings on a private operation. What instructions or guidance are given to medical practitioners and hospital bureaucrats with regard to the need to meet waiting-time targets, and the need to reduce the number of patients regarded as emergency cases? Do you regard my constituent's position as acceptable in a so-called civilised society?

**Mark Isherwood:** Sut y byddech yn ymateb i'r meddyg teulu yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru a ddywedodd wrthyf yn ystod yr haf, hyd yn oed lle y mae nifer yr ymgynghorwyr orthopedig wedi cynyddu, bod rhestrau aros yn dal i godi o ganlyniad i fiwrocratiaeth ymyrgar a rheolaeth wleidyddol? Sut y byddech yn ymateb i un o'm hetholwyr, Mrs Jones ym Mhentre Halkyn, a gafodd lythyr yn ei hysbysu bod rhestr aros o tua 79 wythnos ar hyn o bryd i gael apwyntiad cyffredin fel claf allanol gydag arbenigwr orthopedig?

**Jane Hutt:** Fe'ch hysbysaf am yr hyn y mae ein Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud i gynyddu nifer yr ymgynghorwyr trawma ac orthopedig. Yn 1997, yn y Gogledd, y ffigur cyfwerth ag amser cyflawn oedd 9.9; erbyn mis Medi 2003, yr oedd wedi codi i 15.91. Mae hynny bron wedi dyblu o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru. Hoffwn gofnodi'r ffeithiau cywir hefyd o ran rhestrau aros ar gyfer triniaeth orthopedig yn y Gogledd, yn arbennig yng Ngobowen. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyfaddefodd yr ymddiriedolaeth yng Ngobowen nad oedd unrhyw gleifion yng Nghymru yn aros am fwy na 18 mis, ac mai 13 i 15 mis yr oedd pobl o Gymru yn gorfod aros ar gyfartaledd. Gobeithiaf y bydd eich meddygon teulu yn talu sylw i'r ffeithiau a'r ffigurau hynny.

**Jenny Randerson:** Cyfeiriwyd un o'm hetholwyr gan ei feddyg teulu i gael apwyntiad fel claf allanol ym mis Hydref 2000 gan fod angen llawdriniaeth i osod clun newydd arno. Gwelodd yr arbenigwr yn Ysbyty Llandoche ar ôl 37 mis, ac fe'i rhoddwyd ar restr aros o 18 mis o leiaf. Dirywiodd cymaint yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw fel y bu'n rhaid iddo ddefnyddio baglau. Fe'i hailgyfeiriwyd gan ei feddyg teulu gan fod ei gyflwr wedi gwaethygu a chadarnhaodd yr arbenigwr ei fod yn cael ei ystyried o hyd fel achos cyffredin. O ganlyniad, gorfodwyd fy etholwr i wario ei gynilion oes ar lawdriniaeth breifat. Pa gyfarwyddiadau neu ganllawiau a roddir i ymarferwyr meddygol a biwrocratiaid ysbytai o ran yr angen i gyflawni targedau amseroedd aros, a'r angen i leihau nifer y cleifion yr ystyrir eu bod yn achosion brys? A gredwch fod sefyllfa fy etholwr yn dderbyniol mewn cymdeithas waraidd, fel y'i gelwir?

**Jane Hutt:** I am concerned about unacceptable waits for both out-patients and in-patients. That is why the new unit at Llandough Hospital will make a tremendous difference, with the sum of £0.18 million in capital investment from the Assembly and the local trust. Also, ambulatory care will be provided, which will reduce the waits, particularly for routine cases. To reassure you, Jenny, we are acting on the issue of access to out-patient orthopaedic appointments. I recently met a specialist general practitioner who has set up a clinic to see people who had been referred to an orthopaedic surgeon at an early stage. One hundred and seventy-four patients were offered an appointment, and as a result of his intervention, only 8 per cent needed to be referred directly for in-patient day-case treatment. Action is being taken in terms of increased facilities and improved out-patient access, particularly in relation to the specialist GP service which is being developed.

**Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Cyfeiriasoch at y sefyllfa yn Ysbyty Gobowen. Fe'ch atgoffaf nad Plaid Cymru a gododd y mater ond yr arbenigwr. Dywedodd mai oherwydd polisi eich Llywodraeth y mae'n rhaid i gleifion o Gymru aros 18 mis. Dyna yn union yw'r sefyllfa yn achos Mrs Elizabeth Moses, ond rhag ofn i chi gredu mai ei hachos hi yw'r unig achos, daeth achos Mrs Eluned Griffiths o Rhostrehwfa ger Llangefni i'm sylw y bore yma. Derbyniodd lythyr o Ysbyty Gobowen yn dweud y bydd yn rhaid iddi ddisgwyl 18 mis cyn iddi weld y meddyg i asesu a oes angen triniaeth arni. Os bydd angen triniaeth arni, bydd yn rhaid iddi ddisgwyl 18 mis arall. Golyga hyn y bydd yn rhaid iddi aros am gyfanswm o dair blynedd mewn poen. Achos arall yw achos Mr Cledwyn Rowlands o Llangefni, a glywodd fod yn rhaid iddo gael triniaeth o fewn chwe mis. Fodd bynnag, mae Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor wedi dweud y bydd yn gorfod aros am o leiaf 12 mis. Nid ffigurau wedi eu tynnu allan o'r awyr yw'r rhain, Weinidog, ond ffigurau yn y llythyrau y mae'r ysbytai yn eu hanfon. A gredwch fod y sefyllfa hon yn dderbyniol?

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf yn pryderu am y rhestrau aros annerbyniol ar gyfer cleifion allanol a rhai mewnol. Dyna pam y bydd yr uned newydd yn Ysbyty Llandoche yn gwneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol, gyda buddsoddiad cyfalaf o £0.18 miliwn gan y Cynulliad a'r ymddiriedolaeth leol. Hefyd, darperir gofal dydd, a fydd yn lleihau'r rhestrau aros, yn arbennig ar gyfer achosion cyffredin. I'ch sicrhau, Jenny, yr ydym yn gweithredu o ran apwyntiadau orthopedig i gleifion allanol. Yn ddiweddar cyfarfûm ag meddyg teulu arbenigol sydd wedi sefydlu clinig i weld pobl a gyfeiriwyd at lawfeddyg orthopedig yn gynnar. Cynigiwyd apwyntiad i 174 o gleifion, ac o ganlyniad i'w ymyrraeth, dim ond 8 y cant ohonynt yr oedd angen eu cyfeirio'n uniongyrchol i gael triniaeth achos dydd fel cleifion mewnol. Cymerir camau o ran cynyddu cyfleusterau a gwella'r gwasanaeth i gleifion allanol, yn arbennig o ran y gwasanaeth meddygon teulu arbenigol sy'n cael ei ddatblygu.

**The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** You referred to the situation in Gobowen Hospital. I remind you that it was not Plaid Cymru that raised this matter but the specialist. He said that it was because of your Government's policy that patients from Wales have to wait 18 months. That is the case for Mrs Elizabeth Moses, but lest you believe that hers is an isolated case, that of Mrs Eluned Griffiths of Rhostrehwfa near Llangefni came to my attention this morning. She received a letter from Gobowen Hospital stating that she will have to wait 18 months before she sees a doctor to assess whether she needs treatment. She will have to wait a further 18 months if she needs treatment. This means that she will have to wait in pain for a total of three years. Another case is that of Mr Cledwyn Rowlands of Llangefni, who was told that he required treatment within six months. However, Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor has said that he will have to wait at least 12 months. These are not figures pulled out of the air, Minister, but figures in the letters sent out by the hospitals. Do you believe that this situation is acceptable?

**Jane Hutt:** It is not acceptable that the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic and District Hospital at Gobowen is giving out incorrect information. I took this up immediately with the trust, and it admitted, as I have just said, Ieuan, that no Welsh patients were waiting longer than 18 months and that the average wait was 13 months to 15 months. If you look again at the waiting times for the end of August, 57 per cent of those waiting were treated within six months. That is 2,856 patients from north Wales who were given orthopaedic treatment as in-patient day cases within six months. Clearly, the information that is coming out is misleading, and it has created a story in relation to this so-called policy. We have a target that no-one should wait longer than 18 months, which is a maximum wait because we now have the second offer scheme. If people need treatment urgently then, clinically, they should be referred by their GPs and suitable treatment in their area ensured. I want to put the record straight on that matter. I also want to ensure that people get the right information from their GPs, local health boards and the Assembly.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I am afraid that that is of little comfort. Mrs Elizabeth Moses will have to wait 18 months because the hospital has told her that. Mrs Eluned Griffiths will have to wait 18 months, because that is what she was told in the letter sent to her by the hospital. The hospital is also telling both of these patients that if they lived in England they would be seen within nine months. I want an assurance from you, Minister, that this policy will change and that your target of 18 months will come down to nine months and eventually come down to nothing. Setting a target of 18 months means that in Gobowen, Welsh patients will not be treated in less than that time, regardless of what the hospital is telling you. Will you now change your policy to ensure that no Welsh patient is discriminated against in this way? Minister, patients are expecting an answer from you today.

**Jane Hutt:** Nid yw'n dderbyniol bod Ysbyty Orthopedig a Dosbarth Robert Jones ac Agnes Hunt yng Ngobowen yn rhoi gwybodaeth anghywir. Trafodais y mater ar unwaith gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth, a chyfaddefodd, fel yr wyf newydd ei ddweud, Ieuan, nad oes unrhyw gleifion yng Nghymru yn aros am fwy na 18 mis ac mai 13 mis i 15 mis oedd yr amser aros ar gyfartaledd. Os edrychwch eto ar y rhestrau aros ar gyfer diwedd Awst, derbyniodd 57 y cant o'r rhai a oedd ar y rhestr aros driniaeth o fewn chwe mis. Mae hynny'n golygu bod 2,856 o gleifion o'r Gogledd wedi derbyn triniaeth orthopedig fel cleifion mewdol sy'n cael triniaeth fel achos dydd o fewn chwe mis. Yn amlwg, mae'r wybodaeth sy'n cael ei chyfleu yn gamarweiniol, ac mae wedi creu stori o ran y polisi honedig hwn. Mae gennym darged na ddylai unrhyw un aros am fwy na 18 mis, sef yr amser aros hwyaf gan ein bod bellach wedi cyflwyno cynllun yr ail gynnig. Os bydd angen triniaeth frys ar bobl wedyn, yn glinigol, dylai eu meddygon teulu eu cyfeirio a dylid sicrhau triniaeth addas iddynt yn eu hardal. Yr wyf am gofnodi'r sefyllfa fel ag y mae mewn gwirionedd. Yr wyf hefyd am sicrhau bod pobl yn cael y wybodaeth gywir gan eu meddygon teulu, eu byrddau iechyd lleol a'r Cynulliad.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Yn anffodus, nid yw hynny'n llawer o gysur. Bydd yn rhaid i Mrs Elizabeth Moses aros am 18 mis gan mai dyna a ddywedodd yr ysbyty wrthi. Bydd yn rhaid i Mrs Eluned Griffiths aros am 18 mis, gan mai dyna a ddywedwyd wrthi yn y llythyr a anfonwyd ati gan yr ysbyty. Mae'r ysbyty hefyd yn hysbysu'r cleifion hyn y byddent yn cael apwyntiad o fewn naw mis pe baent yn byw yn Lloegr. Yr wyf am gael sicrwydd gennych, Weinidog, y bydd y polisi hwn yn newid ac y bydd eich targed o 18 mis yn gostwng i naw mis ac yn y pen draw yn gostwng i ddim. Mae pennu targed o 18 mis yn golygu na chaiff cleifion o Gymru eu trin yng Ngobowen yn gynt na'r cyfnod hwnnw, waeth beth mae'r ysbyty yn ei ddweud wrthyach. A wnewch chi newid eich polisi yn awr i sicrhau na wahaniaethir yn erbyn unrhyw glaf o Gymru yn y fath fodd? Weinidog, mae cleifion yn disgwyl ateb gennych heddiw.

**Jane Hutt:** I have given you the statistics. Fifty seven per cent of north Wales patients are treated within six months. I am grateful that you have brought this to our attention, and we have made it clear to the authorities at Gobowen that there is no such thing as a maximum wait of 18 months. We have brought down the waiting lists in the way that I have described to ensure that thousands of people are treated in Wales in less than six months, let alone 12 months or 18 months. I have also said that by next April we will reduce the limit for second offer scheme from 18 months to 12 months. Patients therefore should not wait longer than a year, which will mean progress for those whose waits exceed the six or 12-month limit. That is what we are doing in terms of Welsh Assembly Government policy, and that is the message to those who commission and deliver the services. If they cannot deliver according to our needs, then we will commission those services from elsewhere. That is my message to the Gobowen trust.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf wedi rhoi'r ystadegau ichi. Caiff 57 y cant o gleifion yn y Gogledd eu trin o fewn chwe mis. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ddwyn y mater at ein sylw, ac yr ydym wedi egluro i'r awdurdodau yng Ngobowen nad oes y fath beth ag uchafswm amser aros o 18 mis. Yr ydym wedi lleihau'r rhestrau aros fel y disgrifiais er mwyn sicrhau y caiff miloedd o bobl yng Nghymru eu trin mewn llai na chwe mis, heb sôn am 12 mis neu 18 mis. Yr wyf hefyd wedi datgan y byddwn yn lleihau'r terfyn ar gyfer cynllun yr ail gynnig o 18 mis i 12 mis erbyn mis Ebrill nesaf. Felly ni ddylai cleifion aros am fwy na blwyddyn, a fydd yn newyddion da i'r rhai sydd ar restrau aros o fwy na chwech neu 12 mis. Dyna yr ydym yn ei wneud o ran polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a dyna'r neges i'r rhai sy'n comisiynu ac yn darparu'r gwasanaethau. Os na allant ddiwallu ein hanghenion, yna caiff y gwasanaethau hynny eu comisiynu gan ddarparwyr eraill. Dyna yw fy neges i ymddiriedolaeth Gobowen.

2.10 p.m.

**Carl Sargeant:** To clarify the situation, would you confirm that the 18-month wait is a maximum and that patients in north Wales are seen earlier than that? Would you also agree that it is inappropriate that the opposition is taking this opportunity to put the service down? The front-line staff in Wrexham and Gobowen work hard to achieve Welsh Assembly Government targets and to drive waits down. Do you agree that congratulations are due to some of the staff there?

**Carl Sargeant:** Er mwyn egluro'r sefyllfa, a wnewch gadarnhau mai uchafswm yw'r cyfnod aros o 18 mis ac y caiff cleifion yn y Gogledd eu gweld yn gynt na hynny? A gytunwch hefyd nad yw'n briodol bod y gwrthbleidiau yn achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddifrio'r gwasanaeth? Mae staff rheng flaen yn Wrecsam a Gobowen yn gweithio'n galed i gyflawni targedau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac i leihau rhestrau aros. A gytunwch y dylid llongyfarch rhai o'r aelodau o staff yno?

**Jane Hutt:** Of course. Congratulations are due to all staff at the front line, particularly to those in orthopaedic services, to relate that to this particular question. I would like to draw attention to Powys Local Health Board, which is already achieving Welsh Assembly Government targets for waiting times, is securing further reductions and is moving towards a target of 12 months for in-patient day cases, and six months for out-patients, well ahead of the deadline. Progress is being made in parts of Wales, and that board also uses the Gobowen trust.

**Jane Hutt:** Wrth gwrs. Dylid llongyfarch holl aelodau staff y rheng flaen, yn arbennig y rhai ym maes gwasanaethau orthopedig, er mwyn cysylltu hynny â'r cwestiwn penodol hwn. Hoffwn dynnu sylw at Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys, sydd eisoes yn cyflawni targedau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran amseroedd aros, sy'n cyflawni gostyngiadau pellach ac sy'n symud tuag at darged o 12 mis ar gyfer cleifion mewnol sy'n cael triniaeth fel achos dydd, a chwe mis ar gyfer cleifion allanol, ymhell cyn y terfyn amser. Gwneir cynnydd mewn rhannau o Gymru, ac mae'r bwrdd hwnnw hefyd yn defnyddio ymddiriedolaeth Gobowen.

**Brynle Williams:** I have sat here for over 18 months and listened to this debate. [*Interruption.*]

**Brynle Williams:** Yr wyf wedi eistedd yma am dros 18 mis yn gwranddo ar y ddadl hon. [*Torri ar draws.*]

<p><b>The Presiding Officer:</b> Order. Brynle Williams is about to ask a question.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Trefn. Mae Brynle Williams ar fin gofyn cwestiwn.</p>
<p><b>Brynle Williams:</b> It appears to me, Minister, that this side of the Chamber gets the mail about waiting lists, and that there is no problem in Labour-land. [<i>Laughter.</i>] This is serious. I brought up the subject last spring, and I said to you at that time that I had constituents who had been waiting 77 weeks and 88 weeks for treatment at Gobowen. My colleagues here are raising the same points and yet nothing is happening, Minister. Why not?</p>	<p><b>Brynle Williams:</b> Ymddengys i mi, Weinidog, mai'r ochr hon o'r Siambr sy'n cael llythyrau am restrau aros, ac nad oes unrhyw broblem ym myd Llafur. [<i>Chwerthin.</i>] Mae'n fater difrifol. Codais y pwnc yn ystod y gwanwyn y llynedd, a dywedais wrthy ch bryd hynny y bu rhai o'm hetholwyr yn aros am 77 wythnos a 88 wythnos i gael triniaeth yng Ngobowen. Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn awr yn codi'r un pwyntiau ond nid oes unrhyw weithredu, Weinidog. Pam hynny?</p>
<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> I find it extraordinary that in 18 months you have not been able to read the statistics, or even to listen to them being mentioned. It was not front-page news, because good news never reaches the press, but last week the good news was that complaints in Wales have gone down. What about the 2,856 patients in north Wales, some of whom must live within your region, who got orthopaedic in-patient day-case treatment within six months? Surely you should celebrate that as an Assembly Member for North Wales.</p>	<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Mae'n anodd gennyf gredu na chawsoch gyfle i ddarllen yr ystadegau, na hyd yn oed i wrando arnynt yn cael eu trafod, mewn 18 mis. Ni fu hyn yn newyddion tudalen flaen, gan nad yw newyddion da byth yn cyrraedd y wasg, ond yr wythnos diwethaf y newyddion da oedd bod cwynion yng Nghymru wedi lleihau. Beth am y 2,856 o gleifion yn y Gogledd, y mae'n rhaid bod rhai ohonynt yn byw yn eich ardal chi, a gafodd driniaeth achos dydd orthopedig fel cleifion mewnol o fewn chwe mis? Oni ddylech ddathlu hynny fel un o Aelodau'r Cynulliad dros Ogledd Cymru?</p>
<p><b>Heintiau mewn Ysbytai</b> <b>Infections in Hospitals</b></p>	
<p><b>Q3 Irene James:</b> What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to deal with the problem of healthcare infections in hospitals in Wales? (OAQ38034)</p>	<p><b>C3 Irene James:</b> Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i ymdrin â phroblem heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru? (OAQ38034)</p>
<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> I take this issue very seriously. I launched 'Healthcare Associated Infections—A Strategy for Hospitals in Wales' on 9 September to support the achievement of a reduction in healthcare-associated infections within hospital trusts. Copies of the strategy have been placed in the Assembly Members' Library, and a copy has been e-mailed to all Members.</p>	<p><b>Jane Hutt:</b> Yr wyf yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. Lansiais 'Healthcare Associated Infections—A Strategy for Hospitals in Wales' ar 9 Medi i gefnogi'r ymgyrch i leihau heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd o fewn ymddiriedolaethau ysbytai. Rhoddwyd copïau o'r strategaeth yn Llyfrgell Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac anfonwyd copi dros yr e-bost at bob Aelod.</p>
<p><b>Irene James:</b> Thank you for that response, Minister, and for visiting Markham Community House, in my constituency, on Monday. Do you agree that if we are to make a real impact on healthcare-associated infections we need to provide training for all hospital staff, and that we need to develop standards of cleanliness for NHS trusts in Wales?</p>	<p><b>Irene James:</b> Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog, ac am ymweld â Thy Cymunedol Markham, yn fy etholaeth i, ddydd Llun. A gytunwch er mwyn cael effaith wirioneddol ar heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd fod angen inni ddarparu hyfforddiant i bob aelod o staff mewn ysbytai, a bod angen inni ddatblygu safonau glendid ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG yng Nghymru?</p>

**Jane Hutt:** Last summer, we published national standards of cleanliness for the NHS in Wales. That guide is not only for the trusts; the new strategy encompasses all staff. The guide also supports the work that the community health councils have been doing in looking at the patient environment, in which cleanliness has been a point of reference.

**Jane Hutt:** Haf diwethaf, cyhoeddwyd safonau glendid cenedlaethol gennym ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru. Nid canllaw i'r ymddiriedolaethau'n unig mohono; mae'r strategaeth newydd yn berthnasol i bob aelod o staff. Mae'r canllaw hefyd yn ategu'r gwaith a wnaed gan y cynghorau iechyd cymuned o ran ystyried amgylchedd y claf, lle y cyfeiriwyd yn aml at lendid.

**David Lloyd:** Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i hybu mwy o ddefnydd o'r hylif sydd yn seiliedig ar alcohol, ac sydd yn sychu yn syth ar y dwylo, gan staff mewn ysbytai i olchi eu dwylo rhwng gwelyau?

**David Lloyd:** What are you doing to promote increased use of alcohol-based liquid, which dries instantly on contact with skin, by hospital staff to clean their hands between beds?

**Jane Hutt:** The National Patient Safety Agency has instituted a new campaign, the clean your hands campaign, and when I published the strategy on 9 September at the Royal Gwent Hospital, I demonstrated, through my use of the alcohol rub at the entrance to every ward, how important it is for all of us, including guests, visitors, and all staff, to clean our hands in this way. This is part of the way in which the strategy will be taken forward, with £20,000 extra funding to every trust to implement such schemes.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r Asiantaeth Genedlaethol Diogelwch Cleifion wedi rhoi ymgyrch newydd ar waith, yr ymgyrch glanhewch eich dwylo, a phan gyhoeddais y strategaeth ar 9 Medi yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, dangosais, drwy ddefnyddio'r hylif alcohol wrth fynedfa pob ward, pa mor bwysig ydyw i bob un ohonom, gan gynnwys gwesteion, ymwelwyr, a phob aelod o staff, lanhau ein dwylo yn y fath fodd. Dyma'n rhannol sut y caiff y strategaeth ei datblygu, gyda chyllid ychwanegol o £20,000 yn cael ei roi i bob ymddiriedolaeth er mwyn iddynt roi cynlluniau o'r fath ar waith.

**David Melding:** You will know, Minister, that the record on hospital infections in Britain as a whole is not good, but that in Wales we perform a little better than the UK average. However, what are you doing to ensure that European best practice informs healthcare in Wales?

**David Melding:** Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, nid yw'r record o ran heintiau mewn ysbytai ym Mhrydain yn gyffredinol yn dda, ond yng Nghymru mae ein perfformiad ychydig yn well na chyfartaledd y DU. Fodd bynnag, pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau bod yr arfer gorau o Ewrop yn sail i ofal iechyd yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** That is key, and we can learn from it. We considered a paper in committee today on European developments, directives and policies. I will be taking this on board in terms of the World Health Organisation as well as European Union and European Commission directives. I assure you again—as you said—that the rate of infection is lower in Wales and our disease surveillance scheme is regarded as of the best.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hynny'n allweddol, a gallwn ddysgu ohono. Heddiw, ystyriodd y pwyllgor bapur ar ddatblygiadau, cyfarwyddedau a pholisïau yn Ewrop. Byddaf yn ystyried hyn o ran Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn ogystal â chyfarwyddedau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Gallaf eich sicrhau eto—fel y dywedaso—fod y gyfradd heintiau yn is yng Nghymru a bod ein cynllun arolygu clefydau yn cael ei ystyried yn un o'r goreuon.



**Kirsty Williams:** How do we know that the money that you have put into this scheme is being spent effectively and is making a difference when you refuse to publish the rates of MRSA on a trust by trust basis? Opposition Members want them published, patients want them published and the British Medical Association wants them published and in the public domain, yet you told us in committee this morning that you cannot publish them because we will not understand them. Will you reconsider that?

**Kirsty Williams:** Sut y gwyddom fod yr arian a fuddsoddwyd gennych yn y cynllun hwn yn cael ei wario'n effeithiol a'i fod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth pan wrthodwch gyhoeddi cyfraddau MRSA ar sail ymddiriedolaethau unigol? Mae Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau am iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi, mae cleifion am iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi ac mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain am iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi a'u rhyddhau i'r cyhoedd, ond dywedasoeh wrthym yn y pwyllgor y bore yma na allwch eu cyhoeddi am na fyddwn yn eu deall. A ailystyriwch hynny?

**Jane Hutt:** As I said in committee this morning, trusts produce this information—it is available on a nominalised basis from the national public health service. Furthermore, every trust, if you ask them, can give that information. I believe that you mentioned that Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust gives that information in relation to the level of healthcare infections. I am concerned that you do not just focus on MRSA, which is only 3 per cent of all the healthcare infections that are being recorded. The balanced scorecard and the data that the trusts have to produce on this will allow us to see whether or not we can give clearer information so that patients, as well as Assembly Members, can see the level of healthcare infections across Wales.

**Jane Hutt:** Fel y dywedais yn y pwyllgor y bore yma, mae'r ymddiriedolaethau yn cynhyrchu'r wybodaeth hon—mae ar gael ar sail enwol gan y gwasanaeth iechyd cyhoeddus cenedlaethol. At hynny, gall pob ymddiriedolaeth, os gofynnwch iddynt, roi'r wybodaeth honno. Credaf ichi sôn bod Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent yn rhoi'r wybodaeth honno o ran lefel yr heintiau gofal iechyd. Yr wyf yn awyddus ichi beidio â chanolbwyntio'n benodol ar MRSA, nad yw ond yn gyfrifol am 3 y cant o'r holl heintiau gofal iechyd a gofnodir. Bydd y cardiau sgorio cytbwys a'r data y mae'n rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau ei gynhyrchu ar hyn yn caniatáu inni weld pa un a allwn roi gwybodaeth gliriach er mwyn i gleifion, yn ogystal ag Aelodau'r Cynulliad, allu gweld beth yw lefel yr heintiau gofal iechyd ledled Cymru.

### **Myfyrwyr mewn Proffesiynau Iechyd Students in Health Professions**

**Q4 Val Lloyd:** Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's efforts to encourage and support students in health professions? (OAQ38039)

**C4 Val Lloyd:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ymdrechion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i annog a chefnogi myfyrwyr mewn proffesiynau iechyd? (OAQ38039)

**Jane Hutt:** This month, we have introduced childcare allowances for healthcare students. Following a meeting with healthcare students I have asked for a multi-professional student forum. Through this, I will meet with students regularly to hear their concerns. I have also asked education institutions to move from termly to monthly payments of bursaries for all healthcare students.

**Jane Hutt:** Y mis hwn, cyflwynwyd lwfansau gofal plant gennym ar gyfer myfyrwyr gofal iechyd. Yn dilyn cyfarfod gyda myfyrwyr gofal iechyd, yr wyf wedi gofyn am fforwm myfyrwyr aml-broffesiwn. Drwy hyn, byddaf yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd gyda'r myfyrwyr i glywed eu pryderon. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i sefydliadau addysg newid i dalu bwrsariau i bob myfyriwr gofal iechyd yn fisol yn hytrach nag yn dymhorol.

**Val Lloyd:** Those initiatives have been welcomed. However, clinical placements are an essential part of courses for students in health professions. There are difficulties in the provision of adequate and suitable placements and, often, bottlenecks in core specialties. Do you have any plans to offer support in this area, which is becoming more problematic throughout Wales?

**Jane Hutt:** I have met with the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and the College of Occupational Therapists to discuss these issues, particularly in relation to clinical practice, which, as you say, is an important period of learning alongside practitioners in a healthcare setting. To take this forward, I have set up and supported a clinical placement working group to consider solutions to finding clinical placements and determining the associated costs to students. Students will be represented on that group and I will have proposals at the end of this year.

**Lisa Francis:** Do you not believe, Minister, that spending £21 million a year on agency nursing demonstrates that something in Wales is terribly awry with the recruitment, retention and training of nurses?

**Jane Hutt:** The Assembly has put in place several initiatives to help support trusts to reduce nurse agency costs. The pressures and the use of nursing agencies are concentrated in particular trusts in Wales. You know that we are not only looking to recruitment and retention strategies but also to the use of local nurse banks, which means that there is no cost to an outside agency; it is about recruiting from within the staff complement. We are considering return-to-practice initiatives and having a single contract model with nursing agencies to try to reduce the dependency on agencies.

2.20 p.m.

**Catherine Thomas:** Do you agree that the 17 per cent increase in dentistry student places will undoubtedly encourage more individuals to enter the profession and will also help to address the massive cuts in student places introduced by a previous Tory Government through the closure of several dental schools?

**Val Lloyd:** Croesawyd y mentrau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae lleoliadau clinigol yn rhan hanfodol o gyrsgiau i fyfyrwyr yn y proffesiynau iechyd. Ceir anawsterau wrth ddarparu lleoliadau digonol ac addas ac, yn aml, ceir tagfa mewn arbenigeddau craidd. A oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau i gynnig cymorth yn y maes hwn, sy'n peri problemau cynyddol ledled Cymru?

**Jane Hutt:** Cyfarfûm â'r Gymdeithas Ffisiotherapi Siartredig a Choleg y Therapyddion Galwedigaethol i drafod y materion hyn, yn arbennig o ran arfer clinigol, sydd, fel y dywedwch, yn gyfnod dysgu pwysig ochr yn ochr ag ymarferwyr mewn lleoliad gofal iechyd. I'r perwyl hwn, yr wyf wedi sefydlu a chefnogi gweithgor lleoliadau clinigol i ystyried atebion i'r broblem o ddod o hyd i leoliadau clinigol a phennu'r costau cysylltiedig i fyfyrwyr. Caiff myfyrwyr eu cynrychioli ar y grwp hwnnw a bydd cynigion yn barod gennyf erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

**Lisa Francis:** Oni chredwch, Weinidog, bod gwario £21 miliwn y flwyddyn ar nyrsys asiantaeth yn dangos bod rhywbeth difrifol o'i le yng Nghymru o ran recriwtio, cadw a hyfforddi nyrsys?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r Cynulliad wedi rhoi sawl menter ar waith i helpu ymddiriedolaethau i leihau costau asiantaethau nyrsio. Mae mwy o bwysau a defnydd helaethach o asiantaethau nyrsio mewn rhai ymddiriedolaethau yng Nghymru. Gwyddoch, yn ogystal â strategaethau recriwtio a chadw, ein bod yn ystyried defnyddio cronfeydd lleol o nyrsys, sy'n golygu na fydd unrhyw gost i asiantaeth allanol; mae a wnelo â recriwtio o blith y staff sydd gennym eisoes. Yr ydym yn ystyried mentrau dychwelyd i weithio a defnyddio model contract unigol gydag asiantaethau nyrsio i geisio lleihau'r ddibyniaeth ar asiantaethau.

**Catherine Thomas:** A gytunwch y bydd y cynnydd o 17 y cant mewn lleoedd i fyfyrwyr deintyddiaeth yn ddi-au yn annog mwy o unigolion i ymuno â'r proffesiwn ac y bydd hefyd yn helpu i ymdrin â'r gostyngiadau enfawr mewn lleoedd i fyfyrwyr a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth Doriaidd flaenorol drwy gau sawl ysgol ddeintyddol?

**Jane Hutt:** I am proud of our dental school and the 17 per cent increase in student places. We have also increased vocational training, which is vital in terms of taking students forward after they have graduated. We have six vocational training schemes in Wales, each providing 10 training places per year. That links to the School of Dentistry and the expansion of practices that I recently announced.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf yn ymfalchïo yn ein hysgol ddeintyddol a'r cynnydd o 17 y cant mewn lleoedd i fyfyrwyr. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cynyddu hyfforddiant galwedigaethol, sy'n hanfodol o ran datblygu myfyrwyr ar ôl iddynt raddio. Mae gennym chwe chynllun hyfforddiant galwedigaethol yng Nghymru, a phob un ohonynt yn darparu 10 o leoedd hyfforddi bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n cysylltu â'r Ysgol Ddeintyddiaeth a'r broses o ehangu practisau a gyhoeddwyd gennyf yn ddiweddar.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Wrth reswm, croesawn y ffaith y bu cynnydd o 17 y cant yn y lleoedd sydd ar gael i hyfforddi deintyddion. Fodd bynnag, a dderbyniwch fod problem enfawr o ran cadw deintyddion o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a bod hyd at 50 y cant o'r deintyddion sy'n hyfforddi yng Nghaerdydd naill ai'n gadael y proffesiwn yn llwyr neu'n gweithio y tu allan i Gymru? Beth a wnaethoch i sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth hon ar gael o dan y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ac nad yw'r deintyddion a hyfforddwyd yma yn gadael i weithio yn rhywle arall, yn gadael y proffesiwn yn gyfan gwbl neu'n darparu gwasanaeth preifat yn unig?

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Naturally, we all welcome the fact that there has been an increase of 17 per cent in dental training places. However, do you accept that there is a huge problem in terms of retaining dentists within the NHS and that up to 50 per cent of dentists trained in Cardiff either leave the profession altogether or work outside Wales? What have you done to ensure that this provision is available on the NHS in Wales and that the dentists trained here do not leave to work elsewhere, leave the profession altogether or provide private treatment only?

**Jane Hutt:** Our Welsh dental initiative supports expanding practices. I opened an expanded practice in Treorchy recently, which serves 12,000 patients and where all the dentists work entirely within the NHS. Yesterday, I met with Stuart Geddes from the British Dental Association to discuss the new contract and arrangements that will be introduced through the all-Wales implementation group, which he welcomed. The £5.3 million that we have allocated to be invested in dentistry, particularly where there are access problems, is already being distributed and will be reaching LHBs and dental practices in the coming months.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae menter ddeintyddol Cymru yn ategu'r broses o ehangu practisau. Agorais bractis wedi'i ehangu yn Nhreorci yn ddiweddar, sy'n gwasanaethu 12,000 o gleifion a lle y mae pob un o'r deintyddion yn gweithio'n gyfan gwbl o fewn y GIG. Ddoe, cyfarfûm â Stuart Geddes o Gymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain i drafod y contract a'r trefniadau newydd a gyflwynir drwy'r grwp gweithredu Cymru gyfan, a groesawyd ganddo. Mae'r £5.3 miliwn a ddyrannwyd gennym i'w fuddsoddi mewn deintyddiaeth, yn arbennig lle y ceir problemau o ran cael gwasanaeth deintyddol, eisoes yn cael ei ddsbarthu a bydd yn cyrraedd byrddau iechyd lleol a phractisau deintyddol yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

**Peter Black:** Do you share my concern regarding the impact that the introduction of top-up fees will have on the Assembly Government's efforts to get more people to train as nurses and doctors? Do you not agree that those fees will increase the amount of debt that those students will amass and discourage people from applying for medical courses, which are longer?

**Peter Black:** A rannwch fy mhryder o ran effaith cyflwyno ffioedd ychwanegol ar ymdrechion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gael mwy o bobl i hyfforddi fel nyrsys a meddygon? Oni chytunwch y bydd y ffioedd hynny yn cynyddu swm y ddyled y bydd y myfyrwyr hynny yn ei chronni ac yn atal pobl rhag gwneud cais i astudio cyrsiau meddygol, sydd am gyfnod hwy?

**Jane Hutt:** As you know, our policy and our manifesto commitment on top-up fees is clear. It is also useful that I have set up the student healthcare forum as it specifically considers the situation of those who have been awarded bursaries and students in the healthcare professions. It will assist those students, who will be able to discuss issues such as debt and the support that is available to them. That will hopefully mean that they will stay in Wales and that we can retain them for our services.

**Jane Hutt:** Fel y gwyddoch, mae ein polisi a'n hymrwymiad manifesto o ran ffioedd ychwanegol yn glir. Mae'r ffaith imi sefydlu fforwm gofal iechyd i fyfyrwyr hefyd yn ddefnyddiol gan ei fod yn ystyried yn benodol sefyllfa'r rhai hynny y dyfarnwyd bwrsariau iddynt a myfyrwyr yn y proffesiynau gofal iechyd. Bydd yn cynorthwyo'r myfyrwyr hynny, a fydd yn gallu trafod materion megis dyledion a'r cymorth sydd ar gael iddynt. Y gobaith yw y bydd hynny'n golygu y byddant yn aros yng Nghymru ac y gallwn eu cadw i ddarparu gwasanaethau yma.

### **Y Contract Meddygon Teulu The General Practitioners' Contract**

**Q5 David Davies:** What discussions has the Minister had with GP representatives about implementation of the GP contract in Wales? (OAQ38009)

**C5 David Davies:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda chynrychiolwyr meddygon teulu ynghylch cyflwyno'r contract meddygon teulu yng Nghymru? (OAQ38009)

**Jane Hutt:** Discussions on the implementation of the general medical services contract take place between my officials and the General Practitioners Committee (Wales) at the monthly GP forum. From time to time, I meet officers and the chair of GPC (Wales) to discuss matters of concern to them.

**Jane Hutt:** Cynhelir trafodaethau ynghylch gweithredu'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol rhwng fy swyddogion a'r Pwyllgor Meddygon Teulu (Cymru) yn y fforwm meddygon teulu misol. O bryd i'w gilydd, cynhaliad gyfarfodydd gyda swyddogion a chadeirydd Pwyllgor Meddygon Teulu (Cymru) i drafod materion sy'n peri pryder iddynt.

**David Davies:** One issue that causes concern to GPs in Chepstow and in many other places is out-of-hours provision. On Saturday morning, my wife telephoned the GP helpline to make an appointment for our daughter. An hour later, someone telephoned us and suggested that we went to Chepstow hospital, which is some 20 miles away. Fortunately, we had a car. When she got there, no-one knew anything about it and no-one seemed interested in dealing with the problem. An hour and a half later, they gave up and came home. This may be a one-off incident, but I suspect that it is not. That system has only been up and running for a week or so and I believe that other people have encountered similar problems. Do you believe that the system is working properly and do you believe that you did enough to oversee the work of the LHBs and the trusts in setting up this new system?

**David Davies:** Un mater sy'n peri pryder i feddygon teulu yng Nghas-gwent ac mewn sawl lle arall yw'r ddarpariaeth y tu allan i oriau. Fore Sadwrn, ffoniodd fy ngwraig linell gymorth y meddyg teulu i wneud apwyntiad i'n merch. Awr yn ddiweddarach, cawsom alwad ffôn yn awgrymu y dylem fynd â hi i ysbyty Cas-gwent, sydd tua 20 milltir i ffwrdd. Yn ffodus, yr oedd gennym gar. Pan gyrhaeddodd yno, nid oedd neb yn gwybod unrhyw beth am y peth ac, yn ôl pob tebyg, nid oedd unrhyw un yn awyddus i ymdrin â'r broblem. Awr a hanner yn ddiweddarach, bu iddynt roi'r gorau iddi a dod adref. Efallai mai digwyddiad unigol oedd hwn, ond yr wyf yn amau hynny. Dim ond ers tua wythnos y bu'r system honno ar waith a chredaf fod pobl eraill wedi dod ar draws problemau tebyg. A gredwch fod y system yn gweithio'n iawn ac a gredwch ichi wneud digon i oruchwylio gwaith y byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau wrth sefydlu'r system newydd hon?

**Jane Hutt:** The new system is a result of the GP contract. The new out-of-hours service is being implemented across Wales. The local health boards are responsible for the service, which includes agreeing to the provider arrangements and monitoring them. I am concerned about teething problems, which I hope the incident that you described was, in the implementation of new out-of-hours services. However, out-of-hours arrangements across Wales have been well-prepared and well-managed. Decisions have been made in accordance with the criteria that we set. I am optimistic that the out-of-hours services will be robust, but I will monitor the services closely.

**The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):** Last week, Minister, you answered an urgent question on the provision of services by GPs in community hospitals. I invited you to speculate on whether you agree that GP beds are a good thing because people can move in and out of care under the same doctor and because waiting times are shorter. You did not answer the question, nor did you say whether you think that GP beds per se were a good thing. However, you said that you have issued a 'framework of principles to assist local negotiations'. Can you tell me whether your 'framework of principles' states whether GP beds are a good thing or a bad thing?

**Jane Hutt:** This relates to the general medical services contract, which operates on a UK basis. It is being introduced in Wales with £20 million extra funding over the next three years. Many GPs have given notice of intent to discontinue working in community hospitals. This is why we are working with trusts and local health boards to ensure that we can, where notice is given, provide appropriate services. The new services being developed across Wales as a result of the withdrawal of GP services are robust and good.

**Jane Hutt:** Un o ganlyniadau'r contract newydd i feddygon teulu yw'r system newydd. Caiff y gwasanaeth newydd y tu allan i oriau ei roi ar waith ledled Cymru. Y byrddau iechyd lleol sy'n gyfrifol am y gwasanaeth, sy'n cynnwys cytuno â threfniadau'r darparwyr a'u monitro. Yr wyf yn pryderu am broblemau cychwynnol, sef yr hyn, gobeithio, oedd y digwyddiad a ddisgrifiwyd gennych, wrth weithredu'r gwasanaethau newydd y tu allan i oriau. Fodd bynnag, mae trefniadau y tu allan i oriau ledled Cymru wedi'u paratoi'n dda ac wedi'u rheoli'n dda. Gwnaed penderfyniadau yn unol â'r meini prawf a bennwyd gennym. Yr wyf yn obeithiol y bydd y gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau yn gadarn, ond byddaf yn monitro'r gwasanaethau yn ofalus.

**Arweinydd Grwp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):** Yr wythnos diwethaf, Weinidog, bu ichi ateb cwestiwn brys ar feddygon teulu yn darparu gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai cymuned. Fe'ch gwahoddais i ddamcaniaethu ynghylch pa un a oeddech yn cytuno bod gwelyau meddygon teulu yn beth da oherwydd gall pobl symud i mewn ac allan o ofal gan yr un meddyg ac oherwydd bod amseroedd aros yn fyrrach. Nid atebwyd y cwestiwn gennych ac ni ddywedasoch ychwaith pa un a ydych o'r farn bod gwelyau meddygon teulu fel y cyfryw yn beth da. Fodd bynnag, dywedasoch eich bod wedi cyhoeddi 'fframwaith egwyddorion... i hyrwyddo negodiadau lleol'. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa un a yw eich 'fframwaith egwyddorion' yn nodi a yw gwelyau meddygon teulu yn beth da neu'n beth drwg?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae a wnelo hyn â'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol, sy'n gweithredu ledled y DU. Fe'i cyflwynir yng Nghymru gyda chyllid ychwanegol o £20 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae llawer o feddygon teulu wedi nodi eu bwriad i roi'r gorau i weithio mewn ysbytai cymuned. Dyna pam ein bod yn gweithio gydag ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd lleol i sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu gwasanaethau priodol, lle y derbynnir hysbysiad o'r fath. Mae'r gwasanaethau newydd sy'n cael eu datblygu ledled Cymru o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod meddygon teulu yn rhoi'r gorau i ddarparu gwasanaethau yn gadarn ac yn dda.

**Michael German:** I understand that you will have to fill the gaps when GPs leave, but you said in your response last week that you have created a 'national framework', like the one in Scotland. The framework works in Scotland, and GPs are receiving appropriate remuneration and are providing services by supporting GP beds in local hospitals. Why has this not happened in Wales? It is all very well to say that you will fill the gaps when GPs leave, but is it not a good thing that doctors should be able to care for their patients in hospital and in their homes, and follow the care through? Is this not the right thing to do for the people of Wales, and should you not meet British Medical Association representatives to get the contracts in place so that you can give appropriate guidance, as this has not been achieved by the principles issued?

**Michael German:** Deallaf y bydd yn rhaid ichi llenwi'r bylchau pan fydd meddygon teulu yn gadael, ond dywedasoch yn eich ymateb yr wythnos diwethaf eich bod wedi creu 'fframwaith cenedlaethol', fel yr un yn yr Alban. Mae'r fframwaith yn gweithio yn yr Alban, ac mae meddygon teulu yn cael cydnabyddiaeth briodol ac yn darparu gwasanaethau drwy gefnogi gwelyau meddygon teulu mewn ysbytai lleol. Pam na ddigwyddodd hyn yng Nghymru? Mae'n ddigon hawdd dweud y byddwch yn llenwi'r bylchau pan fydd meddygon teulu yn gadael, ond onid yw'n beth da i feddygon allu gofalu am eu cleifion yn yr ysbyty ac yn eu cartrefi, gan ddarparu gofal dilynol? Onid dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud i bobl Cymru, ac oni ddylech gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain i roi'r contractau ar waith er mwyn ichi allu rhoi canllawiau priodol, gan nad yw'r egwyddorion a gyhoeddwyd wedi cyflawni hyn?

**Jane Hutt:** Wales was ahead of Scotland in producing a national framework of principles to assist local negotiations. Scotland looked to our national framework before producing its own. I met BMA representatives and discussed the national framework of principles to assist local negotiations. These negotiations are ongoing and, if GPs want to offer their services, they involve new arrangements for nurse-led teams and for staff grade doctors across Wales.

**Jane Hutt:** Cynhyrchodd Gymru fframwaith cenedlaethol o egwyddorion i hyrwyddo negodiadau lleol cyn i'r Alban wneud hynny. Edrychodd yr Alban ar ein fframwaith cenedlaethol ni cyn cynhyrchu ei fframwaith ei hun. Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain i drafod y fframwaith cenedlaethol o egwyddorion i hyrwyddo negodiadau lleol. Mae'r negodiadau hyn yn parhau ac, os bydd meddygon teulu am gynnig eu gwasanaethau, maent yn cynnwys trefniadau newydd ar gyfer timau o dan arweiniad nyrsys a meddygon gradd staff ledled Cymru.

To go back to the beginning, this relates to the fact that GPs wanted to withdraw from out-of-hours services. We need to ensure that GPs are properly supported in their vital role in modernising and improving primary care in surgeries. Centres of excellence are developing as a result of the new GMS contract. I am assured that new negotiations are resulting in good, robust services, which include GPs as well as nurses and other doctors.

Gan ddychwelyd i'r dechrau, mae a wnelo hyn â'r ffaith bod meddygon teulu am roi'r gorau i ddarparu gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau. Mae angen inni sicrhau y caiff meddygon teulu gefnogaeth briodol yn eu rôl hanfodol i foderneiddio a gwella gofal sylfaenol mewn meddygfeydd. Mae canolfannau rhagoriaeth yn datblygu o ganlyniad i'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol newydd. Caf fy sicrhau bod negodiadau newydd yn arwain at wasanaethau da a chadarn, sy'n cynnwys meddygon teulu yn ogystal â nyrsys a meddygon eraill.

### **Y Mesur Plant The Children Bill**

**Q6 Janet Ryder:** Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of the Children Bill? (OAQ38052)

**C6 Janet Ryder:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar hynt y Mesur Plant? (OAQ38052)

**Jane Hutt:** The Children Bill received its second reading in the House of Commons on 13 September, and committee stage will commence on 12 October.

**Jane Hutt:** Cafodd y Mesur Plant ail ddarlleniad yn Nhy'r Cyffredin ar 13 Medi, a bydd cam y pwyllgor yn dechrau ar 12 Hydref.

**Janet Ryder:** I am sure that you are aware that it is the expressed view of the Assembly that the powers of the Children's Commissioner for Wales should be extended to cover non-devolved areas affecting children's lives and which will be severely affected should the Children Bill go through unamended. This view is supported by the Welsh Affairs Select Committee. We are continually being guaranteed by New Labour that only New Labour can deliver on devolution and on greater powers for the Assembly. How effective are you in influencing this piece of primary legislation in Westminster, so that it delivers a children's commissioner who has powers over every aspect of a child's life in Wales?

**Janet Ryder:** Yr wyf yn siwr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y Cynulliad wedi datgan ei fod o'r farn y dylid ehangu pwerau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru i gwmpasu meysydd nas datganolwyd sy'n effeithio ar fywydau plant ac yr effeithir yn ddifrifol arnynt os na chaiff y Mesur Plant ei ddiwygio. Ategir y farn hon gan y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig. Mae Llafur Newydd yn datgan yn rheolaidd mai dim ond Llafur Newydd a all gyflawni o ran datganioli ac o ran rhoi mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad. I ba raddau y gallwch ddylanwadu ar y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn San Steffan, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn rhoi comisiynydd plant a chanddo bwerau dros bob agwedd ar fywyd plentyn yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** My views on this issue are well known, and I conveyed the Assembly's views to the House of Commons. The Bill is about to enter committee stage, and I have given evidence to the Welsh Affairs Select Committee. If we are talking about children and young people, it is important to ensure that they have a single point of contact when raising concerns.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae fy marn i ar y mater hwn yn gwbl hysbys, a chyfleais farn y Cynulliad i Dy'r Cyffredin. Mae'r Mesur ar fin cael ei gyflwyno i'r pwyllgor, ac yr wyf wedi rhoi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig. Os ydym yn sôn am blant a phobl ifanc, mae'n bwysig sicrhau bod un pwynt cyswllt ar eu cyfer pan fyddant am godi pryderon.

2.30 p.m.

That is where we have taken forward discussions at official and Government level to set up working arrangements that will address this issue. It is about ensuring that our children are safeguarded. We took the lead in the UK in appointing a children's commissioner, and England followed. We must take on board what I have committed in terms of ensuring that we have that coherency for children.

Dyna lle yr ydym wedi gweithredu ar drafodaethau ar lefel swyddogion ac ar lefel y Llywodraeth, i sefydlu trefniadau gwaith a fydd yn ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Mae a wnelo â sicrhau y caiff ein plant eu diogelu. Ni oedd y cyntaf yn y DU i benodi comisiynydd plant, a dilynodd Lloegr wedi hynny. Rhaid inni ystyried yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei ymrwymo o ran sicrhau gwasanaethau cydlynol i blant.

### **Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport**

#### **Cynlluniau Iaith Gymraeg Welsh Language Schemes**

**Q1 Helen Mary Jones:** Will the Minister update us on the implementation of Welsh language schemes within Assembly sponsored public bodies?  
(OAQ38077)

**C1 Helen Mary Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf ynghylch gweithredu cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg o fewn cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad?  
(OAQ38077)

**The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh):** The Welsh Language Board is the body that monitors the language schemes of Assembly sponsored public bodies. I meet the Welsh Language Board regularly to discuss its work, its role in implementing 'Iaith Pawb' and its statutory duties under the Welsh Language Act 1993.

**Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh):** Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yw'r corff sy'n monitro cynlluniau iaith cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Cynhaliad gyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i drafod ei waith, ei rôl wrth weithredu 'Iaith Pawb' a'i ddyletswyddau statudol o dan Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.

**Helen Mary Jones:** You will be aware that the Welsh Language Board has had serious concerns about Education and Learning Wales's Welsh language scheme and its implementation. I know of courses that are called bilingual courses in colleges of further education where the lecturer will begin by saying 'Sut mae?' or 'Sut ydych chi?' and the rest of the instruction is carried out in English. What steps will you take when ELWa is brought under the control of the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that it takes a more rigorous approach to what colleges define as bilingual and Welsh-medium provision?

**Helen Mary Jones:** Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi cael pryderon difrifol ynghylch cynllun iaith Gymraeg Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru a'r ffordd y caiff ei weithredu. Gwn am gyrsiau a elwir yn gyrsiau dwyieithog mewn colegau addysg bellach lle y bydd y darlithydd yn dechrau drwy ddweud 'Sut mae?' neu 'Sut ydych chi?' gyda gweddill y dysgu yn digwydd drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg. Pa gamau a gymerwch pan ddaw ELWa o dan reolaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau ymagwedd fwy cadarn ganddo tuag at yr hyn a ddiffinnir gan golegau fel darpariaeth ddwyieithog a darpariaeth Gymraeg?

**Alun Pugh:** The Welsh Language Board received ELWa's draft Welsh language scheme on 23 September 2004. Some initial comments have been made, and additional checking is to be done. The scheme will be issued for public consultation before the end of October.

**Alun Pugh:** Derbyniodd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg gynllun iaith Gymraeg drafft ELWa ar 23 Medi 2004. Gwnaed rhai sylwadau cychwynnol, ac mae gwaith gwirio ychwanegol i'w wneud o hyd. Cynhelir ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar y cynllun cyn diwedd mis Hydref.

**Glyn Davies:** Notwithstanding Helen Mary Jones's comments about ELWa, sponsored bodies have a good record of producing Welsh language schemes. Will you give an assurance that, after the incorporation of all these bodies into the National Assembly, you will have the same degree of discipline? The record here is not as good as it has been in the sponsored bodies.

**Glyn Davies:** Er gwaethaf sylwadau Helen Mary Jones am ELWa, mae gan gyrff a noddir record dda o gynhyrchu cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg. A roddwch sicrwydd inni, ar ôl i'r holl gyrff hyn gael eu hymgorffori yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, y bydd yr un faint o ddisgyblaeth yn parhau? Nid yw'r record yma cystal â record cyrff a noddir.

**Alun Pugh:** I assure you that when bodies are merged with the Welsh Assembly Government, there is no intention whatsoever to reduce the impact of their Welsh language schemes.

**Alun Pugh:** Gallaf eich sicrhau pan gaiff y cyrff eu huno o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, nad oes unrhyw fwriad o gwbl i leihau effaith eu cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg.

### Dydd Gwyl Dewi St David's Day

**C2 Ieuan Wyn Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gais y Cynulliad i gael gwyl banc ar Ddydd Gwyl Dewi? (OAQ38069)

**Q2 Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Will the Minister make a statement on the Assembly's request to make St David's Day a bank holiday? (OAQ38069)



<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Fe wyddoch nad yw trefnu gwyliau banc yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli. Mae Llywodraeth Prydain wedi gwrthod cais y Cynulliad ynglyn â Dydd Gwyl Dewi.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> The making of bank holidays is not a devolved matter, as you know. The British Government has rejected the Assembly's request with regard to St David's Day.</p>
<p><b>Ieuan Wyn Jones:</b> Os cofiwch, yr oedd hwn yn fater lle'r oedd unfrydedd llwyr yn y Cynulliad, gyda'r pedair plaid yn cytuno. Am ryw reswm, yr oedd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar y pryd, Paul Murphy, wedi penderfynu, mewn cydweithrediad â gweddill y Cabinet yn San Steffan mae'n debyg, nad oedd hynny i ddigwydd. A wnewch gais arall i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i ailystyried y mater hwn? Mae'r un unoliaeth barn yn bodoli o hyd, a byddai'n braf meddwl y gallai hynny ddigwydd yn y dyfodol agos.</p>	<p><b>Ieuan Wyn Jones:</b> If you remember, this was a matter on which there was complete unanimity within the Assembly, with all four parties in agreement. For some reason, the Secretary of State for Wales at the time, Paul Murphy, decided, in conjunction with the rest of the Westminster Cabinet apparently, that that was not to happen. Will you make a further request to the Secretary of State to reconsider this matter? We still have the same unanimity of opinion, and I would like to think that this could happen soon.</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> I support the principle of having St David's Day as a bank holiday. However, there are no current plans to re-open this matter because the views of the UK Government are clear.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Cefnogaf yr egwyddor o bennu Dydd Gwyl Dewi yn wyl y banc. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i ailgodi'r mater hwn gan fod barn Llywodraeth y DU yn glir.</p>
<p><b>Lisa Francis:</b> Under the framework legislative proposals, which your party seems to favour post-Richard commission, whereby many perceive that this institution would become a hostage to Westminster, what real chance would there be of securing St David's Day as a bank holiday in Wales?</p>	<p><b>Lisa Francis:</b> O dan y cynigion deddfwriaethol fframwaith yr ymddengys bod eich plaid yn eu cefnogi ers adroddiad comisiwn Richard, lle y mae sawl un o'r farn y byddai'r sefydliad hwn yn gaeth i orchymyn San Steffan, pa obaith gwirioneddol fyddai inni bennu Dydd Gwyl Dewi yn wyl y banc yng Nghymru?</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> We need to divorce those two elements. As I have said, I support the principle of having St David's Day as a bank holiday and I look forward to many debates on the future of the Richard commission proposals.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Mae angen inni wahanu'r ddwy elfen hynny. Fel y dywedais, cefnogaf yr egwyddor o bennu Dydd Gwyl Dewi yn wyl y banc ac edrychaf ymlaen at sawl dadl ar ddyfodol cynigion comisiwn Richard.</p>
<p><b>The Presiding Officer:</b> Soon, I suspect.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Yn fuan, fe dybiaf.</p>

**Cais Cymru i Gynnal Gemau'r Gymanwlad  
Wales's Bid for the Commonwealth Games**

<p><b>Q3 Mick Bates:</b> Will the Minister make a statement on Wales's bid for the Commonwealth games in either 2014 or 2018? (OAQ38098)</p>	<p><b>C3 Mick Bates:</b> A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gais Cymru i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad naill ai yn 2014 neu 2018? (OAQ38098)</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> The Commonwealth Games Council for Wales is the body responsible for submitting a bid to host the games on behalf of a city in Wales. The council has registered its interest in submitting a bid to host the games in 2014, but this will depend upon a city in Wales coming forward with formal proposals to host the games.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Cyngor Gemau'r Gymanwlad Cymru yw'r corff sy'n gyfrifol am gyflwyno cais i gynnal y gemau ar ran dinas yng Nghymru. Mae'r cyngor wedi mynegi diddordeb mewn cyflwyno cais i gynnal y gemau yn 2014, ond bydd hyn yn dibynnu ar ba un a fydd dinas yng Nghymru yn cyflwyno cynigion ffurfiol i gynnal y gemau.</p>

**Mick Bates:** I am sure that you are correct, but surely it is your responsibility, as the Minister for sport, to provide leadership and to bring together all interested parties. Are you aware that the timing is crucial? For tactical reasons, Wales must decide whether it wants to make a bid for the Commonwealth games before the decision on the London Olympics bid is made. Will you provide the leadership and the urgency required to ensure that we have a bid?

**Mick Bates:** Yr wyf yn siwr eich bod yn llygad eich lle, ond onid eich cyfrifoldeb chi, fel y Gweinidog dros chwaraeon, yw darparu arweinyddiaeth a dod â'r holl bobl sydd â diddordeb ynghyd? A ydych yn ymwybodol bod yr amseru yn hanfodol? Am resymau tactegol, rhaid i Gymru benderfynu pa un a yw am wneud cais i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad cyn y gwneir y penderfyniad ar gais Llundain i gynnal y Gemau Olympaidd. A wnewch chi roi'r arweiniad a'r ysgogiad sydd eu hangen i sicrhau bod gennym gais i'w gyflwyno?

**Alun Pugh:** You are right to say that the timetables of the Commonwealth games bid and London's bid for the Olympics are intertwined. The chances of Wales getting the Commonwealth games, if we decide to make a formal proposal, will depend on the success, or otherwise, of London's bid for the Olympics.

**Alun Pugh:** Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud bod cyswllt rhwng amserlenni'r cais ar gyfer gemau'r Gymanwlad a chais Llundain i gynnal y Gemau Olympaidd. Bydd gobaith Cymru o lwyddo gyda chais i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad, os penderfynwn wneud cynnig ffurfiol, yn dibynnu ar lwyddiant, neu fethiant, cais Llundain i gynnal y Gemau Olympaidd.

**Laura Anne Jones:** Despite the First Minister's recent claim that he would welcome a Welsh bid for the Commonwealth games, Wales has not yet stepped forward, leaving Glasgow as the sole British contender. There have been many reports about Swansea and Cardiff putting aside their differences to make a joint Commonwealth games bid. However, I was interested to learn that in past years, Glasgow and Edinburgh have found to their cost that the Commonwealth games rulebook does not allow for joint formal bids. Would you comment on this rule and how it could affect the Welsh bid, or has the so-called taskforce set up in 2002 to investigate the Welsh bid already taken this into account?

**Laura Anne Jones:** Er gwaethaf honiad diweddar y Prif Weinidog y byddai'n croesawu cais gan Gymru i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad, nid yw Cymru wedi dod i'r adwy eto, sy'n golygu mai Glasgow yw'r unig ymgeisydd o Brydain. Bu sawl adroddiad yn sôn y byddai Abertawe a Chaerdydd yn rhoi unrhyw wahaniaeth barn o'r neilltu er mwyn cyflwyno cais ar y cyd i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn ddiddorol clywed bod Glasgow a Chaeredin, yn y gorffennol, wedi canfod ar gost iddynt hwy nad yw rheolau gemau'r Gymanwlad yn caniatáu ceisiadau ar y cyd ffurfiol. A wnewch sylwadau ar y rheol hon a sut y gallai effeithio ar gais Cymru, neu a yw'r tasglu bondigrybwyll a sefydlwyd yn 2002 i ymchwilio i gais Cymru eisoes wedi ystyried hyn?

**Alun Pugh:** It is not possible to put forward a multi-city bid to host the Commonwealth games. We would hope to use, to the maximum extent possible, the considerable investment made in national facilities. An obvious example would be the velodrome, which is in Newport, not Cardiff, but the distance involved is not great.

**Alun Pugh:** Nid yw'n bosibl cyflwyno cais gan fwy nag un ddinas i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad. Byddem yn gobeithio defnyddio, cymaint â phosibl, y buddsoddiad sylweddol a wnaed mewn cyfleusterau cenedlaethol. Enghraifft amlwg fyddai'r felodrom, sydd yng Nghasnewydd, nid yng Nghaerdydd, ond nid oes llawer o bellter rhyngddynt.

### **Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig Glasgow 2005 The Glasgow 2005 Special Olympics**

**Q4 Catherine Thomas:** Will the Minister make a statement on what support is being given to the Wales team competing in the Glasgow 2005 Special Olympics? (OAQ38123)

**C4 Catherine Thomas:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cymorth sy'n cael ei roi i Dîm Cymru fydd yn cystadlu yn y gemau Olympaidd Arbennig a gynhelir yn Glasgow yn 2005? (OAQ38123)

**Alun Pugh:** I know that you have a strong and longstanding interest in this. The Assembly Government has agreed in principle to support the Special Olympics team.

**Alun Pugh:** Gwn fod gennych ddiddordeb mawr, hirsefydledig yn y mater. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cytuno mewn egwyddor i gefnogi tîm y Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig.

**Catherine Thomas:** As you have just said, I am a keen supporter of the Wales Special Olympics team. I am delighted that the Llanelli-based manager, Roger Bowen, has invited me to accompany the team to Glasgow in 2005. Do you agree that we have many talented athletes in Wales who will be competing in Glasgow, and that, as serious athletes, they have as much right to support as those athletes who competed in the Olympics and the Paralympics in Athens? I am confident that athletes competing in Glasgow next year will also bring many medals home to Wales, as long as they have the support that is needed.

**Catherine Thomas:** Fel yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, yr wyf yn un o gefnogwyr brwd tîm Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig Cymru. Yr wyf yn falch iawn bod y rheolwr, Roger Bowen, sydd o Lanelli, wedi fy ngwahodd i deithio gyda'r tîm i Glasgow yn 2005. A gytunwch fod gennym lawer o athletwyr talentog yng Nghymru a fydd yn cystadlu yn Glasgow, ac, fel athletwyr difrifol, fod ganddynt gymaint o hawl i gael cefnogaeth â'r athletwyr hynny fu'n cystadlu yn y Gemau Olympaidd a'r Gemau Paralympaidd yn Athen? Yr wyf yn hyderus y daw'r athletwyr sy'n cystadlu yn Glasgow y flwyddyn nesaf hefyd â lluo o fedalau yn ôl i Gymru, ar yr amod y cânt y gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt.

**Alun Pugh:** I would want to support all athletes, whether elite athletes or athletes taking part in mass participation events. I know that Llanelli punches above its weight with regard to the Special Olympics—there is a great deal of interest in that part of Wales. I repeat that we would agree in principle to financially supporting the Welsh Special Olympics team.

**Alun Pugh:** Byddwn am gefnogi pob athletwr, boed yn athletwr ar y brig neu'n athletwr sy'n cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau cyhoeddus ar raddfa fawr. Gwn fod cefnogaeth Llanelli o ran y Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig yn fwy na'r cyffredin—mae llawer o ddiddordeb yn y rhan honno o Gymru. Dywedaf unwaith eto y byddem yn cytuno mewn egwyddor i gefnogi tîm Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig Cymru yn ariannol.

**Brynle Williams:** I am pleased that Catherine has brought this issue to the Chamber. The Special Olympics is a wonderful event, which allows competitors of all levels of ability a chance to compete in a wide array of events. It provides training for athletes up to 48 weeks of the year, and it also encourages fitness, commitment and discipline through sport. Do you agree that the National Assembly should support the Welsh team as much as possible, so that the wonderful athletes can have an opportunity to excel?

**Brynle Williams:** Yr wyf yn falch bod Catherine wedi codi'r mater hwn yn y Siambr. Mae'r Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig yn ddigwyddiad ardderchog sy'n rhoi cyfle i gystadleuwyr ar bob lefel gallu gystadlu mewn amrywiaeth eang o ddigwyddiadau. Mae'n darparu hyfforddiant i athletwyr am hyd at 48 wythnos o'r flwyddyn, ac mae hefyd yn annog ffitrwydd, ymroddiad a disgyblaeth drwy chwaraeon. A gytunwch y dylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gefnogi tîm Cymru cymaint â phosibl, er mwyn i'r athletwyr ardderchog gael cyfle i ragori?

**Alun Pugh:** We want to support athletes of all sorts—it is a key feature of the Assembly Government's 'Climbing Higher' sports strategy to recognise those areas of Wales where participation levels are below average. People with disabilities figure heavily in those figures, and we would want to address that issue.

**Alun Pugh:** Yr ydym am gefnogi athletwyr o bob math—mae cydnabod yr ardaloedd hynny o Gymru lle y mae lefelau cyfranogiad yn is na'r cyfartaledd yn un o nodweddion allweddol strategaeth chwaraeon Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sef 'Dringo'n Uwch'. O'r rheini, pobl ag anableddau yw llawer ohonynt, a byddem am ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw.

**Q5 Leighton Andrews:** Will the Minister make a statement on his response to Ofcom's consultation on public service broadcasting? (OAQ38106)

**C5 Leighton Andrews:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ei ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad gan Ofcom ynghylch darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus? (OAQ38106)

**Alun Pugh:** Broadcasting is not devolved to the National Assembly. The Welsh Assembly Government is, however, in regular discussion with the UK Government and with the Office of Communications in relation to broadcasting issues, and has made a substantive response to Ofcom's review of public service television broadcasting. The response was published on 12 August.

**Alun Pugh:** Nid yw darlledu wedi'i ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Llywodraeth y DU a chyda'r Swyddfa Gyfathrebu o ran materion darlledu, a chyflwynodd ymateb sylweddol i adolygiad Ofcom o ddarlledu teledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Cyhoeddwyd yr ymateb ar 12 Awst.

**Leighton Andrews:** Are you aware that Ofcom published the second phase of its public service broadcasting review last week, which implies a cut in the non-news programming made by ITV Wales, which could lead in the future not only to the loss of ITV Wales's news programming, but also to the loss of ITV Wales itself? Will you ensure that the Welsh Assembly Government plays a full part in the consultation on the next phase of Ofcom's review and stresses the importance of ITV Wales to the political and cultural discourse of Wales, and the importance of its contribution, including in terms of jobs, to the economy of Wales overall?

**Leighton Andrews:** A ydych yn ymwybodol bod Ofcom wedi cyhoeddi ail gam ei adolygiad o ddarlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n awgrymu y dylid lleihau nifer y rhaglenni nad ydynt yn rhaglenni newyddion a wneir gan ITV Wales, a allai arwain yn y dyfodol nid yn unig at golli rhaglenni newyddion ITV Wales, ond at golli ITV Wales ei hun hefyd? A sicrhewch y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn chwarae rhan lawn yn yr ymgynghoriad ar gam nesaf adolygiad Ofcom ac y bydd yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd ITV Wales i drafodaethau gwleidyddol a diwylliannol yng Nghymru, a phwysigrwydd ei gyfraniad, o ran swyddi hefyd, i economi Cymru yn gyffredinol?

2.40 p.m.

**Alun Pugh:** That is a fair point. I have seen that document and you are right: in addition to the contribution of news programmes, football, consumer programmes and documentaries are also important. We look forward to securing those from ITV in Wales.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae hynny'n bwynt teg. Yr wyf wedi gweld y ddogfen honno ac yr ydych yn iawn: yn ogystal â chyfraniad rhaglenni newyddion, mae rhaglenni pêl-droed, rhaglenni i ddefnyddwyr a rhaglenni dogfen hefyd yn bwysig. Edrychwn ymlaen at eu cael gan ITV yng Nghymru.

**Owen John Thomas:** I am glad to hear Leighton supporting calls to protect the 200 well-paid jobs at ITV Wales at Culverhouse Cross. Do you agree that the 10 hours of programming a week produced by ITV should not be reduced, to ensure that viewers, both before and after digitisation, will at least have the option of watching four Welsh-based channels, so that we will not be dominated completely by BSkyB?

**Owen John Thomas:** Yr wyf yn falch o glywed Leighton yn cefnogi galwadau i ddiogelu'r 200 o swyddi â chyflog uchel yn ITV Wales yng Nghroes Cwrlwys. A gytunwch na ddylid lleihau'r 10 awr o raglenni yr wythnos a gynhyrchir gan ITV, er mwyn sicrhau y bydd gan wylwyr, cyn ac ar ôl digideiddio, o leiaf ddewis o wyllo pedair sianel o Gymru, fel na chawn ein llethu'n llwyr gan BSkyB?

<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> ITV Wales's output is important, not just in terms of the number of hours, but the slots. We do not want programmes of Welsh interest to be relegated to graveyard slots. On monopolies, you mentioned BSKyB, but it is important that the BBC is also under competitive pressure.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Mae cynyrchiadau ITV Wales yn bwysig, nid yn unig o ran nifer yr oriau, ond hefyd o ran y slotiau. Nid ydym am i raglenni sydd o ddi-ddordeb i Gymru gael eu trosglwyddo i slotiau hwyrnos. O ran monopolïau, bu ichi sôn am BSKyB, ond mae'n bwysig cadw'r BBC o dan bwysau cystadleuol hefyd.</p>
<p><b>Lisa Francis:</b> Insofar as public service broadcasting is concerned for the nations and regions, do you agree that it is essential for post-digitisation Wales to have a level playing field?</p>	<p><b>Lisa Francis:</b> O ran darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus i'r gwledydd a'r rhanbarthau, a gytunwch ei bod yn hanfodol sicrhau cyfle cyfartal i bawb ar ôl digideiddio yng Nghymru?</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Level playing fields are important. However, the Conservatives are keen on market forces and if we allow market forces to reform broadcasting, we know exactly what we will get, namely the line from the Bruce Springsteen song: 'Fifty-seven channels and nothin' on'.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Mae cyfle cyfartal yn bwysig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn hoff iawn o rymoedd y farchnad ac os caniatawn i rymoedd y farchnad ddiwygio'r byd darlledu, gwyddom yn union beth a gawn, sef y llinell o gân Bruce Springsteen: 'Fifty-seven channels and nothin' on'.</p>
<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> I am reassured that you will be batting for Wales on all fronts, but what will you do to ensure that you encourage community radio? Many community radio groups throughout Wales are concerned to see grants for capital set up, as well as revenue grants to keep them going once they are established.</p>	<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> Yr wyf yn siwr y byddwch yn gweithredu er budd Cymru ym mhob maes, ond beth a wnewch i sicrhau eich bod yn annog radio cymunedol? Mae llawer o grwpiau radio cymunedol ledled Cymru yn awyddus i weld system grantiau cyfalaf yn cael ei rhoi ar waith, yn ogystal â grantiau refeniw i'w galluogi i barhau ar ôl iddynt ymsefydlu.</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Community radio has an important part to play and it does not have the start-up and transmission costs of television. There is too much bland radio available. Again, digital radio opens up the possibility of many more radio channels, and certainly community radio needs a strong voice in that spectrum.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Mae gan radio cymunedol ran bwysig i'w chwarae ac nid yw costau cychwynnol a chostau trosglwyddo teledu yn berthnasol iddo. Mae gormod o rhaglenni radio diddrwg-didda ar gael. Eto, o ganlyniad i radio digidol gellid sefydlu llawer mwy o sianelau radio newydd, ac yn sicr mae angen sicrhau llais cryf i radio cymunedol yn y sbectrw m hwnnw.</p>

**Cynlluniau Iaith Llywodraeth Leol  
Local Government Welsh Language Schemes**

<p><b>C6 David Lloyd:</b> A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gynlluniau iaith llywodraeth leol? (OAQ38067)</p>	<p><b>Q6 David Lloyd:</b> Will the Minister make a statement on local government Welsh language schemes? (OAQ38067)</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yw'r corff sy'n gyfrifol am fonitro cynlluniau iaith. Mae fy swyddogion a minnau'n cwrdd â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn rheolaidd i drafod ei waith a'i rôl o ran gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb'.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> The Welsh Language Board is the body responsible for monitoring Welsh language schemes. My officials and I meet the Welsh Language Board regularly to discuss its work and role in the implementation of 'Iaith Pawb'.</p>

<p><b>David Lloyd:</b> Pa fecanwaith felly sydd ar waith i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn dilyn cynlluniau iaith a pha fesurau disgyblaeth sydd ar waith am beidio â dilyn y cynlluniau hynny?</p>	<p><b>David Lloyd:</b> What mechanism is in place to ensure that local authorities act in accordance with their language schemes and what disciplinary measures are in place for not doing so?</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Clear rules are set out in the regulations and in the Act. However, if you know of any local authority that does not comply fully with its scheme, then I would be happy to hear from you.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Nodir rheolau clir yn y rheoliadau ac yn y Ddeddf. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn ymwybodol o unrhyw awdurdod lleol nad yw'n cydymffurfio'n llawn â'i gynllun, yna byddwn yn awyddus i glywed gennych.</p>
<p><b>Glyn Davies:</b> While all local authorities have language schemes, one of the problems is that there is a great deal of inconsistency within an authority. What steps are you taking to work with the Welsh Language Board to provide guidance to all local authorities, not just on complying with the scheme, but to ensure that every department in every council complies with it? That is why the scheme falls down in some authorities.</p>	<p><b>Glyn Davies:</b> Er bod gan bob awdurdod lleol gynlluniau iaith, un o'r problemau yw bod llawer o anghysondeb o fewn awdurdod. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i weithio gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i ddarparu canllawiau i bob awdurdod lleol, nid yn unig o ran cydymffurfio â'r cynllun, ond er mwyn sicrhau bod pob adran ymhob cyngor yn cydymffurfio ag ef? Dyna pam mae'r cynllun yn methu mewn rhai awdurdodau.</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> There needs to be clear guidance, but I am conscious that there will be differences in different parts of Wales because you cannot have, at least for the moment, a one-size-fits-all solution. What is appropriate for Newport may be inappropriate for Gwynedd. We need complete agreement on the Assembly Government's long-term aim of working towards a bilingual Wales, whichever part of Wales you come from.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Mae angen canllawiau clir, ond yr wyf yn ymwybodol y bydd gwahaniaethau mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru am nad oes un ateb sy'n briodol i bob ardal, ar hyn o bryd o leiaf. Efallai na fydd yr hyn sy'n briodol i Gasnewydd yn briodol i Wynedd. Mae angen cytundeb llawn arnom o ran nod hirdymor Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o weithio tuag at Gymru ddwyieithog, ni waeth pa ran o Gymru yr hanwch ohoni.</p>
<p><b>Aelodaeth Clybiau Nofio</b> <b>Membership of Swimming Clubs</b></p>	
<p><b>Q7 Gwenda Thomas:</b> Will the Minister make a statement on how he is encouraging growth in the membership of swimming clubs? (OAQ38111)</p>	<p><b>C7 Gwenda Thomas:</b> A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar sut y mae'n mynd ati i annog mwy o bobl i ymaelodi â chlybiau nofio? (OAQ38111)</p>
<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> In addition to the £250,000 funding that the Welsh Amateur Swimming Association receives from the Sports Council for Wales to develop swimming in Wales, the Welsh Assembly Government's free swimming initiative should help to increase club membership and improve performance at the highest competitive levels.</p>	<p><b>Alun Pugh:</b> Yn ogystal â'r £250,000 y mae Cymdeithas Nofio Amatur Cymru yn ei gael gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i ddatblygu nofio yng Nghymru, dylai menter nofio am ddim Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru helpu i gynyddu aelodaeth clybiau a gwella perfformiad ar y lefelau cystadlu uchaf.</p>

**Gwenda Thomas:** I have been contacted by the Swansea Valley swimming club, whose members are concerned that the fees that they must pay for the use of the local swimming pool dissuade children and young people from taking up swimming as a sport. The high level of membership fees that the club has therefore to charge discriminates against low income families. Will you start discussions with the Wales Amateur Swimming Association to seek to ensure that a fairer charging system can be introduced for swimming clubs, especially those offering membership within less well-off communities?

**Gwenda Thomas:** Cysylltodd clwb nofio Cwm Tawe â mi, ac mae ei haelodau yn pryderu bod y ffioedd y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu talu i ddefnyddio'r pwll nofio lleol yn rhwystro plant a phobl ifanc rhag dechrau nofio. Felly mae'r lefel uchel o ffioedd aelodaeth y mae'n rhaid i'r clwb eu codi o ganlyniad i hyn yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn teuluoedd incwm isel. A drefnwch drafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Nofio Amatur Cymru i geisio sicrhau y gellir cyflwyno system ffioedd decach i glybiau nofio, yn arbennig y rhai hynny sy'n cynnig aelodaeth mewn cymunedau llai cefnog?

**Alun Pugh:** We have invested £11 million in the free swimming initiative over the next three years, which makes a huge amount of free swimming available to children and older people, but I would be happy to receive further information from you about the fee levels and to consider to what extent they act as a disincentive to our competitive swimmers.

**Alun Pugh:** Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £11 miliwn yn y fenter nofio am ddim dros y tair blynedd nesaf, sy'n golygu bod llawer o sesiynau nofio am ddim ar gael i blant a phobl hyn, ond byddwn yn fwy na pharod i dderbyn rhagor o wybodaeth gennyhych am lefelau ffioedd ac i ystyried i ba raddau y maent yn rhwystro nofwyr cystadleuol.

**Laura Anne Jones:** As a keen swimmer and a member of Pontypool Dolphins for 15 years, I would welcome any growth in the number of people participating in the sport. I share Gwenda Thomas's concern, but I am also concerned that millions of pounds are needed to modernise our council-run leisure centres across Wales. Many believe that the current situation could hamper attempts to improve the health of our nation. What is being done to reverse the poor state of our leisure and swimming facilities and to improve access to swimming pools in rural, as well as urban, areas?

**Laura Anne Jones:** Fel nofiwr brwd ac aelod o Ddolffiniaid Pont-y-pwl ers 15 mlynedd, byddwn yn croesawu unrhyw gynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n nofio. Rhannaf bryder Gwenda Thomas, ond yr wyf hefyd yn pryderu bod angen miliynau o bunnoedd i foderneiddio canolfannau hamdden cynghorau ledled Cymru. Cred llawer y gallai'r sefyllfa bresennol lesteirio unrhyw ymdrechion i wella iechyd ein cenedl. Pa gamau sydd ar waith i wella cyflwr gwael ein cyfleusterau hamdden a nofio ac i wella mynediad i byllau nofio mewn ardaloedd gwledig, yn ogystal ag ardaloedd trefol?

**Alun Pugh:** As I said, we are investing £11 million, some of which will find its way into capital improvement schemes. There will also be some capital elements in the older persons grants that support the Assembly Government's vision of free swimming for older people. I would be happy to receive information about any specific disincentives that prevent either children, adults or dolphins from getting into the pool.

**Alun Pugh:** Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn buddsoddi £11 miliwn, y bydd rhywfaint ohono yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cynlluniau gwella cyfalaf. Bydd y grantiau pobl hyn sy'n ategu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o weithgareddau nofio am ddim i bobl hyn hefyd yn cynnwys rhai elfennau cyfalaf. Hoffwn dderbyn gwybodaeth am unrhyw ffactorau penodol sy'n atal naill ai plant, oedolion neu ddolffiniaid rhag mynd i'r pwll nofio.

### **Chwaraeon Antur Adventure Sports**

**Q8 Huw Lewis:** What action has the Assembly Government taken to promote adventure sports in Wales? (OAQ38101)

**C8 Huw Lewis:** Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u cymryd i hybu chwaraeon antur yng Nghymru? (OAQ38101)

**Alun Pugh:** Our sports strategy, 'Climbing Higher', emphasises the importance of promoting the sustainable use of the outstanding natural environment of Wales for sport and physical activity. I have also recently issued policy directions for a £6.5 million big lottery fund programme, 'Mentro Allan', and I expect that programme to significantly increase participation in outdoor and adventure activities. We also sponsor a specialist weather forecast to promote safety for people taking part in outdoor adventure activities.

**Huw Lewis:** Thank you, Minister, although I am sure that you could try harder with the weather. As you know, the Merthyr borough is home to literally dozens of outdoor and adventure sports, such as hand gliding and caving, canoeing and rock climbing. I have long argued for that provision to be organised and brought together as a Welsh institute of adventure and outdoor education—a university of the outdoors, if you like—that would train students to degree level to become tutors and leaders and to access the growing jobs market in that sector. I am working with Peter Norman of the Merthyr community consortium for education and training, in partnership with the University of Glamorgan and others, to construct an Objective 1 bid to acquire funding for this ambitious project in Merthyr. Will the Minister join me in supporting their efforts, which not only have the potential to make Wales a world leader in the educational side of outdoor and adventure sports, but which would act as a catalyst for the wider regeneration of the crucial northern Valleys area?

**Alun Pugh:** You are quite right to say that the Brecon Beacons, which is on your doorstep, is a fantastic resource. The First Minister and I are regular visitors to the summit of Pen y Fan, and I would certainly like to see sustainable use of the area that which would benefit people's health and wellbeing, particularly in the south Wales Valleys. Merthyr Tydfil would be well placed to benefit from the policy agenda that you mentioned.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae ein strategaeth chwaraeon, 'Dringo'n Uwch', yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd hyrwyddo'r defnydd cynaliadwy o amgylchedd naturiol eithriadol Cymru ar gyfer chwaraeon a gweithgarwch corfforol. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cyhoeddi cyfarwyddiadau polisi ar gyfer rhaglen gronfa'r loteri fawr o £6.5 miliwn, 'Mentro Allan', ac yr wyf yn disgwyl i'r rhaglen honno gynyddu'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau antur yn yr awyr agored yn sylweddol. Yr ydym hefyd yn noddi rhagolygon tywydd arbenigol i hyrwyddo diogelwch pobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau antur yn yr awyr agored.

**Huw Lewis:** Diolch, Weinidog, er fy mod yn siwr y gallech wneud fwy o ymdrech gyda'r tywydd. Fel y gwyddoch, mae bwrdeistref Merthyr yn gartref i ddwsinau o chwaraeon yn yr awyr agored a chwaraeon antur, fel barcuta, ogofa, canwio a dringo creigiau. Yr wyf wedi dadlau ers amser i'r ddarpariaeth honno gael ei threfnu a'i dwyn ynghyd fel Athrofa antur ac addysg awyr agored Cymru—prifysgol awyr agored, os hoffech—a fyddai'n hyfforddi myfyrwyr i lefel radd i ddod yn diwtoriaid ac yn arweinwyr ac i gael mynediad i'r farchnad swyddi sy'n cynyddu yn y sector hwnnw. Yr wyf yn gweithio gyda Peter Norman o'r consortiwm cymunedol dros addysg a hyfforddiant ym Merthyr, mewn partneriaeth â Phrifysgol Morgannwg ac eraill, i lunio cais Amcan 1 i gael arian ar gyfer y prosiect uchelgeisiol hwn ym Merthyr. A ymuna'r Gweinidog â mi i gefnogi eu hymdrechion, a all wneud Cymru yn un o arweinwyr y byd o ran chwaraeon awyr agored a chwaraeon antur ar yr ochr addysgol, ond a fyddai'n gatalydd i adfywio'n ehangach ardal hollbwysig gogledd y Cymoedd?

**Alun Pugh:** Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud bod Bannau Brycheiniog, sydd ar drothwy eich drws, yn adnodd gwych. Byddaf i a'r Prif Weinidog yn dringo copa Pen y Fan yn rheolaidd, a byddwn wrth fy modd yn gweld yr ardal yn cael ei defnyddio mewn ffordd gynaliadwy a fyddai o fudd i iechyd a lles pobl, yn arbennig yng Nghymoedd de Cymru. Byddai Merthyr Tudful mewn lleoliad da i fanteisio ar yr agenda polisiau a grybwyllwyd gennych.



**David Davies:** Adventurous sports—and as a mountaineer, you probably know this—can play a hugely positive role in encouraging people to stretch their physical and mental boundaries. However, do you share my concern that the threat of litigation is making it difficult in many cases to participate in the kind of sports in which you participate, and which Huw mentioned?

**David Davies:** Gall chwaraeon antur—ac fel mynyddwr, byddwch yn siwr o fod yn ymwybodol o hyn—chwarae rhan gadarnhaol iawn i annog pobl i ehangu eu terfynau corfforol a meddyliol. Fodd bynnag, a rannwch fy mhryder bod bygythiad ymgyfreitha yn ei gwneud yn anodd mewn llawer o achosion i gymryd rhan yn y math o chwaraeon y byddwch chi'n cymryd rhan ynddynt, ac a grybwyllwyd gan Huw?

**Alun Pugh:** You are right to say that the threat of litigation, or the fear of that, can sometimes act as a powerful disincentive. I urge anyone who is thinking about that to get the risks into perspective. If one person dies on a hill, that is regrettable, but that fact must be put in some kind of context, perhaps with the 7,000 people who die from smoking diseases every year in Wales.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae'n gywir dweud y gall y bygythiad o ymgyfreitha, neu'r ofn y gallai hynny ddigwydd, fod yn anghymhelliad cryf weithiau. Anogaf unrhyw un sy'n ystyried hynny i beidio â gorymateb i'r risgiau. Os bydd un person yn marw ar fynydd, mae hynny'n anffodus, ond rhaid rhoi'r ffaith honno yn ei chyddestun, efallai drwy nodi bod 7,000 o bobl yn marw o glefydau ysmegu bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru.

2.50 p.m.

**Mick Bates:** Are you aware that many small adventure centres in Wales are under threat because of the increase in the cost of their public liability insurance? Will you undertake to examine this? Many will have to close, due to the threat of litigation, because they cannot get insurance. Will you discuss with the insurance companies ways of maintaining what is an important part of our rural economy in Wales?

**Mick Bates:** A ydych yn ymwybodol bod llawer o ganolfannau antur bach yng Nghymru o dan fygythiad o ganlyniad i'r cynnydd o ran cost yswiriant atebolrwydd cyhoeddus? A ymrwymwch i edrych yn ofalus ar hyn? Bydd yn rhaid i lawer gau, o ganlyniad i'r bygythiad o ymgyfreitha, oherwydd na allant gael yswiriant. A wnewch chi drafod ffyrdd o gynnal yr hyn sy'n rhan bwysig o'n heconomi cefn gwlad yng Nghymru gyda'r cwmnïau yswiriant?

**Alun Pugh:** I would be happy to do that, Mick. I recently attended a conference that was hosted by the north-west Wales outdoor recreation partnership strategy at Nant Bwlch yr Haearn Outdoor Education Centre, and premiums were mentioned. I am not sure about the extent of the problem, but, if you have any casework on this matter, I would be interested to see the differences in premiums that were paid this year and those that these sorts of businesses were paying a few years ago.

**Alun Pugh:** Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i wneud hynny, Mick. Mynychais gynhadledd yn ddiweddar a gynhaliwyd gan strategaeth partneriaeth gweithgareddau awyr agored gogledd-orllewin Cymru yng Nghanolfan Addysg Awyr Agored Nant Bwlch yr Haearn, a chrybwyllwyd premiymau. Nid wyf yn siwr pa mor fawr yw'r broblem, ond, os oes gennych unrhyw waith achos ar y mater hwn, byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gweld y gwahaniaeth yn y premiymau a dalwyd eleni a'r rhai y byddai busnesau o'r fath yn talu ychydig o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

**Y Llywydd:** Tynnwyd cwestiwn 9 (OAQ37072) yn ôl.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 9 (OAQ37072) has been withdrawn.

**Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg  
The Welsh Language Board**

**C10 Owen John Thomas:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ynghylch cyllid? (OAQ38103)

**Q10 Owen John Thomas:** What discussions has the Minister held recently with the Welsh Language Board regarding finance? (OAQ38103)

**Alun Pugh:** Yr wyf yn cyfarfod â chadeirydd a phrif weithredwr Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn rheolaidd; mae gennym felly ddigon o gyfle i drafod materion ariannol. Cyfarfuom ddiwethaf bythefnos yn ôl.

**Alun Pugh:** I meet the chair and chief executive of the Welsh Language Board regularly; we therefore have ample opportunity to discuss financial matters. We last met a fortnight ago.

**Owen John Thomas:** Cariwyd £310,000 ymlaen yng nghyllideb Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol 2003-04. Gallai'r arian hwnnw fynd yn bell i gwrdd ag anghenion cyllido'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol a ddiodeffodd doriadau oddeutu £700,000 rhwng 1994-95 a 2001-02—toriadau a orfododd yr Eisteddfod i ddefnyddio'i holl gyllid wrth gefn, gan felly bygwth ei dyfodol. Pa gamau pellach ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd grant yr Eisteddfod yn cael ei gynyddu i oddeutu £450,000 y flwyddyn, i gytuno ag argymhellion adroddiad Stevens ac i adlewyrchu, mewn termau real, lefel gyllideb yr Eisteddfod yn 1995-96?

**Owen John Thomas:** The sum of £310,000 was carried forward in the Welsh Language Board's budget at the end of the 2003-04 financial year. That money could go a long way towards meeting the financial needs of the National Eisteddfod, which suffered cuts of around £700,000 between 1994-95 and 2001-02—cuts that forced the Eisteddfod to use all its reserves, thereby threatening its future. What further steps are you taking to ensure that the Eisteddfod's grant is increased to around £450,000 a year, in line with the recommendations of the Stevens report and to reflect, in real terms, the Eisteddfod's level of funding in 1995-96?

**Alun Pugh:** I will next meet Eisteddfod officials on 13 October. I am acutely aware of the financial difficulties that that important institution is in, and I look forward to that meeting.

**Alun Pugh:** Byddaf yn cyfarfod â swyddogion yr Eisteddfod nesaf ar 13 Hydref. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r anawsterau ariannol sydd gan y sefydliad pwysig hwnnw, ac edrychaf ymlaen at y cyfarfod hwnnw.

**Lisa Francis:** Following our committee discussions last week, Minister, does your Government intend to fund the National Eisteddfod of Wales apart from through the Welsh Language Board grant?

**Lisa Francis:** Yn dilyn trafodaethau ein pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, Weinidog, a yw eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ariannu Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru heblaw am drwy grant Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg?

**Alun Pugh:** Let us look at the recent history of funding the Eisteddfod. This year it was given £360,000 and an additional £40,000 grant. We are currently working on the timescales and considering bringing forward the January grant payment of £87,500. We certainly want to assist the National Eisteddfod, there is no doubt about that, but we are not prepared to subsidise losses made by the Eisteddfod on an open-ended basis.

**Alun Pugh:** Gadewch inni edrych ar hanes diweddar ariannu'r Eisteddfod. Rhoddwyd £360,000 iddi eleni a grant ychwanegol o £40,000. Yr ydym yn gweithio ar y terfynau amser ar hyn o bryd ac yn ystyried rhoi taliad grant mis Ionawr o £87,500 yn gynt. Yn sicr, yr ydym am gynorthwyo'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, nid oes amheuaeth am hynny, ond nid ydym yn fodlon rhoi nawdd di-derfyn i dalu am golledion yr Eisteddfod.

### **Cymryd Rhan mewn Chwaraeon Participation in Sporting Activities**

**Q11 David Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on improving participation in sporting activities? (OAQ38095)

**C11 David Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gynyddu'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon? (OAQ38095)

**Alun Pugh:** Improving rates of participation in sporting activities for all ages is a key aim in my sport and physical activity strategy, 'Climbing Higher'. The Assembly Government's free swimming pilot initiative has been successful in increasing rates of participation among young people, and I look forward to this initiative being extended to older people later in this Assembly term.

**Alun Pugh:** Cynyddu'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon ar gyfer pob oedran yw un o'r nodau allweddol yn fy strategaeth chwaraeon a gweithgareddau corfforol, 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Bu menter treialu nofio am ddim Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llwyddiannus o ran cynyddu nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n cymryd rhan, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y fenter hon yn cael ei estyn i bobl hyn yn ddiweddarach yn ystod y tymor hwn o'r Cynulliad.

**David Davies:** Minister, I am grateful to you for the positive comments and letters that you sent to me about my suggestion of a universal admission card for leisure centres throughout Wales. Have you had any further discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association about this possibility, and did its representatives sound positive about the matter?

**David Davies:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi, Weinidog, am y sylwadau a'r llythyrau cadarnhaol a anfonasoch ataf ynglyn â'm hawgrym i bob canolfan hamdden yn Nghymru gael cerdyn mynediad cyffredinol. A ydych chi wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau eraill gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru am y posibilrwydd hwn, ac a oedd ei gynrychiolwyr yn swnio'n gadarnhaol am y mater?

**Alun Pugh:** On the face of it, your request seemed perfectly reasonable, therefore we took it up with the 22 chief leisure officers. They pointed out that although it seemed to be quite a good proposal, different gyms have different configurations and equipment, therefore induction sessions are necessary to comply with health and safety regulations, and for people to get the maximum possible benefit out of the different equipment in different gyms.

**Alun Pugh:** Ar yr wyneb, ymddengys eich cais yn gwbl resymol, felly bu inni godi'r mater gyda'r 22 o brif swyddogion hamdden. Nodasant er yr ymddengys yn gynnig eithaf da, bod gan bob gampfa gyfluniadau ac offer gwahanol, felly mae sesiynau sefydlu yn hanfodol i gydymffurfio â rheoliadau iechyd a diogelwch, ac i bobl gael y budd mwyaf posibl o'r offer gwahanol ym mhob gampfa.

**Leighton Andrews:** Minister, improving participation is important, and when you next meet the Welsh Rugby Union will you warn it of the danger of letting out the Millennium Stadium for activities that can only be described as minority sports that are unlikely to boost participation, such as the Welsh Conservative conference? Furthermore, will you also suggest to the Welsh Rugby Union that, if it is going to let out the Millennium Stadium for that activity, the Welsh Conservatives should be housed in the unlucky dressing room?

**Leighton Andrews:** Weinidog, mae cynyddu'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan yn bwysig, a'r tro nesaf y byddwch yn cyfarfod ag Undeb Rygbi Cymru a wnewch chi ei rybuddio o'r perygl o logi Stadiwm y Mileniwm ar gyfer gweithgareddau nad oes llawer o bobl yn cymryd rhan ynddynt, fel cynhadledd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, sy'n annhebygol o gynyddu niferoedd? Yn ogystal, a wnewch chi awgrymu i Undeb Rygbi Cymru, os yw'n mynd i logi Stadiwm y Mileniwm ar gyfer y gweithgarwch hwnnw, y dylid rhoi Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn yr ystafell wisgo anlwcus?

**Alun Pugh:** It is important that the Millennium Stadium is used to its maximum extent to stage as many events as possible, no matter how small.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae'n bwysig bod Stadiwm y Mileniwm yn cael ei ddefnyddio gymaint â phosibl ac i gynnal cymaint o ddigwyddiadau â phosibl, waeth pa mor fach ydynt.

### Y Celfyddydau yn y Gogledd The Arts in North Wales

**Q12 Janet Ryder:** What recent representations has the Minister had regarding funding the arts in north Wales? (OAQ38082)

**C12 Janet Ryder:** Pa sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u derbyn yn ddiweddar ynghylch ariannu'r celfyddydau yn y Gogledd? (OAQ38082)

**Alun Pugh:** I have not received any specific representations with regard to funding of the arts recently. However, the Arts Council of Wales has awarded over £827,000 in grants to arts projects in north Wales, making a total of over £4 million in this financial year.

**Alun Pugh:** Nid wyf wedi derbyn unrhyw sylwadau penodol o ran ariannu'r celfyddydau yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, dyfarnodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru dros £827,000 mewn grantiau i brosiectau celfyddydau yn y Gogledd, gan wneud cyfanswm o dros £4 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon.

**Janet Ryder:** With regard to the extra money that was made available to areas outside Cardiff following the development of the Wales Millennium Centre, I am sure that you are as aware as I am, coming from north Wales, of the scepticism with which some groups regard that building. They see a great deal of your department's money being invested in it, and little being returned to develop the arts in north Wales. I understand the figures that you have just quoted, but we all know the phrase about lies, damn lies and statistics and what happens on the ground to groups when they receive or do not receive grants. How will you ensure that the arts are developed in the north and throughout Wales, and not just in Cardiff, and that there is equal access to funding for all those groups?

**Janet Ryder:** O ran yr arian ychwanegol a ryddhawyd i ardaloedd y tu allan i Gaerdydd yn dilyn datblygiad Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, yr wyf yn siwr eich bod yr un mor ymwybodol â mi, a minnau'n dod o'r Gogledd, o'r amheuaeth a fynegwyd gan rai grwpiau ynglyn â'r adeilad hwnnw. Gwelant swm mawr o gyllid eich adran yn cael ei fuddsoddi ynddo, heb lawer ar ôl i ddatblygu'r celfyddydau yn y Gogledd. Deallaf y ffigurau yr ydych newydd eu dyfynnu, ond mae pob un ohonom yn gyfarwydd â'r ymadrodd am gelwyddau ac ystadegau a beth sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad i grwpiau pan fyddant yn cael grantiau neu pan na fyddant yn cael grantiau. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y datblygir y celfyddydau yn y gogledd a ledled Cymru, ac nid yng Nghaerdydd yn unig, a bod arian ar gael i bob un o'r grwpiau hynny yn ddiwahân?

**Alun Pugh:** It is not a question of lies, damn lies and statistics, is it? Go to Caernarfon and look at the tremendous arts centre that is being built there. Look at the ambitious plans to develop the North Wales Theatre in Llandudno, which is also being supported by a slice of arts funding. Go to Colwyn Bay and look at the terrific work being done in Theatr Colwyn, and consider the extra funding going to Theatr Clwyd Cymru. If you go to such places as Wrexham's Plas Madoc Leisure Centre to see the fantastic play *Brassed Off*, you will see that north Wales has a vigorous arts scene that is fully backed by the Assembly Government.

**Alun Pugh:** Nid mater o gelwyddau ac ystadegau ydyw. Ewch i Gaernarfon ac edrychwch ar y ganolfan gelfyddydau wych sy'n cael ei hadeiladu yno. Edrychwch ar y cynlluniau uchelgeisiol i ddatblygu Theatr Gogledd Cymru yn Llandudno, a gaiff cymorth ar ffurf cyfran o'r arian ar gyfer y celfyddydau. Ewch i Fae Colwyn ac edrychwch ar y gwaith arbennig a wneir yn Theatr Colwyn ac ystyriwch yr arian ychwanegol sy'n mynd i Theatr Clwyd Cymru. Os ewch i leoedd fel Canolfan Hamdden Plas Madog yn Wrecsam i weld y ddrama wych *Brassed Off*, fe welwch fod llawer o weithgareddau celfyddydol yn cael eu cynnal yn y Gogledd sy'n cael cefnogaeth lawn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

### **Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Ty Questions to the House Committee**

### **Hyrwyddo Delwedd Cymru a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Promoting the Image of Wales and the National Assembly for Wales**

**Q1 Peter Law:** How is the House Committee contributing to promoting the image of Wales and the National Assembly for Wales throughout the world? (OAQ38145)

**C1 Peter Law:** Sut y mae Pwyllgor y Ty yn cyfrannu at y gwaith o hyrwyddo delwedd Cymru a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol drwy'r byd? (OAQ38145)

**The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek):** The Assembly Communications Services provides advice and support for overseas, incoming and outgoing visits. Visits programmes are designed to inform visitors and to convey the best image of the Assembly and Wales to international visitors. Assembly Members contribute to and participate in visits programmes whenever their diaries allow, and the visits provide an opportunity to promote Wales.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek):** Rhydd Gwasanaethau Cyfathrebu'r Cynulliad gyngor a chymorth ar gyfer ymweliadau tramor, ymweliadau â'r wlad hon ac ymweliadau â gwledydd eraill. Cynllunnir rhaglenni ymweliadau i hysbysu ymwelwyr ac i gyfleu'r ddelwedd orau o'r Cynulliad ac o Gymru i ymwelwyr rhyngwladol. Bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cyfrannu at raglenni ymweliadau ac yn cymryd rhan ynddynt pryd bynnag y bydd eu dyddiaduron yn caniatáu hynny, ac mae'r ymweliadau yn gyfle i hyrwyddo Cymru.

**Peter Law:** I am sure that you have, as do I and other Members, various cultural and sporting groups in our communities who represent us abroad, visiting communities in other countries. In the past, I have asked the Assembly Parliamentary Service whether there was such a thing as a plaque available for those people to present as a gesture of goodwill. There is not, and we therefore look like a band of peasants.

**Peter Law:** Yr wyf yn siwr bod gennych chi, fel sydd gennyf i ac Aelodau eraill, grwpiau diwylliannol a grwpiau chwaraeon amrywiol yn ein cymunedau sydd yn ein cynrychioli dramor, gan ymweld â chymunedau mewn gwledydd eraill. Yn y gorffennol, yr wyf wedi gofyn i Wasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad pa un a oedd y fath beth â phlac ar gael ar gyfer y bobl hynny i'w gyflwyno fel arwydd o ewyllys da. Nid oes un ar gael, ac felly yr ydym yn ymddangos yn anwaraidd.

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I would certainly not wish to be regarded as a peasant and, I am sure, neither would other Members.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Yn sicr ni ddymunwn gael fy ystyried yn anwaraidd ac, yr wyf yn siwr, na fyddai Aelodau eraill yn dymuno cael eu hystyried felly ychwaith.

**Peter Law:** With the greatest respect, Llywydd, nobody would ever regard you as a peasant. However, the perception outside may be such. Is it not therefore in the interests of the nation and of the National Assembly that we have some type of plaque with the National Assembly's logo and an inscription on it for Members to pass on to the organisations that represent us professionally in their work in other countries and communities on behalf of Wales?

**Peter Law:** Gyda'r parch mwyaf, Lywydd, ni fyddai neb byth yn eich ystyried chi yn anwaraidd. Fodd bynnag, efallai mai dyma yw'r canfyddiad ar y tu allan. Felly onid yw er budd y genedl a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fod gennym rhyw fath o blac gyda logo'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol arno ac arysgrif arno i'r Aelodau ei roi i'r sefydliadau sy'n ein cynrychioli yn broffesiynol yn eu gwaith mewn gwledydd a chymunedau eraill ar ran Cymru ?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I agree with you, Peter. I have been thinking about this matter. We are always seeking to expand the stock available in the Assembly shop at the Pierhead. I will make inquiries, and if we can get a reasonably-priced plaque for Members to buy when the occasion demands, then I will ensure that they are available.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Cytunaf â chi, Peter. Yr wyf wedi bod yn ystyried y mater hwn. Yr ydym bob amser yn ceisio ffyrdd o ehangu'r stoc sydd ar gael yn siop y Cynulliad yn adeilad y Pierhead. Gwnaf ymholiadau, ac os gallwn gael plac am bris rhesymol i Aelodau ei brynu pan fydd yr achlysur yn codi, sicrhaf eu bod ar gael.

**Y Llywydd:** Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2 (OAQ38146) yn ôl.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 2 (OAQ38146) has been withdrawn.

**Q3 Leighton Andrews:** What support is available from the Assembly Parliamentary Service for Assembly Members to provide bilingual services to their constituents? (OAQ38147)

**C3 Leighton Andrews:** Pa gymorth sydd ar gael gan Wasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad i helpu Aelodau'r Cynulliad i roi gwasanaeth dwyieithog i'w hetholwyr? (OAQ38147)

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Members are permitted to use their office costs allowance to support bilingual services to their constituents. Additionally, the House Committee agreed, at its meeting on 18 March, that simultaneous translation could be provided to meetings, if requested, in the National Assembly for Wales in relation to Assembly business when at least five Members are present.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Caniateir i Aelodau ddefnyddio lwfans costau eu swyddfa i helpu i ddarparu gwasanaethau dwyieithog i'w hetholwyr. Yn ogystal, cytunodd Pwyllgor y Ty, yn ei gyfarfod ar 18 Mawrth, y gellid darparu gwasanaeth cyfieithu ar y pryd mewn cyfarfodydd, os gwneir cais amdano, yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru mewn cysylltiad â busnes y Cynulliad pan fydd o leiaf bump Aelod yn bresennol.

3.00 p.m.

**Leighton Andrews:** Many of us want to follow best practice in providing bilingual services to our constituents, but, frankly, the current provision within the office costs allowance does not allow us to do that. Will the House Committee consider providing dedicated translation facilities within the Assembly Parliamentary Service for Members to use?

**Leighton Andrews:** Mae llawer ohonom am ddilyn arferion gorau wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau dwyieithog i'n hetholwyr, ond, a dweud y gwir, nid yw'r ddarpariaeth bresennol o fewn lwfans costau swyddfa yn caniatáu inni wneud hynny. A wnaiff Pwyllgor y Ty ystyried darparu cyfleusterau cyfieithu penodol o fewn Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad i Aelodau eu defnyddio?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** We have considered that, but, unfortunately, there is a scarcity of provision and demand for such facilities, and, if we did that, we would be in trouble in terms of being able to deliver the bilingual services that we provide for the Assembly as a whole. You can write to the Senior Salaries Review Body, which was taking evidence last week—and I hope that you have done so, and, if not, please do—and make the point that you feel that there ought to be extra provision in the office costs allowance. A year or so ago, we provided a list of translators available to undertake work for Members. I will ensure that that list is updated and recirculated.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr ydym wedi ystyried hynny, ond, yn anffodus, mae prinder darpariaeth a galw am gyfleusterau o'r fath, a phe baem yn gwneud hynny, byddem mewn trafferthion o ran rin gallu i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau dwyieithog sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad yn gyffredinol. Gallwch ysgrifennu at Gorff Adolygu Cyflogau Uwch-swyddogion, a oedd yn casglu tystiolaeth yr wythnos diwethaf—a gobeithiaf eich bod wedi gwneud hynny, ac, os nad ydych wedi gwneud hynny, gwnewch hynny—gan ddweud eich bod yn teimlo y dylai fod darpariaeth ychwanegol yn y lwfans costau swyddfa. Tua blwyddyn yn ôl, darparwyd restr o gyfieithwyr a oedd ar gael i ymgymryd â gwaith i Aelodau. Sicrhaf y caiff y rhestr ei diweddarau a'i hailddosbarthu.

**Comisiwn Richard  
The Richard Commission**

**Y Llywydd:** Cyfarchaf yr Arglwydd Richard ac aelodau o'r comisiwn sydd yn gwrando ar ein trafodion heddiw, a diolchaf iddynt am eu cyfraniad hanesyddol i ddatblygiad cyfansoddiadol Cymru.

**The Presiding Officer:** I greet Lord Richard and members of the commission who are listening to our deliberations today, and I thank them for their historic contribution to the constitutional development of Wales.

<p>Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 5 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 2, 7, 8 a 9 yn enw Kirsty Williams a gwelliannau 3, 4 a 6 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.</p>	<p>I have selected amendments 1 and 5 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 2, 7, 8 and 9 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendments 3, 4 and 6 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.</p>
<p><b>Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan):</b> Cynigiaf fod</p>	<p><b>The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan):</b> I propose that</p>
<p><i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru</i></p>	<p><i>the National Assembly for Wales,</i></p>
<p><i>1. ar ôl ystyried adroddiad comisiwn Richard, yn galw ar Brif Weinidog Cymru i annog Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i gyflwyno cynigion i ddiwygio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 at y dibenion canlynol:</i></p>	<p><i>1. having considered the report of the Richard commission, calls on the First Minister to urge the Secretary of State for Wales to bring forward proposals to amend the Government of Wales Act 1998 for the following purposes:</i></p>
<p><i>a) sicrhau gwahaniad ffurfiol rhwng cangen weithredol a changen ddeddfwriaethol y Cynulliad;</i></p>	<p><i>a) to effect a formal separation between the executive and legislative branches of the Assembly;</i></p>
<p><i>b) diwygio'r trefniadau etholiadol presennol er mwyn cael gwared ar unrhyw anghysondebau;</i></p>	<p><i>b) to reform existing electoral arrangements in order to eliminate anomalies;</i></p>
<p><i>c) gwella pwerau deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad. (NDM2113)</i></p>	<p><i>c) to enhance the legislative powers of the Assembly. (NDM2113)</i></p>
<p>Er gwaethaf dylunwyr mapiau Eurostat, os oes eisiau prawf bod Cymru, ei phobl a'i Chynulliad yn bodoli, dyma hi yn ein dadl y prynhawn yma ar adroddiad comisiwn yr Arglwydd Richard. Yn ein hail ddadl felly ar y mater hwn, byddwn yn pleidleisio ar y gwelliannau ac ar y penderfyniad.</p>	<p>Despite the Eurostat map-makers, if any proof were needed that Wales, its people and its Assembly exist, our debate this afternoon on the report of Lord Richard's commission is it. Therefore, in our second debate on this matter, we will vote on the amendments and on the resolution.</p>
<p>Credaf fod pawb yn derbyn—er efallai eu bod yn anghytuno gyda rhai o'r casgliadau—fod yr adroddiad ei hun wedi gwneud argraff arbennig o dda o ran safon y dystiolaeth a'r ffordd yr ymgynghorodd aelodau'r comisiwn â grwpiau gwahanol ledled Cymru, a hynny yn y ffordd a oedd gennym mewn golwg wrth gomisiynu yr Arglwydd Richard i wneud y gwaith gyda'i gydgomisiynwyr a'i staff. Credaf fod yr adroddiad wedi ychwanegu at statws y Cynulliad fel corff, a dylem, felly, fynegi ein diolch i'r Arglwydd Ivor Richard ac i bawb arall a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r adroddiad.</p>	<p>I believe that everyone accepts—although they may disagree with some of the conclusions—that the report itself has made a particularly good impression in terms of the quality of the evidence and the way in which members of the commission consulted with different groups throughout Wales, as we had envisaged when commissioning Lord Richard to carry out the work with his fellow commissioners and staff. I believe that the report has enhanced the status of the Assembly as a body and, therefore, we should express our gratitude to Lord Ivor Richard and to everyone associated with the report.</p>
<p>Ei gasgliad sylfaenol oedd bod y corff hwn, y weithrediaeth a'r ddeddfwriaeth, wedi gwella ansawdd bywydau pobl a'r ffordd yr ydym yn hunanlywodraethu yng Nghymru, ac y dylem, felly, edrych ymlaen at ddatblygu ein cryfder fel corff ac adeiladu ar ein llwyddiant yn hytrach na rhywsut gywiro ein gwendidau neu ein methiannau.</p>	<p>Its basic conclusion was that this body, the executive and legislature, has improved the quality of people's lives and the way in which we govern ourselves in Wales and that, therefore, we should look forward to developing our strengths as a body and build upon our success rather than somehow correcting our weaknesses or failings.</p>

If people ask what we mean by ‘the Richard report drew the conclusion that we should build on the success of this institution’, one should simply say that, when this institution came into being five and a half years ago, when compared with England or the rest of Britain, unemployment was higher, and it is now lower, our GCSE ‘A’ to ‘C’ pass rate was lower, and it is now higher, our infant mortality rate was higher, and it is now lower. I could go on. The key to this is that, at the time of the report’s publication, we wanted a national debate. We initiated that some months ago, shortly after the Richard report was published, by having a take-note motion. However, in this second debate, we will take it further, as indicated earlier. We have an amendable motion for debate and a vote, so that we can put a motion to the UK Government, because we know that implementing any or all of, or a variant on, the Richard commission’s recommendations cannot be done without another Act, or an amended Government of Wales Act.

Os bydd pobl yn gofyn beth a olygwn pan ddywedwn i adroddiad Richard ddod i’r casgliad y dylem adeiladu ar lwyddiant y sefydliad hwn, dylid dweud, pan ddaeth y sefydliad hwn i fodolaeth bum mlynedd a hanner yn ôl, o gymharu â Lloegr neu weddill Prydain, fod diweithdra yn uwch, a bellach mae’n is, fod ein cyfradd llwyddo ‘A’ i ‘C’ mewn arholiadau TGAU yn is, a bellach mae’n uwch, fod ein cyfradd marwolaethau babanod yn uwch, a bellach mae’n is. Gallwn fynd ymlaen. Yr allwedd i hyn oedd ein bod, ar adeg cyhoeddi’r adroddiad, am gynnal dadl genedlaethol. Bu inni gychwyn hynny rai misoedd yn ôl, yn fuan ar ôl i adroddiad Richard gael ei gyhoeddi, drwy gael cynnig i dynnu sylw. Fodd bynnag, yn yr ail dadl hon, byddwn yn mynd â’r drafodaeth ymhellach, fel y nodwyd yn gynharach. Byddwn heddiw yn trafod ac yn pleidleisio ar gynnig y gellir cynnig gwelliannau iddo, fel y gallwn roi cynnig gerbron Llywodraeth y DU, oherwydd gwyddom na ellir gweithredu rhai na phob un o argymhellion comisiwn Richard, nac unrhyw amrywiad arnynt, heb fod Deddf arall, neu Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru ddiwygiedig, ar waith.

Between now and any such amended Act, there will be a general election, and, depending on the result of that, further consultation with the people of Wales through a United Kingdom Government White Paper with more than one option in it. That is on the assumption that Labour continues in power. Those options would not be on whether to enhance our legislative powers, but on how to enhance them.

Rhwng heddiw ac unrhyw Ddeddf ddiwygiedig o’r fath, cynhelir etholiad cyffredinol, ac, yn dibynnu ar ganlyniad hwnnw, ymgynghoriad pellach â phobl Cymru drwy Bapur Gwyn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig gyda mwy nag un opsiwn ynddo. Cymerwn yn ganiataol y bydd Llafur yn parhau mewn grym. Nid opsiynau ar ba un a ddylid cael mwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol fyddai’r rheini, ond opsiynau ar sut i gael mwy o bwerau.

**David Lloyd:** What is your response, therefore, to Lord Richard, who said that your proposals—the 13.2 plus proposals—are flawed, could not be a permanent solution and would be difficult to get through Westminster?

**David Lloyd:** Beth yw eich ymateb, felly, i’r Arglwydd Richard, a ddywedodd fod eich cynigion—cynigion 13.2 a mwy—yn ddiffygiol, ac na allent fod yn ateb parhaol ac y byddai’n anodd cael San Steffan i’w cymeradwyo?

**The First Minister:** I take on board all those views. It does not mean that I agree with everything that is in the Richard commission report, which did not consider the so-called 13.2 plus halfway house, or however you want to describe it. I am well aware of the views that have been expressed by Ivor Richard since then, but I do not agree with them. However, that is a matter for discussion. We would have a White Paper, shortly after the next election—on the assumption that Labour is elected with a continued majority in Westminster to implement these proposals—with two choices to be put before the

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Ystyriaf yr holl safbwyntiau hynny. Nid yw’n golygu fy mod yn cytuno â phopeth sydd yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard, nad ystyriodd y cyfaddawd 13.2 a mwy fel y’i gelwir, neu ym mha ffordd bynnag yr ydych am ei ddisgrifio. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o’r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd gan Ivor Richard ers hynny, ond ni chytunaf â hwy. Fodd bynnag, mater i’w drafod yw hynny. Byddem yn cael Papur Gwyn, yn fuan wedi’r etholiad nesaf—ar y dybiaeth fod y Blaid Lafur yn cael ei hailethol gyda mwyafrif yn San Steffan i weithredu’r cynigion hyn—gyda dau ddewis i’w rhoi gerbron pobl Cymru



people of Wales for consultation over six months, or whatever seems reasonable at the time. That would ask what changes could be made to the legislative powers of the Assembly short of a referendum, and what changes could be made combined with a referendum. It would also cover the implications of having primary legislative powers, with a referendum, for the voting system to the Assembly and the numbers of Assembly Members, and ask how that would go down with the people of Wales in the run up to that referendum, if that is what was chosen.

er mwyn ymgynghori arnynt dros gyfnod o chwe mis, neu beth bynnag sy'n ymddangos yn rhesymol bryd hynny. Byddai hynny'n gofyn pa newidiadau y gellid eu gwneud i bwerau deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad heb gynnal refferendwm, a pha newidiadau y gellid eu gwneud ar y cyd â refferendwm. Byddai hefyd yn cwmpasu goblygiadau cael pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol, gyda refferendwm, i benderfynu ar system bleidleisio i'r Cynulliad a nifer yr Aelodau Cynulliad, ac yn gofyn sut y byddai hynny'n cael ei dderbyn gan bobl Cymru yn y cyfnod yn arwain at y refferendwm hwnnw, os mai dyna a fyddai'r dewis yn y pen draw.

**Glyn Davies:** You put forward two proposals, or you say that you will if you win the next election. I accept that you have a different view from Lord Richard, at least as is publicly reported. However, what steps have you taken to establish whether your favoured view is legal and workable? You must have taken legal advice to check that; you have surely not done it on the back of an envelope. What steps have you taken to check the legality of your proposal?

**Glyn Davies:** Yr ydych yn cyflwyno dau gynnig, neu'n dweud y gwnewch hynny os enillwch yr etholiad nesaf. Derbyniaf fod gennyf safbwynt gwahanol i'r Arglwydd Richard, o leiaf fel yr adroddwyd yn gyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, pa gamau a gymerwyd gennych i ganfod pa un a yw eich safbwynt dethol yn gyfreithlon ac yn ymarferol? Rhaid eich bod wedi cael cyngor cyfreithiol i wirio hynny; mae'n siwr nad ydych wedi gwneud hynny yn frysïog heb wirio'r manylion. Pa gamau a gymerwyd gennych i wirio cyfreithlondeb eich cynnig?

**The First Minister:** It is certainly not on the back of an envelope. It is thoroughly, legally checked out and has been checked out in Westminster terms and in terms of our legal and administrative terms here. If there are weaknesses in the proposal, which you may assume, they are not those that you described.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Yn sicr, nid wyf wedi gwneud hyn mewn ffordd frysïog. Cafodd ei wirio'n drylwyr o ran y gyfraith ac fe'i gwiriwyd yng nghyswllt San Steffan ac yng nghyswllt ein trefniadau cyfreithiol a gweinyddol ni yma. Mae'n siwr y byddech chi'n tybio bod gwendidau yn y cynnig ond, os oes gwendidau ynddo, nid y rhai a ddisgrifiwyd gennych chi ydynt.

The amendments that have been tabled are disappointing. Some of you have decided that all you can do is hide behind the Richard commission report as though you had no different views from the Richard commission; other parties have decided to be ambivalent about it and to accept the corporate split. It is important that we establish that there is universal support for separating the executive from the legislature. I believe that the Conservatives accept that, and their amendment 6 makes it clear that they believe that there should be a ministerial body here separate from the legislative body, but they do not seem to have any idea what the legislative body would do. If you make Assembly Ministers Ministers of the Crown, as they are in the Scottish Parliament and United Kingdom Parliament, you have to give the legislative body a body of legislation to get its teeth into, otherwise it does not have much to do and there is nothing to commend the proposal.

Mae'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gennych yn siomedig. Mae rhai ohonoch wedi penderfynu mai'r cyfan y gallwch ei wneud yw cuddio y tu ôl i adroddiad Richard fel pe na bai gennych safbwyntiau gwahanol i gomisiwn Richard; mae pleidiau eraill wedi penderfynu cloffi rhwng dau feddwl ac wedi derbyn y rhaniad corfforaethol. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cadarnhau bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r bwriad i wahanu'r weithdrediaeth oddi wrth y ddeddfwrfa. Credaf fod y Ceidwadwyr yn derbyn hynny, ac mae eu gwelliant 6 yn egluro eu bod yn credu y dylai fod corff gweinidogol yma ar wahân i'r corff deddfwriaethol, ond ymddengys nad oes unrhyw syniad ganddynt beth fyddai'r corff deddfwriaethol yn ei wneud. Os gwnewch Weinidogion y Cynulliad yn Weinidogion y Goron, fel y maent yn Senedd yr Alban a Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig, rhaid i chi roi corff sylweddol o ddeddfwriaeth i'r corff deddfwriaethol ddelio ag ef, neu nid oes ganddo lawer i'w wneud ac nid oes unrhyw beth o blaid y cynnig.

**The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne):** You will recall that the suggestion of this split had all-party support in the first Assembly in the Assembly review of procedure, when there was no question of primary powers on the agenda. It was recommended by all parties, including your own, that we had this split with the existing powers.

**Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne):** Fe gofiwch i'r awgrym i rannu yn y modd hwn gael ei gefnogi gan bob plaid yn y Cynulliad cyntaf yn ystod adolygiad y Cynulliad o weithdrefnau, pan nad oedd unrhyw sôn am bwerau sylfaenol ar yr agenda. Argymhellwyd gan bob plaid, gan gynnwys eich plaid chi, ein bod yn cael y rhaniad hwn gyda'r pwerau presennol.

**The First Minister:** That was a much more modest divide, and I was pleased that we had unanimous support for that. However, it is nothing like as fundamental as changing the Government of Wales Act 1998—it was never a proposal then that the Ministers would be Ministers of the Crown, as distinct from Ministers appointed by delegation from the Assembly. That was the effect of amending the Government of Wales Act 1998. The criticism of a somewhat thoughtless Conservative amendment remains—perhaps you will expand on your views later.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Yr oedd hynny'n rhaniad llawer mwy cymedrol, ac yr oeddwn yn falch inni gael cefnogaeth unfrydol i hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n newid hanner mor fawr â newid Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998—ni chynigiwyd bryd hynny y byddai'r Gweinidogion yn Weinidogion y Goron, yn wahanol i Weinidogion a benodir drwy system ddirprwyo o'r Cynulliad. Dyna oedd effaith diwygio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Erys y feirniadaeth am welliant Ceidwadol braidd yn ddifeddwl—efallai yr ymhelaethwch ar eich safbwynt yn ddiweddarach.

3.10 p.m.

As I have said, it is up to the other parties to explain exactly how and how long it would take, if that is what they want, to bring the Richard commission in. How long do they think that it would take before that could be implemented? Essentially, one choice for the people of Wales in the Government's White Paper, which will be published shortly after the next election, assuming that Labour wins, could be brought in by 2007. That would be something short of a referendum that would mean that there was no need for boundary reorganisation or a reduction in the number of Westminster MPs. The other choice is a fuller and greater change that could not be brought in by 2007. Therefore, the advantage with the first choice is that things could be done quickly.

Fel y dywedais, cyfrifoldeb y pleidiau eraill yw egluro'n union sut a pha mor hir y byddai'n cymryd i weithredu ar argymhellion comisiwn Richard, os mai dyna yw eu dymuniad. Pa mor hir y byddai'n cymryd yn eu barn hwy cyn y gellid eu rhoi ar waith? Yn y bôn, gallai un dewis i bobl Cymru ym Mhapur Gwyn y Llywodraeth, a gaiff ei gyhoeddi yn fuan wedi'r etholiad nesaf, a thybio bod Llafur yn ennill, gael ei roi ar waith erbyn 2007. Nid refferendwm fyddai hynny a fyddai'n golygu na fyddai angen ad-drefnu ffiniau na lleihau nifer yr ASau yn San Steffan. Y dewis arall yw mwy o newid a newid llawnach na ellid ei gyflwyno erbyn 2007. Felly, y fantais gyda'r dewis cyntaf yw y gellid gwneud pethau'n gyflym.

**Alun Ffred Jones** *rose*—

**Alun Ffred Jones** *a gododd*—

**The First Minister:** I wish to develop this point and then you can make your intervention.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Hoffwn ddatblygu'r pwynt hwn ac wedyn gallwch wneud eich ymyriad.

What would adopting 13.2 plus as an alternative to the Richard commission's recommendation mean? It would mean that certain—[*Interruption.*]

Beth fyddai mabwysiadu 13.2 a mwy fel dewis amgen i argymhelliad comisiwn Richard yn ei olygu? Byddai'n golygu na allai rhai—[*Torri ar draws.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. The First Minister is developing his argument in his own way. He must be heard.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn datblygu ei ddadl yn ei ffordd ei hun. Rhaid iddo gael ei glywed.

**The First Minister:** It would mean that certain Bills could not be passed by this body. Completely new Bills could not be formed by this body and they would still be required to be passed by Westminster. The Children's Commissioner for Wales Act 2001 could not have been passed using 13.2 plus, and a Bill to establish the commissioner for older people could not be passed here. The Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 could not have been passed by this body, and the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, which we have bid for and which has gone through its draft stage, as I recall, could not be passed here; it would have to be passed in Westminster. However, other miscellaneous provisions and measures on devolved issues, such as health and education—which would cover around 70 per cent of our legislative diet, if you like—could be passed by us. One third would still need to be passed by Westminster, while it would be possible for us to pass two thirds through our enhanced Order-making powers.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Byddai'n golygu na allai rhai Mesurau gael eu pasio gan y corff hwn. Ni allai Mesurau hollol newydd gael eu ffurfio gan y corff hwn a byddai angen iddynt gael eu pasio gan San Steffan o hyd. Ni fyddai Deddf Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 2001 wedi gallu cael ei phasio gan ddefnyddio 13.2 a mwy, ac ni allai Mesur i sefydlu'r comisiynydd dros bobl hyn gael ei basio yma. Ni fyddai'r gallu gan y corff hwn i basio Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004, ac ni allai'r Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yr ydym wedi gwneud cais amdano, ac sydd wedi mynd drwy ei gam drafft, os cofiaf yn iawn, gael ei basio yma chwaith; byddai'n rhaid iddo gael ei basio yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, gallai darpariaethau amrywiol eraill a mesurau ar faterion datganoledig, megis iechyd ac addysg—a fyddai'n cwmpasu tua 70 y cant o'n deiet deddfwriaethol, os mynnwch—gael eu pasio gennym ni. Byddai angen i draean ohonynt gael eu pasio gan San Steffan o hyd, tra byddai'n bosibl inni basio dwy ran o dair drwy ein pwerau ychwanegol i wneud Gorchmynion.

**Alun Ffred Jones:** Do you agree with the comments made by your Westminster colleague, Peter Hain, that the policy document that your party has adopted could be dumped following the general election?

**Alun Ffred Jones:** A gytunwch â'r sylwadau a wnaed gan eich cyd-aelod yn San Steffan, Peter Hain, y gallai'r ddogfen bolisi a fabwysiadwyd gan eich plaid, gael ei diystyrru yn dilyn yr etholiad cyffredinol?

**The First Minister:** I am not aware of any such suggestion, given the atmosphere at the Labour Party conference. I am not sure when he is alleged to have said that, but the mood music that I heard and the responses that I received at the conference suggest that, assuming that Labour wins a majority in the election, which is entirely up to the people of Britain, the White Paper will proceed and that there will be a referendum with two choices based on the principles that I mentioned.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw awgrym o'r fath, o gofio'r awyrgylch yng nghynhadledd y Blaid Lafur. Nid wyf yn siwr pryd yr honnwyd iddo ddweud hynny, ond mae'r sylwadau cyffredinol a glywais a'r ymatebion a gefais yn y gynhadledd yn awgrymu, gan dybio y bydd Llafur yn ennill mwyafrif yn yr etholiad, a phenderfyniad i bobl Prydain yn llwyr yw hwnnw, y bydd y Papur Gwyn yn mynd rhagddo ac y bydd refferendwm gyda dau ddewis yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddorion a grybwyllais.

<p>I gloi, cyn ein bod yn wynebu'r sefyllfa lle mae un blaidd mewn grym yn y Cynulliad ac un arall mewn grym yn Llundain, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sicrhau bod system newydd a phwerau deddfu cryfach na'r rhai sy'n bodoli yn awr wedi eu sefydlu a bod pobl wedi cynefino â hwy. Dyna un o'r dadleuon eraill o blaidd dilyn llwybr a fydd yn gynt na gweithredu argymhelliad pwysicaf adroddiad yr Arglwydd Richard. Dyna'r dewis a roddir i bobl Cymru yn dilyn yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf, ar yr amod bod Llafur yn parhau mewn grym gyda mwyafrif gweithredol yn San Steffan.</p>	<p>To conclude, before we face a situation whereby one party is in power in the Assembly and another in power in London, it is important that we ensure that a new system and legislative powers that are stronger than those that we currently possess are established and that people become accustomed to them. That is another argument in favour of taking a route that is swifter than implementing the most important recommendation in Lord Richard's report. That is the choice that will be put to the people of Wales following the next general election, provided that Labour remains in power and has a working majority in Westminster.</p>
<p><b>Ieuan Wyn Jones:</b> Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cymru' a rhoi yn ei le:</p>	<p><b>Ieuan Wyn Jones:</b> I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: delete all after 'Wales' and replace with:</p>
<p><i>yn cyfarwyddo Prif Weinidog Cymru i alw ar Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i gyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer disodli Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 gan Ddeddf arall a fydd yn rhoi holl argymhellion comisiwn Richard ar waith o fewn yr amserlen a amlinellir yn adroddiad y comisiwn.</i></p>	<p><i>instructs the First Minister to call on the Secretary of State for Wales to bring forward proposals to replace the Government of Wales Act 1998 with another Act which will implement all the recommendations of the Richard commission within the timescale set out in the commission's report.</i></p>
<p>Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p>	<p>I propose amendment 5. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:</p>
<p><i>yn credu pan gynhelir refferendwm ar roi argymhellion comisiwn Richard ar waith, y dylai refferendwm o'r fath gael ei drefnu gan y Cynulliad gan ddefnyddio darpariaethau adran 36 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998.</i></p>	<p><i>believes that when a referendum is held on the implementation of the Richard commission recommendations, such a referendum should be arranged by the Assembly using the provisions of section 36 of the Government of Wales Act 1998.</i></p>
<p>Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu i'r drafodaeth hynod o bwysig hon. Mae ein hagwedd tuag at adroddiad y comisiwn yn un eithaf syml: yn y lle cyntaf, yr ydym am i'r argymhellion gael eu gweithredu'n llawn, a hynny, er gwybodaeth i'r Prif Weinidog, o fewn yr amserlen a amlinellodd y comisiwn, sef erbyn 2011. Pan gynhelir y refferendwm ar y mater hwn, credwn y dylid ei drefnu drwy ddefnyddio'r pwerau sydd gan y Cynulliad o dan adran 36 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Dywedwn hynny nid oherwydd ein bod am weld newid cyfansoddiadol fel nod ynddo'i hun, ond oherwydd y byddai refferendwm yn gyfrwng ar gyfer gwella ansawdd bywydau pobl. Byddai cael y math o bwerau y mae'r comisiwn yn eu hargymhell yn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r Cynulliad ac yn ei alluogi i weithredu'n well ar sail dyheadau pobl Cymru.</p>	<p>I am glad to have the opportunity to contribute to this exceptionally important debate. Our response to the commission's report is quite simple: in the first instance, we want the recommendations to be implemented in full, and, for the First Minister's information, within the timescale outlined by the commission, namely by 2011. When a referendum on this issue is held, we believe that it should be arranged using the powers that the Assembly possesses under section 36 of the Government of Wales Act 1998. We say that not because we want constitutional change as an end in itself, but because a referendum would be a means by which to improve people's quality of life. Securing the kind of powers that the commission recommends would give the Assembly greater flexibility and would enable it to respond more effectively to the aspirations of the people of Wales.</p>

Yn ogystal â hynny, byddai sefydlu senedd go iawn i bobl Cymru yn gatalydd i ryddhau potensial ein cenedl ac yn codi ein hunanhyder. Byddai rheidrwydd ar senedd i fynd i'r afael â'r hyn sydd wir yn poeni pobl Cymru—cryfhau'r economi a darparu gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg a thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus o safon dda. Byddai senedd hefyd yn cynorthwyo i greu cymdeithas wâr, fwy cyfartal a mwy goddefol. Byddai hefyd yn galluogi pobl Cymru, a'r sefydliad ei hun, i sicrhau bod bywydau pobl Cymru yn cael eu hystyried yn llawnach fel rhan o genedl. Gallem sefyll ar ein traed ein hunain yn well, ynghyd â chwarae rhan well ar y llwyfan Ewropeaidd.

In addition, the establishment of a real parliament for the people of Wales would act as a catalyst to unleash our nation's potential and raise our self-confidence. A parliament would be duty-bound to get to grips with the issues of real concern to the people of Wales—bolstering the economy and providing high-quality health, education and public transport services. A parliament would also contribute towards creating a civilised and more equitable and tolerant society. This would enable the people of Wales, and the institution itself, to ensure that the lives of the people of Wales are given greater consideration as part of a nation. We would be better placed to stand on our own feet, as well as playing an enhanced role on the European stage.

Mae adroddiad comisiwn Richard yn nodi'n glir ac yn rhesymegol yr achos dros bwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Mae'r setliad presennol yn gymhleth tu hwnt ac yn cyfyngu ar hyblygrwydd y sefydliad hwn i weithredu'n unol â dymuniad Aelodau. Er enghraifft, wrth ateb cwestiwn yn gynharach, dywedodd Alun Pugh nad oedd modd inni wneud rhywbeth am fod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol wedi dweud 'na', felly 'na' oedd yr ateb. Byddai senedd yn golygu y gallem gael gwared ar y math hwn o rwystro. Yn eu tystiolaeth i'r comisiwn, dywedodd rhai Gweinidogion fod hyn yn digwydd. Mae tuedd ar hyn o bryd i ohirio penderfyniadau ac i rwystro'r Cynulliad rhag gweithredu.

The Richard commission report makes the case, clearly and logically, for primary legislative powers. The current settlement is exceptionally complex and restricts the flexibility of this institution to act in accordance with Members' wishes. For example, in answer to an earlier question, Alun Pugh said that we were prevented from doing something because the United Kingdom Government had said 'no', therefore the answer had to be 'no'. A parliament would enable us to put an end to this kind of frustration. In their evidence to the commission, some Ministers said that they experience this frustration at times. There is a tendency at present to defer decisions and to prevent the Assembly from acting.

What I failed to understand in the First Minister's response is the one-stage process that he described in his speech in June. A one-stage process would be to have a law-making parliament. However, he wants a one-stage process to 13.2 plus. Let us be clear about our objectives—to create a national institution that will improve the lives of the people of Wales and of which the nation can be proud.

Yr hyn nad oeddwn yn ei ddeall yn ymateb y Prif Weinidog yw'r broses un cam a ddisgrifiodd yn ei araith ym Mehefin. Proses un cam fyddai sefydlu senedd sy'n deddfu. Fodd bynnag, mae am gael proses un cam i 13.2 a mwy. Gadewch inni fod yn glir ynglyn â'n hamcanion—i greu sefydliad cenedlaethol a fydd yn gwella bywydau pobl Cymru ac y gall y genedl ymfalchïo ynddo.

I fully appreciate that we need to work with other parties, organisations and individuals in order to deliver a proper parliament. This is what happened in Scotland, where the national convention led to a more settled system. Not having a national convention in Wales in the run-up to the National Assembly's establishment was a mistake. Our motto should always be 'what will be in the best interests of Wales', not 'what will be in the best interests of a certain political party'. The latter is what I fear will be reflected in the Government's proposals. The whole tenor of its approach is to say that only Labour can

Gwerthfawrogaf yn llwyr fod angen inni weithio gyda phleidiau, sefydliadau ac unigolion eraill er mwyn creu senedd briodol. Dyma a ddigwyddodd yn yr Alban, lle yr arweiniodd y confensiwn cenedlaethol at system fwy sefydlog. Camgymeriad oedd peidio â chael confensiwn cenedlaethol yng Nghymru yn y cyfnod yn arwain at sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ein harwyddair bob amser ddylai fod yr hyn a fydd er budd i Gymru, ac nid yr hyn a fydd er budd i blaid wleidyddol benodol. Yr olaf, fe ofnaf, yw'r hyn a adlewyrchir yng nghynigion y Llywodraeth. Swm a sylwedd ei hymagwedd fydd dweud mai dim ond

deliver and that this is Labour's programme. The party does not want to speak to anyone but itself. We have this fudge because the Government believes that only Labour can deliver. All political parties need to work together to get the best for Wales.

Llafur all gyflawni ac mae rhaglen Llafur yw hon. Nid yw'r blaid am siarad gydag unrhyw un heblaw ei hun. Mae'r cynnig aneglur hwn ger ein bron am fod y Llywodraeth yn credu mai dim ond Llafur all gyflawni. Mae angen i bob plaid wleidyddol gydweithio er mwyn cael y gorau i Gymru.

**Glyn Davies:** You make a fair point that we should work together in the best interests of Wales. However, do you not recognise that your party's commitment to independence makes it difficult to even discuss constitutional issues with you? Everyone suspects that your long-term objective is far greater than the Richard commission's proposals and that it represents the interests of a very small proportion of the people of Wales.

**Glyn Davies:** Yr ydych yn gwneud pwynt teg y dylem gydweithio er budd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, onid ydych yn cydnabod bod ymrwymiad eich plaid i annibyniaeth yn ei gwneud yn anodd hyd yn oed i drafod materion cyfansoddiadol gyda chi? Mae pawb yn amau bod eich amcan hirdymor yn mynd tipyn ymhellach na chynigion comisiwn Richard a'i fod yn cynrychioli buddiannau cyfran fach iawn o bobl Cymru.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I have always regarded devolution as a process but, for some reason, Labour does not. Ron Davies also regarded it as a process, but the current Government does not. Whatever our long-term objectives may be, I fully understand that there are people prepared to come with us to the next step who do not share those objectives. This is why having a cross-party approach is important. When we come to a referendum on the Assembly's powers—which will take place—it will need the support of more than one party to deliver a yes vote. This is what happened in 1997 and what must happen when this referendum is held. The problem with the Government's motion is that it is a fudge. It tries to keep Welsh Labour Members of Parliament happy over a general election, with no certainty that there will be movement afterwards. It is a messy and highly complicated proposal. The people of Wales want clarity on the fact that we want a proper parliament for our people. The amendments that Plaid Cymru has tabled deliver the best chance to secure that, which is why I invite Assembly Members to support us today.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Yr wyf bob amser wedi ystyried datganoli yn broses ond, am ryw reswm, ni wnaeth Llafur yr un modd. Yr oedd Ron Davies yn ei ystyried yn broses hefyd, ond nid yw'r Llywodraeth bresennol yn gwneud hynny. Beth bynnag fo'n hamcanion hirdymor, deallaf yn llwyr fod pobl nad ydynt yn rhannu'r amcanion hynny, yn barod i ddod gyda ni i'r cam nesaf. Dyna pam mae cael ymagwedd drawsbleidiol yn bwysig. Pan fydd refferendwm ar bwerau'r Cynulliad—ac fe fydd hynny'n digwydd—bydd angen cefnogaeth mwy nag un blaid i gael pleidlais ie. Dyma a ddigwyddodd yn 1997 a dyma fydd yn gorfod digwydd pan gynhelir y refferendwm hwn. Y broblem gyda chynnig y Llywodraeth yw ei fod yn osgoi ymdrin â'r mater. Mae'n ceisio cadw Aelodau Seneddol Llafur Cymru yn hapus dros gyfnod etholiad cyffredinol, heb unrhyw sicrwydd y bydd newidiadau wedi hynny. Mae'n gynnig di-drefn a chymhleth iawn. Mae pobl Cymru am gael eglurder ynghylch y ffaith ein bod am gael senedd wirioneddol i'n pobl. Gwelliannau Plaid Cymru sy'n cynnig y cyfle gorau i sicrhau hynny, a dyna pam y gwahoddaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i'n cefnogi heddiw.

3.20 p.m.

**Michael German:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2: delete all after 'the National Assembly for Wales' and insert:

**Michael German:** Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru' ac ychwanegu:

*endorses the recommendations of the Richard commission and calls on the UK Government to implement them as soon as possible.*

*yn cymeradwyo argymhellion comisiwn Richard ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y DU i'w rhoi ar waith cyn gynted â phosibl.*

<p>I propose amendment 7. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:</p>	<p>Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p>
<p><i>believes that the National Assembly will meet the aspirations of the people of Wales when there is clarity on powers and responsibilities. Notes that implementation of the recommendations of the Richard commission would achieve that objective. Believes that the halfway house proposed by the First Minister would leave the Assembly's powers and responsibilities unclear and subject to further change.</i></p>	<p><i>yn credu y bydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn bodloni dyheadau pobl Cymru pan fydd eglurder ynghylch pwerau a chyfrifoldebau. Yn nodi y byddai rhoi argymhellion comisiwn Richard ar waith yn cyflawni'r amcan hwnnw. Yn credu y byddai'r man canol a gynigir gan y Prif Weinidog yn gadael pwerau a chyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad yn aneglur ac yn agored i newid pellach.</i></p>
<p>I propose amendment 8. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:</p>	<p>Cynigiaf welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p>
<p><i>notes that implementation of the Richard commission recommendations would allow the Assembly to extend the remit of the Children's Commissioner for Wales to all Welsh matters.</i></p>	<p><i>yn nodi y byddai rhoi argymhellion comisiwn Richard ar waith yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i ymestyn cylch gwaith Comisiynydd Plant Cymru i'r holl faterion sy'n berthnasol i Gymru.</i></p>
<p>I propose amendment 9. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:</p>	<p>Cynigiaf welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p>
<p><i>notes that implementation of the Richard commission recommendations would allow the Assembly to ban smoking in public places.</i></p>	<p><i>yn nodi y byddai rhoi argymhellion comisiwn Richard ar waith yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i wahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus.</i></p>
<p>The publication of the Richard report on the powers and electoral arrangements of the National Assembly for Wales on 31 March 2004 should have been a landmark day for Wales. In time, perhaps, historical perspective may prove that it was, but from where we stand now, the opportunity and optimism of the Richard commission is in danger of being squandered.</p>	<p>Dylai cyhoeddiad adroddiad Richard ar bwerau a threfniadau etholiadol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar 31 Mawrth 2004 fod wedi bod yn ddiwrnod o bwys i Gymru. Ymhen amser, efallai, bydd hynny'n wir o safbwynt hanesyddol, ond ar hyn o bryd, mae cyfle ac optimistiaeth comisiwn Richard mewn perygl o gael eu colli.</p>
<p>I remind Labour Members that the Richard commission was not a sinister plot hatched by the opposition to cause party difficulties. It was a result of the political earthquake of the National Assembly's first elections and the built-in instability of this institution. The Richard commission was the answer to the question posed by Ron Davies's inability to get a proper settlement for Wales. The fudge which emerged from the Government of Wales Act 1998 was—in everyone's estimation—not a stable mechanism for the future governance of our country.</p>	<p>Atgoffaf yr Aelodau Llafur nad cynllwyn sinistr gan y gwrthbleidiau i greu anawsterau yn y blaid oedd comisiwn Richard. Canlyniad daeargryn wleidyddol etholiadau cyntaf y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac ansefydlogrwydd annatod y sefydliad hwn ydoedd. Comisiwn Richard oedd yr ateb i'r cwestiwn a ofynnwyd yn sgîl anallu Ron Davies i gael setliad priodol i Gymru. Nid oedd y sefyllfa aneglur a ddeilliodd o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998—ym marn pawb—yn ddull sefydlog ar gyfer llywodraethu ein gwlad yn y dyfodol.</p>

<p>I pay tribute to the Richard commissioners' conclusions, in that they were unanimous. Given the broad nature of the political opinions held by the commissioners, such a result is remarkable. After two years of taking evidence across Wales—surely the biggest listening exercise ever undertaken in Welsh politics—the published report weighs in at a comprehensive 308 pages, with thousands of pages of published written evidence behind it.</p>	<p>Talaf deyrnged i gasgliadau comisiynwyr Richard, yn y ffaith eu bod yn unfrydol. O gofio natur gyffredinol y safbwyntiau gwleidyddol a arddelwyd gan y comisiynwyr, mae canlyniad o'r fath yn rhyfeddol. Ar ôl dwy flynedd o gymryd tystiolaeth ledled Cymru—yr ymarfer gwranddo mwyaf i'w gynnal erioed ym myd gwleidyddiaeth Cymru—mae'r adroddiad cyhoeddus yn 308 o dudalennau o hyd, gyda miloedd o dudalennau o dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig gyhoeddus yn sail iddo.</p>
<p>The Liberal Democrat Party agrees with Lord Richard that the status quo is unsustainable. We do not believe that independence is a tenable position. We desire a senedd for Wales as a law-making body with tax-varying powers, and a parliament on an equal footing with the Scottish Parliament, with 80 members. It cannot be right that the Scottish Parliament and the Northern Ireland Assembly—when constituted—can make their own laws, but that Wales can not.</p>	<p>Mae Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cytuno â'r Arglwydd Richard fod y sefyllfa fel ag y mae yn anghynaliadwy. Nid yw annibyniaeth yn safbwynt daliadwy yn ein barn ni. Yr ydym am gael senedd i Gymru fel corff sy'n deddfu gyda phwerau i amrywio trethi, a senedd sy'n gydradd â Senedd yr Alban, gydag 80 o aelodau. Nid yw'n iawn bod Senedd yr Alban a Chynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon—pan fydd yn weithredol—yn gallu gwneud eu deddfau eu hunain, ond na all Cymru wneud hynny.</p>
<p>The First Minister had his chances to take a lead for Wales but ducked them. When the commission was taking evidence he refused to give his views. He has passed up countless opportunities to drive the process forward and give public voice to his private desire to see the Assembly given the necessary powers.</p>	<p>Cafodd y Prif Weinidog ei gyfleoedd i arwain dros Gymru ond bu iddo eu hosgoi. Pan oedd y comisiwn yn cymryd tystiolaeth gwrthododd roi ei farn. Mae wedi gwrthod cyfleoedd dirifedi i ddatblygu'r broses a mynegi'n gyhoeddus ei ddymuniad preifat i weld y Cynulliad yn cael y pwerau angenrheidiol.</p>
<p>The First Minister's belated contribution to the question of how the devolution process moves forward defies credibility in both its form and its practical application. How can a man spend £1 million of taxpayers' money on engaging 10 of Wales's foremost minds to look at the future of his country's Government, then, when he receives the report, draw up his own plan on the back of an envelope? That is how his 13.2 plus appeared.</p>	<p>Mae cyfraniad rhy ddiweddar y Prif Weinidog at y cwestiwn o sut y mae'r broses ddatganoli yn datblygu y tu hwnt i hygredd o ran ei ffurf a'i gymhwysiad ymarferol. Sut y gall rhywun wario £1 filiwn o arian y trethdalwyr ar benodi 10 o bobl fwyaf deallus Cymru i edrych ar ddyfodol Llywodraeth ei wlad, yna, pan gaiff yr adroddiad, i lunio ei gynllun ei hun yn frysiog heb wirio'r manylion? Dyna sut yr ymddangosodd ei 13.2 a mwy.</p>
<p>The timescale for this report's implementation is given in the report. It is not some mystery which we are supposed to explain ourselves. The explanation is there and that is what it says. It is clear that the Assembly's powers can be gradually increased through the 13.2 mechanism, so that full primary powers are given in 2011. It will be 2015 before we have to consider the issue of what happens to Members of Parliament in Wales. However, the First Minister says that 13.2 plus could be the end point, rather than a stepping stone. The First Minister does this in preference to following the unanimous conclusions of the Richard commission. That solution</p>	<p>Rhoddir yr amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu'r adroddiad hwn yn yr adroddiad. Nid rhyw ddirgelwch ydyw yr ydym i fod i'w egluro ein hunain. Rhoddir yr eglurhad a dyna'r hyn y mae'n ei ddweud. Mae'n amlwg y gall pwerau'r Cynulliad gael eu cynyddu'n raddol drwy ddull 13.2, nes y rhoddir pwerau sylfaenol llawn yn 2011. Bydd yn 2015 cyn bod yn rhaid inni ystyried beth sy'n digwydd i Aelodau Seneddol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, dywed y Prif Weinidog y gallai 13.2 a mwy fod yn ddiweddglo yn hytrach na cham tuag at ryw beth arall. Gwna'r Prif Weinidog hyn yn lle dilyn casgliadau unfrydol comisiwn Richard. Ni fydd yr ateb hwnnw yn atal</p>



will not stop the years of instability and talking about devolution. On the contrary, it will only serve to focus more attention on the fact that the Assembly is underpowered and unable to carry out the job with the tools it currently has. More importantly, it is clear to no-one how exactly the framework legislation proposal would work, either at Westminster or in Cardiff bay.

This plan, as the First Minister rightly admits today, will not permit us to introduce a ban on smoking in public places, as the Assembly wishes. We would still need Westminster to legislate first.

Academic experts, Richard commissioners and politicians in the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the Assembly have all cast doubt on the workability of 13.2 plus. Lord Richard himself said it was not workable. Yet ‘Morgan’s muddle’ remains one of the two parts of Labour’s post-Richard stitch-up, entitled ‘Better Governance for Wales’, alongside a referendum and full powers, as championed by Peter Hain. It is Peter Hain who has emerged as the coherent voice in the Labour leadership as a result of the inelegant stitch-up approved at Labour’s special conference on 11 September. We still do not know which will emerge as the preferred option, or, indeed, if either will. Neither do we know whether Peter Hain will want to stay in post to finish the job. While Labour seems intent to leave the decision for the Secretary of State for Wales to make, it is entirely possible, should Labour have an overall majority in the next election—which is not a certainty by any stretch of the imagination—that Mr Hain’s ambitions would see him moving on in the Labour hierarchy. Would Kim Howells or Don Touhig have the same vision for the Assembly’s future?

Ultimately, Labour’s pitch for the next general election is ‘we will do something about devolution, but we will not tell you what it is until you have already voted for us’. This proposition, if applied to health or education rather than devolution, would surely result in a haemorrhaging of support. While we, as a party, do not seek a referendum on law-making powers, we would take on the challenge of winning one wholeheartedly if it was presented. The question of tax-raising powers is more complicated. This was categorically not covered in the previous referendum, and would fundamentally alter the constitutional position.

blynyddoedd o ansefydlogrwydd a sôn am ddatganoli. I’r gwrthwyneb, dim ond rhoi mwy o sylw a wna i’r ffaith nad oes digon o bwer gan y Cynulliad ac na all wneud y gwaith gyda’r hyn sydd ganddo ar hyn o bryd. Yn bwysicach na hynny, nid yw’n amlwg i neb sut yn union y byddai’r cynnig o ran deddfwriaeth fframwaith yn gweithio, naill ai yn San Steffan neu ym mae Caerdydd.

Ni fydd y cynllun hwn, fel y cyfaddefa’r Prif Weinidog heddiw, a hynny’n briodol, yn caniatáu inni gyflwyno gwaharddiad ar ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, fel y dymuna’r Cynulliad. Byddai angen i San Steffan ddeddfu yn gyntaf o hyd.

Mae arbenigwyr academaidd, comisiynwyr Richard a gwleidyddion yn Nhy’r Arglwyddi, Ty’r Cyffredin a’r Cynulliad oll wedi bwrw amheuaeth ar ymarferoldeb 13.2 a mwy. Dywedodd yr Arglwydd Richard ei hun nad oedd yn ymarferol. Ac eto, erys cynigion dryslyd Rhodri Morgan yn rhan o fargen gudd wedi comiswn Richard, o dan y teitl Gwell Trefn Lywodraethol i Gymru, ochr yn ochr â refferendwm a phwerau llawn, fel yr hyrwyddwyd gan Peter Hain. Peter Hain sydd wedi dod i’r amlwg fel y llais rhesymegol yn arweinyddiaeth y blaid Lafur o ganlyniad i’r fargen gudd amrwd a gymeradwywyd yng nghynhadledd arbennig Llafur ar 11 Medi. Ni wyddom o hyd pa un fydd yr opsiwn a ffafrir, neu, yn wir, a gaiff un ei ffafrio. Ni wyddom ychwaith a fydd Peter Hain am aros yn y swydd i orffen y gwaith. Er bod Llafur yn ymddangos yn benderfynol o adael y penderfyniad yn nwylo Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, mae’n eithaf posibl, os caiff Llafur fwyafrif yn yr etholiad nesaf—nad yw’n sicr o bell ffordd—y byddai uchelgeisiau Mr Hain yn ei dywys i fyny’r hierarchaeth Lafur. A fyddai gan Kim Howells neu Don Touhig yr un weledigaeth ar gyfer dyfodol y Cynulliad?

Yn y pen draw, polisi Llafur ar gyfer yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf yw ‘byddwn yn gwneud rhywbeth ynglyn â datganoli, ond nid ydym yn bwriadu dweud wrthyich nes eich bod wedi pleidleisio drosom’. Byddai’r cynnig hwn, pe câi ei gymhwyso i iechyd neu addysg yn hytrach na datganoli, yn arwain mae’n siwr at gollu llawer iawn o gefnogaeth. Er nad ydym ni, fel plaid, yn ceisio refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu, byddem yn mynd ati â’n holl galon i ennill refferendwm pe bai un yn cael ei gynnal. Mae’r cwestiwn ynghylch pwerau codi trethi yn fwy cymhleth. Ni chwmpaswyd hwn yn y refferendwm flaenorol, a byddai’n newid y sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol

	yn sylweddol.
It is regrettable that there has not been any attempt today to get common purpose from the Assembly. I share the views of many Members from all parties that there should be primary-making laws for the Assembly. It would have been possible to get a resolution put before us to that effect. In fact, the Labour Government is saying in the motion 'in Peter Hain we trust'. This is a bigger issue than any single political party—it is the future of our country and the future for decision-making in Wales for decades, and not the future of one political party.	Mae'n anffodus na fu unrhyw ymgais heddiw yn y Cynulliad i ddod i benderfyniad cytûn ynglyn â'r ffordd ymlaen. Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â safbwyntiau llawer o Aelodau o bob plaid y dylai'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Byddai wedi bod yn bosibl rhoi penderfyniad ger ein bron i'r perwyl hwnnw. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn dweud yn y cynnig ei bod yn ymddiried yn Peter Hain. Mae hwn yn fater mwy nag unrhyw un blaid wleidyddol—dyfodol ein gwlad ydyw a'r dyfodol ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau yng Nghymru am ddegawdau, ac nid dyfodol un blaid wleidyddol.
<b>Nick Bourne:</b> I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 3: delete point (b).	<b>Nick Bourne:</b> Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 3: dileu pwynt (b).
I propose amendment 4. Delete point (c).	Cynigiau welliant 4. Dileu pwynt (c).
I propose amendment 6. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:	Cynigiau welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>accepts the need to gain the consent of the people of Wales through a referendum, through the Government of Wales Act or by the UK Government, if a major change to the constitutional settlement is proposed.</i>	<i>yn derbyn yr angen i dderbyn caniatâd pobl Cymru drwy refferendwm, drwy Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru neu gan Lywodraeth y DU, os cynigir newid sylweddol i'r setliad cyfansoddiadol.</i>
I reiterate a point I made when we first debated this issue, which the First Minister referred to. The Richard commission document is a serious one, and I pay tribute to the team which put it together. We owe it to them to take the document seriously, not least because a great deal of public money was spent on the exercise, as mentioned by Mike German. My own party, as is widely known, is consulting on the two major strands of issues in that document—the powers and the electoral arrangements. Not much has been said about the electoral arrangements issue this afternoon, though it is inherent in the motion, and I will mention it briefly.	Ailadroddaf bwynt a wneuthum pan drafodwyd y mater hwn gennym y tro cyntaf, y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ato. Mae dogfen comisiwn Richard yn un ddifrifol, a thalaf deyrnged i'r tîm a'i lluniodd. Er eu mwyn hwy dylem gymryd y ddogfen o ddifrif, yn bennaf am i lawer o arian cyhoeddus gael ei wario ar yr ymarfer, fel y soniodd Mike German. Mae fy mhlaed i, fel sy'n hysbys i bawb, yn ymgynghori ar ddwy brif thema'r ddogfen honno—y pwerau a'r trefniadau etholiadol. Ni ddywedwyd llawer am fater y trefniadau etholiadol y prynhawn yma, er ei fod yn rhan hanfodol o'r cynnig a soniaf yn fyr amdano.

We have always supported the separation issue, as the First Minister has referred to. The issue was with us throughout the first Assembly, as well as the second. To pretend that this is something new flies in the face of all evidence. It is simply not the case. As we go around Wales, we know that people blame things on the Assembly which are the fault of the Assembly Government, and, occasionally, give credit to the whole Assembly, when it should go to the Assembly Government. I am keen that Rhodri Morgan takes credit for waiting lists, student debt and the level of council taxes. That is one reason why this separation is needed, so we wholeheartedly support you on that issue.

Yr ydym erioed wedi bod o blaid gwahanu, fel y cyfeiriwyd ato gan y Prif Weinidog. Cododd y mater gyda ni drwy gydol y Cynulliad cyntaf, yn ogystal â'r ail. Byddai esgus bod hwn yn rhywbeth newydd yn mynd yn groes i'r holl dystiolaeth. Nid yw hyn yn wir. Wrth inni deithio o amgylch Cymru, gwyddom fod pobl yn beio'r Cynulliad am bethau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt, ac ambell waith, yn rhoi'r clod i'r Cynulliad cyfan, pan ddylai'r clod fynd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn awyddus bod Rhodri Morgan yn cymryd y clod am restrau aros, dyled myfyrwyr a lefel y dreth gyngor. Dyna un rheswm pam mae angen y gwahanu hwn, felly fe'ch cefnogwn yn llwyr ar y mater hwnnw.

It seems to me that the First Minister and the Labour Party have taken two points which were not in the Richard commission report as their main strands of argument: the so-called electoral anomalies, which is a sticking plaster exercise to keep the Labour Party together, and, similarly, the 13.2 plus issue. I well remember a different First Minister—a bouncy, ebullient and effective First Minister—when we debated this issue in the summer. He was proud of his nation and running off with the baton on legislative powers like nobody's business. That has changed—he tried to pass the baton to Peter Hain and Labour MPs, but they did not want it. They were running in a different race. Unfortunately, or fortunately depending on your view, Rhodri Morgan is now in the same race as they are.

Ymddengys imi fod y Prif Weinidog a'r Blaid Lafur wedi cymryd dau bwynt nad oeddent yn adroddiad Comisiwn Richard fel prif linyddau eu dadl: yr anghysondebau etholiadol fel y'u gelwir, sy'n ymgais i gadw'r Blaid Lafur yn gytûn am y tro, ac, yn yr un modd, y mater 13.2 a mwy. Cofiaf yn dda Brif Weinidog gwahanol—Prif Weinidog sionc, brwd ac effeithiol—pan drafodasom y mater hwn yn yr haf. Yr oedd yn falch o'i genedl ac yr oedd y modd yr oedd mor barod i ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb o ran pwerau deddfwriaethol yn rhywbeth i ryfeddu ato. Mae hynny wedi newid—ceisiodd drosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb i Peter Hain ac ASau Llafur, ond nid oeddent am ei gael. Yr oeddent yn mynd i gyfeiriad gwahanol. Yn anffodus, neu'n ffodus yn dibynnu ar eich safbwynt chi, mae Rhodri Morgan bellach yn mynd i'r un cyfeiriad â hwy.

3.30 p.m.

It is now unclear where we are. There is no question about the legality of 13.2 plus—that is not the issue. The issue is whether it is workable or not, and I do not believe it is. It will be a bonanza for lawyers. If the separation goes through, the Assembly Government will be in and out of court on whether a particular measure relates to health, employment or human rights. It is simply unworkable—not illegal, but unworkable. It is far worse than our current settlement, which has, at least, evolved. However, we must consider how we move on. In the long term, what we have now does not represent a permanent settlement. What concerns me is the timescale, and I have said as much to the Richard commission and in our previous debate on this. We need to consider the timescale of these matters. My view, which I think is widely held in my party, is that there should be a

Bellach nid yw'n glir beth yw'r sefyllfa. Nid oes unrhyw gwestiwn am gyfreithlondeb 13.2 a mwy—nid dyna'r mater dan sylw. Y mater dan sylw yw pa un a yw'n ymarferol ai peidio, ac ni chredaf ei fod. Bydd yn broffidiol iawn i gyfreithwyr. Os â'r gwahaniad yn ei flaen, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i mewn ac allan o'r llys yn ceisio penderfynu a yw mesur penodol yn ymwneud ag iechyd, cyflogaeth neu hawliau dynol. Mae'n anymarferol—nid yn anghyfreithiol, ond yn anymarferol. Mae'n waeth o lawer na'n setliad presennol, sydd, o leiaf, wedi dabtlygu. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried sut i symud yn ein blaenau. Yn yr hirdymor, nid setliad parhaol yw'r hyn sydd gennym yn awr. Yr hyn sy'n fy ngofidio yw'r amserlen, ac yr wyf wedi dweud hynny fwy neu lai wrth gomisiwn Richard ac yn ein dadl flaenorol ar hyn. Mae angen inni ystyried

referendum. I remember the First Minister regularly rubbishing that view when I first mentioned it, but he seems to have undergone a Tarsus-like conversion on this whole issue.

amserlen y materion hyn. Yn fy marn i, a arddelir yn gyffredinol yn fy mhlaid i, dylid cynnal refferendwm. Cofiaf i'r Prif Weinidog ddilorni'r farn honno yn rheolaidd pan godais y pwnc y tro cyntaf, ond ymddengys iddo gael troedigaeth Darsusaidd ar y mater hyn yn gyffredinol.

**Leighton Andrews:** If there is to be a referendum, and your party suggests that several options be offered in a referendum, would you campaign for the Assembly to have law-making powers?

**Leighton Andrews:** Os bydd refferendwm, ac awgryma eich plaid y dylai sawl opsiwn gael ei gynnig mewn refferendwm, a fyddech yn ymgyrchu dros roi pwerau deddfu i'r Cynulliad?

**Nick Bourne:** That is a fair question. First, we are coming around to the idea of offering multi options, which is my personal preference. However, in fairness, we must wait until our consultation period is over. I think that our approach would be what is called a 'preferendum' where options are numbered from one to five and I think that those options should include independence and abolition. However, I would not be in favour of either. I suspect that like you, Leighton, I believe that those two options could be discounted. The battle, therefore, would be somewhere in the middle. Again, that will depend on the timescale, which is what I said to the Richard commission and to you, when you asked me the same question in the previous debate. I am not saying that I would not campaign for legislative powers, but it would depend when they were to be introduced. Ultimately, that is very much on the agenda, but, again, it depends on the timescale.

**Nick Bourne:** Mae hynny'n gwestiwn teg. Yn gyntaf, yr ydym yn dechrau derbyn y syniad o gynnig sawl opsiwn, sef yr hyn yr wyf fi yn ei ffafrio. Fodd bynnag, gyda phob tegwch, rhaid inni aros nes bod ein cyfnod ymgynghori drosodd. Refferendwm amlddewis fyddai ein cynnig ni, fe gredaf, lle y caiff yr opsiynau eu rhifo o un i bump a chredaf y dylai'r opsiynau hyn gynnwys annibyniaeth a diddymiad. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn o blaid y naill na'r llall. Yr wyf yn amau, fel chi, Leighton, fy mod yn credu y gellid diystyru'r ddau opsiwn hynny. Felly byddai'r frwydr rhywle yn y canol. Unwaith eto, bydd hynny'n dibynnu ar yr amserlen, sef yr hyn a ddywedais wrth gomisiwn Richard ac wrthyh chi, pan ofynasoch yr un cwestiwn i mi yn y ddadl flaenorol. Nid wyf yn dweud na fyddwn yn ymgyrchu dros bwerau deddfwriaethol, ond byddai'n dibynnu pryd y caent eu cyflwyno. Yn y pen draw, mae hynny yn bendant ar yr agenda, ond, unwaith eto, mae'n dibynnu ar yr amserlen.

This decision is too important to be left to Rhodri Morgan or a cobbled-together Labour conference, or to Nick Bourne and all other Assembly Members. The people of Wales must ultimately have the say on this and I am pleased that Plaid Cymru recognises the importance of a referendum. Therefore, we will support Plaid Cymru's amendment 5 because I do not think that it means to exclusively use the provisions of the Government of Wales Act; I am sure that it would not say no to a referendum coming from Westminster. On that basis, we will support amendment 5. I am glad that the First Minister at least has not ruled out this option. However, if there is to be a settled change and a secure settlement, it must be achieved by a referendum, which will settle the issue.

Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn rhy bwysig i'w adael i Rhodri Morgan neu gynhadledd Lafur a drefnwyd ar frys, neu i Nick Bourne a'r holl Aelodau Cynulliad eraill. Yn y pen draw rhaid i bobl Cymru fynegi eu barn ar hyn ac yr wyf yn falch bod Plaid Cymru yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd refferendwm. Felly, cefnogwn welliant 5 Plaid Cymru oherwydd ni chredaf ei fod yn bwriadu defnyddio darpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru yn unig; yr wyf yn siwr na fyddai'n gwrthod refferendwm o San Steffan. Ar y sail honno, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 5. Yr wyf yn falch o leiaf nad yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi diystyru'r opsiwn hwn. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn cael newid sefydlog a setliad sefydlog rhaid cyflawni hynny drwy refferendwm, a fydd yn datrys y problem.

<p>We will support the separation, but we will not support the proposal on electoral anomalies. It is a bit of an insult, in such an important document, to single out something that is unimportant and not talked about in Wales. We need to consider the third issue here, namely how effective we are.</p>	<p>Fe gefnogwn y gwahaniad, ond ni chefnogwn y cynnig ar anghysondebau etholiadol. Mae ychydig yn sarhaus, mewn dogfen mor bwysig, i ganolbwyntio ar rywbeth mor ddibwys nas trafodir yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni ystyried y trydydd mater yma, sef pa mor effeithiol ydym.</p>
<p><b>Lynne Neagle:</b> Today’s debate shines a light on a crucial divide in Welsh politics: the divide between those who see the promise of devolution and those who are obsessed with the process of devolution, between those who see devolution as a means to an end and those who see devolution as an end in itself, and between those who want to shape change and those who navel-gaze.</p>	<p><b>Lynne Neagle:</b> Mae dadl heddiw yn canolbwyntio ar raniad hollbwysig yng ngwleidyddiaeth Cymru: y rhaniad rhwng y rhai sy’n gweld addewid datganoli a’r rhai sydd â’u holl fryd ar y broses ddatganoli, rhwng y rhai sy’n gweld datganoli fel modd i gyflawni rhywbeth er budd iddynt hwy a’r rhai sy’n gweld datganoli fel diben ynddo’i hun, a rhwng y rhai sydd am newid pethau a’r rhai sy’n bogailsyllu.</p>
<p>Welsh Labour understands that devolution is about better governance that is more transparent and closer to the people. Welsh Labour believes that devolution is a better means for delivering better public services, for spreading prosperity and achieving social justice. That is what matters most to the people I represent. Welsh Labour understands what the majority of Welsh people want from devolution—a settlement that translates the Labour values of equality, opportunity and fairness into their everyday lives.</p>	<p>Mae Llafur Cymru yn deall bod a wnelo datganoli â llywodraethu gwell sy’n fwy tryloyw ac yn agosach at y bobl. Cred Llafur Cymru fod datganoli yn ffordd well o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwell, o ledaenu ffyniant a chyflawni cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Dyna’r hyn sydd bwysicaf i’r bobl yr wyf fi yn eu cynrychioli. Mae Llafur Cymru yn deall beth y mae’r mwyafrif o bobl Cymru am ei gael o ddatganoli—setliad sy’n trosi gwerthoedd Llafur o gydraddoldeb, cyfle a thegwch i’w bywydau bob dydd.</p>
<p><b>Leanne Wood:</b> You said that the devolution project was important to the people of Wales; will you, therefore, support a referendum so that the people of Wales can have a choice on this, and will you support one that comes from this body so that we can decide on what question to ask and the timetable of that referendum?</p>	<p><b>Leanne Wood:</b> Dywedasoeh fod y prosiect datganoli yn bwysig i bobl Cymru; felly a gefnogwch refferendwm fel y gall pobl Cymru gael dewis o ran hyn, ac a gefnogwch un sy’n dod o’r corff hwn fel y gallwn benderfynu ar ba gwestiwn i’w ofyn ac amserlen y refferendwm hwnnw?</p>
<p><b>Lynne Neagle:</b> Welsh Labour has made its proposals on this clear. The time for a referendum will be if we bring forward proposals for primary law-making powers. What the people of Wales want, Leanne, is for us to get on with the job of improving people’s lives.</p>	<p><b>Lynne Neagle:</b> Mae Llafur Cymru wedi nodi’n glir ei chynigion ar hyn. Yr adeg ar gyfer refferendwm fydd os cyflwynwn gynigion ar gyfer pwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Yr hyn a ddymuna pobl Cymru, Leanne, yw inni fynd ymlaen â’r gwaith o wella bywydau pobl.</p>

The communities that I represent do not want freedom from Britain, but from poverty, crime and poor housing and from educational underachievement. These communities want an Assembly that invests in every child's future, that defeats child poverty, encourages ambition and gives everyone an equal chance to succeed. These communities want an Assembly that tackles poor health, that puts investment in where it is needed, that tackles long waits and provides quality healthcare free at the point of delivery, at a time and location convenient to the patient.

**Janet Ryder:** Following that long list of New Labour's successes, how have you achieved that in Wales? Why are we still waiting for that after eight years of your New Labour Government?

**Lynne Neagle:** We have made considerable progress under Welsh Labour, Janet, but I would be the first to admit that we need to go further and that there are undoubtedly areas of public services where we must make more progress. That is precisely why we must concentrate on that, and not on constitutional tinkering. These are the bread-and-butter issues that matter most to the people whom I represent. Yet, sadly, these are the issues that many here today choose to ignore. Plaid Cymru asks not what devolution can do for Wales, but what it can do for Plaid Cymru. Defeated, yet hell-bent on separatism, it sees devolution as a step towards an independent Wales. For the people whom I represent, that is simply not a step that they want to take. Adam Price's own research shows that an independent Wales would run a deficit of £1.5 billion in public spending, leading to cuts in public services even bigger than those the Tories propose. Perhaps Plaid Cymru would like to state which hospital wards it would close, which teachers it would sack, and which social services it would axe to pay for independence? The bill for its constitutional obsession would not be presented to Ieuan Wyn Jones—it would be presented to the poor across Wales. Adam Price is rarely right, but on this occasion he is, although I fear that the costs for Wales could be even higher.

Nid yw'r cymunedau a gynrychiolaf am fod yn rhydd o Brydain, ond yn rhydd o dlodi, trosedd a thai gwael ac o dangyflawni'n addysgol. Mae'r cymunedau hyn am gael Cynulliad sy'n buddsoddi yn nyfodol pob plentyn, sy'n dileu tlodi plant, yn annog uchelgais ac yn rhoi cyfle cyfartal i bawb lwyddo. Mae'r cymunedau hyn am gael Cynulliad sy'n mynd i'r afael ag iechyd gwael, sy'n mynd i'r afael ag amseroedd aros hir ac sy'n darparu gofal iechyd o safon am ddim lle y caiff ei ddarparu, ar adeg ac mewn lleoliad sy'n gyfleus i'r claf.

**Janet Ryder:** Yn dilyn y rhestr hir honno o lwyddiannau Llafur Newydd, sut yr ydych wedi cyflawni hynny yng Nghymru? Pam yr ydym yn aros o hyd am hynny wyth mlynedd ar ôl eich Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd?

**Lynne Neagle:** Bu inni wneud cynnydd sylweddol o dan Lafur Cymru, Janet, ond fi fyddai'r cyntaf i gyfaddef bod angen inni fynd ymhellach a bod meysydd o wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ddi-au lle y mae'n rhaid inni wneud mwy o gynnydd. Dyna'n union pam mae'n rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar hynny, ac nid ar fân newidiadau cyfansoddiadol. Dyma'r materion sylfaenol sydd bwysicaf i'r bobl yr wyf fi yn eu cynrychioli. Ac eto, yn anffodus, dyma'r materion y mae llawer sydd yma heddiw yn dewis eu hanwybyddu. Nid yw Plaid Cymru yn gofyn beth y gall datganoli ei wneud i Gymru, ond beth y gall ei wneud i Blaid Cymru. Wedi ei threchu, ac eto yn benderfynol o sicrhau gwahaniad, gwêl ddatganoli fel cam tuag at Gymru annibynnol. I'r bobl yr wyf fi yn eu cynrychioli, nid yw hynny'n gam y maent am ei gymryd. Dengys ymchwil Adam Price ei hun y byddai gan Gymru annibynnol ddiffyg o £1.5 biliwn o ran gwariant cyhoeddus, yn arwain at doriadau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a fyddai hyd yn oed yn fwy na'r rhai y mae'r Torïaid yn eu cynnig. Efallai yr hoffai Plaid Cymru nodi pa wardiau ysbytai y byddai'n eu cau, pa athrawon y byddai'n eu diswyddo, a pha wasanaethau cymdeithasol y byddai'n eu dileu i dalu am annibyniaeth? Ni fyddai'r bil ar gyfer ei hobsesiwn cyfansoddiadol yn cael ei roi i Ieuan Wyn Jones—byddai'n cael ei roi i'r tlawd ledled Cymru. Anaml y mae Adam Price yn iawn, ond ar yr achlysur hwn mae yn iawn, er yr ofnaf y gallai'r costau i Gymru fod hyd yn oed yn uwch.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** I am grateful for your concession that Adam Price is right in working out what the deficit would be in Wales. Do you accept that, percentage wise, that is less than the deficit that the Treasury holds at present?

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am gyfaddef bod Adam Price yn iawn yn cyfrifo beth fyddai'r diffyg yng Nghymru. A dderbyniwch, fel canran, fod hynny'n llai na'r diffyg sydd gan y Trysorlys ar hyn o bryd?

**Lynne Neagle:** I said that the costs would be even higher, but even on your own sums, the costs would be devastating. That is why Wales has rejected nationalism and chosen Labour. My constituents see the politics on offer: Labour offering investment in public services and the eradication of child poverty, and nationalism offering constitutional fetish and a flag to dull the edge of the poverty that will continue in Wales, while it ceases to exist in England. Welsh Labour's proposals following the Richard commission stand in sharp contrast to Plaid's attempt to isolate Wales, and the Tory dream of turning the clock back. Labour values are the values of Wales. Devolution is a means to an end—a decent, fairer, more equal society. Labour's proposals will mean that we move forward with the people of Wales, not in spite of them.

**Lynne Neagle:** Dywedais y byddai'r costau hyd yn oed yn uwch, ond hyd yn oed yn ôl eich symiau chi eich hun, byddai'r costau yn ofnadwy. Dyna pam y mae Cymru wedi gwrthod cenedlaetholdeb ac wedi dewis Llafur. Gwêl fy etholwyr y wleidyddiaeth a gynigir: Llafur yn cynnig buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a dileu tlodi plant, a chenedlaetholdeb yn cynnig obsesiwn cyfansoddiadol a baner i leihau effaith y tlodi a fydd yn parhau yng Nghymru, tra ei fod yn peidio â bod yn Lloegr. Mae cynigion Llafur Cymru yn dilyn comisiwn Richard yn hollol groes i ymgais Plaid i ynysu Cymru, a breuddwyd y Torïaid o droi'r cloc yn ôl. Gwerthoedd Llafur yw gwerthoedd Cymru. Mae datganoli yn fodd i gyflawni diben sef—cymdeithas waraidd, tecach a mwy cyfartal. Bydd cynigion Llafur yn golygu ein bod yn symud ymlaen gyda phobl Cymru, nid ar eu gwaethaf.

When it comes to devolution, the Tories will appeal to bitterness and negativity, the Liberal Democrats will use it to further their aim of a federal Britain, and the nationalists will undermine it in order to replace it with constitutional chaos. Welsh Labour must ask how this or that form of governance affects the life of a child in poverty. The opposition voices are very loud, and we will pay them due regard. *[Laughter.]* I say that with irony. However, the voice of our communities always has the first call on our attention.

O ran datganoli, bydd polisïau'r Torïaid yn apelio i elfennau chwerw a negyddol, bydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei ddefnyddio i hyrwyddo eu nod o gael Prydain ffederal, a bydd y cenedlaetholwyr yn ei danseilio er mwyn rhoi anhrefn cyfansoddiadol yn ei le. Rhaid i Llafur Cymru ofyn sut y mae'r mathau gwahanol o lywodraethu yn effeithio ar fywyd plentyn tlawd. Mae lleisiau'r gwrthbleidiau yn uchel iawn, a rhoddwn ystyriaeth ddyledus iddynt. *[Chwerthin.]* Dywedaf hynny gydag eironi. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym bob amser wedi gwrandao ar lais ein cymunedau.

**Helen Mary Jones:** That was fun, but perhaps we can talk a bit of sense now. I speak in support of amendments 1 and 5, which propose that the Assembly endorses the Richard commission's proposals and places them in their entirety before the people of Wales. In doing so, I stress that these proposals fall well short of Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales's aspirations for a full parliament. In our submission to the Richard commission, Plaid Cymru suggested, for example, that the Assembly should have the right to levy and control certain environmental taxes and that certain additional areas of policy should be immediately devolved. However, we are prepared to accept that the Richard proposals

**Helen Mary Jones:** Yr oedd hynny'n hwyl, ond efallai y gallwn siarad yn fwy synhwyrol yn awr. Siaradaf o blaid gwelliannau 1 a 5, sy'n cynnig bod y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo cynigion comisiwn Richard ac yn eu rhoi yn eu cyfanrwydd gerbron pobl Cymru. Wrth wneud hynny, pwysleisïaf nad yw'r cynigion hyn yn cyflawni o bell ffordd ddyheadau Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales ar gyfer senedd lawn. Yn ein cyflwyniad i gomisiwn Richard, awgrymodd Plaid Cymru, er enghraifft, y dylai'r Cynulliad gael yr hawl i godi a rheoli rhai trethi amgylcheddol ac y dylid datganoli rhai meysydd ychwanegol o bolisi ar unwaith. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn barod i dderbyn bod cynigion Richard yn

are a coherent, well-thought-out compromise, based on extensive research and a wide body of evidence, and, as such, they deserve our support.

gyfaddawd rhesymegol wedi ei gynllunio'n ofalus, yn seiliedig ar ymchwil helaeth a chorff eang o dystiolaeth, ac, fel y cyfryw maent yn haeddu ein cefnogaeth.

**Jeff Cuthbert:** Are you telling us that you would only support the Richard proposals as a step towards your aim of independence?

**Jeff Cuthbert:** A ydych yn dweud wrthym mai dim ond fel cam tuag at eich nod o fod yn annibynnol y byddech yn cefnogi cynigion Richard?

**Helen Mary Jones:** No. We would support the Richard commission proposals, as I was about to say, because they would deliver better. It would then be up to us, as the Party of Wales, to make a case for further powers, which could then only be granted, particularly with regard to full independence, by the express wish of the people of Wales. It is important not to treat the Richard commission as a slippery slope. I might like to wish it was, but it clearly is not, as well you know.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Nac ydwyf. Byddem yn cefnogi cynigion comisiwn Richard, fel yr oeddwn ar fin dweud, oherwydd byddent yn cyflawni'n well. Yna ein cyfrifoldeb ni, fel Plaid Cymru, fyddai dadlau dros bwerau pellach, na fyddent ond yn gallu cael eu rhoi, yn arbennig o ran annibyniaeth lawn, yn ôl dymuniad pobl Cymru. Mae'n bwysig peidio â thrin comisiwn Richard fel rhywbeth a fydd yn arwain yn anochel at annibyniaeth. Efallai yr hoffwn iddo fod felly, ond yn amlwg nid felly y mae, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn.

3.40 p.m.

We are prepared to compromise to secure a body that can better deliver for the people of Wales. However, we are not prepared to swallow another fudge, proposed by New Labour not for the good of the people of Wales, but in an attempt to hold together the turbulent vested interests inside the party long enough to get past the next general election.

Yr ydym yn barod i gyfaddawdu i sicrhau corff a all gyflawni'n well dros bobl Cymru. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn barod i dderbyn ymgais arall i osgoi ymdrin â'r pwnc, fel y cynigir gan Lafur Newydd nid er lles pobl Cymru, ond er mwyn ceisio cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng y buddiannau croes y tu mewn i'r blaid yn ddigon hir nes bod yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf wedi cael ei gynnal.

One of the most compelling elements of the Richard report was the empirical demonstration of what we all know from experience: that the model of devolution that we are trying to work within cannot deliver efficiently and effectively for the people of Wales. This goes to many of the points that Lynne Neagle rightly raised as the main issues that people are concerned about. The Assembly as it stands can only deliver if the Westminster Government is minded to permit it to do so. In preparing this speech today I was presented with a major challenge in selecting examples to illustrate my point, because there are so many. The Liberal Democrat amendments refer to two; I will mention two others.

Un o elfennau mwyaf cymhellol adroddiad Richard oedd iddo brofi'n empeiraidd yr hyn a wyr pob un ohonom o brofiad: sef na all y model o ddatganoli yr ydym yn ceisio ei weithredu gyflawni'n effeithlon ac yn effeithiol dros bobl Cymru. Mae hyn yn mynd at graidd llawer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan Lynne Neagle, a hynny'n briodol, fel y prif faterion sydd o bwys i bobl. Dim ond os yw Llywodraeth San Steffan yn fodlon y gall y Cynulliad fel y saif gyflawni pethau. Wrth baratoi'r araith hon heddiw wynebais her fawr wrth ddewis enghreifftiau i ategu fy mhwynt, am fod cymaint ohonynt. Cyfeiria gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol at ddwy: soniaf innau am ddwy arall.



<p>The public perception is that the Assembly is in control of education in Wales, and so it should be, but, in reality, teachers' pay—by far the largest proportion of the education budget—is controlled from London. The Assembly Government has no control and little influence over how the staff that are to deliver its education policies are to be rewarded and motivated. This settlement allows the Assembly, if it believes that it is a priority, to give every schoolchild a free breakfast, but it does not allow us to reward and motivate their teachers. Where is the sense in that? <i>[Interruption.]</i></p>	<p>Canfyddiad y cyhoedd yw bod y Cynulliad yn rheoli addysg yng Nghymru, fel y dylai, ond, y gwir amdani yw mai gan Lundain y rheolir cyflogau athrawon—y ganran fwyaf o'r gyllideb addysg o bell ffordd. Nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad unrhyw reolaeth a fawr ddim dylanwad dros y ffordd y caiff y staff a fydd yn cyflwyno ei pholisïau addysg eu gwobrwyo a'u cymell. Mae'r setliad hwn yn caniatáu i'r Cynulliad roi brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol, os cred fod hynny'n flaenoriaeth, ond nid yw'n caniatáu inni wobrwyo a chymell eu hathrawon. Nid yw hynny'n gwneud unrhyw synnwyr o gwbl. <i>[Torri ar draws.]</i></p>
<p>If Brian Gibbons would like to make an intervention, he is welcome to do so.</p>	<p>Os hoffai Brian Gibbons ymyrryd, mae croeso iddo wneud hynny.</p>
<p><b>The Presiding Officer:</b> Order. He was not making an intervention; I think that he was talking to himself.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Trefn. Nid oedd yn ymyrryd; credaf ei fod yn siarad â'i hun.</p>
<p><b>Helen Mary Jones:</b> I am grateful for the clarification, Presiding Officer.</p>	<p><b>Helen Mary Jones:</b> Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am roi eglurhad, Lywydd.</p>
<p>On free personal care for frail, elderly and disabled citizens, setting aside for the moment the massive issue of resources, the Assembly, across the parties, was minded to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Long Term Care for the Elderly—interestingly, another major commission inquiry the results of which a New Labour administration chose to ignore because they did not suit it. With cross-party agreement reflecting the political will of the people of Wales, the Assembly should have been able to provide free care for some of our most vulnerable citizens, but Westminster said no. We are left with yet another fudged set of proposals on long-term care that are taking an age to deliver because, although social services are devolved, these vital powers are not. I could go on and on. In transport, health, social services, and education there are countless examples of Westminster indifference, indolence or hostility standing in the way of the Assembly and the Assembly Government's ability to deliver, and they have occurred with New Labour in power in both places. I ask fellow Members to imagine what the position would be had we an overtly right-wing Tory Government at Westminster and a Government with different views here. <i>[Interruption.]</i> To clarify, I also think that that lot on the Labour benches are pretty right wing.</p>	<p>O ran gofal personol am ddim i ddinasyddion oeddrannus, anabl a bregus eu hiechyd, gan anwybyddu am eiliad y broblem fawr o ran adnoddau, yr oedd y Cynulliad, ar draws y pleidiau, yn barod i weithredu argymhellion y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Ofal Hirdymor i'r Henoed—sef, ac mae hyn yn ddiddorol, ymchwiliad comisiwn pwysig arall y mae gweinyddiaeth Llafur Newydd wedi dewis anwybyddu ei ganlyniadau am nad oeddent yn gweddu. Gyda chytundeb trawsbleidiol yn adlewyrchu ewyllys wleidyddol pobl Cymru, dylai'r Cynulliad fod wedi bod yn gallu rhoi gofal am ddim i rai o'n dinasyddion mwyaf diamddiffyn, ond dywedodd San Steffan na. Unwaith eto mae gennym gyfres arall o gynigion sy'n osgoi mynd i'r afael â gofal hirdymor ac sy'n cymryd hydoedd i'w gweithredu oherwydd, er bod y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi'u datganoli, nid felly'r pwerau hollbwysig hyn. Gallwn fynd ymlaen ac ymlaen. Ym maes trafndiaeth, iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ac addysg, mae enghreifftiau di-rif o ddifaterwch, syrthni neu elyniaeth San Steffan sy'n rhwystr i'r Cynulliad ac i allu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflawni, ac maent wedi codi ar adeg pan fo Llafur Newydd mewn grym yn y ddau le. Gofynnaf i gyd-Aelodau ddychmygu'r hyn a ddigwyddai pe bai Llywodraeth Doriáidd asgell dde iawn yn San Steffan a Llywodraeth gyda safbwyntiau gwahanol yma. <i>[Torri ar draws.]</i> A dweud y gwir, yr wyf fi hefyd yn</p>

	<p>credu fod y criw hwnnw ar y meinciau Llafur yn eithaf asgell dde.</p>
<p>The First Minister has already referred to the dangers of this scenario. The Assembly would be utterly powerless to protect the people of Wales from a Thatcher mark 2. The Assembly needs law-making powers, and it needs them as soon as possible, because the current settlement leaves Wales vulnerable. The Richard proposals set out a realistic timetable to get those powers and the capacity needed to scrutinise the Government that goes with them. It is easy to accuse those of us who seek effective powers for this body of constitutional navel gazing, but to those who make that accusation, including Lynne Neagle, I say that the National Assembly as it stands cannot deliver on education, health, housing, transport and jobs—the issues that people really care about—and that this situation cannot be allowed to continue. The Richard commission proposals provide a clear way forward. Everything else on the table, insofar as it is possible to make sense of any of it, depends on behind-the-scenes deals with the Westminster Government, and we know that we cannot rely on that. I urge all Members of the Assembly, across the parties, to support the Richard commission proposals as a full package, and put them as they stand to the people of Wales. Please support amendments 1 and 5.</p>	<p>Mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi cyfeirio at beryglon y sefyllfa hon. Byddai'r Cynulliad yn hollol ddi-rym i ddiogelu pobl Cymru rhag Thatcher arall. Mae angen pwerau deddfu ar y Cynulliad, ac mae eu hangen arno cyn gynted ag y bo modd, am fod y setliad presennol yn gadael Cymru yn ddi-amddiffyn. Mae cynigion Richard yn nodi amserlen realistig i gael y pwerau hynny a'r gallu sydd ei angen i graffu ar berfformiad y Llywodraeth a ddaw ochr yn ochr â hwy. Mae'n hawdd cyhuddo'r rhai hynny ohonom sy'n ceisio pwerau effeithiol i'r corff hwn o ymboeni'n ormodol am faterion cyfansoddiadol, ond i'r rhai sy'n gwneud y cyhuddiad hwnnw, gan gynnwys Lynne Neagle, dywedaf na all y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fel y saif gyflawni o ran addysg, iechyd, tai, trafnidiaeth a swyddi—y materion sy'n wirioneddol bwysig i bobl—ac na ddylai'r sefyllfa hon barhau. Mae cynigion comisiwn Richard yn rhoi ffordd glir ymlaen. Mae popeth arall a gynigir, i'r graddau ag y gellir ei ddeall, yn dibynnu ar daro bargaen gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan y tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig, a gwyddom na allwn ddibynnu ar hynny. Apeliaf ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ar draws y pleidiau, i gefnogi cynigion comisiwn Richard fel pecyn llawn, a'u cyflwyno fel ag y maent i bobl Cymru. Cefnogwch welliannau 1 a 5.</p>
<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> I am pleased to take part in what is an important debate for the future of Wales, and to support the motion. The Richard commission has provided the framework by doing its important work thoroughly and impressively, providing a body of evidence and recommendations that show that the Assembly is working well, is gaining support and standing, but needs to develop in a structured way to do a bigger and better job for the people of Wales. It is then a matter for political parties, in line with their philosophies and strategies, to set out their views and policies for the people of Wales to consider. I believe that we in Labour are absolutely right to focus on enhanced legislative powers.</p>	<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> Mae'n bleser gennyf gymryd rhan yn yr hyn sy'n ddadl bwysig ar gyfer dyfodol Cymru, ac i gefnogi'r cynnig. Mae comisiwn Richard wedi rhoi'r fframwaith drwy wneud ei waith pwysig yn drylwyr ac mewn ffordd sydd wedi ennyn edmygedd, gan roi corff o dystiolaeth ac argymhellion sy'n dangos bod y Cynulliad yn gweithio'n dda, yn ennyn cefnogaeth a statws, ond bod angen iddo ddatblygu mewn ffordd strwythuredig i gyflawni rhagor dros bobl Cymru. Mater i'r pleidiau gwleidyddol, yn unol â'u hathrawiaethau a'u strategaethau, yw nodi eu safbwyntiau a'u polisiâu i bobl Cymru eu hystyried. Credaf ein bod ni yn y blaid Lafur yn hollol gywir i ganolbwyntio ar fwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol.</p>
<p><b>David Lloyd and Jocelyn Davies</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>David Lloyd a Jocelyn Davies</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>The Presiding Officer:</b> Order. Poor John has only just started.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Trefn. Newydd ddechrau y mae John druan.</p>

**John Griffiths:** I think that Labour is absolutely right to focus on enhanced legislative powers, because that is the big prize for the delivery of policies and for a stronger and better Wales.

**John Griffiths:** Credaf fod Llafur yn hollol gywir i ganolbwyntio ar fwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol, am mai dyna'r wobwr fawr am gyflwyno polisiau ac am Gymru gryfach a gwell.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Your views on devolution are well known. You have said in the Chamber that you would like to see the Assembly become a proper parliament. Are you disappointed that Labour is missing this opportunity to go for a proper parliament, which everybody knows that you support?

**Jocelyn Davies:** Mae eich barn ar ddatganoli yn hysbys iawn. Yr ydych wedi dweud yn y Siambr yr hoffech weld y Cynulliad yn datblygu'n senedd wirioneddol. A ydych yn siomedig bod Llafur yn colli'r cyfle hwn i sefydlu senedd wirioneddol, sef rhywbeth y mae pawb yn gwybod eich bod yn ei gefnogi?

**John Griffiths:** I am not disappointed at all, Jocelyn. I will come to my view on the need for a parliament for Wales. My views have not changed. I would say, however, that it is Labour that has the responsibility for delivery. I hope that that does not sound arrogant, but, given the history of voting in Wales, it is Labour that has been charged with the responsibility of proposing what is realistic and achievable. While we are on the subject, let us take a reality check: which party has delivered, is delivering and will deliver for Wales? There is only one answer to that, and it is obviously 'Labour'. I will set out how that has happened, is happening and will happen.

**John Griffiths:** Nid wyf yn siomedig o gwbl, Jocelyn. Soniaf am fy marn ar yr angen am senedd i Gymru yn y man. Nid wyf wedi newid fy marn. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn nodi mai Llafur sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros gyflawni hyn. Gobeithiaf nad yw hynny'n swnio'n drahaus, ond, o gofio sut y mae Cymru wedi pleidleisio'n hanesyddol, Llafur sydd wedi cael y cyfrifoldeb dros gynnig yr hyn sy'n realistig ac yn gyflawnadwy. Tra'n bod yn sôn am hyn, gadewch inni ystyried pa blaid sydd wedi cyflawni, pa blaid sy'n cyflawni yn awr a pha blaid a fydd yn cyflawni dros Gymru? Dim ond un ateb sydd, a 'Llafur' yn amlwg yw'r ateb hwnnw. Nodaf sut y mae hynny wedi digwydd, sut y mae'n digwydd yn awr a sut y bydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol.

**Janet Ryder:** I hope that you will explain in the rest of your speech how you will influence the Children Bill, which will have a major influence on our Children's Commissioner for Wales. If you fail to influence that Bill, how will you ever influence any other primary legislation going through Westminster? How will you make your proposals work at all? Surely you cannot. If you fail on the Children Bill, you cannot deliver on your other policies.

**Janet Ryder:** Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn esbonio yng ngweddill eich araith sut y byddwch yn dylanwadu ar y Mesur Plant, a fydd yn cael dylanwad mawr ar Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru. Os methwch â dylanwadu ar y Mesur hwnnw, sut yn y byd y byddwch yn dylanwadu ar unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol arall yn ystod ei hynt drwy San Steffan? Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod eich cynigion yn gweithio o gwbl? Ni allwch. Os methwch o ran y Mesur Plant, ni allwch gyflawni eich polisiau eraill.

**John Griffiths:** Janet, that is an imagined failure that you just want to be a reality. Jane answered that question earlier and highlighted how we will take that issue forward, with the Welsh Labour Assembly Government working in partnership with our UK colleagues. That is how things have worked, and that works very well indeed.

**John Griffiths:** Janet, mae hynny yn fethiant yn eich dychymyg chi yr hoffech ei weld yn digwydd. Atebodd Jane y cwestiwn hwnnw yn gynharach gan nodi sut y byddwn yn gweithredu ar y mater hwnnw, gyda Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'n cyd-aelodau yn y DU. Dyna sut y mae pethau wedi gweithio, ac mae hynny yn gweithio'n dda iawn yn wir.

**David Lloyd:** Will you give way?

**David Lloyd:** A ildiwch?

<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> I really must press on, Dai. Perhaps I will give way a little later.</p>	<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> Rhaid imi fwrw ati, Dai. Efallai yr ildiaf ymhen ychydig.</p>
<p>Labour has delivered. We have seen that from the post-second-world-war Labour Government's setting up of an advisory council for Wales, to the establishment of the Welsh Office in 1964, with further powers transferred thereafter, and, of course, the creation of this Assembly. Labour has delivered and is delivering on devolution for Wales, with continuing and further devolution year on year, recently for the fire and rescue services and the Children and Family Court Advisory Support Service, for example. Labour will also deliver with our route map forward.</p>	<p>Mae Llafur wedi cyflawni. Gwelsom hynny o benderfyniad y Llywodraeth Lafur ar ôl yr ail ryfel byd i sefydlu cyngor ymgynghorol i Gymru, i'w phenderfyniad i sefydlu'r Swyddfa Gymreig yn 1964, a throsglwyddo rhagor o bwerau iddi wedi hynny, ac, wrth gwrs, y penderfyniad i greu'r Cynulliad hwn. Mae Llafur wedi cyflawni, ac mae wrthi'n cyflawni o ran datganoli i Gymru, gyda mwy a mwy o ddatganoli flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, yn ddiweddar, o ran y gwasanaethau tân ac achub a'r Gwasanaeth Cynghori a Chynorthwyo Llys i Blant a Theuluoedd, er enghraifft. Bydd Llafur hefyd yn cyflawni gyda'n map ar gyfer y ffordd ymlaen.</p>
<p><b>Jenny Randerson:</b> That is a long catalogue of interesting history. Given that timetable, when do you think that we might get what Wales deserves, which is a parliament that is equal to that of Scotland? Also, why do you think that the people of Wales do not deserve the same level of government as that in Scotland?</p>	<p><b>Jenny Randerson:</b> Dyna restr hir o ddigwyddiadau hanesyddol diddorol. O gofio'r amserlen honno, yn eich barn chi, pryd y caem yr hyn y mae Cymru yn ei haeddu, sef senedd sy'n gydradd â senedd yr Alban? Hefyd, pam y credwch nad yw pobl Cymru yn haeddu'r un lefel o lywodraeth ag a geir yn yr Alban?</p>
<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> As I said earlier, Jenny, I believe that primary law-making powers are the rich prize for Wales, and Welsh Labour is determined to press ahead with achieving those powers. We have a route map, following a further Labour general election victory, of, first, the wider framework approach to delegated powers by vote of Parliament and, following that, a consultative White Paper with the two options for enhanced legislative powers. One of those options would be full law-making powers, in which case a referendum would follow. I hope that, if and when we reach that stage, other political parties will join in the campaign for full law-making powers.</p>	<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, Jenny, credaf mai pwerau deddfu sylfaenol yw'r wobwr fawr i Gymru, ac mae Llafur Cymru yn benderfynol o fwrw ati i sicrhau'r pwerau hynny. Mae gennym fap ffordd, yn dilyn buddugoliaeth arall i Lafur yn yr etholiad cyffredinol, sy'n dangos y fframwaith ehangach i gael pwerau dirprwyedig drwy bleidlais y Senedd ac, wedi hynny, Papur Gwyn ymgynghorol gyda'r ddau opsiwn ar gyfer mwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol. Un o'r opsiynau hynny fyddai pwerau deddfu llawn, ac os penderfynwyd ar hynny byddai refferendwm yn dilyn. Gobeithiaf, os a phryd y byddwn yn cyrraedd y sefyllfa honno, y bydd pleidiau gwleidyddol eraill yn ymuno yn yr ymgyrch dros bwerau deddfu llawn.</p>
<p>Devolution has a difficult and sometimes tortured history in the UK. Political devolution has been a huge step forward in necessary decentralisation, spreading democracy and bringing power down to the people. It is now time to move on to full law-making powers, and I fully expect that the consultation on our White Paper will support that, because we know that civic society, the trade unions and the voluntary sector support this.</p>	<p>Bu i ddatganoli yn y DU hanes anodd ac ingol weithiau. Bu datganoli gwleidyddol yn gam bras ymlaen i drosglwyddo pŵer o'r canol, fel yr oedd angen ei wneud, gan ledaenu democratiaeth a dod â grym i'r bobl. Mae'n bryd symud ymlaen tuag at bwerau deddfu llawn, a llwyr ddisgwyliaf y bydd yr ymgynghoriad ar ein Papur Gwyn yn cefnogi hynny, oherwydd gwyddom fod cymdeithas ddinesig, yr undebau llafur a'r sector gwirfoddol yn cefnogi hyn.</p>
<p>3.50 p.m.</p>	

<p><b>Christine Chapman:</b> Will you give way?</p>	<p><b>Christine Chapman:</b> A ildiwch?</p>
<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> I know that I have gone on a bit, Presiding Officer, but may I take a further intervention?</p>	<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> Gwn fy mod wedi bod yn traethu'n hir, Lywydd, ond a gaf dderbyn ymyriad arall?</p>
<p><b>The Presiding Officer:</b> This must be the last one.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Rhaid mai hwn yw'r olaf.</p>
<p><b>Christine Chapman:</b> You will know that Richard's own survey of opinion shows that the public is increasingly in favour of primary law-making powers. Do you agree that this is a positive sign of the change in devolution?</p>	<p><b>Christine Chapman:</b> Fe wyddoch fod arolwg barn Richard ei hun yn dangos bod y cyhoedd yn gynyddol o blaid pwerau deddfu sylfaenol. A gytunwch fod hyn yn arwydd cadarnhaol o'r newid mewn datganoli?</p>
<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> That is clearly the case, and it augurs well for any referendum on full law-making powers.</p>	<p><b>John Griffiths:</b> Dyna beth sydd wedi digwydd mae'n amlwg, ac mae'n argoeli'n dda am unrhyw refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu llawn.</p>
<p>As we know, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands enjoy full law-making powers to deliver for their people. We must achieve the same for the people of Wales, many of whom have long campaigned for a parliament for Wales. There have been many frustrations along the way, but it is a rich prize, and we must press on to realise it before the return of a Tory Government at Westminster, which we cannot, unfortunately, rule out.</p>	<p>Fel y gwyddom, mae gan yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon, Ynys Manaw ac Ynysoedd y Sianel bwerau deddfu llawn i gyflawni dros eu pobl. Rhaid inni gyflawni'r un peth i bobl Cymru, y mae llawer ohonynt wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros senedd i Gymru ers amser maith. Bu llawer o rwystredigaethau ar hyd y ffordd, ond mae'n wobwr fawr, a rhaid inni fwrw ati i'w chipio cyn bod Llywodraeth Doriaidd arall yn San Steffan, sef rhywbeth na allwn ddweud yn bendant na fydd yn digwydd, gwaetha'r modd.</p>
<p>As a Labour Member, I am proud to say that Labour has delivered, is delivering and will deliver for the people of Wales.</p>	<p>Fel Aelod Llafur, yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod Llafur wedi cyflawni, ei bod yn cyflawni ac y bydd yn cyflawni dros bobl Cymru.</p>
<p><b>David Melding:</b> It says much for the robustness and coherence of the Richard commission report that all parties, to some extent, find parts of it challenging. It could perhaps be said that not all are meeting that challenge. However, one proposal has absolute agreement, namely the need for a split between the executive and legislative functions of the Assembly—although I agree with the First Minister's rather mischievous observation that that would not ask much of the Assembly's legislative arm as it is presently constituted, as it would not be doing much and would not even be the fictional executive body that it currently is in its corporate status.</p>	<p><b>David Melding:</b> Mae'n dweud llawer am natur gadarn a rhesymegol adroddiad comisiwn Richard bod pob plaid, i ryw raddau, yn cael rhannau ohono yn heriol. Gellid dweud efallai nad yw pob plaid yn barod i wynebu'r her honno. Fodd bynnag, y mae cytundeb llwyr ar un cynnig, sef yr angen am rannu swyddogaethau gweithredol a deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad—er y cytunaf â sylw cellweirus braidd y Prif Weinidog na fyddai hynny yn gofyn ryw lawer o gangen ddeddfwriaethol y Cynulliad fel y saif ar hyn o bryd, gan na fyddai'n gwneud rhyw lawer ac na fyddai hyd yn oed yn gorff gweithredol dychmygol fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd o ran ei statws corfforaethol.</p>

As a Conservative and one of the 10 Members elected by the additional list system, I believe that my party, in particular, needs to reflect on the suggestion that the Labour Party will seek to reform the electoral system used in the Assembly in order to iron out anomalies. Incidentally, the commissioners did not identify these anomalies.

Fel Ceidwadwr ac un o'r 10 o Aelodau a etholwyd drwy'r system aelodau ychwanegol, credaf fod angen i'm plaid, yn arbennig, ystyried yr awgrym y bydd y Blaid Lafur yn ceisio diwygio'r system etholiadol a ddefnyddir yn y Cynulliad er mwyn dileu anghysondebau. Gyda llaw, ni nododd y comisiynwyr yr anghysondebau hyn.

To suggest making changes to the electoral system is a profound step, and to do that without cross-party talks, let alone support, is an act of some violence on the constitution. The Labour Party must face strong scrutiny on this. Why would the additional member system work so differently in Wales compared with anywhere else in the UK and internationally? I know of no system that prohibits Members from both contesting constituency seats and appearing on the list. Helmut Kohl would have frequently failed to be elected to the German Parliament if such a law had prevailed there. It may be that Rhodri does not rate the former German Chancellor highly, but Labour needs to reflect on such matters in considering the robustness of some of its suggestions.

Mae awgrymu newid y system etholiadol yn gam mawr, a byddai gwneud hynny heb drafodaethau trawsbleidiol, heb sôn am gefnogaeth trawsbleidiol, yn ymosodiad go ddifrifol ar y cyfansoddiad. Rhaid i'r Blaid Lafur wynebu proses graffu gref yn hyn o beth. Pam y byddai'r system aelodau ychwanegol yn gweithio mor wahanol yng Nghymru o'i chymharu â mannau eraill yn y DU ac yn rhyngwladol? Ni wn am unrhyw system sy'n gwahardd Aelodau rhag ymladd sedd etholaethol ac ymddangos ar y rhestr ar yr un pryd. Byddai Helmut Kohl wedi methu'n aml â chael ei ethol i Senedd yr Almaen pe bai cyfraith o'r fath wedi bodoli yno. Efallai nad oes gan Rhodri feddwl uchel iawn o gyn-Ganghellor yr Almaen, ond mae angen i Lafur myfyrio ar faterion o'r fath wrth ystyried pa mor gadarn yw rhai o'i hawgrymiadau.

The Labour Party seeks to change the electoral system on 37.5 per cent of the vote: that is what it got at the last Assembly election. That won the party a bare majority to rule in the Assembly. John Griffiths referred to that as symbolising Labour's continuing dominance in what I sensed he would like to be a one-party culture. However, we are not a one-party culture, and the proportion of the vote that Labour won in the last Assembly elections was as low as that which it polled in the 1983 general election. One change that is happening in Wales as a result of devolution is that politics is becoming somewhat more competitive, and Labour should not proceed along this course without further thought. Frankly, if Labour Members think that the current system is wrong, there is a remedy in the Richard commission report, which is to use a purer form of proportional representation, and that is what you should do.

Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ceisio newid y system etholiadol ar sail 37.5 y cant o'r bleidlais: dyna ganran ei phleidlais yn etholiad diwethaf y Cynulliad. O drwch blewyn felly yr enillodd y blaid fwyafri i reoli yn y Cynulliad. Cyfeiriodd John Griffiths at hynny fel symbol o oruchafiaeth barhaus Llafur mewn diwylliant yr hoffai iddo fod yn ddiwylliant un blaid, fe gredaf. Fodd bynnag, nid diwylliant un blaid sydd gennym, ac yr oedd canran pleidlais Llafur yn etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad mor isel â'i chanran yn etholiad cyffredinol 1983. Un newid sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i ddatganoli yw bod gwleidyddiaeth yn dod ychydig yn fwy cystadleuol, ac ni ddylai Llafur fwrw ymlaen â hyn heb feddwl ymhellach. A dweud y gwir, os cred Aelodau Llafur fod rhywbeth o'i le ar y system bresennol, ceir ateb yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard, sef defnyddio math purach o gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol, a dyna'r hyn y dylech ei wneud.

I believe that the Assembly should have legislative powers and that the argument for that is overwhelming, because if you do not believe in that, you are saying that the Welsh are constitutionally lesser beings than the Scots, the Northern Irish, the people of the Isle of Man, the people of the Channel Islands and so forth.

Credaf y dylai fod gan y Cynulliad bwerau deddfwriaethol a bod y ddadl dros hynny yn un ddiamheuol, oherwydd os na chredwch hynny, yr ydych yn dweud bod y Cymry yn bobl israddol yn gyfansoddiadol o'u cymharu â'r Albanwyr, pobl Gogledd Iwerddon, pobl Ynys Manaw, pobl Ynysoedd y Sianel ac ati.

<p><b>David Davies:</b> Is the Member therefore suggesting that the Welsh are constitutionally greater beings than the vast majority of people living in England?</p>	<p><b>David Davies:</b> A yw'r Aelod yn awgrymu felly bod y Cymry yn bobl uwchraddol yn gyfansoddiadol o'u cymharu â'r mwyafrif llethol o bobl sy'n byw yn Lloegr?</p>
<p><b>David Melding:</b> I will come on to the question of whether there should be English devolution, but I would prefer to do it at my own pace, rather than that of the Member for Monmouth.</p>	<p><b>David Melding:</b> Ymdriniaf â'r cwestiwn o ran datganoli yn Lloegr yn y man, ond byddai'n well gennyf wneud hynny wrth fy mhwysau, yn hytrach na drwy orchymyn yr Aelod dros Fynwy.</p>
<p>What is absolutely necessary, and I am glad that the Labour Party has grasped this, is another referendum, because, if we become a legislative body, it is a big change, although an important one. I can answer the question of what I will do in that referendum campaign: I will say to the people of Wales that we should confidently apply the British parliamentary model, which has always put the Government and the legislature together. Having the Government here in Cardiff, represented by Rhodri Morgan, and having the legislature, which locomotes most Government activity, ultimately in London, makes no constitutional sense. This settlement is unique to Wales for the reason that it is utterly bizarre. That does not recommend it.</p>	<p>Yr hyn sy'n gwbl angenrheidiol, ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Blaid Lafur wedi deall hyn, yw refferendwm arall, oherwydd os bydd y corff hwn yn mynd yn gorff deddfwriaethol, mae'n newid mawr, ond yn newid pwysig. Gallaf ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch beth fyddaf yn ei wneud yn yr ymgyrch refferendwm hwnnw. Byddaf yn dweud wrth bobl Cymru y dylem gymhwyso'n hyderus fodel seneddol Prydain, sydd bob amser wedi cyfuno'r Llywodraeth a'r ddeddfwrfa. Nid yw'r trefniant lle mae'r Llywodraeth yma yng Nghaerdydd, a gynrychiolir gan Rhodri Morgan, ac mae'r ddeddfwrfa, lle y mae'r rhan fwyaf o weithgaredd y Llywodraeth yn cychwyn, yn Llundain yn y pen draw, yn gwneud unrhyw synnwyr o gwbl yn gyfansoddiadol. Mae'r setliad hwn yn unigryw i Gymru am y rheswm ei fod yn hollol ryfedd. Nid yw hynny o'i blaid.</p>
<p>The First Minister's proposal is a halfway house: that is his own phrase.</p>	<p>Cyfaddawd yw cynnig y Prif Weinidog: dyna'r gair a ddefnyddir ganddo.</p>
<p><b>Leighton Andrews:</b> Do you, like others in your party, believe that if there is a referendum it should contain several options? If there is a referendum, whether it has options or just one clear choice, will you therefore be out campaigning for primary powers? Can you clarify that?</p>	<p><b>Leighton Andrews:</b> A gredwch chi, fel eraill yn eich plaid, y dylai refferendwm, os cynhelir un, gynnwys sawl opsiwn? Os cynhelir refferendwm, pa un a yw'n cynnwys opsiynau neu un dewis clir, a fyddwch felly yn ymgyrchu dros bwerau sylfaenol? A eglurwch hynny?</p>
<p><b>David Melding:</b> I did not say that I would campaign for primary powers—I repeat that for your benefit. A referendum, which was used most recently in New Zealand, seems to be the best way forward. That would give us a constitutional settlement. I do not want devolution to be a process—it seems to me that we are best governed by an absolute settlement. If we were to become a proper parliament, with an Executive responsible to us, that would give us enduring constitutional stability.</p>	<p><b>David Melding:</b> Ni ddywedais y byddwn yn ymgyrchu dros bwerau sylfaenol—dywedaf hynny eto er eich mwyn chi. Ymddengys mai refferendwm amlddewis, a ddefnyddiwyd yn fwyaf diweddar yn Seland Newydd, yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Byddai hynny yn rhoi inni setliad cyfansoddiadol. Nid wyf am i ddatganoli fod yn broses—ymddengys i mi mai'r ffordd orau o'n llywodraethu yw drwy setliad absoliwt. Pe baem yn dod yn senedd wirioneddol, gyda Gweithrediaeth yn atebol inni, byddai hynny'n rhoi sefydlogrwydd cyfansoddiadol parhaol inni.</p>

First Minister, if your 13.2 plus, minus, multiplied, or whatever, works, it is rather like travelling from Cardiff to Newport via Wrexham—why the hell bother? Why not just have legislative powers and be done with it? Finally, I commend to colleagues a Conservative Party publication by our official spokesmen on devolution, ‘The Conservative Party and Devolution’, which called for a federal system should a Scottish Parliament be established. That was published in the 1970s, and its authors were Francis Pym and Leon Brittan. A federal state is the best system for Britain, and I hope that we use the Richard commission as a means of getting there.

Brif Weinidog, os bydd eich cynnig 13.2 a mwy, neu lai, neu wedi’i luosi, neu beth bynnag, yn gweithio, bydd megis teithio o Gaerdydd i Gasnewydd drwy Wrecsam—pam ar y ddaear y byddech am wneud hynny? Pam na ofynnwch am bwerau deddfwriaethol a dyna ddiwedd ar y mater? Yn olaf, cymeradwyaf i’m cyd-Aelodau gyhoeddiad gan lefarwyr swyddogol y Blaid Geidwadol ar ddatganoli, ‘The Conservative Party and Devolution’ a fu’n galw am system ffederal pe bai Senedd i’r Alban yn cael ei sefydlu. Cyhoeddwyd hynny yn yr 1970au. Yr awduron oedd Francis Pym a Leon Brittan. Gwladwriaeth ffederal yw’r system orau i Brydain, a gobeithiaf y byddwn yn defnyddio comisiwn Richard fel cyfrwng i gyrraedd y nod hwnnw.

**Sandy Mewies:** Thank you, Presiding Officer, for giving me the opportunity to support these Government proposals. They reflect Labour’s position that devolution is not an end in itself, but, along with improved governance, must provide the tools to give the people of Wales a better quality of life by delivering social justice, fairness and prosperity for all. As has been said, we have already gone some way towards doing this, and we are looking forward.

**Sandy Mewies:** Diolch ichi, Lywydd, am roi’r cyfle imi gefnogi’r cynigion hyn gan y Llywodraeth. Maent yn adlewyrchu barn Llafur nad diben ynddo’i hun yw datganoli, ond rhaid iddo, yn ogystal â rhoi trefn lywodraethol well, fod yn fodd i roi ansawdd bywyd gwell i bobl Cymru drwy sicrhau cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, tegwch a ffyniant i bawb. Fel y dywedwyd, yr ydym eisoes wedi gwneud cryn dipyn i gyflawni hyn, ac yr ydym yn edrych ymlaen.

Welsh Labour has suggested change only after ensuring that there is a need for it: we are not hung up on procedural issues. Those changes will only be delivered when a Labour Government is returned at the next general election. When that happens—and make no mistake, it will happen—we support the extension of the Assembly’s existing secondary legislative powers, which will be greatly aided by the fact that we will have a Labour-led Westminster Government, delegating to the Assembly maximum discretion in making its own provisions for Wales, giving the Assembly wider powers to produce policy autonomy. It will enable us to deliver real made-in-Wales solutions. We should be using what we have and using it well before moving on.

Mae Llafur Cymru wedi awgrymu newid dim ond ar ôl sicrhau bod ei angen: nid oes gennym obsesiwn gyda materion gweithdrefnol. Dim ond ar ôl i Lywodraeth Lafur gael ei hethol eto yn yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf y caiff y newidiadau hynny eu gwneud. Pryd y digwydd hynny—ac yn ddi-au, fe fydd yn digwydd—cefnogwn y cynnig i estyn pwerau presennol y Cynulliad o ran is-ddeddfwriaeth, ac yn hyn o beth mae’r ffaith y bydd Llywodraeth o dan arweiniad Llafur yn San Steffan o gymorth mawr, gan ddirprwyo i’r Cynulliad ddisgresiwn llwyr o ran gwneud ei ddarpariaethau ei hun i Gymru, gan roi pwerau ehangach i’r Cynulliad i arwain at annibyniaeth o ran llunio polisiau. Bydd yn ein galluogi i roi ar waith atebion a luniwyd yn wirioneddol yng Nghymru. Dylem fod yn defnyddio’r pwerau sydd gennym a’u defnyddio’n dda cyn symud ymlaen.

**Leanne Wood:** As you are so keen on made-in-Wales solutions, would you be prepared to support a made-in-Wales referendum?

**Leanne Wood:** Gan eich bod mor awyddus i gael atebion a luniwyd yng Nghymru, a fyddech yn barod i gefnogi refferendwm a luniwyd yng Nghymru?

**Sandy Mewies:** I will come on to the referendum shortly.

**Sandy Mewies:** Trafodaf y refferendwm yn y man.



<p>A consultative White Paper would follow, and a Government of Wales amendment Act, which would contain proposals to develop the enhanced legislative powers and reform the electoral system—that has been commented on already, and is badly needed—and ending the Assembly’s corporate status.</p>	<p>Byddai Papur Gwyn ymgynghorol yn dilyn, a deddf i ddiwygio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru, a fyddai’n cynnwys cynigion i ddatblygu’r pwerau deddfwriaethol ychwanegol a diwygio’r system etholiadol—gwnaed sylwadau ar hynny eisoes, ac mae ei angen yn ddybryd—a diddymu statws corfforaethol y Cynulliad.</p>
<p>4.00 p.m.</p>	
<p>As the Presiding Officer has said, we need to have a clear distinction between the Welsh Assembly Government, as the Executive, and the Assembly, as the legislature. A decision on whether a referendum is required will depend on the scale of the changes proposed. Evolution weakens the case; revolution strengthens it.</p>	<p>Fel y dywedodd y Llywydd, mae angen inni bennu gwahaniaeth clir rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, fel y Weithrediaeth, a’r Cynulliad, fel y ddeddfwrfa. Bydd y penderfyniad pa un a oes angen refferendwm yn dibynnu ar faint o newid a gynigir. Mae newid fesul tipyn yn gwanhau’r achos; mae newid ar raddfa fawr yn ei gryfhau.</p>
<p>I support the proposals because Welsh Labour Party members have already consulted on them and I believe that the changes reflect the wishes the people of Wales. I say that because of the large amount of correspondence that I have received from people who are not Labour Party members.</p>	<p>Cefnogaf y cynigion am fod aelodau Llafur Cymru eisoes wedi ymgynghori arnynt a chredaf fod y newidiadau yn adlewyrchu dymuniadau pobl Cymru. Dywedaf hynny oherwydd yr ohebiaeth fawr yr wyf wedi ei derbyn oddi wrth bobl nad ydynt yn aelodau o’r Blaid Lafur.</p>
<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> How do you find the arrogance to assert that you have more knowledge and wisdom than Lord Richard, who has much more experience and has spent two years consulting with everyone who has an interest in and knowledge of the issue?</p>	<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> Sut y gallwch fod mor hyf â haeru eich bod yn fwy gwybodus ac yn ddoethach na’r Arglwydd Richard, sydd wedi cael llawer mwy o brofiad ac sydd wedi treulio dwy flynedd yn ymgynghori â phawb sydd â diddordeb yn y mater ac sy’n meddu ar wybodaeth yn y maes?</p>
<p><b>Sandy Mewies:</b> I find your comments amazing, as I do many of the things that you say. Have you held a consultation? I do not think that you have.</p>	<p><b>Sandy Mewies:</b> I mi mae eich sylwadau yn anhygoel, fel y mae llawer o’r pethau yr ydych yn eu dweud. A gynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad gennych? Ni chredaf.</p>
<p><b>Eleanor Burnham</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>Eleanor Burnham</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>Sandy Mewies:</b> May I proceed, Presiding Officer?</p>	<p><b>Sandy Mewies:</b> A gaf fynd yn fy mlaen, Lywydd?</p>
<p><b>The Presiding Officer.</b> I think that you should.</p>	<p><b>Y Llywydd:</b> Credaf y dylech.</p>

**Sandy Mewies:** Rhodri Morgan and Peter Hain have shown what can be achieved by Labour Governments working together. They have found a sensible way forward on devolution. Let us compare that with the Tories' proposals. Nick Bourne has come up with a mixed-up referendum solution and is now pandering to the anti-devolutionists in his party. The fact that three Tory AMs are trying desperately to jump ship shows how seriously their party views devolution. What will happen when they fail? What is the message that they will convey then? Plaid Cymru continues to flip flop, being in favour of a referendum initially and then against it. None of its members know where they stand on independence because there are so many different opinions. However, we can be sure that their plans to isolate Wales will end in disaster. As for the Liberal Democrats, they are obsessed with form and not function as usual. I support the measures because they are right for Wales and right for the people of Wales.

**Sandy Mewies:** Mae Rhodri Morgan a Peter Hain wedi dangos yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni drwy Lywodraethau Llafur yn cydweithio. Maent wedi dod o hyd i ffordd synhwyrol ymlaen ar ddatganoli. Gadewch inni gymharu hynny â chynigion y Torïaid. Mae Nick Bourne wedi cynnig ateb dryslyd yn ymwneud â refferendwm ac mae bellach yn ildio i'r gwrth-ddatganolwyr yn ei blaid. Mae'r ffaith bod tri AC Torïaidd yn ceisio eu gorau glas i symud o'r Cynulliad yn dangos nad yw eu plaid o ddifrif ynglyn â datganoli. Beth fydd yn digwydd os methant? Beth yw'r neges y byddant yn ei chyfleu wedyn? Mae Plaid Cymru yn newid ei meddwl o hyd, o fod o blaid refferendwm ar y dechrau ac yna yn ei erbyn. Nid oes yr un o'i haelodau yn gwybod beth yw'r polisi ynglyn ag annibyniaeth am fod cymaint o wahanol safbwyntiau. Fodd bynnag, gallwn fod yn sicr mai trychineb fydd eu cynlluniau i ynysu Cymru. Gan droi at y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yn ôl eu harfer mae ganddynt obsesiwn gyda ffurf yn hytrach na swyddogaeth. Cefnogaf y mesurau am eu bod yn briodol i Gymru ac yn briodol i bobl Cymru.

**Jenny Randerson:** I begin with a quotation:

**Jenny Randerson:** Dechreuaf â dyfyniad.

'Although the commission does not recommend them, the report sets out alternatives, outlined in box 13.2.... It says that Westminster MPs would continue to scrutinise primary legislation applying to Wales, but I do not understand how that could be the case.... I fear that that could give you the worst of all worlds. It would mean that the Westminster Government would continue to have a major role, because it would say what Bills we could have—and they would normally be on an England and Wales basis.... I think that there is an inherent self-contradiction in the report, which would mean that the West Lothian issue would be exposed in an even starker form than it would be in any other way... and the dysfunction between what we want and what Westminster wants to give us would be worse than it is now. As an example, we would say to it, "Look, we want a Bill on the regulation of the pharmacy profession", and it would say, "Well, we were thinking of doing a Bill on an England and Wales basis to regulate the dentistry profession". We would say, "No, no; pharmacy", and it would say, "Yes, but we are doing dentistry". That dysfunction would be worse than it is today. Therefore, it is superficially attractive, but it could be the worst of all worlds.'

'Er nad yw'r comisiwn yn eu hargymell, mae'r adroddiad yn nodi opsiynau eraill, a amlinellir ym mlwch 13.2.... Dywed y byddai ASau yn San Steffan yn parhau i graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a oedd yn gymwys i Gymru, ond ni ddeallaf sut y gallai hynny ddigwydd.... Ofnaf y gallai arwain at y sefyllfa waethaf bosibl. Byddai'n golygu y byddai Llywodraeth San Steffan yn parhau i chwarae rhan bwysig, oherwydd byddai'n dweud pa Fesurau y gallem eu cael yma—a byddent ar sail Cymru a Lloegr fel rheol.... Yn fy marn i, mae gwrth-ddweud sylfaenol yn yr adroddiad, a fyddai'n golygu y byddai'r anghysondeb sy'n gysylltiedig â chwestiwn West Lothian yn dod hyd yn oed yn fwy amlwg nag y byddai mewn unrhyw ffordd arall... a byddai'r broblem sy'n codi o ran yr hyn a ddymunwn a'r hyn y mae San Steffan am ei roi inni yn waeth nag ydyw ar hyn o bryd. Fel enghraifft, byddem yn dweud wrth San Steffan, "Edrychwch, yr ydym am gael Mesur ar reoleiddio'r proffesiwn fferyllol", a byddai'n dweud, "Wel, yr oeddem yn meddwl am baratoi Mesur ar sail Cymru a Lloegr i reoleiddio'r proffesiwn deintyddol". Byddem yn dweud, "Na, na; fferylliaeth", a byddai'n dweud, "Ie, ond maes deintyddiaeth yr ydym ni am ymdrin ag ef". Byddai'r broblem honno'n waeth nag ydyw heddiw. Felly, mae'n ynddangos yn atyniadol, ond gallai arwain at y sefyllfa waethaf bosibl.'

Those are not the words of Mike German, Ieuan Wyn Jones or Nick Bourne; they are the words of Rhodri Morgan in April. How did we get from that first fresh breeze of common sense in his immediate reaction to the Richard report to Labour's proposals today? They have given a dog's dinner of a response; a meaningless something or nothing response to a year's work by the commission. The First Minister has caved in to the Labour MPs who are worried about their jobs. The way things are going, the electorate will be depriving some of them of their jobs much sooner than the date that Lord Richard envisaged, which is 2015. You are not helping them, First Minister. The 13.2 plus proposal does nothing to overcome the problems of 13.2. It is well known that the limited, even chaotic, powers that the Assembly possess are the result of a Labour stitch-up. They were the best that Ron Davies could get through the Labour Party at the time. Most of us accepted that compromise as a better-than-nothing first step on the road to having a proper parliament for Wales. The Assembly and its Members have come a long way in the past five years. We have served our apprenticeship and grown up. Therefore, surely it is time for the Labour Party to grow up too. Wales does not deserve another cosy Labour stitch-up.

Nid geiriau Mick German, Ieuan Wyn Jones neu Nick Bourne ydynt; Rhodri Morgan a ddywedodd hynny ym mis Ebrill. Beth sydd wedi digwydd rhwng y chwa fach gyntaf honno o synnwyr cyffredin yn ei ymateb cyntaf wedi cyhoeddi adroddiad Richard a chynigion Llafur heddiw? Maent wedi rhoi cawlach o ymateb; ymateb diystyr rhywbeth neu ddim i waith blwyddyn gan y comisiwn. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ildio i'r ASau Llafur sy'n poeni am eu swyddi. Y ffordd y mae pethau'n mynd ar hyn o bryd, bydd yr etholwyr yn amddifadu rhai ohonynt o'u swyddi lawer yn gynt na'r dyddiad a ragwelwyd gan yr Arglwydd Richard, sef 2015. Nid ydych yn eu helpu, Brif Weinidog. Nid yw'r cynnig 13.2 a mwy yn gwneud dim i oresgyn problemau 13.2. Mae'n hysbys ddigon mai canlyniad bargaen gudd gan Lafur yw'r pwerau cyfyngedig, dryslyd hyd yn oed, sydd gan y Cynulliad. Dyna'r fargaen orau y gallai Ron Davies gael y Blaid Lafur i gytuno arni ar y pryd. Derbyniodd y rhan fwyaf ohonom y cyfaddawd hwnnw fel cam cyntaf, gwell na dim, ar y ffordd tuag at senedd go iawn i Gymru. Mae'r Cynulliad a'i Aelodau wedi datblygu llawer yn y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Yr ydym wedi bwrw ein prentisiaeth ac wedi dyfod i oed. Felly, onid yw'n bryd i'r Blaid Lafur aeddfedu hefyd? Nid yw Cymru yn haeddu bargaen gudd fach arall i blesio Llafur.

I wish to return to what the First Minister said about 13.2 plus today and to his words in April, when he referred to the dysfunction between what Wales wants and what England is prepared to give us. We will, under 13.2 plus, still be tied to the English agenda and timetable. I wonder where a new Welsh language Act would fit in.

Hoffwn ddychwelyd at yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog ynglyn â 13.2 a mwy heddiw ac at yr hyn a ddywedodd ym mis Ebrill, pan gyfeiriodd at y broblem o ran yr hyn y mae Cymru am ei gael a'r hyn y mae Lloegr yn barod i'w roi inni. Byddwn, o dan 13.2 a mwy, yn dal i fod ynghlwm wrth agenda ac amserlen Lloegr. Tybed pa le a fyddai i Ddeddf iaith newydd o dan y drefn honno.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.05 p.m.  
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.05 p.m.*

**David Davies:** Do you accept that this is not a matter of what England will give us, but a matter of what Britain will give us? England does not have the power to give us anything because it does not have an assembly, parliament or anything else.

**David Davies:** A dderbyniwch nad mater ydyw o beth fydd Lloegr yn ei roi inni, ond beth fydd Prydain yn ei roi inni? Nid oes gan Loegr y pŵer i roi unrhyw beth i ni am nad oes cynulliad, senedd nac unrhyw beth arall yno.

**Jenny Randerson:** I would like it if England were to have an assembly or parliament. However, simple mathematics show us that the vast majority of MPs are English, which is why it will be a case of what England gives us.

**Jenny Randerson:** Byddai'n braf pe bai cynulliad neu senedd yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar y symiau gellir gweld bod y mwyafrif llethol o ASau â seddau yn Lloegr, a dyna pam mai mater ydyw o beth fydd Lloegr yn ei roi inni.

Taking the purely hypothetical possibility of a Tory Government, what constitutional guarantees will be in place to prevent that Government from reneging on any deal that the First Minister plans to make with his Labour colleagues? I have noticed that most of the UK Government Ministers have innately centralising instincts. Consider the fight we have to put up when we want the right to do something as basic as appointing our own choice of representative to Ofcom. Can you imagine them giving away power on major issues in Government Bills month after month? The 13.2 plus option is a non-starter and unstable. It will satisfy no-one and simply mean that the wrangle over the Assembly's powers will haunt us for decades.

O ystyried y posibilrwydd hollol ddamcaniaethol y caiff Llywodraeth Dori'aid ei hethol, pa sicrwydd cyfansoddiadol a gaiff ei roi i atal y Llywodraeth honno rhag torri unrhyw fargen y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn bwriadu ei tharo gyda'i gyd-aelodau Llafur? Yr wyf wedi sylwi mai canoliaethwyr yn ôl greddf yw Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU gan mwyaf. Meddyliwch am y ffordd yr ydym yn gorfod brwydro pan fyddwn am gael yr hawl i wneud rhywbeth mor sylfaenol â phenodi comisiynydd i Ofcom o'n dewis ni. A allwch ddychmygu y byddant yn rhoi pŵer inni ynglyn â materion pwysig ym Mesurau'r Llywodraeth fis ar ôl mis? Mae'r opsiwn 13.2 a mwy yn annichonadwy ac yn ansefydlog. Ni fydd yn bodloni neb a'r cyfan a olyga yw y bydd y frwydr dros bwerau'r Cynulliad yn rhygnu ymlaen am ddegawdau.

Nor does this Labour fudge satisfy the commission's criticism of our scrutiny abilities. It is true that we could do a lot better within our present arrangements. Fortnightly committee meetings would help, as would a move to realistic Plenary sitting hours. Labour seems intent on shooting a real own goal on this issue. It argues that we will not need more Assembly Members to do a proper job, while treating the issue of scrutiny as though the Assembly were some kind of county council. Of course it is superficially popular to say no to more Assembly Members. However, in the long-term, this will catch up with Labour. Lack of scrutiny leads to mistakes, and mistakes prove fatal in the end. This will result in worse, not better, government.

Ac nid yw'r cynnig aneglur hwn gan Lafur yn ateb beirniadaeth y comisiwn o'n gallu i graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'n wir y gallem wneud llawer gwell o fewn ein trefniadau presennol. Byddai cyfarfodydd pwyllgor bob pythefnos yn helpu yn hynny o beth, a hefyd newid i oriau realistig o ran y Cyfarfodydd Llawn. Ymddengys bod Llafur yn benderfynol gicio'r bêl hon i'w gôl ei hun. Ei dadl yw na fydd angen mwy o Aelodau Cynulliad i wneud y gwaith yn iawn, tra'n trin y broses graffu fel petai'r Cynulliad yn rhyw fath o gyngor sir. Wrth gwrs mae'n boblogaidd ar y wyneb i ddweud na ddylid cael rhagor o Aelodau Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yn yr hirdymor, fe fydd hwn yn dychwelyd i boeni Llafur. Mae diffyg craffu yn arwain at gamgymeriadau, ac mae camgymeriadau yn dyngedfennol yn y pen draw. Bydd hyn yn arwain at lywodraeth waeth, nid gwell.

Labour has also ducked the issue of the electoral system. The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the Conservatives' amendment 3 because we believe that there is a lot more wrong with the electoral system than a few anomalies. We support the commission's recommendation on the single transferable vote. I remind Labour Members that the current electoral system was introduced by their party; it is a self-inflicted wound and another unsatisfactory compromise. Let us have proportionality, but not so much proportionality that Labour does not get a seat at the government table.

Mae Llafur hefyd wedi osgoi ymdrin â'r system etholiadol. Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 y Ceidwadwyr am y credwn fod llawer mwy o'i le ar y system etholiadol nag ychydig anghysondebau. Cefnogwn argymhellion y comisiynydd ar y bleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy. Hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau Llafur mai eu plaid hwy a gyflwynodd y system etholiadol bresennol; anaf a achoswyd gan yr anafedig a chyfaddawd anfodddhaol arall ydyw. Beth am roi cyfrannedd inni ond nid cymaint fel na fydd Llafur yn cael sedd yn y Llywodraeth?

We have a choice between an excellent, unanimous report, written after lengthy research by a diverse group of people representing a wide range of opinion, costing over £1 million of public money, and a Labour stitch up to silent a few old guard Labour MPs who are worried about their jobs. You have your choice.

Mae dewis gennym rhwng adroddiad unfrydol, ardderchog, a ysgrifennwyd ar ôl ymchwil hirfaith gan grwp amrywiol o bobl a oedd yn cynrychioli amrywiaeth eang o safbwyntiau, ar gost o fwy na £1 filiwn o arian cyhoeddus, a bargaen gudd gan Lafur i roi taw ar ychydig o ASau Llafur o'r hen do sy'n pryderu am eu swyddi. Mae gennych ddewis.

**Carl Sargeant:** This historic debate on the Richard commission report aims to examine how we could build on Welsh Labour's constitutional achievements to provide the Assembly with the tools to do the job. That job, our mission, is to improve public services in Wales, deliver social justice in our communities, and create more and better jobs across Wales. The people of Wales gave us this mandate in 2003, and we will continue to focus on the job in hand.

**Carl Sargeant:** Mae'r ddadl hanesyddol hon ar adroddiad comisiwn Richard yn ceisio ystyried sut y gallem adeiladu ar gyflawniadau cyfansoddiadol Plaid Lafur Cymru i roi i'r Cynulliad yr offer i wneud y gwaith. Y gwaith hwnnw, ein cenhadaeth, yw gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, sicrhau cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn ein cymunedau, a chreu mwy o swyddi a gwell swyddi ledled Cymru. Rhoddwyd y mandad hwn inni gan bobl Cymru yn 2003, a byddwn yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar y gwaith sydd i'w wneud.

This is the second opportunity that we have had to discuss the report. Five months have passed since it was first discussed. During that time, we have seen Plaid Cymru flip flop over the constitution, with some wanting independence and others not. Some want a referendum, others do not, or say they cannot. Plaid's policy appears to be in a knot. If Plaid ever makes its mind up, I am sure that someone will let us know, although I will not hold my breath on that.

Dyma'r ail gyfle a roddwyd inni drafod yr adroddiad. Mae pum mis wedi mynd heibio ers iddo gael ei drafod gyntaf. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, gwelom Plaid Cymru yn newid ei meddwl ynglyn â'r cyfansoddiad, gyda rhai yn mynnu ymgyrchu dros annibyniaeth ac eraill yn gwrthwynebu hynny. Mae rhai am gael refferendwm, mae rhai yn gwrthwynebu, neu'n dweud na fyddai modd ei gynnal. Ymddengys bod Plaid mewn dryswch ynglyn â'i pholisi. Os bydd Plaid byth yn penderfynu, yr wyf yn siwr y bydd rhywun yn rhoi gwybod inni, er na chredaf y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn fuan.

The Tories, once the arch-opponent of proportional representation, are now more than happy to defend the current system, if it keeps them in a job. As the directly elected Member for Alyn and Deeside, I am pleased to see that today's motion will urge the UK Government to reform the existing electoral arrangements in order to eliminate anomalies.

Mae'r Toriaid, a fu gynt mor wrthwynebus i gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol, bellach yn fwy na pharod i amddiffyn y system bresennol, os golyga y byddant yn cadw eu swyddi. Fel yr Aelod a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol dros Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, yr wyf yn falch o weld y bydd y cynnig heddiw yn annog Llywodraeth y DU i ddiwygio'r trefniadau etholiadol presennol er mwyn cael gwared ar anghysondebau.

**Alun Ffred Jones:** Do you agree that any constitutional settlement should be clear and unambiguous for the sake of the people? That is what gives its legitimacy. Do you think that 13.2 plus fulfils that condition?

**Alun Ffred Jones:** A gytunwch y ddylai unrhyw setliad cyfansoddiadol fod yn glir ac yn ddiamwys er mwyn y bobl? Dyna beth a fydd yn ei wneud yn ddilys. A gredwch fod 13.2 a mwy yn bodloni'r amod hwnnw?

4.10 p.m.

**Carl Sargeant:** I will cover that point later.

**Carl Sargeant:** Ymdriniaf â'r pwynt hwnnw yn nes ymlaen.

<p>Only a few weeks ago the Tories were complaining that they did not have enough work during recess. May I suggest that the group takes note of Norman Tebbit’s advice and that its members get on their bikes to look for alternative work if they cannot stand the heat? I have made a mistake, as some of them have already done so, have they not?</p>	<p>Dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yr oedd y Torïaid yn cwyno nad oedd ganddynt ddigon o waith yn ystod y toriadau. A gaf awgrymu bod y grwp yn ystyried cyngor Norman Tebbit a bod ei aelodau yn mynd ar eu beiciau i chwilio am waith arall os na allant ddygydd â’r sefyllfa? Gwneuthum gamgymeriad, am fod rhai ohonynt eisoes wedi gwneud hynny, onid ydynt?</p>
<p>On a more serious note, the Tories have done us a great service by exposing the lack of work and subsequent waste of public funds on regional Members. As well as their questionable legitimacy as Assembly Members, it is time to examine and solve the Clwyd West question. I am worried that the workload of regional Assembly Members, as the current settlement stands, does not justify their position. I welcome any steps that allow the future of regional Members to be examined. I look forward to forthcoming discussions on this issue.</p>	<p>Ar nodyn mwy difrifol, mae’r Torïaid wedi gwneud cymwynas fawr â ni drwy amlygu’r diffyg gwaith ac, o ganlyniad, y gwastraff o arian cyhoeddus ar Aelodau rhanbarthol. Yn ogystal ag ystyried eu dilysrwydd amheus fel Aelodau Cynulliad, mae’n bryd ystyried a datrys cwestiwn Gorllewin Clwyd. Pryderaf nad yw llwyth gwaith Aelodau rhanbarthol y Cynulliad, fel y saif y setliad ar hyn o bryd, yn cyfiawnhau eu swyddi. Croesawaf unrhyw gamau a fydd yn fodd i ystyried dyfodol Aelodau rhanbarthol. Edrychaf ymlaen at y trafodaethau sydd i ddod ar y mater hwn.</p>
<p>In stark contrast to the opposition woes, Welsh Labour has engaged in constructive debate over the summer, which has resulted in our policy document ‘Better Governance for Wales’ being accepted unanimously by the Labour Party.</p>	<p>Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad llwyr â thrallod y gwrthbleidiau, mae Llafur Cymru wedi cynnal dadl adeiladol dros yr haf, a arweiniodd at benderfyniad unfrydol gan y Blaid Lafur i dderbyn ein dogfen bolisi, ‘Gwell Trefn Lywodraethol i Gymru’.</p>
<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> Frankly, some of us have to pick up the dregs with which some of the constituency Members cannot cope.</p>	<p><b>Eleanor Burnham:</b> A dweud y gwir, mae rhai ohonom yn gorfod ymdrin â’r gwaddod na all rhai o’r Aelodau etholaethol ddelio ag ef.</p>
<p><b>Carl Sargeant:</b> Your remark is offensive in that you call my constituency and my constituents dregs.</p>	<p><b>Carl Sargeant:</b> Mae eich sylw yn un sarhaus. Yr ydych yn galw fy etholaeth a’ m hetholwyr yn waddod.</p>
<p>As I mentioned at the beginning of my contribution, Welsh Labour needs the tools to ensure that devolution continues to work for the Welsh people. Since 1999, we have continually worked in partnership with the UK Government to acquire tools to improve Welsh governance. Unlike Plaid Cymru, Welsh Labour—the real party of Wales—is not driven by the divisive nationalistic ideology of independence that would leave a financial hangover of £1.5 billion decimating our public finances. Unlike the Tories, Welsh Labour recognises that devolution is a process that works for the people of Wales, in stark contrast to a time when John Redwood handed hundreds of millions of pounds back to Westminster.</p>	<p>Fel y soniais ar ddechrau fy nghyfraniad, mae angen yr offer ar Lafur Cymru i sicrhau bod datganoli yn parhau i weithio dros bobl Cymru. Ers 1999, yr ydym bob amser wedi gweithio mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth y DU i gael yr offer i wella trefn lywodraethol Cymru. Yn wahanol i Blaid Cymru, ni chaiff Llafur Cymru—plaid wirioneddol Cymru—ei lywio gan ideoleg genedlaetholgar ymrannol annibyniaeth a adawai ddiffyg ariannol o £1.5 biliwn a fyddai’n chwalu ein cyllid cyhoeddus. Yn wahanol i’r Torïaid, mae Llafur Cymru yn cydnabod mai proses sy’n gweithio dros bobl Cymru yw datganoli, mewn gwrthgyferbyniad llwyr â’r adeg pan roddodd John Redwood gannoedd o filiynau o bunnau yn ôl i San Steffan.</p>

<p>United, Welsh Labour will move devolution forward and the Assembly's existing legislative powers will be extended.</p>	<p>Mewn undod, bydd Llafur Cymru yn symud datganoli yn ei flaen a chaiff pwerau deddfwriaethol presennol y Cynulliad eu hestyn.</p>
<p><b>David Melding:</b> Why does the additional Member system that we use cause anomaly? This is not the case in Scotland, Germany, or New Zealand. Why is this anomaly, which one would expect to be general if it exists, so particular to Wales?</p>	<p><b>David Melding:</b> Pam y mae'r system Aelodau ychwanegol a ddefnyddir gennym yn achosi anghysonder? Nid yw hynny yn wir am yr Alban, yr Almaen na Seland Newydd. Pam y mae'r anghysonder hwn, y byddai rhywun yn disgwyl iddo fod yn un cyffredin os yw'n bodoli, mor benodol i Gymru?</p>
<p><b>Carl Sargeant:</b> There is a clear protocol in Scotland regarding regional and directly-elected Members which is significantly different. If we had to take that route, I would favour it. In Alyn and Deeside, which experienced the lowest turnout in Wales—as mentioned last week by a regional Member for Mid and West Wales, or the leader of the Welsh Conservatives—there was a lack of confidence in the electoral system. If a candidate comes second, third or fourth, he or she is still elected to the National Assembly for Wales, which is unfair.</p>	<p><b>Carl Sargeant:</b> Mae protocol clir yn yr Alban ynghylch Aelodau rhanbarthol ac Aelodau a etholir yn uniongyrchol, sydd dipyn yn wahanol. Pe bai'n rhaid inni ddilyn y llwybr hwnnw, byddwn o blaid hynny. Yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, lle y pleidleisiodd y nifer leiaf o etholwyr yng Nghymru—fel y soniodd Aelod rhanbarthol dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, neu arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, yr wythnos diwethaf—bu diffyg hyder yn y system etholiadol. Os bydd ymgeisydd yn dod yn ail, yn drydydd neu'n bedwerydd, caiff ei ethol neu ei hethol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru sut bynnag, sy'n annheg.</p>
<p>We are committed to delivering devolution in a practical, progressive and meaningful way. We will develop a future constitutional settlement without damaging Welsh public services or the public perception of the Assembly. Today we vote on the process of devolution and our next steps. Vote for today's motion, unamended.</p>	<p>Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i roi datganoli ar waith mewn ffordd ymarferol, cynyddol ac ystyrlon. Byddwn yn datblygu setliad cyfansoddiadol yn y dyfodol heb niweidio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru na chanfyddiad y cyhoedd o'r Cynulliad. Heddiw yr ydym yn pleidleisio ar y broses o ddatganoli, a'n camau nesaf. Pleidleisiwch o blaid y cynnig heddiw, heb ei ddiwygio.</p>
<p><b>Mark Isherwood:</b> How do you follow that, except by pointing out that Wales belongs to all of its people, and not to one party or the Stalinist Labour cadres in Flintshire?</p>	<p><b>Mark Isherwood:</b> Sut y gallwch ddilyn hynny, ond drwy nodi bod Cymru yn eiddo i'w holl bobl, ac nid i un blaid na'r cnewyll Llafur Stalinaidd yn sir y Fflint?</p>
<p>It is the Welsh Assembly Government that has failed the people of Wales, not the National Assembly as an institution. It is the Welsh Assembly Government that has shown itself to be incapable of exercising extensive existing powers of our public services effectively. It has ridden roughshod over popular opposition feeling in the Assembly legislature. When the James commission reports on the devolved governments in Scotland and Wales, we will finally know the truth about how the Welsh Assembly Government has managed to spend so much more and deliver so much less.</p>	<p>Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sydd wedi siomi pobl Cymru, nid y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fel sefydliad. Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sydd wedi dangos nad yw'n gallu arfer yn effeithiol y pwerau eang presennol sydd gan ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae wedi sathru dan draed deimladau'r gwrthbleidiau yn neddfwrfa'r Cynulliad. Pan fydd comisiwn James yn cyhoeddi ei adroddiad ar y llywodraethau datganoledig yng Nghymru ac yn yr Alban, deawn i wybod y gwirionedd o'r diwedd ynghylch sut y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi llwyddo i wario gymaint yn fwy a chyflawni gymaint yn llai.</p>

<p>Established as a corporate body under the Government of Wales Act 1998, the National Assembly has suffered from a clumsy division between its executive and legislative functions that has diluted its legislative role and perversely reduced scrutiny of the primary legislation affecting Wales. Ron Davies, who is quoted on page 51 of the report, said:</p>	<p>Ar ôl i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael ei sefydlu yn gorff gorfforaethol o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, mae wedi dioddef yn sgîl y rhaniad trwsogl rhwng ei swyddogaethau gweithredol a deddfwriaethol sydd wedi gwanhau ei rôl ddeddfwriaethol ac, yn groes i bob rheswm, wedi lleihau i ba raddau y creffir ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n effeithio ar Gymru. Dywedodd Ron Davies, a ddyfynnwyd ei eiriau ar dudalen 51 yr adroddiad:</p>
<p>'the operation is creaking now because...we have a government which acts as a government, we have an institution that tries to act as a parliament, but it isn't constructed to act as a parliament'.</p>	<p>'rwy'n credu fod y strwythur yn gwegian yn awr... mae gennym lywodraeth sy'n gweithredu fel llywodraeth, mae gennym sefydliad sy'n ceisio gweithredu fel senedd, ond nid yw wedi ei ffurfio i weithredu fel senedd'.</p>
<p>The findings on page 79 of the report are therefore welcomed when they state that</p>	<p>Felly mae'r canfyddiadau ar dudalen 79 yr adroddiad i'w croesawu lle y dywedant</p>
<p>'whatever hopes there may have been that the corporate body concept would promote a new kind of inclusive and open style politics, it seems that it is no longer a sustainable structure, and has also contributed significantly to the public's confusion as to who makes decisions; the structures of the National Assembly should make it absolutely clear that there is a Welsh Assembly Government responsible for executive acts and decision, separate from the National Assembly itself but directly answerable and accountable to it'.</p>	<p>'beth bynnag oedd y gobeithion y byddai cysyniad y corff corfforaethol yn hyrwyddo math newydd o wleidyddiaeth gynhwysol ac agored, mae'n ymddangos nad yw bellach yn strwythur cynaliadwy, ac mae hefyd wedi cyfrannu'n sylweddol tuag at ddryswch y cyhoedd ynghylch pwy sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau; dylai strwythurau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei gwneud hi'n gwbl glir fod yna Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am weithredoedd a phenderfyniadau gweithredol, ar wahân i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei hun, ond yn uniongyrchol atebol a chyfrifol iddo'.</p>
<p>Additional and complementary to a proper separation of powers, the role of the Assembly's Subject Committees must be revised as reported on page 56:</p>	<p>Yn ogystal â gwahanu pwerau'n briodol, ac yn ategol i hynny, rhaid diwygio rôl Pwyllgorau Pwnc y Cynulliad fel y nodwyd ar dudalen 56:</p>
<p>'sessions were not sufficiently rigorous or challenging—</p>	<p>'nad oedd y sesiynau'n ddigon trylwyr neu heriol—</p>
<p>which was</p>	<p>a oedd</p>
<p>—at the expense of scrutiny of Ministers and quangos'.</p>	<p>—ar draul craffu ar Weinidogion a chwangos'.</p>
<p>The findings on page 79 of the report are welcome in stating that</p>	<p>Rhaid croesawu'r canfyddiadau ar dudalen 79 yr adroddiad sy'n nodi:</p>



<p>‘there is a trade-off between policy development and effective scrutiny...; Ministers’ membership of Subject Committees...suppresses the development of a scrutiny culture in committee and obscures the lines of accountability’.</p>	<p>‘Mae yna ddewis i’w wneud rhwng datblygu polisi a chraffu effeithlon...; mae aelodaeth Gweinidogion o’r Pwyllgorau Pwnc...[yn] rhwystro datblygiad diwylliant craffu mewn pwyllgor ac yn gwneud llinellau atebolrwydd yn aneglur’.</p>
<p>I endorse Peter Hain’s comment on page 1 of the report that</p>	<p>Cymeradwyaf sylw Peter Hain ar dudalen 1 yr adroddiad sef</p>
<p>‘a practical delivery benchmark test should be applied to any proposal for change: how will it benefit life in Wales? How will it improve it in practical terms?’</p>	<p>‘dylid defnyddio prawf cyflawniad ymarferol i fesur unrhyw gynnig ar gyfer newid: sut y bydd o fudd i fywyd yng Nghymru? Sut y bydd yn ei wella mewn ffordd ymarferol?’</p>
<p>However, Peter Hain’s subsequent comments on the Assembly’s electoral system are a partisan smokescreen that fails this test dramatically. If legislation were to be used by one political party to dictate to other political parties how to select their candidates, a dangerous precedent would be set that threatened electoral democracy while doing nothing to benefit life in Wales. My submission to the Richard commission last July was prompted by petulant Labour attacks, particularly in Flintshire, on the status of regional Members and a system that allows constituency candidates to be placed on the regional list.</p>	<p>Fodd bynnag, mae sylwadau Peter Hain ar system etholiadol y Cynulliad wedi hynny yn llen fwg bleidiol sy’n methu’r prawf hwn yn llwyr. Pe bai deddfwriaeth yn cael ei defnyddio gan un blaid wleidyddol i ddweud wrth bleidiau gwleidyddol eraill sut i ddewis eu hymgeiswyr, câi cynsail beryglus ei gosod a fyddai’n fygythiad i ddemocratiaeth etholiadol tra’n gwneud dim i wella bywyd yng Nghymru. Ysgogwyd fy nghyflwyniad i gomisiwn Richard fis Gorffennaf diwethaf gan ymosodiadau blin gan Lafur, yn enwedig yn sir y Fflint, ar statws Aelodau rhanbarthol a system sy’n caniatáu i ymgeiswyr etholaethol gael eu rhoi ar y rhestr ranbarthol.</p>
<p>The present legal reality is that all Members have equal status in law and practice. How hard a Member works depends on his or her individual efforts, not the manner of his or her election, and I would happily have my workload measured against that of a directly elected Member for Alyn and Deeside or anywhere else.</p>	<p>Y sefyllfa gyfreithiol ar hyn o bryd yw bod yr un statws i bob Aelod yn gyfreithiol ac yn ymarferol. Mae pa mor galed y mae Aelod yn gweithio yn dibynnu ar ei ymdrechion neu ei hymdrechion ei hun fel unigolyn, nid sut yr etholwyd ef neu hi, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i’w llwyth gwaith gael ei fesur yn erbyn Aelod a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol dros Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy neu unrhyw le arall.</p>
<p><b>Janet Ryder:</b> Do you agree that the North Wales Regional Committee would not have functioned recently had the regional Members not been present because none of the Labour Members turned up?</p>	<p><b>Janet Ryder:</b> A gytunwch na fyddai Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd wedi gallu gweithredu’n ddiweddar oni bai fod yr Aelodau rhanbarthol wedi bod yn bresennol gan nad oedd un o’r Aelodau Llafur wedi dod?</p>
<p><b>Mark Isherwood:</b> You are right and it has been noted time and again with disgust by the people of north Wales.</p>	<p><b>Mark Isherwood:</b> Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle ac mae pobl y Gogledd wedi sylwi ar hynny dro ar ôl tro gydag anfodlonrwydd.</p>

As for list membership, the function of statutes and laws should be to establish the electoral mechanism, but not to direct political parties on their own internal mechanism for candidates' election. That would be a move towards elective dictatorship. In my party, a rigorous system of internal democracy allows members to select and rank candidates at every level, in freedom, and on the basis of competitive ability. The proposed Labour alternative would allow party bosses to place candidates tactically according to the prevailing political climate thereby populating party regional lists with individuals who are not required to stand and face the public in the crossfire of an election campaign.

O ran aelodaeth rhestr, swyddogaeth statudau a chyfreithiau yw sefydlu'r dull etholiadol, nid cyfarwyddo pleidiau gwleidyddol ynghylch eu dull mewnol eu hunain o ethol ymgeiswyr. Byddai hynny yn gam tuag at unbennaeth etholedig. Yn fy mhlaid i, drwy system drwyadl o ddemocratiaeth fewnol caiff aelodau ddewis ymgeiswyr a'u gosod mewn trefn, ar bob lefel, mewn rhyddid, ac ar sail gallu cystadleuol. Byddai'r dewis a gynigir gan Lafur yn caniatáu i uwch swyddogion pleidiau osod ymgeiswyr yn dactegol yn ôl yr hinsawdd wleidyddol gyfredol, a thrwy hynny roi ar restrau rhanbarthol pleidiau unigolion nad oes gofyn iddynt sefyll a wynebu'r cyhoedd mewn ymgyrch etholiadol tanbaid.

**Huw Lewis:** You are looking past logic. Is it not a basic tenet of democracy that if the electorate wishes to get rid of a politician, it should be able to do so? The current system disempowers the electorate, making it less likely for them to be able to choose between politicians and empowers political parties to impose on them who they wish?

**Huw Lewis:** Yr ydych yn anwybyddu rhesymeg. Onid egwyddor sylfaenol democratiaeth yw y dylai etholwyr fod yn gallu cael gwared ar wleidydd os dymunant? Mae'r system gyfredol yn dirymu etholwyr, gan ei gwneud yn llai tebygol y byddant yn gallu dewis rhwng gwleidyddion ac yn rhoi'r pŵer i bleidiau gwleidyddol orfodi eu dewis ymgeiswyr arnynt?

**Mark Isherwood:** The moment that one party dictates to another how it selects its candidates is when we begin to see the end of representative democracy and the beginning of elective dictatorship. That would be profoundly undemocratic and would set a worrying, dangerous precedent for the future. No democratic politician could dispute the objective conclusion on page 234 of the report that in Wales, unlike Westminster, first-past-the-post could rule out the election of sufficient opposition Members to make possible effective scrutiny.

**Mark Isherwood:** Yr eiliad y bydd un blaid yn dweud wrth blaid arall sut i ddewis ei hymgeiswyr dyna'r adeg y byddwn yn dechrau gweld diwedd democratiaeth gynrychioliadol a dechrau unbennaeth etholedig. Byddai hynny yn gwbl annemocrataidd a byddai'n gosod cynsail beryglus a brawychus ar gyfer y dyfodol. Ni allai unrhyw wleidydd democrataidd amau'r casgliad gwrthrychol ar dudalen 234 yr adroddiad y gallai system y cyntaf i'r felin yng Nghymru, yn wahanol i San Steffan, ei gwneud yn amhosibl i ddigon o Aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau gael eu hethol er mwyn gwneud craffu effeithiol yn bosibl.

4.20 p.m.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You must wind up.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Rhaid ichi ddirwyn i ben.

**Mark Isherwood:** The democratic checks and balances in our constitutional arrangements—the checks and balances that provided the guiding principles for the authors of the Government of Wales Act 1998—must not now be subverted or ridden roughshod over by political illiteracy or immaturity, by intolerance, by partisan electoral convenience or by the spectre of elective dictatorship.

**Mark Isherwood:** Ni ddylai'r rhwystrau a'r gwrthbwysau democrataidd yn ein trefniadau cyfansoddiadol—y rhwystrau a'r gwrthbwysau a ddarparodd yr egwyddorion arweiniol ar gyfer awduron Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998—gael eu tanseilio a'u sathru dan draed gan anwybodaeth neu anaeddfedrwydd gwleidyddol, gan anoddefgarwch, gan hwylustod etholiadol pleidiol na chan rith unbennaeth etholiadol.

**Leighton Andrews:** Under Labour's plans for future devolution to Wales, the National Assembly could have law-making powers within the timescale envisaged by the Richard commission, if the people of Wales agree. Contrary to the myths pedalled about Labour's proposals, the Assembly is on course to getting increased powers, through the approach that we adopted.

The Labour Party will ensure that the National Assembly gets enhanced powers well within the timescale established by the Richard commission. If a third-term Labour Government is elected, Labour will move swiftly to approve the principle that legislation for devolved matters in Wales would be of the framework type recommended by Lord Richard in paragraph 13.2 to extend the Assembly's secondary legislation powers. The White Paper that will then be published, will contain proposals to develop further enhanced legislative powers.

**Leanne Wood:** A much simpler way of implementing the Richard commission's proposals in full and sticking to the timetable as outlined in the report, is by supporting Plaid Cymru's proposal for a referendum made in Wales. Would you be prepared to support such a referendum?

**Leighton Andrews:** I would not support a referendum of the kind that you recommend on the Richard commission's proposals. I understand why Leanne Wood has made this recommendation and why a backbencher would raise it, but I was astounded that the leader of Plaid Cymru would take up the proposal and run with the idea that we might have a referendum on the commission's proposals immediately, although I have yet to see an amendment or proposal from Plaid Cymru under the Assembly's powers to argue for that in the Chamber. I was surprised because Ieuan Wyn Jones and Plaid Cymru Members know full well that the people of Wales would not vote for an extra 20 politicians. That is the reality. My colleagues know that that is the case, and that is why Plaid Cymru has not tabled the motion that they keep talking about and keep intervening on.

**Leanne Wood:** You are asked to vote on it today.

**Leighton Andrews:** O dan gynlluniau Llafur ar gyfer datganoli i Gymru yn y dyfodol, gallai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael pwerau deddfu o fewn yr amserlen a ragwelwyd gan gomisiwn Richard, pe bai pobl Cymru yn cytuno ar hynny. Yn groes i'r anwireddau a fynegir ynghylch cynigion Llafur, mae'r Cynulliad ar y trywydd cywir i gael mwy o bwerau, drwy'r ymagwedd a fabwysiadwyd gennym.

Bydd y Blaid Lafur yn sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael mwy o bwerau ymhell o fewn yr amserlen a bennwyd gan gomisiwn Richard. Os caiff Llywodraeth Lafur ei hethol ar gyfer trydydd tymor, bydd Llafur yn symud yn gyflym i gymeradwyo'r egwyddor y byddai deddfwriaeth ar gyfer materion datganoledig yng Nghymru o'r math fframwaith a argymhellwyd gan yr Arglwydd Richard ym mharagraff 13.2 i estyn pwerau'r Cynulliad o ran is-ddeddfwriaeth. Bydd y Papur Gwyn a gaiff ei gyhoeddi wedyn yn cynnwys cynigion i ddatblygu mwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol.

**Leanne Wood:** Ffordd lawer symlach o weithredu cynigion comisiwn Richard yn llawn a glynu wrth yr amserlen fel y'i hamlinellwyd yn yr adroddiad yw drwy gefnogi cynnig Plaid Cymru ar gyfer refferendwm a luniwyd yng Nghymru. A fydddech yn fodlon cefnogi refferendwm o'r fath?

**Leighton Andrews:** Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi refferendwm o'r math yr ydych yn ei argymhell ar gynigion comisiwn Richard. Deallaf pam y mae Leanne Wood wedi gwneud yr argymhelliad hwn a pham y byddai un o aelodau'r meinciau cefn yn ei godi, ond yr oeddwn yn synnu i glywed y byddai arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn derbyn y cynnig ac yn ystyried y syniad y byddai refferendwm ar gynigion y comisiwn gennym ar unwaith o bosibl, er nad wyf wedi gweld gwelliant na chynnig gan Blaid Cymru o dan bwerau'r Cynulliad i ddadlau dros hynny yn y Siambr. Yr oeddwn yn synnu am fod Ieuan Wyn Jones ac Aelodau Plaid Cymru yn gwybod yn dda na fyddai pobl Cymru yn pleidleisio o blaid 20 o wleidyddion ychwanegol. Dyna'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni. Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn gwybod bod hynny'n wir, a dyna pam nad yw Plaid Cymru wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig y maent yn siarad amdano drwy'r amser ac y maent yn parhau i wneud myriadau yn ei gylch.

**Leanne Wood:** Gofynnir ichi bleidleisio arno heddiw.

**Leighton Andrews:** You have not put the motion forward today. You have tabled an amendment, but not a motion under the relevant clauses of the Government of Wales Act 1998. If you want to do so, table a motion.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** It is not possible for an opposition party to table a motion to a Government motion. All we can do is amend the Government's motion. If you were to vote on our amendments, they would become part of the motion. Vote for them.

**Leighton Andrews:** You can table a motion in your own time, so why do you not table a motion calling for your referendum, if that is what you want? You will not do that because you know that, ultimately the people of Wales will not vote for an extra 20 politicians.

There is no reason why the Assembly cannot get primary law-making powers by 2011. We have stated in our document that the White Paper will state an intention to enhance the legislative powers and one of those options will be devolution of primary law-making powers to the Assembly, subject to a referendum following the passage of the Government of Wales Amendment Act that the White Paper would recommend.

I see no reason why we cannot do that by 2011 and if anyone doubts that, let them make their case. I have supported devolution all of my life. The first vote that I ever cast was in the 1979 devolution referendum, when I voted 'yes' and so many others, sadly, voted 'no'. Because of that experience in 1979, I have always believed that in order to take devolution forward, we have to take the people of Wales with us at every stage. That is why I have always supported a referendum on primary powers and why I believe that that is necessary to get the endorsement to entrench those powers and to get the backing of the people of Wales.

**Leighton Andrews:** Nid ydych wedi rhoi'r cynnig ger ein bron heddiw. Yr ydych wedi cyflwyno gwelliant, ond nid cynnig o dan gymalau perthnasol Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Os ydych am gyflwyno cynnig, gwnewch hynny.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Nid yw'n bosibl i un o'r gwrthbleidiau gyflwyno cynnig i gynnig y Llywodraeth. Yr unig beth y gallwn ei wneud yw diwygio cynnig y Llywodraeth. Pe baech yn pleidleisio ar ein gwelliannau, byddent yn rhan o'r cynnig. Pleidleisiwch o'u plaid.

**Leighton Andrews:** Gallwch gyflwyno cynnig yn eich amser eich hun, felly pam nad ydych yn cyflwyno cynnig yn galw am eich refferendwm, os ydych am i hynny ddigwydd? Ni fyddwch yn gwneud hynny am eich bod yn gwybod yn y pen draw na fydd pobl Cymru yn pleidleisio i gael 20 o wleidyddion ychwanegol.

Nid oes rheswm pam na all y Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol erbyn 2011. Yr ydym wedi nodi yn ein dogfen y bydd y Papur Gwyn yn nodi bwriad i gynyddu'r pwerau deddfwriaethol ac un o'r opsiynau hynny fydd datganoli pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad, yn amodol ar refferendwm wedi i Ddeddf Diwygio Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei phasio y byddai'r Papur Gwyn yn ei hargymell.

Ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam na allwn wneud hynny erbyn 2011 ac os bydd unrhyw un yn amau hynny, gadewch iddynt gyflwyno eu hachos. Yr wyf wedi cefnogi datganoli drwy gydol fy mywyd. Y bleidlais gyntaf a fwriais erioed oedd yn refferendwm datganoli 1979 pan bleidleisiais 'ie' a phan bleidleisiodd cymaint o bobl eraill 'na' yn anffodus. Oherwydd y profiad hwnnw yn 1979, yr wyf wedi credu erioed fod yn rhaid inni sicrhau cytundeb pobl Cymru bob cam o'r ffordd er mwyn symud datganoli yn ei flaen. Dyma pam yr wyf bob amser wedi cefnogi refferendwm ar bwerau sylfaenol a pham y credaf fod angen hynny i sicrhau'r gymeradwyaeth i sefydlu'r pwerau hynny a sicrhau cefnogaeth pobl Cymru.

Unlike other parties which approached the Richard commission report with their minds already made up, the Labour Party has had an active debate, which has been caricatured. With perhaps one exception, I have not come across Labour MPs who are hostile to taking devolution forward. I did not find hostility in my constituency party when we debated the future of devolution. A debate was wanted on the pace and timescale of changes in the process of devolution. That reflects the mood in Wales as a whole and there is nothing wrong or dishonourable about a debate on the pace and scale of the changes. That is perfectly legitimate and reasonable.

Yn wahanol i bleidiau eraill a oedd eisoes wedi gwneud penderfyniad cyn darllen adroddiad comisiwn Richard, mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi trafod y mater yn frwd, ac mae hynny wedi'i ddychanu. Gydag un eithriad efallai, nid wyf wedi clywed am ASau Llafur sy'n wrthwynebus i ddatblygu datganoli. Ni sylwais ar elyniaeth ym mhlaid fy etholaeth pan drafodwyd dyfodol datganoli. Yr oedd pobl am gael dadl ar gyflymder ac amserlen y newidiadau yn y broses ddatganoli. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu hinsawdd Cymru gyfan ac nid oes dim o'i le ar ddadl ar gyflymder a graddau'r newidiadau na dim byd cywilyddus ynglyn â hynny. Mae hynny'n hollol deg ac yn rhesymol.

I support primary legislative powers for the Assembly because it would make for a better Assembly. Too often, our Plenary sessions have the flavour of party conferences about them, rather than being about scrutiny and legislation. Secondly, it would make for legislative efficiency. It would avoid the duplication of scrutiny at Westminster and Cardiff. Thirdly, it would allow for swifter legislation to take place and fourthly, it would be more transparent. I hope that when we get to the next phase, after we have elected another Labour Government, when we get the debate on the White Paper, there will be immense support throughout Wales for the option of primary powers. I will be campaigning for primary powers for the Assembly, and I hope others, on all sides of the Chamber, will then be campaigning for a 'yes' vote in the referendum campaign for primary powers for the Assembly.

Cefnogaf bwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad oherwydd byddai'n sicrhau Cynulliad gwell. Yn rhy aml, mae ein Cyfarfodydd Llawn yn debyg i gynadleddau pleidiau, yn hytrach na bod a wnelo â chraffu a deddfwriaeth. Yn ail, byddai'n sicrhau effeithiolrwydd deddfwriaethol. Byddai'n osgoi'r gwaith craffu a ddyblygir yn San Steffan a Chaerdydd. Yn drydydd, byddai'n sicrhau y gellir cyflwyno deddfwriaeth yn gyflymach ac yn bedwerydd, byddai'n fwy tryloyw. Gobeithiaf, pan gyrhaeddwn y cam nesaf, ar ôl inni ethol Llywodraeth Lafur arall, pan gynhelir dadl ar y Papur Gwyn, y bydd llawer o gefnogaeth ledled Cymru i'r opsiwn o gael pwerau sylfaenol. Byddaf yn ymgyrchu dros bwerau sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad, a gobeithiaf y bydd eraill, ar bob ochr o'r Siambr, yn ymgyrchu bryd hynny dros bleidlais 'ie' yn ymgyrch y refferendwm o ran pwerau sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Well, First Minister, this is another fine mess that you have got us into. We are now discussing this strange 13.2 plus concept of yours, which no-one who understands the constitution believes will work. Why did you come up with that idea? You commissioned Ivor Richard and his fellow commissioners to undertake a consultation, to take evidence, to bring forward a report, and it is accepted by everybody as being a well-thought out report. It has three main proposals, which are interdependent—primary legislative powers, greater membership of the National Assembly for Wales and an electoral system based on a single transferable vote. Those are all interdependent, but what you have done, First Minister, is to take one of those suggestions and water it down because that is the only proposal that you could get through Welsh Labour.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Wel, Brif Weinidog, dyma gawlach arall o'ch tu chi. Trafodwn yn awr eich cysyniad rhyfedd o ran 13.2 a mwy, nad oes neb sy'n deall y cyfansoddiad yn credu y bydd yn ymarferol. Pam y bu ichi feddwl am y syniad hwnnw? Bu ichi gomisiynu Ivor Richard a'i gyd-gomisiynwyr i gynnal ymgyngoriad, i gymryd tystiolaeth ac i gyflwyno adroddiad, ac mae pawb yn derbyn bod yr adroddiad wedi ei gynllunio'n ofalus. Mae ganddo dri phrif gynnyg, sy'n gyd-ddibynnol—pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol, mwy o Aelodau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a system etholiadol yn seiliedig ar bleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy. Mae'r rhain yn gyd-ddibynnol, ond yr hyn a wnaethoch chi, Brif Weinidog, yw cymryd un o'r awgrymiadau hynny a'i lastwreiddio oherwydd dyna'r unig gynnyg y byddai Llafur Cymru yn cytuno arno.

**The First Minister:** You asked why I came up with the 13.2 plus idea. The answer is because it could be achieved by 2007, which is four years earlier than 2011.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** If you read the Richard commission report, you would know that you would go through that process naturally in order to get to a proper parliament by 2011. The truth is that you could not get that through the Welsh Labour Party or through Labour MPs in London. When you had to face up to those MPs, you caved in. I would have thought that Welsh Labour would have been glad to get rid of a few MPs—Gareth Thomas, Jon Owen Jones, Kim Howells, who have all been berating your health Minister. However, instead of getting rid of them, you caved in at the first sign of opposition. You caved in at a time when the people of Wales wanted real leadership, a statesman with vision who knew exactly what was needed with regard to the constitution of Wales. You proved once again that you are a quitter, rather than a fighter for Wales. There is a constitutional mess at present—those are not my words, they are the words of Carwyn Jones. He says that like many compromises, the current situation is a mess. Like many compromises, First Minister, your suggestion for the future is also a mess.

This mess is based on this deluded belief of yours that you are the best person to sort out the mess that Labour created. When Carwyn Jones talks of the current constitutional mess, he is talking about an internal fudge created by the Labour Party and you now want to create another internal fudge to create even more of a constitutional fudge. Why do you not accept, First Minister, that the people of Wales deserve the kind of democratic powers that Scotland and every other democratic country has? Why is the Scottish situation so different from the Welsh situation? Why does Scotland need primary legislative powers and a proper parliament, but the people of Wales do not?

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Bu ichi ofyn pam y meddyliais am y syniad 13.2 a mwy. Yr ateb yw y gellid ei gyflawni erbyn 2007, sef pedair blynedd cyn 2011.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Pe baech yn darllen adroddiad comisiwn Richard, byddech yn gwybod y byddech yn datblygu'r broses honno yn naturiol er mwyn cael senedd go iawn erbyn 2011. Y gwir ohoni yw na fyddai Plaid Lafur Cymru nac ASau Llafur yn Llundain yn cytuno ar hynny. Pan fu'n rhaid ichi wynebu'r ASau hynny, bu ichi ildio. Byddwn wedi meddwl y byddai Llafur Cymru yn falch o gael gwared ar ychydig o ASau—Gareth Thomas, Jon Owen Jones, Kim Howells, y bu pob un ohonynt yn dweud y drefn wrth eich Gweinidog iechyd. Fodd bynnag, yn lle cael gwared arnynt, bu ichi ildio pan ddaeth yr arwydd cyntaf o wrthwynebiad. Bu ichi ildio ar adeg pan oedd pobl Cymru am weld arweinyddiaeth wirioneddol, gwladweinydd â gweledigaeth a wyddai yn union yr hyn yr oedd ei angen o ran cyfansoddiad Cymru. Bu ichi brofi unwaith eto eich bod yn un sy'n rhoi'r gorau i bethau, yn hytrach nag yn un sy'n ymladd dros Gymru. Mae llastr cyfansoddiadol ar hyn o bryd—nid fy ngeiriau i yw'r rheini, ond geiriau Carwyn Jones. Dywed, fel llawer o gyfaddawdau, fod y sefyllfa bresennol yn llastr. Fel llawer o gyfaddawdau, Brif Weinidog, mae eich awgrym chi ar gyfer y dyfodol yn llastr hefyd.

Mae'r llastr hwn yn seiliedig ar eich cred gamarweiniol mai chi yw'r person gorau i roi trefn ar y llastr a grëwyd gan Lafur. Pan fydd Carwyn Jones yn siarad am y llastr cyfansoddiadol presennol, mae'n siarad am y Blaid Lafur yn fewnol yn osgoi ymdrin â'r mater ac yr ydych bellach am greu sefyllfa fewnol debyg arall er mwyn creu setliad cyfansoddiadol hyd yn oed yn fwy aneglur. Pam na dderbyniwch, Brif Weinidog, fod pobl Cymru yn haeddu'r math o bwerau democrataidd sydd gan yr Alban a phob gwlad ddemocrataidd arall? Pam mae'r sefyllfa yn yr Alban mor wahanol i'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru? Pam mae angen pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol a senedd wirioneddol ar yr Alban, ond nad oes eu hangen ar bobl Cymru?

4.30 p.m.

First Minister, you may think that you have sorted out this problem by putting together a solution that meets the needs of Welsh Labour, but to try to move ahead on devolution without cross-party support or the support of the people of Wales, is surely foolish, and is bound to create a situation where we argue about devolution rather than move ahead together. This was a unique opportunity, based on the Richard commission that had taken evidence and consulted in order to produce this well-thought-out document. All the commissioners had compromised in order to reach the situation where they could agree on three interdependent recommendations. You could have had the support of all the opposition parties, irrespective of their end goals. There is no doubt that the vast majority of one opposition party, and all the other opposition parties, would have fully supported you in moving forward with the Richard recommendations. Yet, although you paid £1 million for that evidence to be put together, you summarily threw it in the bin at first sight of opposition in the Labour Party. We have inherited a mess, a fudge, First Minister; you had the opportunity to sort it out, but you decided to climb down at the first sign of opposition. This is a historic time for the National Assembly for Wales, and you have failed us.

Brif Weinidog, efallai eich bod o'r farn eich bod wedi datrys y broblem hon drwy ddod o hyd i ateb sy'n diwallu anghenion Llafur Cymru, ond onid yw'n wirion ceisio symud ymlaen o ran datganoli heb gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol na chefnogaeth pobl Cymru, ac mae'n siwr o greu sefyllfa lle y dadleuwn dros ddatganoli yn hytrach na symud ymlaen gyda'n gilydd. Yr oedd hwn yn gyfle unigryw, yn seiliedig ar gomisiwn Richard sydd wedi cymryd tystiolaeth ac wedi ymgynghori er mwyn cynhyrchu'r ddogfen hon a gynlluniwyd yn ofalus. Yr oedd pob un o'r comisiynwyr wedi cyfaddawdu er mwyn cyrraedd y sefyllfa lle y gallent gytuno ar dri argymhelliad cyd-ddibynnol. Gallech fod wedi cael cefnogaeth pob un o'r gwrthbleidiau, waeth beth fo'u nodau yn y pen draw. Yn ddi-au, byddai mwyafrif helaeth un o'r gwrthbleidiau, a'r holl wrthbleidiau eraill, wedi eich cefnogi'n llawn wrth ichi ddechrau gweithredu argymhellion Richard. Serch hynny, er ichi dalu £1 filiwn i'r dystiolaeth honno gael ei chasglu at ei gilydd, bu ichi ei hanwybyddu yn y fan a'r lle pan gafwyd y gwrthwynebiad cyntaf yn y Blaid Lafur. Yr ydym wedi etifeddu llanastr, sefyllfa aneglur, Brif Weinidog; cawsoch y cyfle i roi trefn arno, ond bu ichi benderfynu ildio pan gafwyd y gwrthwynebiad cyntaf. Mae hwn yn gyfnod hanesyddol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, ond yr ydych wedi ein siomi.

**Brian Gibbons:** The essence of democracy is that the various political parties try to articulate what they perceive to be the aspirations of their core constituency, and then try to attract support from the broader electorate. However, at a certain stage we must move from the rhetoric and the hustings to delivery and, as John Griffiths said in his contribution, only one party has delivered devolution to Wales, only one party is likely to deliver and, I have no doubt about it, that party is Welsh Labour.

**Brian Gibbons:** Hanfod democratiaeth yw bod y pleidiau gwleidyddol gwahanol yn ceisio mynegi beth yw dyheadau eu hetholwyr craidd yn eu barn hwy, ac wedyn yn ceisio sicrhau cefnogaeth etholwyr yn gyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, rywbryd, rhaid inni roi'r gorau i siarad a lecsiyna a dechrau cyflawni. Fel y dywedodd John Griffiths yn ei gyfraniad ef, dim ond un blaid a sicrhoedd ddatganoli i Gymru, dim ond un blaid sy'n debygol o gyflawni, ac yn ddi-au, Llafur Cymru yw'r blaid honno.

**Glyn Davies:** You are not the first to have said that, but do you accept that before political devolution, which the Conservatives opposed, we had a century of administrative devolution, and the Conservative Party played at least as great a part as the Labour Party throughout those 100 years? Also, many other significant advances took place under Conservative Governments.

**Glyn Davies:** Nid chi yw'r cyntaf i ddweud hynny, ond a dderbyniwch, cyn datganoli gwleidyddol, a wrthwynebwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr, inni gael canrif o ddatganoli gweinyddol, ac i'r Blaid Geidwadol chwarae o leiaf gymaint o ran â'r Blaid Lafur drwy gydol y 100 mlynedd hynny? Yn ogystal, gwelwyd llawer o ddatblygiadau pwysig eraill o dan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol.

**Brian Gibbons:** I agree that there has been administrative devolution and although I do not think that a period of 100 years is accurate—I would certainly say a number of decades. It is true, there is no argument about that. The essence of devolution at this stage is democratic legitimacy rather than consuls coming in from England who do not even want to stay overnight in Wales. It was a great claim from some that they were never condemned to spend a single night in Wales, even as Secretary of State. If we move from rhetoric to delivery, it is a choice that Welsh Labour must make. We must also consider how we will unite to move the Richard agenda forward. The Welsh Assembly Government motion represents a pragmatic and reasonable way forward.

The first point, on the separation of the executive and the legislative branches, is sensible. I do not think that anybody disagrees with that. As there is such a consensus on that point, even though it is a not inconsiderable constitutional move in itself, were that the only item of change to be considered today, there would not be a significant call for a referendum. The reason for that is the widespread consensus across Wales and the political parties; therefore it is the reasonable way to proceed. However, there may be a case for a referendum where that level of political consensus does not exist. If it does not exist, it is reasonable to have a referendum. I ask the Welsh Conservatives, if the people of Wales decided in a referendum to go down the road to full law-making powers, would they agree to respect that referendum? If any changes were to take place, would they require a further referendum?

**David Davies:** The answer to your question is that of course we would accept the result of a referendum, just as we opposed the Assembly and accepted the result of the referendum to establish it.

**Brian Gibbons:** Fine. It is important that that is on the record. We know that, as we saw with the Greater London Council, when the Conservative Party does not like parties of a different political persuasion, even though those other parties have a strong political mandate, rather than arguing the political point, the Conservative Party resorts to abolishing the organisation that disagrees with it. If you are committed to respect the decision of the referendum, I am pleased, and it is important that such a commitment is on the record.

**Brian Gibbons:** Cytunaf ein bod wedi gweld datganoli gweinyddol ac er na chredaf fod cyfnod o 100 mlynedd yn gywir—byddwn yn dweud nifer o ddegawdau, yn sicr. Mae'n wir, nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch hynny. Hanfod datganoli ar hyn o bryd yw dilysrwydd democrataidd yn hytrach na chonsyliaid yn dod o Loegr nad ydynt am aros dros nos yng Nghymru hyd yn oed. Yr oedd rhai ohonynt yn falch o honni na fu'n rhaid iddynt aros un noson yng Nghymru, hyd yn oed fel Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Os symudwn o rethreg i weithredoedd, mae hynny'n ddewis y mae'n rhaid i Lafur Cymru ei wneud. Rhaid inni ystyried hefyd sut y byddwn yn uno i ddatblygu agenda Richard. Mae cynnig Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ffordd bragmatig a rhesymol ymlaen.

Mae'r pwynt cyntaf, o ran gwahanu'r canghennau gweithredol a deddfwriaethol, yn synhwyrol. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw un yn anghytuno â hynny. Am fod cymaint o gytundeb barn ar y pwynt hwnnw, er nad yw'n gam cyfansoddiadol dibwys ynddo'i hun, pe bai dyna oedd yr unig newid i'w ystyried heddiw, ni fyddai llawer o alwadau am refferendwm. Y rheswm dros hynny yw cytundeb cyffredinol ledled Cymru a'r pleidiau gwleidyddol; felly mae'n ffordd resymol o symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, efallai y bydd dadl dros gael refferendwm lle na cheir y lefel honno o gytundeb gwleidyddol. Os nad yw'n bodoli, mae'n rhesymol cynnal refferendwm. Gofynnaf i Geidwadwyr Cymru, pe bai pobl Cymru yn penderfynu mewn refferendwm eu bod am gael pwerau deddfu llawn, a fyddent yn cytuno i barchu'r refferendwm hwnnw? Pe gwneid unrhyw newidiadau, a fyddai angen refferendwm arall arnynt?

**David Davies:** Er mwyn ateb eich cwestiwn, wrth gwrs y byddem yn derbyn canlyniad refferendwm, yn yr un modd ag y bu inni dderbyn canlyniad y refferendwm i sefydlu'r Cynulliad er inni wrthwynebu hynny.

**Brian Gibbons:** Gwych. Mae'n bwysig cofnodi hynny. Gwyddom, fel y gwelsom o ran Cyngor Llundain Fwyaf, pan nad yw'r Blaid Geidwadol yn hoffi pleidiau o duedd wleidyddol wahanol, er bod gan y pleidiau eraill hynny fandad gwleidyddol cryf, yn hytrach na dadlau'r pwynt gwleidyddol, bod y Blaid Geidwadol yn penderfynu dileu'r sefydliad sy'n anghytuno â hi. Os ydych yn ymrwymedig i barchu penderfyniad y refferendwm, yr wyf yn falch o hynny, ac mae'n bwysig bod ymrwymiad o'r fath wedi'i gofnodi.



<p><b>Nick Bourne:</b> I reiterate what I have said repeatedly, and on numerous occasions to the First Minister. A referendum is needed to provide a secure foundation that can only ever be reversed by another referendum. I have said so, and in response, I have been told that it has not been necessary—until recently, when the Labour Party conference changed its mind.</p>	<p><b>Nick Bourne:</b> Ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedais droeon, a sawl gwaith wrth y Prif Weinidog. Mae angen refferendwm i ddarparu sylfaen gadarn a dim ond refferendwm arall a allai wrthdroi hynny. Yr wyf wedi dweud hynny, ac mewn ymateb, dywedwyd wrthyf na fu angen hynny—tan yn ddiweddar, pan newidiodd y Blaid Lafur ei meddwl yn ei chynhadledd.</p>
<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> I am pleased with that commitment. There is no trick to this; I think that it is important that that is clearly on the record.</p>	<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> Yr wyf yn falch o weld yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Nid oes ystryw yma; credaf ei bod yn bwysig y caiff hyn ei gofnodi'n glir.</p>
<p>Plaid Cymru's position on the referendum is as daft an idea as any I have heard in many a long time. Why anyone would want to engage in a referendum in Wales, in isolation, that would have absolutely no binding legitimacy on the House of Commons is beyond me. Unless Plaid Cymru has some way of working its referendum into a means of creating legislation in Westminster, it seems to be a total waste of time and effort.</p>	<p>Mae safbwynt Plaid Cymru o ran y refferendwm yn syniad mor hurt ag unrhyw syniad a glywais ers amser maith. Ni wn pam y byddai unrhyw un am gymryd rhan mewn refferendwm yng Nghymru, ar eu pennau eu hunain, na fyddai'n rhwymo Ty'r Cyffredin yn gyfreithiol mewn unrhyw ffordd. Oni bai bod gan Blaid Cymru ryw ffordd o wneud ei refferendwm yn ffordd o greu deddfwriaeth yn San Steffan, ymddengys ei bod yn wastraff amser ac ymdrech llwyr.</p>
<p><b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> Let me finish my point.</p>	<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> Gadewch imi orffen fy mhwynt.</p>
<p>It is even more telling in relation to what people have said on reducing the number of MPs in the House of Commons, because it is clear that that is an acceptable quid pro quo for Plaid Cymru. That is not acceptable to Welsh Labour. [Assembly Members: 'Oh.'] Of course it is not, because the amount of money—</p>	<p>Mae'n fwy dadlennol byth mewn perthynas â'r hyn y mae pobl wedi'i ddweud o ran lleihau nifer yr ASau yn Nhy'r Cyffredin, am ei bod yn amlwg bod hynny'n gyfnewid derbynol i Blaid Cymru. Nid yw hynny'n dderbynol i Lafur Cymru. [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'O.'] Wrth gwrs nad yw hynny'n wir, am fod yr arian—</p>
<p><b>Helen Mary Jones</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>Helen Mary Jones</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> Hold on. The amount of money and the social principles that underpin the funding of Government is decided in Westminster, and if we are ever to have a Government for taxation that is underpinned by the principles of social justice, then we need a strong Labour Government in Westminster. It would be absolutely foolish for us to go down the road suggested by Plaid Cymru.</p>	<p><b>Brian Gibbons:</b> Arhoswch am funud. Penderfynir ar yr arian a'r egwyddorion cymdeithasol sy'n sail i gyllid Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, ac er mwyn inni gael Llywodraeth ar gyfer trethiant sy'n seiliedig ar egwyddorion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, yna mae angen Llywodraeth Lafur gref yn San Steffan. Byddai'n hollol wirion inni ddilyn y trywydd a awgrymwyd gan Blaid Cymru.</p>

<p><b>William Graham:</b> To return to some of the points made by the First Minister, I am not suggesting that he is immersed in Conservative Party literature, but somebody might have read to him what we said in our Assembly manifesto, which is that Wales-only Bills should be published in draft form to allow for meaningful input from the National Assembly, and that an agreement on major Bills that relate to policy areas that are devolved to the National Assembly should be published as Wales-only Bills. From that, First Minister, you will see that we have some sympathy with what you propose. I am hopeful that you will, again, endorse the principle of a referendum.</p>	<p><b>William Graham:</b> I ddychwelyd at rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog, nid wyf yn awgrymu ei fod yn gyfarwydd â llenyddiaeth y Blaid Geidwadol, ond gallai rhywun fod wedi darllen iddo yr hyn a ddywedwyd gennym yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer y Cynulliad, sef y dylid cyhoeddi Mesurau i Gymru yn unig ar ffurf ddrafft er mwyn sicrhau cyfraniad ystyrlon gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a chytundeb y dylid cyhoeddi Mesurau pwysig sy'n ymwneud â meysydd polisi sydd wedi'u datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fel Mesurau i Gymru yn unig. O hynny, Brif Weinidog, fe welwch fod gennym rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â'r hyn a gynigir gennych. Gobeithiaf y byddwch, unwaith eto, yn cymeradwyo'r egwyddor o gynnal refferendwm.</p>
<p>Let us turn to the suggestion of altering the electoral arrangements. If we deal in some facts on this matter, it is surprising to note the names of those who argue most against the system that we regrettably have. In North Wales, for example, I find that top of the list for the Labour Party was one Carl Sargeant. [Assembly Members: 'Oh.'] At the bottom of that list was Denise Idris Jones. In South Wales Central, top of the list was Rhodri Morgan, and at the bottom of the list was Leighton Andrews. [<i>Laughter.</i>]</p>	<p>Gadewch inni droi at yr awgrym y dylid newid y trefniadau etholiadol. Os ymdriniwn â rhai ffeithiau ar y mater hwn, mae'n syndod nodi enwau'r rhai sy'n dadlau fwyaf yn erbyn y system sydd gennym, gwaetha'r modd. Yn y Gogledd, er enghraifft, enw Carl Sargeant oedd ar frig y rhestr ar gyfer y Blaid Lafur. [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'O.'] Denise Idris Jones oedd ar waelod y rhestr honno. Yng Nghanol De Cymru, Rhodri Morgan oedd ar frig y rhestr, a Leighton Andrews oedd ar waelod y rhestr. [<i>Chwerthin.</i>]</p>
<p><b>Leighton Andrews, Carl Sargeant and Lorraine Barrett</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>Leighton Andrews, Carl Sargeant a Lorraine Barrett</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>William Graham:</b> I would be delighted to take your interventions, but perhaps I could just finish first.</p>	<p><b>William Graham:</b> Byddaf yn falch o gymryd eich ymyriadau, ond efallai y gallwn orffen yn gyntaf.</p>
<p>In South Wales East, at the top of that list was Peter Law, who, of course, has made some very interesting comments on electoral arrangements in Blaenau Gwent. On the South Wales West list was Brian Gibbons. There was nothing else of much interest on that list, except the name of Andrew Davies at the bottom. On the Mid and West Wales list was somebody called Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey.</p>	<p>Yn Nwyrain De Cymru, Peter Law oedd ar frig y rhestr honno, sydd, wrth gwrs, wedi cynnig sylwadau diddorol iawn ar drefniadau etholiadol ym Mlaenau Gwent. Yr oedd Brian Gibbons ar restr Gorllewin De Cymru. Nid oedd dim arall a oedd yn ddiddorol iawn ar y rhestr honno, ac eithrio enw Andrew Davies ar y gwaelod. Yr oedd rhywun o'r enw Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey ar restr Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru.</p>
<p><b>Leighton Andrews and Lorraine Barrett</b> <i>rose</i>—</p>	<p><b>Leighton Andrews a Lorraine Barrett</b> <i>a gododd</i>—</p>
<p><b>William Graham:</b> Please, explain.</p>	<p><b>William Graham:</b> A wnewch egluro os gwelwch yn dda?</p>
<p><b>The Deputy Presiding Officer:</b> Order. Who are you giving way to, William?</p>	<p><b>Y Dirprwy Lywydd:</b> Trefn. I bwy yr ydych yn ildio, William?</p>
<p><b>William Graham:</b> Leighton Andrews.</p>	<p><b>William Graham:</b> Leighton Andrews.</p>

**Leighton Andrews:** I am grateful to the loser on the Conservative side for pointing out the disgraceful fact that I was put last on the list. Do you not understand that, when a system exists, all parties will fight under that system? The issue is whether it was ever intended that we should have an effect such as that we had in Clwyd West, where all the candidates who lost that seat got into the Assembly through the back door.

**Leighton Andrews:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r collwr o'r Blaid Geidwadol am nodi'r ffaith warthus mai fy enw i oedd olaf ar y rhestr. Oni ddeallwch, pan fydd system yn bodoli, y bydd pob plaid yn ymladd o dan y system honno? Y peth pwysig yw pa un a fwriedid erioed y dylem gael y fath effaith ag a gawsom yng Ngorllewin Clwyd, lle y cafodd yr holl ymgeiswyr a gollodd y sedd honno le yn y Cynulliad drwy'r drws cefn.

4.40 p.m.

**William Graham:** As one loser to another, perhaps you might accept that it was your party that brought in this system. It was designed by d'Hondt, I think, who was one of the six famous Belgians, was he not? I am not sure.

**William Graham:** Fel un collwr i gollwr arall, efallai y gallech dderbyn mai eich plaid chi a gyflwynodd y system hon. Fe'i cynlluniwyd gan d'Hondt, fe gredaf, sef un o'r chwe Belgiad enwog, onid ydoedd? Nid wyf yn siwr.

**Jenny Randerson:** Do you share my concern that, had one of the candidates at the top of the Labour list failed to get elected in their constituency, he or she might have turned down the opportunity to be a list Member and might, therefore, have misled the electorate into thinking that, by voting for him or her at the top of the list, they were voting for that particular person?

**Jenny Randerson:** A rannwch fy mhryder, pe bai un o'r ymgeiswyr ar frig rhestr y blaid Lafur wedi methu â chael ei ethol yn ei etholaeth, efallai y byddai wedi gwrthod y cyfle i fod yn aelod Rhestr ac, felly, wedi camarwain yr etholwyr gan wneud iddynt gredu eu bod, drwy bleidleisio iddo ef neu iddi hi ar frig y rhestr, yn pleidleisio i'r person penodol hwnnw?

**William Graham:** Those are your words, not mine; I cannot add to that. I do not wish to make any further points, Deputy Presiding Officer.

**William Graham:** Eich geiriau chi yw'r rheini, nid fy ngeiriau i; ni allaf ychwanegu at hynny. Nid wyf am wneud unrhyw bwyntiau eraill, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

**Leanne Wood:** I have been an Assembly Member for just over a year, and, in that time, I have been bitterly disappointed by, and frustrated at, our inability to deal with the problems that Wales faces. I have seen factories and industries close, and jobs lost and lives ruined as a result, yet the Assembly has been impotent, unable to deal with those problems. I see high levels of poverty, drug dependency, and the dismantling of our welfare state through privatisation, yet the Assembly is powerless, impotent and unable to provide solutions to these problems.

**Leanne Wood:** Bûm yn Aelod Cynulliad ers ychydig dros flwyddyn, ac, yn y cyfnod hwnnw, bûm yn siomedig iawn ac yn rhwystredig iawn wrth weld ein hanalluedd i ymdrin â'r problemau y mae Cymru yn eu hwynebu. Gwelais ffatrioedd a diwydiannau yn cau, swyddi yn cael eu colli a bywydau yn cael eu difetha o ganlyniad, ac eto ni fu'r grym gan y Cynulliad i ymdrin â'r problemau hynny. Gwelaf lefelau uchel o dlodi, dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau, a'n gwladwriaeth les yn cael ei chwalu drwy breifateiddio, ac eto mae'r Cynulliad yn ddi-rym ac ni all roi atebion i'r problemau hyn.

**Brian Gibbons:** I do not know what you are doing as a list Member, but, as a constituency representative, a large part of my time is spent making representations to the Assembly on behalf of companies to get Assembly investment grants and regional selective assistance, protecting jobs in Wales. That is what I am doing; I do not know what you are doing.

**Brian Gibbons:** Ni wn beth yr ydych yn ei wneud fel Aelod rhestr, ond, fel cynrychiolydd etholaeth, caiff llawer o'm hamser ei dreulio yn cyflwyno sylwadau i'r Cynulliad ar ran cwmnïau er mwyn iddynt gael grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad a chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, gan ddiogelu swyddi yng Nghymru. Dyna'r hyn yr wyf fi yn ei wneud; ni wn beth yr ydych chi yn ei wneud.

<p><b>Leanne Wood:</b> Why, then, do factories continue to close?</p>	<p><b>Leanne Wood:</b> Felly, pam mae ffatrioedd yn parhau i gau?</p>
<p>I think that it suits some people to be able to pass the buck and say, 'We do not have the powers to deal with these problems', because that removes responsibility. I did not come into politics to pass the buck, and I do not believe that anybody else should have done so.</p>	<p>Credaf ei bod yn bodloni rhai pobl i allu bwrw'r cyfrifoldeb a dweud, 'Nid oes gennym y pwerau i ymdrin â'r problemau hyn', am fod hynny'n golygu nad hwy sy'n gyfrifol. Nid oeddwn am fod yn wleidydd er mwyn bwrw'r cyfrifoldeb, ac ni chredaf y dylai unrhyw un arall fod wedi gwneud hynny.</p>
<p>I ask every Member to examine his or her conscience: can you properly serve your constituents under this current pathetic devolution settlement? Your answer must be 'no'. You can only tinker around the edges of policy; you cannot make policy to meet your constituents' needs. A referendum convened by the Assembly could win the support of the people of Wales.</p>	<p>Gofynnaf i bob Aelod ystyried ei gydwybod ei hun: a allwch wasanaethu eich etholwyr yn briodol o dan y setliad datganoli truenus presennol hwn? Rhaid mai 'na allwn' yw eich ateb. Ni allwch ond gwneud mân newidiadau i bolisi; ni allwch greu polisi i ddiwallu anghenion eich etholwyr. Gallai refferendwm a drefnir gan y Cynulliad ennill cefnogaeth pobl Cymru.</p>
<p>Many people see the Assembly as a talking shop: it is. It has hardly any more powers today than the Secretary of State for Wales had under the former Welsh Office. People are crying out for us to be given the tools to do the job. A referendum within our timetable, and not the crammed timetable of Westminster, and on our question, would put the power in the hands of the people of Wales and take it out of the hands of a handful of Westminster Members of Parliament.</p>	<p>Cred llawer o bobl mai siop siarad yw'r Cynulliad: mae hynny'n wir. Prin bod mwy o bwerau ganddo heddiw nag a oedd gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru o dan yr hen Swyddfa Gymreig. Mae pobl am inni gael yr offer i wneud y gwaith. Byddai refferendwm yn ôl ein hamserlen ni, ac nid amserlen dynn San Steffan, ac ar ein cwestiwn ni, yn rhoi'r pŵer yn nwylo pobl Cymru ac yn mynd â'r pŵer o ddwylo dyrnaid o Aelodau Seneddol yn San Steffan.</p>
<p>First Minister, your constituency party supports full law-making powers for the Assembly. You supported full law-making powers before your MPs got to you, yet you insist on pushing this fudge for the sake of unity within your own party, at the expense of what is best for the future of Wales. Ask yourself this: what will you do if the Tories win in Westminster before you have got your act together on primary law-making powers? Your own Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport has conceded that the current settlement can only work when two sets of politicians from the same party actively co-operate.</p>	<p>Brif Weinidog, mae eich plaid etholaethol yn cefnogi pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad. Bu ichi gefnogi pwerau deddfu llawn cyn i'ch ASau newid eich meddwl, ond eto yr ydych yn mynnu cefnogi'r sefyllfa aneglur hon er mwyn sicrhau undod yn eich plaid eich hun, ar draul yr hyn sydd orau i ddyfodol Cymru. Gofynnwch hyn i chi eich hun: beth a wnewch os bydd y Torïaid yn ennill yn San Steffan cyn i chi wneud penderfyniad o ran pwerau deddfu sylfaenol? Mae eich Gweinidog eich hun dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon wedi cyfaddef mai dim ond pan fydd dwy gyfres o wleidyddion o'r un blaidd yn cydweithredu y gall y setliad presennol weithio.</p>
<p>It is arrogant in the extreme to assume that Labour will be in power in Westminster and in the Assembly for ever, and it takes too much of a risk with Wales's future.</p>	<p>Mae'n haerllug iawn cymryd yn ganiataol y bydd Llafur mewn grym yn San Steffan a'r Cynulliad am byth, ac mae'n peryglu dyfodol Cymru yn ormodol.</p>

I make this appeal to every Labour Member: if you truly want to make a difference to your constituents, if you want to be able to introduce measures that have cross-party support, such as safe school transport, a smacking ban, the re-nationalisation of privatised industries—perhaps that one does not have full cross-party support—support Plaid Cymru’s call for a made-in-Wales referendum on the Richard commission’s proposals. Do not let these proposals get kicked into the long grass. Do not allow primary law-making powers to disappear into some uncertain future fog. Be confident and be decisive: support Plaid Cymru’s amendment 5 to give yourselves a chance of giving Wales a future.

Apeliat at bob Aelod Llafur: os ydych yn wir am wneud gwahaniaeth i’ch etholwyr, os ydych am allu cyflwyno mesurau a gefnogir gan bob plaid, megis cludiant diogel i’r ysgol, gwahardd rhieni rhag taro eu plant, ailwladoli’r diwydiannau sydd wedi’u preifateiddio—efallai nad oes cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol lawn i hynny—cefnogwch Blaid Cymru wrth iddi alw am refferendwm a luniwyd yng Nghymru ar gynigion comisiwn Richard. Peidiwch â gadael i’r cynigion hyn gael eu hanwybyddu. Peidiwch â gadael i bwerau deddfu sylfaenol ddiffianu i ansicrwydd y dyfodol. Byddwch yn hyderus ac yn benderfynol: cefnogwch welliant 5 Plaid Cymru er mwyn rhoi cyfle i chi’ch hunain roi dyfodol i Gymru.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** For the convenience of Plenary, I inform Members that I intend to call the First Minister at 4.54 p.m.. If anyone wishes to propose a motion to extend the time available, there will be an opportunity to do so at that time. However, once I call the First Minister we will go through to the end, and I will call a vote at 5.00 p.m..

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Er mwyn hwyluso’r Cyfarfod Llawn, hysbysaf yr Aelodau fy mod yn bwriadu galw’r Prif Weinidog am 4.54 p.m. Os bydd unrhyw un am gynnig cynnig i estyn yr amser sydd ar gael, bydd cyfle i wneud hynny ar y pryd. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl imi alw ar y Prif Weinidog, byddwn yn parhau tan y diwedd, a byddaf yn galw pleidlais am 5.00 p.m..

**Eleanor Burnham:** Diolch am yr anrhydedd o gael siarad eto ar y pwnc pwysig a hanesyddol hwn. Ymfalchïaf yn y ffaith bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi chwarae rhan mor allweddol yn sicrhau datganoli yn y lle cyntaf ac yn sefydlu’r comisiwn tyngedfennol a gwyh hwn. Cymeradwyaf yr Arglwydd Richard a’r comisiynwyr eto am eu gwaith manwl a chynhwysfawr. Dylem atgoffa ein gilydd bod y dystiolaeth a gasglwyd gan yr Arglwydd Richard wedi ei chasglu gan bobl ar hyd a lled Cymru dros gyfnod o ddwy flynedd, nid dwy funud mewn cynhadledd Plaid Lafur.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Thank you for the privilege of being allowed to speak once again on this important and historic subject. I take great pride in the fact that the Liberal Democrats played such a key role in securing devolution in the first place and in establishing this crucial and excellent commission. I commend Lord Richard and the commissioners again for their detailed and comprehensive work. We should remind ourselves that the evidence that Lord Richard gathered from people throughout Wales was gathered over two years, not over two minutes at a Labour Party conference.

We should also remind ourselves that the commission’s remit was to review the scope of the Assembly’s powers and whether they were adequate to meet the needs of Wales, and to review the number of elected Assembly Members and the method of election. Indeed, the report recommends a much fairer, much more representative electoral system, which is much more accessible to the general public. This is, surely, essential, particularly at a time when so few people take any interest in politics—in fact, more people vote for *Big Brother* or *I’m a Celebrity, Get Me Out of Here*.

Dylem atgoffa ein hunain hefyd mai cylch gwaith y comisiwn oedd adolygu cwmpas pwerau’r Cynulliad a pha un a oeddent yn ddigonol i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru, ac adolygu nifer yr Aelodau Cynulliad etholedig a’r dull o’u hethol. Yn wir, mae’r adroddiad yn argymhell system etholiadol decach a llawer mwy cynrychioliadol, y gall y cyhoedd ei deall yn llawer haws. Mae’n sicr bod hyn yn hanfodol, yn arbennig ar adeg pan fo cyn lleied o bobl yn ymddiddori mewn gwleidyddiaeth—mewn gwirionedd, mae mwy o bobl yn pleidleisio i *Big Brother* neu *I’m a Celebrity, Get Me Out of Here*.

It appears that the Labour Party's stand disregards the Richard commission's findings, and perhaps demonstrates the downside of the pure selfishness of its defensive attitude. Labour merely offers continued confusion and uncertainty for the people of Wales. If it is good enough for Scotland, surely it is good enough for Wales. Why does Labour not believe that Wales deserves fair play and primary powers? We in Wales must put up with crumbs off Westminster's table. There is never sufficient parliamentary time in Westminster to discuss matters that are crucial to Wales. The Assembly has the will and the enthusiasm, but not the power; Westminster, on the other hand, has the power, but, as far as Wales is concerned, not the will. Equally galling is the fact that Scotland has a positive double whammy, as it is able to pass its own legislation, as well as receiving legislation through Westminster.

Ymddengys bod safbwynt y Blaid Lafur yn diystyru canfyddiadau comisiwn Richard, ac efallai ei fod yn dangos anfanteision hunanoldeb llwyr ei hagwedd amddiffynnol. Yr unig beth a gynigir gan Lafur i bobl Cymru yw mwy o ddryswch ac ansicrwydd. Os yw'n ddigon da i'r Alban, mae'n rhaid ei bod yn ddigon da i Gymru. Pam nad yw Llafur yn credu bod Cymru yn haeddu chwarae teg a phwerau sylfaenol? Rhaid inni yng Nghymru fod yn fodlon ar y briwsion oddi ar fwrdd San Steffan. Nid oes byth amser seneddol digonol yn San Steffan i drafod materion sy'n hanfodol i Gymru. Mae gan y Cynulliad yr ewyllys a'r brwdfrydedd, ond nid y pŵer; ar y llaw arall, mae gan senedd San Steffan y pŵer, ond, o ran Cymru, nid yw'r ewyllys ganddi. Yr un mor gythruddol yw'r ffaith bod gan yr Alban ddwy fantais, oherwydd gall basio ei deddfwriaeth ei hun, yn ogystal â chael deddfwriaeth drwy San Steffan.

It is clear from the report's conclusions that the status quo is not an option. The current settlement is not sustainable—that is what the report concludes, not just what I think. We need our own parliament with primary legislative powers in Wales, for all the reasons that have been discussed this afternoon. We also deserve an equitable election system that will allow the people of Wales, not the political parties, to choose their representatives. Every opinion poll and survey, particularly recently, shows that the Welsh electorate has more faith in the Assembly than in Westminster. I urge Members to vote for our amendments, and eagerly look forward to the full implementation of this historic and commanding report, following its detailed timetable. Why keep Wales waiting?

Mae'n amlwg o gasgliadau'r adroddiad na all y sefyllfa sydd ohoni barhau. Nid yw'r setliad presennol yn gynaliadwy—dyna un o gasgliadau'r adroddiad, nid fy marn i yn unig. Mae angen ein senedd ein hunain arnom gyda phwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol yng Nghymru, am yr holl resymau a drafodwyd y prynhawn yma. Yr ydym hefyd yn haeddu system etholiadau teg a fydd yn caniatáu i bobl Cymru ddewis y rhai a fydd yn eu cynrychioli, yn hytrach na'r pleidiau gwleidyddol. Dengys pob pŵl piniwn ac arolwg, yn arbennig yn ddiweddar, fod etholwyr Cymru yn ymddiried yn y Cynulliad yn fwy nag y maent yn ymddiried yn San Steffan. Anogaf yr Aelodau i bleidleisio dros ein gwelliannau, ac edrychaf ymlaen gyda brwdfrydedd at weithredu'r adroddiad hanesyddol ac awdurdodol hwn yn llawn, yn dilyn ei amserlen fanwl. Pam mae'n rhaid i Gymru aros am hynny?

**Glyn Davies:** I will make a brief contribution, as time is short. The Richard commission report is an important stepping stone in the development of Welsh politics. As I said to Brian Gibbons, the Conservative Party played an important part in the administrative devolution that occurred throughout the last century—we can argue about that. As we all know, we opposed the major move to political devolution. Since then, however, we have sought to accept the result and make a positive contribution to the running of the Assembly, albeit in the role of holding the Government to account. We have, hopefully, played that role well.

**Glyn Davies:** Gwnaf gyfraniad byr, am fod yr amser yn brin. Mae adroddiad comisiwn Richard yn gam pwysig yn natblygiad gwleidyddiaeth Cymru. Fel y dywedais wrth Brian Gibbons, chwaraeodd y Blaid Geidwadol ran bwysig yn y broses ddatganoli wleidyddol drwy gydol y ganrif ddiwethaf—gallwn ddadlau ynghylch hynny. Fel y gwyr pob un ohonom, bu inni wrthwynebu'r cam mawr tuag at ddatganoli gwleidyddol. Ers hynny, fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi ceisio derbyn y canlyniad a gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i'r Cynulliad, er mai dwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif fu ein rôl ni. Gobeithiaf ein bod wedi chwarae'r rôl honno'n dda.

I welcome this debate on constitutional issues, which is a difficult topic to engage in with the public, which thinks of it as an issue for anoraks. It is difficult to get the public engaged in what is going on, and we must debate this and work hard so that the public knows what this means for Wales. I do not want to spend time criticising what the First Minister has suggested in his options, despite the ample opportunity that he provides for that.

Croesawaf y ddadl hon ar faterion cyfansoddiadol. Mae'n anodd ennyn diddordeb y cyhoedd yn y pwnc am eu bod o'r farn mai mater dyrys i arbenigwyr ydyw. Mae'n anodd sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn ymddiddori yn yr hyn sy'n digwydd, a rhaid inni drafod hyn a gweithio'n galed fel bod y cyhoedd yn gwybod beth y mae hyn yn ei olygu i Gymru. Nid wyf am dreulio amser yn beirniadu'r hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i awgrymu yn ei opsiynau, er gwaethaf y cyfle digonol a rydd imi wneud hynny.

4.50 p.m.

I want to give my personal view on the direction that I believe that we should be taking on this issue. We have discussed the unsustainability of our current constitutional position many times; I think that many Members believe it to be unsustainable. As a result, we are all agreed that we need a separate executive and legislature in the Assembly, because the Government must be accountable. That is the fundamental reason why I favour this Assembly having law-making powers. There are many issues—and many Members have given their reasons why they are in favour—but the overriding issue is accountability. I take on board the point made by Helen Mary Jones and some Labour Members about what would we do if there was a Conservative Government in Westminster. I am not happy about the negative way in which that Conservative Government has been described, but an arrangement whereby there are different parties in power in the Assembly and in Westminster would lead to great instability. There would be an unlimited opportunity for the Assembly Government to lay the blame for its own failings at the door of the Westminster Government. That takes away the Assembly Government's accountability, and any Government should want to be accountable. In the past, when unpopular decisions have been made, the Government has suggested that they are Assembly decisions, and keeps the term 'Government' to talk about itself. If we are serious about having a proper, stable constitutional settlement, we must have real accountability. We need law-making powers to achieve that.

Yr wyf am roi fy marn bersonol ar y cyfeiriad y credaf y dylem fynd iddo o ran y mater hwn. Yr ydym wedi trafod anghynaliadwyedd ein sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol bresennol droeon; credaf fod llawer o Aelodau yn credu nad yw'n gynaliadwy. O ganlyniad, mae pob un ohonom yn cytuno bod angen gweithrediaeth a deddfwrfa ar wahân arnom yn y Cynulliad, am fod yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fod yn atebol. Dyna'r rheswm sylfaenol pam yr wyf o'r farn y dylai fod gan y Cynulliad hwn bwerau deddfu. Mae llawer o faterion—ac mae llawer o Aelodau wedi rhoi eu rhesymau pam y maent o blaid hyn—ond y mater pwysicaf yw atebolrwydd. Derbyniaf y pwynt a wnaed gan Helen Mary Jones a rhai Aelodau Llafur ynghylch yr hyn y byddem yn ei wneud pa bai Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan. Nid wyf yn fodlon ar y ffordd negyddol o ddisgrifio'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol honno, ond byddai trefniant lle y mae pleidiau gwahanol mewn grym yn y Cynulliad ac yn San Steffan yn arwain at fwy o ansefydlogrwydd. Byddai cyfle diderfyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad roi'r bai am ei methiannau ei hunan ar Lywodraeth San Steffan. Mae hynny'n dileu atebolrwydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a dylai unrhyw Lywodraeth am fod yn atebol. Yn y gorffennol, pan wnaed penderfyniadau amhoblogaidd, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi awgrymu mai penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad ydynt, a dim ond i ddisgrifio ei hunan y mae'n defnyddio'r gair 'Llywodraeth'. Os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch cael setliad cyfansoddiadol sefydlog priodol, rhaid inni sicrhau atebolrwydd gwirioneddol. Mae angen pwerau deddfu arnom i wneud hynny.

Finally, I wish to comment on the reference in the motion to changing the electoral system. I could be extremely rude about that, and I will be on some occasion, because I feel strongly about it. It is appalling that the Government should want to tell opposition parties who they should seek to choose to stand as Assembly Members. That seems completely unconstitutional. No-one can possibly support that, and I believe that the House of Lords will kick it out immediately for the stunt that it is. The Labour Party has created a side issue, because it cannot agree on its response until after the next election. I appeal to you, in the interests of being taken seriously, to drop that proposition today.

I gloi, hoffwn roi sylwadau ar y cyfeiriad yn y cynnig at newid y system etholiadol. Gallwn fod yn anghwrtais iawn am hynny, a byddaf yn anghwrtais rywbryd, am fy mod yn teimlo'n gryf am y mater. Mae'n ofnadwy bod y Llywodraeth am ddweud wrth y gwrthbleidiau pwy y dylent eu dewis i sefyll fel Aelodau Cynulliad. Ymddengys bod hynny'n hollol anghyfansoddiadol. Pwy fyddai'n cefnogi hynny, a chredaf y bydd Ty'r Arglwyddi yn ei wrthod ar unwaith am ei fod yn ymgais ganddynt i dynnu sylw at eu hunain. Mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi creu mater atodol, am na all gytuno ar ei hymateb tan ar ôl yr etholiad nesaf. Apeliaf atoch, er mwyn i bobl eich cymryd o ddifrif, i roi'r gorau i'r cynnig hwnnw heddiw.

**Owen John Thomas:** Throughout our long history, there have been those, within and outside Wales, who have sought to stop the progress of our small country. A parliament is an essential asset to a nation's good governance. Wales would surely have benefited had Owain Glyndwr succeeded in his aim of setting up a parliament, two universities and an independent church. Six hundred years of producing our own scholars, lawyers, statesmen, skilled workers and religious leaders would have stood Wales in good stead. If our nation had been free during the past two centuries, we would have been able to make better use of our huge natural resources, which enjoyed worldwide demand. The Rhondda, Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Ffestiniog would surely have used some of the enormous wealth of their labours to improve their own built environment, infrastructure, culture, education and economic wellbeing. Be that as it may, who can deny the benefits that that nation building over the past 130 years has brought us? However, from the founding of the University of Wales in 1872 through to the establishment of the National Assembly and the Wales Millennium Centre, Jeremiahs and London-centrics have opposed every step forward. The opposition to our having a parliament with law-making powers is part of a movement that has a long and ugly history of hostility towards Welsh nationhood. In the face of such antagonism, Welsh initiative and vision has succeeded in founding great institutions, civic buildings and national organisations. Today, in an age of global sport, Wales and Scotland enjoy the distinction of being the only two non-self-governing nations in the world that participate in most major international sporting events.

**Owen John Thomas:** Drwy gydol ein hanes hir, bu rhai, yng Nghymru a'r tu allan iddi, sydd wedi ceisio atal ein gwlad fach rhag datblygu. Mae senedd yn hanfodol er mwyn llywodraethu cenedl yn dda. Mae'n sicr y byddai Cymru wedi elwa pe bai Owain Glyndwr wedi cyrraedd ei nod o sefydlu senedd, dwy brifysgol ac eglwys annibynnol. Byddai chwe chan mlynedd o gynhyrchu ein hysgolheigion, ein cyfreithwyr, ein gwladweinyddion, ein gweithwyr medrus a'n harweinwyr crefyddol ein hun wedi bod o fudd inni. Pe bai ein cenedl wedi bod yn rhydd yn ystod y ddwy ganrif ddiwethaf, byddem wedi gallu gwneud defnydd gwell o'n hadnoddau naturiol helaeth ein hun, y bu galw mawr amdanynt yn fyd-eang. Mae'n sicr y byddai'r Rhondda, Merthyr Tudful a Blaenau Ffestiniog wedi defnyddio rhywfaint o gyfoeth helaeth eu llafur i wella eu hamgylchedd adeiledig, eu seilwaith, eu diwylliant, eu haddysg a'u lles economaidd eu hunain. Serch hynny, pwy a all wadu'r manteision a ddaeth yn sgîl y broses honno o adeiladu'r genedl dros y 130 mlynedd diwethaf? Fodd bynnag, ers sefydlu Prifysgol Cymru yn 1872 hyd at sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, mae'r pesimistiaid a'r rhai sy'n rhoi Llundain yn gyntaf wedi gwrthwynebu pob cam ymlaen. Mae'r rhai sy'n gwrthwynebu cael senedd â phwerau deddfu yng Nghymru yn rhan o fudiad sydd â hanes hir ac ofnadwy o elyniaeth tuag at genedligrwydd Cymru. Gan wynebu gelyniaeth o'r fath, mae blaengaredd a gweledigaeth Cymru wedi llwyddo i sefydlu adeiladau dinesig a sefydliadau cenedlaethol gwych. Heddiw, yn oes chwaraeon byd-eang, Cymru a'r Alban yw'r unig ddwy genedl yn y byd nad ydynt yn llywodraethu eu hunain sy'n cymryd rhan yn y rhan fwyaf o ddigwyddiadau chwaraeon rhyngwladol pwysig.



**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. I have to stop you, unless anyone wishes to propose a procedural motion to extend Plenary. If no-one does, I must stop you. I did say that I would call the First Minister at 4.54 p.m. to wind up the debate.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Rhaid imi ofyn ichi ddod i ben, oni bai bod rhywun am gynnig cynnig trefniadol i estyn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Os na wna neb hynny, rhaid imi ofyn ichi ddod i ben. Dywedais y byddwn yn galw ar y Prif Weinidog am 4.54 p.m. i ymateb i'r ddadl.

**The First Minister:** Owen John Thomas brought the debate to a suitable conclusion by showing clearly that he is the one person in the Assembly who agrees with the Eurostat map, which sawed Wales off along Offa's Dyke at the Wales-England border, floated out into the Atlantic and sank it. In the real world of politics—

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Daeth Owen John Thomas â'r ddadl i ben mewn ffordd addas drwy ddangos yn glir mai ef yw'r unig un yn y Cynulliad sy'n cytuno â map Eurostat, a dorrodd Cymru ar hyd Clawdd Offa ar y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, ei gollwng i'r Iwerydd a'i suddo. Ym myd gwleidyddiaeth go iawn—

**Owen John Thomas:** Will you give way?

**Owen John Thomas:** A ildiwch?

**The First Minister:** I do not have time to take an intervention.

**Y Prif Weinidog:** Nid oes amser gennyf i dderbyn ymyriad.

In the real world of politics, we have a democratic choice to make in the ballot box between the four political parties—perhaps five in some places—that stand for election in Wales next year. If Labour wins a majority, a further choice will need to be made after the publication of, and consultation on, the White Paper. The paper will contain a choice in relation to what can be done, short of a referendum, by giving us additional legislative powers of a sort by 2007—we accept that it is not the full shilling, but it could be done by 2007—or, with a referendum, full primary legislative powers by 2011. Eleanor Burnham and Leanne Wood made my point for me, although they thought that they were arguing against me. Eleanor Burnham asked why Wales should have to wait. That is the argument for doing something by 2007, and the model that I have proposed enables a considerable advance in strengthening our legislative powers by that time, but I accept that it is not the full shilling. Someone may want to implement Leanne's barmy suggestion of an abolition of factory closures (Wales) (miscellaneous provisions) Act in 2012. It might prevent all factory closures in Leanne's world, but it would not do so not in the real world. You asked whether Wales would be able to wait until 2012 to pass that barmy Act in 2012: that is an argument for doing something by 2007, even though it would not be the full shilling. This choice will be in the White Paper. In response to the White Paper—

Ym myd gwleidyddiaeth go iawn, mae gennym ddewis democrataidd i'w wneud yn y blwch pleidleisio rhwng y pedair plaid wleidyddol—efallai pump mewn rhai lleoedd—sy'n sefyll fel ymgeiswyr yn yr etholiad yng Nghymru y flwyddyn nesaf. Os bydd Llafur yn ennill mwyafrif, bydd angen gwneud dewis pellach ar ôl cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyn ac ymgynghori arno. Bydd y papur yn cynnwys dewis mewn perthynas â'r hyn y gellir ei wneud, heb refferendwm, drwy roi rhyw fath o bwerau deddfwriaethol ychwanegol inni erbyn 2007—derbyniwn nad yw hynny'n ddewis perffaith i bawb, ond gellid gwneud hynny erbyn 2007—neu, gyda refferendwm, bwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol llawn erbyn 2011. Gwnaeth Eleanor Burnham a Leanne Wood fy mhwynt ar fy rhan, er iddynt gredu eu bod yn dadlau yn fy erbyn. Gofynnodd Eleanor Burnham pam y dylai fod yn rhaid i Gymru aros. Dyna'r ddadl dros wneud rhywbeth erbyn 2007, ac mae'r model a gynigiais yn sicrhau y caiff ein pwerau deddfwriaethol eu hatgyfnerthu'n sylweddol erbyn y dyddiad hwnnw, ond derbyniaf nad yw hynny'n ddewis perffaith i bawb. Efallai y bydd rhywun am weithredu awgrym hurt Leanne i ddileu Deddf cau ffatrioedd (Cymru) (darpariaethau amrywiol) yn 2012. Efallai y byddai'n atal pob ffatri rhag cau ym myd Leanne, ond ni fyddai'n gwneud hynny yn y byd go iawn. Bu ichi ofyn a allai Cymru aros tan 2012 i basio'r Ddeddf hurt honno yn 2012: mae honno'n ddadl o blaid gwneud rhywbeth erbyn 2007, er nad hwnnw fyddai'r dewis perffaith i bawb. Bydd y dewis hwn yn y Papur Gwyn. Mewn ymateb i'r Papur

	Gwyn—
<b>Jenny Randerson</b> <i>rose</i> —	<b>Jenny Randerson</b> <i>a gododd</i> —
<b>The First Minister:</b> I am sorry, I do not have time to take an intervention, Jenny.	<b>Y Prif Weinidog:</b> Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid oes amser gennyf i dderbyn ymyriad, Jenny.
In response to the White Paper, a decision will need to be made at approximately this time next year, on the assumption that Labour wins the general election. Many Members accused us of having frustrations in the Assembly, referring to the time that we must wait. Leighton Andrews made the point well: the issue is about the pace and scale of the change being proposed. On the assumption that Labour wins a majority and can proceed with the proposals agreed in our conference on 11 September, we will determine how it is done, not whether it is done. Do we go for the full shilling, with a referendum, by 2011, as per Richard, although it would not include everything in the report? Or is there a great deal that we can do before then? I illustrated some of the Bills that we would not be able to deal with in Wales, but I also illustrated some of the Bills for which we could work in a similar way, albeit not through primary legislative powers, but having many of the same abilities. However, that would not be where it involved—	Mewn ymateb i'r Papur Gwyn, bydd angen gwneud penderfyniad tua'r adeg hon y flwyddyn nesaf, gan dybio bod Llafur yn ennill yr etholiad cyffredinol. Fe'n cyhuddwyd gan sawl Aelod o deimlo rhwystredigaethau yn y Cynulliad, gan gyfeirio at faint y mae'n rhaid inni aros. Gwnaeth Leighton Andrews y pwynt yn dda: yr hyn sydd o bwys yw cyflymder a graddau'r newid a gynigir. Gan dybio bod Llafur yn ennill mwyafrif ac y gallwn ddechrau gweithredu'r cynigion y cytunwyd arnynt yn ein cynhadledd ar 11 Medi, byddwn yn penderfynu sut i wneud hyn, nid pa un a gaiff ei wneud ai peidio. A ddylem ddewis y dewis perffaith i bawb, gyda refferendwm, erbyn 2011, fel adroddiad Richard, er na fyddai'n cynnwys popeth yn yr adroddiad? Neu a oes llawer y gallwn ei wneud cyn hynny? Nodais rai o'r Mesurau na fyddem yn gallu ymdrin â hwy yng Nghymru, ond nodais hefyd rai o'r Mesurau y gallem anelu at eu cyflwyno mewn ffordd debyg, er nad drwy bwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol, ond gan feddu ar lawer o'r un galluoedd. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai hynny'n digwydd lle yr oedd yn cynnwys—
<b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas:</b> Will you give way?	<b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas:</b> A ildiwch?
<b>The First Minister:</b> Briefly.	<b>Y Prif Weinidog:</b> Yn fyr.
<b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas:</b> Given that you mentioned the real world, First Minister, will you accept that the shilling does not exist in the real world?	<b>Rhodri Glyn Thomas:</b> Gan eich bod wedi sôn am y byd go iawn ac am bethau perffaith, Brif Weinidog, a dderbyniwch nad yw perffeithrwydd yn bodoli yn y byd hwnnw?
<b>The First Minister:</b> I am sorry that you wasted the opportunity of your intervention, as you did the opportunity of your speech. You rarely have anything but a few empty words to contribute.	<b>Y Prif Weinidog:</b> Mae'n ddrwg gennyf ichi wastraffu eich ymyriad, fel y gwnaethoch o ran eich araith. Anaml y mae gennyh unrhyw beth i'w gyfrannu heblaw rai geiriau gwag.
We must all recognise that there is universal support for the corporate body split. I do not think that Nick Bourne has thought this through. He thinks that it is what has already been agreed. However, taking out one of the first lines of the Government of Wales Act 1998 is a fundamental change. Removing the words,	Rhaid i bob un ohonom gydnabod bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol dros rannu'r corff corfforedig. Ni chredaf fod Nick Bourne wedi ystyried hyn yn ddigonol. Cred mai'r hyn y cytunwyd arno eisoes ydyw. Fodd bynnag, byddai dileu un o linellau cyntaf Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn newid sylfaenol. Pe dilëid y geiriau,

‘The Assembly shall be a body corporate’	Bydd y Cynulliad yn gorff corfforaethol
has major implications. As David Melding said, once you remove the line from the Act that specifies that the Assembly is a body corporate, you have to give the Assembly’s legislative side something to do. They must have legislative work to do; you must put meat on the bone. This is why I am surprised at the Conservatives’ amendment 4.	byddai goblygiadau mawr. Fel y dywedodd David Melding, os dilëwch y llinell o’r Ddeddf sy’n nodi bod y Cynulliad yn gorff corfforaethol, rhaid ichi roi rhywbeth i ochr ddeddfwriaethol y Cynulliad ei wneud. Rhaid bod ganddi waith deddfwriaethol i’w wneud; rhaid ichi ymhelaethu ar yr hyn sydd ganddi i’w wneud. Dyna pam y mae gwelliant 4 y Ceidwadwyr yn fy synnu.
This debate has allowed us to see that there will be two democratic choices to be made, one via the ballot box, and the other after consultation on the White Paper. The choices will enable us to see that the principle is established that the Assembly legislative power will be enhanced and that the Assembly’s electoral system will be cleaned up. I say to William that there is no example of a Labour Assembly Member being elected through the list system after failing to get elected under the first-past-the-post system. You cannot name such a Member because you know that he or she does not exist. [ <i>Interruption.</i> ]	Mae’r ddadl hon wedi ein galluogi i weld y bydd dau ddewis democrataidd i’w gwneud, un drwy’r blwch pleidleisio, a’r llall ar ôl ymgynghori ar y Papur Gwyn. Bydd y dewisiadau yn ein galluogi i weld bod egwyddor yn cael ei phennu yn nodi y caiff pŵer deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad ei wella ac y rhoddir trefn ar system etholiadol y Cynulliad. Dywedaf wrth William nad oes unrhyw enghraifft o Aelod Llafur y Cynulliad yn cael ei ethol drwy’r system rhestr ar ôl methu â chael ei ethol o dan system y cyntaf i’r felin. Ni allwch enwi Aelod o’r fath am eich bod yn gwybod nad yw’n bodoli. [ <i>Torri ar draws.</i> ]
<b>The Deputy Presiding Officer:</b> Order. The First Minister does not have time to take interventions.	<b>Y Dirprwy Lywydd:</b> Trefn. Nid oes gan y Prif Weinidog amser i dderbyn ymyriadau.
<b>The First Minister:</b> It is important that the corporate body split, the cleaning up of the electoral system and the commitment to enhancing the legislative power—	<b>Y Prif Weinidog:</b> Mae’n bwysig bod y broses o rannu’r corff corfforedig, rhoi trefn ar y system etholiadol a’r ymrwymiad i wella’r pŵer deddfwriaethol—
<b>Jenny Randerson</b> <i>rose</i> —	<b>Jenny Randerson</b> <i>a gododd</i> —
<b>The Deputy Presiding Officer:</b> Order. We cannot have Members standing in the Chamber. Jenny, you must sit down. There is no time for interventions as the First Minister only has about five seconds left.	<b>Y Dirprwy Lywydd:</b> Trefn. Ni ellir caniatáu i Aelodau sefyll yn y Siambr. Jenny, rhaid ichi eistedd. Nid oes amser ar gyfer ymyriadau am mai dim ond tua phum eiliad sy’n weddill gan y Prif Weinidog.
<b>The First Minister:</b> I have finished my speech.	<b>Y Prif Weinidog:</b> Yr wyf wedi gorffen fy araith.
<b>The Deputy Presiding Officer:</b> We will now move to a vote. If amendment 1 is carried, amendments 2, 3 and 4 will fall.	<b>Y Dirprwy Lywydd:</b> Galwaf bleidlais yn awr. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, bydd gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn methu.
5.00 p.m.	
<i>Gwelliant 1: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39. Amendment 1: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 39.</i>	
Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid: The following Members voted for:	Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn: The following Members voted against:

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
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  
Wood, Leanne

Andrews, Leighton  
Barrett, Lorraine  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
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  
Jones, Laura Anne  
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, 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  
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton  
Barrett, Lorraine  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
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  
Jones, Laura Anne  
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 3: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 3: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.  
Amendment 4: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 45.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Francis, Lisa  
Graham, William  
Isherwood, Mark  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Melding, David  
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  
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, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
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  
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 5: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 15, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 6: For 15, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 14, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 7: For 14, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
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  
Wood, Leanne

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

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



Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Francis, Lisa  
Graham, William  
Isherwood, Mark  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Melding, David  
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 15, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 8: For 15, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
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  
Wood, Leanne

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Francis, Lisa  
Graham, William  
Isherwood, Mark  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Melding, David  
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 15, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.  
Amendment 9: For 15, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
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  
Wood, Leanne

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Francis, Lisa  
Graham, William  
Isherwood, Mark  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Melding, David  
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2113): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.  
Motion (NDM2113): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.*

*Motion carried.*

**Dadl Fer  
Short Debate**

**Niwrolawfeddygaeth Bediatrig yn Abertawe**  
**Paediatric Neurosurgery in Swansea**

**David Lloyd:** Bydd y ddadl hon yn canolbwyntio ar y penderfyniad i gau'r uned niwrolawfeddygol i blant yn Ysbyty Treforys yn Abertawe. Byddaf hefyd yn datblygu'r syniad o bwysigrwydd unedau o'r fath, a chanolfannau rhanbarthol o arbenigedd yn gyffredinol, fel strwythurau allweddol i ddyfodol y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Yn unol â'r drefn arferol yn y ddadl fer, byddaf yn caniatáu amser i Janet Ryder, Peter Black, Val Lloyd a Kirsty Williams gyfrannu.

**David Lloyd:** This debate will focus on the decision to close the paediatric neurosurgery unit in Morriston Hospital, Swansea. I will also develop the idea of the importance of such units, and regional centres of excellence in general, as key structures to the future of the national health service in Wales. In line with normal procedure in the short debate, I will allow time for Janet Ryder, Peter Black, Val Lloyd and Kirsty Williams to contribute.

The paediatric neurosurgery unit in Morriston Hospital—which provides brain surgery for children—will be closed. Despite a tremendously successful grass-roots campaign two years ago, organised by parents and children across south and west Wales, and also fronted by the *South Wales Evening Post*, and the production of the largest petition ever received by the National Assembly—105,000 signatures—a review conducted by Health Commission Wales now recommends that

Bydd yr uned niwrolawfeddygol bediatrig yn Ysbyty Treforys—sy'n darparu llawdriniaeth ar yr ymennydd i blant—yn cau. Er gwaethaf ymgyrch hynod lwyddiannus ar lawr gwlad ddwy flynedd yn ôl, a drefnwyd gan rieni a phlant ledled y De a'r Gorllewin, ac a hyrwyddwyd hefyd ar dudalennau blaen y *South Wales Evening Post*, a'r ddeiseb fwyaf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei derbyn erioed—105,000 o lofnodion—mae adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn argymhell yn awr

'paediatric neurosurgery in south Wales should be based on one site at the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff, with the provision of emergency neurosurgery at Morriston Hospital, as appropriate'.

y dylai niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn y De gael ei lleoli ar un safle yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, gyda niwrolawfeddygaeth frys yn cael ei darparu yn Ysbyty Treforys, fel y bo'n briodol.

The fully-functioning paediatric neurosurgery unit in Morriston Hospital will be lost. The minor fig-leaf of 'emergency neurosurgery...as appropriate' cannot disguise the betrayal of an excellent unit, and an outstanding paediatric neurosurgeon, Mr Tim Buxton, a recognised leader in his field with excellent surgical outcomes. Morriston Hospital will lose this regional centre of excellence and will be relegated 'to provide emergency neurosurgery for up to 10 children per year' as the HCW report confirms: 10 emergency cases a year only, carried out by neurosurgeons proficient in adult neurosurgery but not necessarily paediatric neurosurgery.

Caiff yr uned niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn Ysbyty Treforys sy'n gwbl weithredol ei cholli. Ni all y ddeilen ffigys fach a elwir yn 'niwrolawfeddygaeth frys...fel y bo'n briodol' guddio'r ffaith i uned ragorol, a niwrolawfeddyg pediatrig arbennig, Mr Tim Buxton, arweinydd cydnabyddedig yn ei faes â chanlyniadau llawfeddygol rhagorol, gael eu bradychu. Bydd Ysbyty Treforys yn colli'r ganolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol hon ac yn cael ei diraddio 'i ddarparu niwrolawfeddygaeth frys i hyd at 10 o blant y flwyddyn' fel y cadarnha adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru: 10 achos brys y flwyddyn yn unig, yr ymgymerir â hwy gan niwrolawfeddygon sy'n hyfedr ym maes niwrolawfeddygaeth oedolion ond nid o anghenraid ym maes niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig.

<p>There is understandable fury locally. Swansea will lose an excellent service. A perfectly viable regional centre of excellence is going, and this means paediatric neurosurgery will desert children in Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. All will end up in Cardiff, or, more probably, Bristol, as we read the looming sentiment in the HCW report that</p>	<p>Yn amlwg, mae dicter yn lleol. Bydd Abertawe yn colli gwasanaeth rhagorol. Mae canolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol cwbl ddichonadwy yn diflannu, ac mae hyn yn golygu y bydd niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn troi ei chefn ar blant yng Ngheredigion a sir Benfro. Bydd y cyfan yn symud i Gaerdydd, neu, fwy na thebyg, Bryste, o ddarllen y teimlad sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn adroddiad y Comisiwn, sef</p>
<p>'Bristol had presented a strong business case, and in the event of the service at Cardiff being unable to meet the benchmarks, then the service should transfer to Bristol'.</p>	<p>Yr oedd Bryste wedi cyflwyno achos busnes cryf, ac os na fydd y gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd yn llwyddo i gyrraedd y meincnodau, yna dylid trosglwyddo'r gwasanaeth i Fryste.</p>
<p>Health Commission Wales had invited business cases from Bristol and Cardiff, but not from Swansea. What price paediatric neurosurgery for south Wales being in Bristol in future? Tim Buxton, Swansea's excellent paediatric neurosurgeon, has been suspended on full pay for the last 18 months, since being a vocal part of the campaign two years ago. Why? We have seen paediatric cardiology and paediatric nephrology lost from Wales to Bristol in recent years. Paediatric neurosurgery seems to be going the same way. What price access to treatment for the children of mid and west Wales?</p>	<p>Yr oedd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi gwahodd achosion busnes o Fryste a Chaerdydd, ond nid o Abertawe. Pa werth sydd i ddarparu niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig ar gyfer de Cymru ym Mryste yn y dyfodol? Cafodd Tim Buxton, niwrolawfeddyg pediatrig rhagorol Abertawe, ei wahardd ar gyflog llawn 18 mis yn ôl, ers cymryd rhan amlwg yn yr ymgyrch ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Pam? Yr ydym wedi colli gwasanaethau cardioleg bediatrig ac areneg bediatrig i Fryste dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ymddengys bod niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn mynd yr un ffordd. Beth yw gwerth mynediad i driniaeth ar gyfer plant y Canolbarth a'r De?</p>
<p>Swansea is an established regional centre of excellence. It is the location for the Welsh Centre for Burns and Plastic Surgery, the excellent maxillo-facial regional unit that rebuilds people's faces after disastrous accidents. Therefore, brain surgery for children, burns, plastic surgery, facial surgery are all together on one site, in the same operating theatre when required. If you remove one service to Cardiff, what happens to the rest of the services? Swansea has a new medical school, and the new graduate entry medical school was only opened a couple of weeks ago. If you start withdrawing services, what message will that send? What future does Swansea have as a regional centre of excellence for burns, plastics, maxillo-facial treatments and so on?</p>	<p>Mae Abertawe yn ganolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol sefydledig. Dyma leoliad Canolfan Llosgiadau a Llawfeddygaeth Gosmetig, yr uned ranbarthol enol-wynebol ardderchog sy'n ailadeiladu wynebau pobl ar ôl damweiniau trychinebus. Felly, mae llawfeddygaeth ar yr ymennydd i blant, llosgiadau, llawfeddygaeth gosmetig, llawfeddygaeth wynebol i gyd gyda'i gilydd ar yr un safle, yn yr un theatr pan fo angen. Os symudwch un gwasanaeth i Gaerdydd, beth fydd yn digwydd i weddill y gwasanaethau? Mae ysgol feddygol newydd yn Abertawe, a dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yr agorwyd yr ysgol feddygol newydd i raddedigion. Os dechreuwch dynnu gwasanaethau yn ôl, pa neges y bydd hynny'n ei chyfleu? Pa ddyfodol sydd i Abertawe fel canolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol ar gyfer triniaeth llosgiadau, cosmetig, genol-wynebol ac ati?</p>
<p>5.10 p.m.</p>	

Nid yw adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn cymryd unrhyw sylw o'r realiti, sef bod Abertawe yn ganolfan ranbarthol o arbenigedd mewn sawl maes, ac wedi bod ers blynyddoedd maith. Mae'n ganolfan ranbarthol sydd yn gwasanaethu trefi a dinasoedd mawrion y De, yn ogystal ag ardaloedd pellenig, anghysbell y Gorllewin a'r Canolbarth. Nid oes yr un wlad gyda threfniant effeithiol o ran sut i ofalu am bobl â phroblemau meddygol sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn bell i ffwrdd o'r ysbytai mawrion mewn dinasoedd mawrion. Oherwydd y ddamwain ddaearyddol sy'n golygu bod Abertawe, gyda'i phoblogaeth o chwarter miliwn, gydag ardaloedd gwledig y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin yn union y tu ôl iddi, dylem adeiladu ar hynny, a manteisio ar y ffaith bod màs critigol o bobl ddinesig leol a all gynnal gwasanaeth i ardal eang wledig, bellgyrhaeddol. Dylem adeiladu ar y dyhead, nid ei ddinistrio. Dyma gyfle i arwain y byd mewn trefnu gwasanaeth iechyd i wlad wledig, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn ei daflu i ffwrdd.

The Health Commission Wales report does not take any notice of the reality, which is that Swansea is a regional centre of excellence in many fields, and has been for many years. It is a regional centre serving the major towns and cities of south Wales, as well as the outlying and remote areas of west and mid Wales. No country has an efficient system of caring for people with medical problems who live in rural areas, far away from large hospitals in large cities. Due to the geographical accident which means that Swansea, with a population of a quarter of a million, borders on to the rural areas of mid and west Wales, we should build on this, and take advantage of the fact that there is a critical mass of local urban people who can sustain a service for a large, expansive rural area. We should build on the aspiration, not destroy it. This is an opportunity to be a world leader in organising a health service for a rural country, and the Minister is dismissing it out of hand.

Whatever happened to all the talk of managed clinical networks, partnerships, and sharing between equals between Cardiff and Swansea? The review was to look into managed clinical networks. This is not a managed clinical network—it is the closure of a perfectly viable service in Swansea. What about high quality follow-up services? What about community-based consultants? What about developing specialised, multi-disciplinary teams involving physiotherapists, occupational therapists and the like in our communities?

Beth a ddigwyddodd i'r holl sôn am rwydweithiau clinigol wedi'u rheoli, partneriaethau, a rhannu syniadau rhwng sefydliadau o statws cyfartal, rhwng Caerdydd ac Abertawe? Bwriad yr adolygiad oedd ymchwilio i rwydweithiau clinigol wedi'u rheoli. Nid rhwydwaith clinigol wedi'i reoli yw hwn—enghraifft o gau gwasanaeth cwbl ddichonadwy ydyw yn Abertawe. Beth am y gwasanaethau dilynol o safon? Beth am ymgynghorwyr cymunedol? Beth am ddatblygu timau arbenigol, amlddisgyblaethol sy'n cynnwys ffisiotherapyddion, therapyddion galwedigaethol ac ati yn ein cymunedau?

The Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales as it was—it is now Health Commission Wales—was largely discredited for its original proposal to close paediatric neurosurgery at Morriston Hospital. Huge protests erupted, before the campaign was kicked into touch by the Minister with the promise of a review, to stop all this becoming a messy Assembly election issue. It is this immensely disappointing review that has now reported.

Dygwyd anfri ar Gomisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru gynt—Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru erbyn hyn—i raddau helaeth am ei gynnig gwreiddiol i gau'r adran niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn Ysbyty Treforys. Gwelwyd protestiadau enfawr, cyn i'r ymgyrch gael ei hatal gan y Gweinidog gydag addewid am adolygiad, er mwyn atal hyn i gyd rhag dod yn broblem a fyddai'n effeithio ar ganlyniad etholiad y Cynulliad. Mae'r adroddiad ar yr adolygiad hynod siomedig hwn bellach wedi'i gyflwyno.

With foundation hospitals and centres of excellence developing apace in England, we need to develop more of our own, not lose the ones we have. Remember that Wales has the worst health statistics, so we need to increase the capacity to treat people, not lose it. A critical mass of population is needed for a specialised regional unit to be an efficient, high quality operation. Bristol has always used the population of south Wales to that end, and the 0.5 million inhabitants of north Wales have always been used to shore up the critical mass calculations when it comes to regional centres in Liverpool and Manchester. Therefore, why can we not have some creative thinking from the Minister to ensure that regional units are based in Wales, using the Bristol population and the Liverpool/Chester population as necessary? Cross-border healthcare can work both ways.

Gydag ysbytai sefydledig a chanolfannau rhagoriaeth yn datblygu'n gyflym yn Lloegr, mae angen inni ddatblygu rhagor o ganolfannau o'r fath ein hunain, yn hytrach na cholli'r rhai sydd gennym. Cofiwch mai Cymru sydd â'r ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf, felly mae angen inni gynyddu'r capasiti i drin pobl, yn hytrach na'i golli. Mae angen màs critigol o'r boblogaeth er mwyn i uned ranbarthol arbenigol weithredu'n effeithiol ac i safon uchel. Mae Bryste wedi defnyddio poblogaeth de Cymru i'r diben hwnnw erioed, ac mae'r 0.5 miliwn o drigolion gogledd Cymru wedi cael eu defnyddio i gynyddu'r cyfrifiadau màs critigol ar gyfer canolfannau rhanbarthol yn Lerpwl a Manceinion erioed. Felly, pam na all y Gweinidog feddwl yn greadigol am hyn i sicrhau y caiff unedau rhanbarthol eu lleoli yng Nghymru, gan ddefnyddio poblogaeth Bryste a phoblogaeth Lerpwl a Chaer fel y bo'r angen? Gall gofal iechyd trawsffiniol weithio'r ddwy ffordd.

Yn sgîl creu'r farchnad fewnol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, mae pris ar ben bob claf ac mae'r arian yn dilyn y claf i'r ysbyty lle caiff ei drin. O ran y clefydau mwyaf anghyffredin, y mae'r pris ar ben y rhai sy'n teilyngu cael eu trin mewn canolfan ranbarthol o arbenigedd yn uchel. O ganlyniad, mae arian mawr o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn llifo i ysbytai yn Lloegr. Dylem drin pobl sy'n byw yn ardaloedd y ffin, ond dylem hefyd drin oedolion a phlant gyda chlefydau prin ac anghyffredin mewn canolfannau rhanbarthol, fel modd o ennill arian mawr i'r canolfannau hynny.

Due to the creation of the internal market in the national health service, each patient has a price on his or her head and the money follows the patient to the hospital where he or she is treated. In terms of the most unusual diseases, the price on the heads of those who merit treatment in a regional centre of excellence is high. Consequently, large sums of money from the health service in Wales flow to hospitals in England. We should be treating people who live along the border, but we should also be treating adults and children with rare and unusual diseases in regional centres, as a way of attracting large sums of money to those centres.

Bydd dros £10 miliwn yn cael ei wario gan y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ar drin plant Cymru yn ysbytai Lloegr eleni. Bydd £6.4 miliwn yn mynd i ysbyty Alder Hey yn Lerpwl, £1.2 miliwn i ysbyty plant Birmingham ac £1.6 miliwn i ysbyty Great Ormond Street yn Llundain. Nid oes gennyf broblem gyda'r arian hwn—ar yr amod ein bod yn datblygu ein hunedau arbenigol ein hun, er mwyn ennill arian i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, yn ôl y system sydd ohoni. Fel arall, byddwn ar ein colled. Os na ddigwydd hynny, bydd yr arian, yr arbenigedd, a'r staff mwyaf galluog yn llifo un ffordd i Loegr. Mae datganoli yn mynnu ateb Cymreig.

Over £10 million will be spent by the health service in Wales on treating Welsh children in English hospitals this year. The sum of £6.4 million will go to Alder Hey Hospital in Liverpool, £1.2 million to Birmingham Children's Hospital and £1.6 million to Great Ormond Street Hospital in London. I do not have a problem with this spending—on condition that we develop our own specialist units in Wales, to attract money to the health service in Wales, under the existing system. Otherwise, we will lose out. If that does not happen, the money, the expertise and the most able staff will flow one way to England. Devolution demands a Welsh solution.

Yn waeth na hyn, mae digon o dystiolaeth fod cleifion o Gymru yn dioddef rhagfarn yn eu triniaeth yn Lloegr. Oherwydd gwahanol dargedau amserau aros yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac arian yn dilyn y claf a dim canolfan yng Nghymru, mae cleifion o Gymru yn gorfod aros yn hwy am driniaeth na chleifion o Loegr gyda'r un clefyd, yn disgwyl yr un llawdriniaeth, o dan ofal yr un arbenigwr, yn yr un ward, yn yr un ysbyty, fel yn achos Gobowen. Os oes gan glaf gyfeiriad Cymreig, bydd yn aros yn hwy.

Worse still, there is ample evidence that patients from Wales suffer prejudice in their treatment in England. Due to differing target waiting times in England and Wales, the fact that money follows patients and an absence of appropriate centres in Wales, patients from Wales must wait longer than patients from England who are suffering the same illness, waiting for the same surgery, in the care of the same consultant, in the same ward, in the same hospital, as is the case in Gobowen. If a patient has a Welsh address, he or she will be waiting longer.

Finally, the outcome of the Health Commission Wales review is hugely disappointing. Is all lost? Shall we all just be blinded by professional opinion that failed to talk to Mr Tim Buxton in Morriston Hospital as part of this review, to realise Swansea's established position as a regional centre of excellence with a brand new medical school, and, above all, to realise that devolution had taken place? Minister, please act. Or shall we all just accept defeat and meekly walk away? If we do that, the future of regional centres of excellence in Wales is surely very bleak indeed.

Yn olaf, mae canlyniad adolygiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn siomedig iawn. A oes unrhyw obaith? A ddylem oll adael i farn pobl broffesiynol ein dallu, pobl na fu iddynt siarad â Mr Tim Buxton yn Ysbyty Treforys fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwn, sylweddoli bod Abertawe wedi'i sefydlu fel canolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol gydag ysgol feddygol newydd sbon, nac, yn anad dim, sylweddoli bod datganoli wedi digwydd? Weinidog, erfyniaf arnoch i weithredu. Ynteu a ddylem oll dderbyn inni gael ein trechu a throi ein cefnau'n llariaidd? Os gwnawn hynny, yn sicr mae dyfodol canolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol yng Nghymru yn llwm iawn.

**Janet Ryder:** I reiterate the point about regional centres of excellence. I understand the reason why a critical mass of patients is needed to create a centre of excellence, but why must Welsh patients always be used to bolster English centres of excellence? Why can patients in Manchester, Liverpool and Chester not be used to develop centres of excellence in north Wales? If you look at the New Labour Government's proposals, there are no plans to develop services for north Wales. We will forever be left to depend on services in Manchester and Liverpool—

**Janet Ryder:** Ategap y pwynt ynghylch canolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol. Deallaf y rheswm pam mae angen màs critigol o gleifion i greu canolfan ragoriaeth, ond pam mae'n rhaid defnyddio cleifion o Gymru bob amser i roi hwb i ganolfannau rhagoriaeth yn Lloegr? Pam na ellir defnyddio cleifion ym Manceinion, Lerpwl a Chaer i ddatblygu canolfannau rhagoriaeth yng ngogledd Cymru? Os edrychwch ar gynigion Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd, nid oes cynlluniau i ddatblygu gwasanaethau yn y Gogledd. Byddwn yn fythol ddibynnol ar wasanaethau ym Manceinion a Lerpwl—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. This is about Swansea, Janet.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Mae a wnelo hyn ag Abertawe, Janet.



**Janet Ryder:** I am talking about centres of excellence, Deputy Presiding Officer, which were mentioned many times in Dai Lloyd's speech. As he said, we will spend £6.4 million on children's services in Alder Hey. Is it fair for parents in Holyhead or at the top of the Llyn peninsula, to travel that distance? We must consider developing centres of excellence in Wales and reverse the idea that we always have to shore up England's facilities. Why can we not develop our centres of excellence and have English patients travelling to Wales?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. This is about Swansea.

**Peter Black:** This review raises two fundamental questions, the first of which is the assertion that emergency surgery will be retained at Morriston. If there is a capacity problem, in retaining neurosurgery at Swansea at present, how will we ensure that that remains safe and that the emergency service at Swansea will also be sustainable in the long term? The Minister must answer that. Secondly, the adult neurosurgery at present is managed on a clinical network with Cardiff. Why was that option not considered as part of Health Commission Wales's report?

**Val Lloyd:** I thank my colleague, Dai Lloyd, for raising this important issue and for allowing me to contribute. Swansea has a unique location, as it not only serves a large urban population within the city boundaries, but it also extends to more rural communities in both mid and west Wales. That geography means that Swansea is ideally placed to serve as a strong regional centre, providing first-class healthcare services to a wide range of patients. However, the priority must always be to ensure that there are safe and sustainable services for all patients, and we must aim to continually extend and strengthen such services. It is important that we all work together to ensure that Swansea is able to develop and expand healthcare services. Its potential should be recognised to allow it to develop into a regional centre of excellence, as it already is for many services, such as oncology and burns and plastic surgery.

**Janet Ryder:** Yr wyf yn sôn am ganolfannau rhagoriaeth, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a grybwyllwyd droeon yn araith Dai Lloyd. Fel y dywedodd, byddwn yn gwario £6.4 miliwn ar wasanaethau plant yn Alder Hey. A yw'n deg i rieni yng Nghaergybi neu ym mhen pellaf Pen Llyn orfod teithio mor bell? Rhaid inni ystyried datblygu canolfannau rhagoriaeth yng Nghymru a gwyrddroi'r syniad bod yn rhaid inni atgyfnerthu cyfleusterau Lloegr bob amser. Pam na allwn ddatblygu ein canolfannau rhagoriaeth a chael cleifion o Loegr yn teithio i Gymru?

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Mae a wnelo hyn ag Abertawe.

**Peter Black:** Mae'r adolygiad hwn yn codi dau gwestiwn sylfaenol. Y cyntaf ohonynt yw'r honiad y caiff llawfeddygaeth frys ei chadw yn ysbyty Treforys. Os oes problem o ran capasiti, ynghylch cadw niwrolawfeddygaeth yn Abertawe ar hyn o bryd, sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod hynny'n parhau i gael ei ddiogelu ac y bydd y gwasanaeth brys yn Abertawe hefyd yn gynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor? Rhaid i'r Gweinidog ateb hynny. Yn ail, ar hyn o bryd caiff niwrolawfeddygaeth i oedolion ei rheoli ar rwydwaith clinigol gyda Chaerdydd. Pam nad ystyriwyd yr opsiwn hwnnw fel rhan o adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru?

**Val Lloyd:** Diolchaf i'm cyd-Aelod, Dai Lloyd, am godi'r mater pwysig hwn ac am ganiatáu imi gyfrannu. Mae lleoliad Abertawe yn unigryw, gan ei bod nid yn unig yn gwasanaethu poblogaeth ddinesig fawr o fewn ffiniau'r ddinas, ond mae hefyd yn ymestyn i gymunedau mwy gwledig yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin. Mae'r ddaearyddiaeth honno yn golygu bod Abertawe mewn lleoliad delfrydol i wasanaethu fel canolfan ragoriaeth gref, gan ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf i ystod eang o gleifion. Fodd bynnag, sicrhau bod gwasanaethau diogel a chynaliadwy i bob claf ddylai fod yn flaenoriaeth bob tro, a rhaid inni anelu at ymestyn a chryfhau gwasanaethau o'r fath yn barhaus. Mae'n bwysig ein bod oll yn cydweithio i sicrhau y gall Abertawe ddatblygu ac ehangu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd. Dylid cydnabod ei photensial er mwyn ei galluogi i ddatblygu yn ganolfan ragoriaeth ranbarthol, fel y mae eisoes ar gyfer sawl gwasanaeth, megis oncoleg a llosgiadau a llawfeddygaeth gosmetig.

**Kirsty Williams:** I thank Dai Lloyd for allowing me to take part in this debate. As Val has just said, the overriding concern when discussing issues such as this, in whichever hospital, whether in the north, south, east or west, and whether they are located in urban or rural areas, must be the principle of clinical governance. We, as politicians, must take seriously the clinical expertise of those who are asked to provide us with guidance on these issues. The overriding principles should be those that we have all endorsed in the Chamber, as described in reports such as those by Kennedy, Carlile and so on. That is what should drive any decision for any service, in whoever's constituency it is.

**Kirsty Williams:** Diolchaf i Dai Lloyd am ganiatáu imi gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Fel y mae Val newydd ei ddweud, ym mha ysbyty bynnag, boed yn y gogledd, y de, y dwyrain neu'r gorllewin, a boed mewn ardaloedd trefol neu wledig, dylai'r egwyddor o lywodraethu clinigol fod yn brif bryder wrth drafod materion fel hyn. Rhaid i ni, fel gwleidyddion, gymryd arbenigedd clinigol y rhai y gofynnir iddynt roi arweiniad inni ar y materion hyn o ddifrif. Dylai'r egwyddorion yr ydym oll wedi eu cymeradwyo yn y Siambr, fel y disgrifir mewn adroddiadau fel y rhai gan Kennedy, Carlile ac ati, fod yn egwyddorion sylfaenol. Dyna ddylai lywio unrhyw benderfyniad ar gyfer unrhyw wasanaeth, ym mha etholaeth bynnag y bo.

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I responded to an urgent question that was tabled last month on this matter. At the beginning of my response, I was able to reassure colleagues about the retention of emergency paediatric neurosurgery in Swansea, and I am disappointed that you have not recognised that important announcement, which resulted from a study. I focused above all on the health, safety and welfare of our children. Dai Lloyd and Kirsty Williams also expressed that as being of crucial importance when looking at overall safety and clinical governance, and the maintenance of appropriate levels of service. Although I covered these issues in some detail, it is relevant that I have the opportunity to update Plenary today on the subject and on the processes involved.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Ymatebais i gwestiwn brys a gyflwynwyd fis diwethaf ar y mater hwn. Ar ddechrau fy ymateb, llwyddais i sicrhau cyd-Aelodau y byddai niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig frys yn aros yn Abertawe, ac yr wyf yn siomedig nad ydych wedi cydnabod y cyhoeddiad pwysig hwnnw, a ddeilliodd o astudiaeth. Canolbwytiais yn anad dim ar iechyd, diogelwch a lles ein plant. Nododd Dai Lloyd a Kirsty Williams hynny hefyd fel rhywbeth hollbwysig wrth ystyried diogelwch cyffredinol a llywodraethu clinigol, a chynnal lefelau priodol o wasanaeth. Er imi gwmpasu'r materion hyn yn fanwl, mae'n berthnasol imi gael cyfle i ddiweddarau'r Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw ar y pwnc ac ar y prosesau dan sylw.

5.20 p.m.

It is the Government's policy to ensure that the people of Wales have access to high quality and sustainable services. For paediatric neurosurgery, we want to ensure, first and foremost, that we provide safe services for children and that we do everything in our power to retain these services in Wales. Even when we must commission services outside Wales, we ensure that the best care is provided for our children. Dai and Janet, you know perfectly well that children from north Wales travel to Liverpool for neurosurgery, and have done so for many years. Until recently, children received neurosurgery at either the Walton Centre, a specialist centre for neurosciences, or Alder Hey Hospital. However, from this month, all paediatric neurosurgery has transferred from the Walton site to Alder Hey, and it is important that I bring this to your attention. As with the proposals for

Polisi'r Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod gan bobl Cymru fynediad i wasanaethau cynaliadwy o safon. O ran niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig, yr ydym am sicrhau, yn anad dim, ein bod yn darparu gwasanaethau diogel i blant a'n bod yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i gadw'r gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru. Hyd yn oed pan fydd yn rhaid inni gomisiynu gwasanaethau y tu allan i Gymru, yr ydym yn sicrhau y darperir y gofal gorau ar gyfer ein plant. Dai a Janet, gwyddoch yn iawn fod plant o'r Gogledd yn teithio i Lerpwl i gael niwrolawfeddygaeth, a'u bod wedi gwneud hynny am flynyddoedd lawer. Tan yn ddiweddar, yr oedd plant yn cael niwrolawfeddygaeth naill ai yng Nghanolfan Walton, canolfan arbenigol ar gyfer niwrowyddorau, neu Ysbyty Alder Hey. Fodd bynnag, o'r mis hwn ymlaen, mae'r holl wasanaeth niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig wedi cael ei drosglwyddo o safle Walton i

south Wales, this is in recognition of the need to provide paediatric neurosurgery in an environment that has dedicated paediatric intensive care and access to other paediatric specialties. That is about clinical governance and safety.

Alder Hey, ac mae'n bwysig fy mod yn dod â hyn i'ch sylw. Fel gyda'r cynigion ar gyfer y De, mae hyn yn gydnabyddiaeth o'r angen i ddarparu niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig mewn amgylchedd sydd â gofal dwys pediatrig penodedig a mynediad i arbenigeddau pediatrig eraill. Mae a wnelo hynny â llywodraethu clinigol a diogelwch.

I must emphasise that in developing policy, the Government ensures that it is based on robust information and evidence, and the Kennedy report is relevant here. Dai, are you prepared to question the Society of British Neurological Surgeons—I will be amazed if you are—on its report on safe paediatric neurosurgery? In line with the recommendations of the Kennedy report, the Society of British Neurological Surgeons recommends that specialised paediatric neurosurgery should be concentrated in a limited number of centres where the staff have the necessary skills and expertise, and there is a paediatric environment that is able to support the social requirements of the child and family. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health refers in the document that it published in May this year, 'Commissioning Tertiary and Specialised Services for Children and Young People', to its guidance that paediatric neurosurgery services should be capable of a comprehensive 24-hour service, including consultant and middle-grade surgical cover, specific facilities including paediatric beds and intensive care, appropriate anaesthesia, paediatric nurses and on-site computed tomography scanning. That is what is recommended by the royal college and the society. Are you questioning that? If you are, I find that extraordinary in terms of your role as a representative of the population of your region.

Rhaid imi bwysleisio bod y Llywodraeth, wrth ddatblygu polisi, yn sicrhau ei fod yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth a thystiolaeth gadarn, ac mae adroddiad Kennedy yn berthnasol yma. Dai, a ydych yn barod i gwestiynu Cymdeithas Niwrolawfeddygon Prydain—fe synnaf pe baech—ar ei adroddiad ar niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig ddiogel? Yn unol ag argymhellion adroddiad Kennedy, mae Cymdeithas Niwrolawfeddygon Prydain yn argymhell y dylai niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatreg arbenigol gael ei lleoli mewn nifer fach o ganolfannau lle mae'r staff yn meddu ar y sgiliau a'r arbenigedd angenrheidiol, a lle mae amgylchedd pediatrig sy'n gallu cefnogi gofynion cymdeithasol y plentyn a'r teulu. Mae Coleg Brenhinol Pediatreg ac Iechyd Plant yn cyfeirio yn y ddogfen a gyhoeddodd fis Mai eleni, 'Commissioning Tertiary and Specialised Services for Children and Young People', at ei ganllawiau y dylai gwasanaethau niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig allu darparu gwasanaeth cynhwysfawr 24 awr, yn cynnwys gwasanaeth ymgynghorydd a llawfeddyg canolraddol, cyfleusterau penodol yn cynnwys gwelyau pediatrig a gofal dwys, anesthesia priodol, nyrsys pediatrig a sganio tomograffeg cyfrifiadurol ar y safle. Dyna'r hyn a argymhellir gan y coleg brenhinol a'r gymdeithas. A ydych yn bwrw amheuaeth dros hynny? Os ydych, mae hynny'n fy synnu'n fawr o ran eich rôl fel cynrychiolydd y boblogaeth yn eich rhanbarth.

We must ensure that there is independence in gathering information and evidence, that the decision-making process is transparent, and that it involves all the key stakeholders. On the background to this, which we must consider for the record, a public consultation was undertaken in 2002 on a proposal to transfer paediatric neurosurgery services from Swansea to Cardiff. Two community health councils were unable to support this proposal at that time and, as a consequence, the Government insisted that a full independent clinical audit option and appraisal review be undertaken—you welcomed that in the Health and Social Services Committee at the time. Health Commission Wales, which is responsible for commissioning specialised and specialist services in

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod annibyniaeth o ran casglu gwybodaeth a thystiolaeth, bod y broses gwneud penderfyniadau yn dryloyw, a'i bod yn cynnwys yr holl randdeiliaid allweddol. O ran y cefndir i hyn, y mae'n rhaid inni ei ystyried ar gyfer cofnod, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn 2002 ar gynnig i drosglwyddo gwasanaethau niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig o Abertawe i Gaerdydd. Nid oedd dau gyngor iechyd cymuned yn gallu cefnogi'r cynnig hwn ar y pryd ac, o ganlyniad, mynnodd y Llywodraeth y dylid cynnal archwiliad clinigol ac adolygiad arfarnu annibynnol llawn—bu ichi groesawu hynny yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y pryd. Cymerodd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, sy'n gyfrifol am gomisiynu

Wales, took responsibility for the management of this review. It reported its recommendations to the board on 22 September 2004. No formal decision was taken at that board meeting, as the two community health councils are yet to consider the findings of the review and advise Health Commission Wales whether they are now able to support the proposals. Once they have completed their deliberations, Health Commission Wales will report on the situation to the next advisory board meeting. That is the process, Dai.

gwasanaethau arbenigol ac arbenigwyr yng Nghymru, gyfrifoldeb dros reoli'r adolygiad hwn. Cyflwynodd adroddiad o'i argymhellion i'r bwrdd ar 22 Medi 2004. Ni chymerwyd penderfyniad ffurfiol yn y cyfarfod hwnnw o'r bwrdd, gan nad yw'r ddau gyngor iechyd cymuned wedi ystyried canfyddiadau'r adolygiad a hysbysu Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ynghylch a allant gefnogi'r cynigion yn awr. Wedi iddynt gwblhau eu trafodaethau, bydd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn cyflwyno adroddiad ar y sefyllfa i gyfarfod nesaf y bwrdd ymgynghorol. Dyna'r broses, Dai.

On some of the detail behind the review—in terms of independence and transparency—it was independently chaired by Glenn Neil-Dwyer, a former president of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons. It had the aim of ensuring that the best services for children in south Wales were recommended, it involved a huge number of stakeholders—over 400—and focused on national guidelines and best practice. It was underpinned by an independent audit of activity. It was universal in its conclusion, and the facts are not disputed.

O ran rhai o'r manylion y tu ôl i'r adolygiad—o ran annibyniaeth a thryloywder—fe'i cadeiriwyd yn annibynnol gan Glenn Neil-Dwyer, cyn-gadeirydd Cymdeithas Niwrolawfeddygon Prydain. Ei nod oedd sicrhau yr argymhellwyd y gwasanaethau gorau i blant yn ne Cymru, yr oedd yn cynnwys nifer fawr iawn o randdeiliaid—dros 400—ac yn canolbwyntio ar ganllawiau cenedlaethol ac arfer gorau. Yr oedd yn seiliedig ar archwiliad annibynnol o weithgaredd. Yr oedd ei gasgliad yn un cyffredinol, ac nid oes amheuaeth ynghylch y ffeithiau.

The two units in south Wales are the smallest in England and Wales. Even combined, they are the second smallest. The recommendation is that paediatric neurosurgery in south Wales should be based at one site at the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff, but with provision for emergency paediatric neurosurgery at Morriston Hospital as appropriate. Only 20 children treated as in-patients each year will be affected by these proposals, and we know that the professionals who work in this specialist service are dedicated individuals who have worked closely together over the last 18 months to improve the care of children requiring their specialist skills. They have developed guidelines for supporting and treating children with serious head injuries, and it is they who should be developing those guidelines. It has been agreed and implemented, and it clarifies the role of each hospital in the case of emergency situations.

Y ddwy uned yn ne Cymru yw'r lleiaf yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Hyd yn oed gyda'i gilydd, dyma'r lleiaf ond un. Yr argymhelliad yw y dylai niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig yn ne Cymru gael ei lleoli ar un safle yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, ond gyda darpariaeth niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig frys yn Ysbyty Treforys fel y bo'n briodol. Dim ond 20 o blant a gaiff eu trin fel cleifion mewnol bob blwyddyn y bydd y cynigion hyn yn effeithio arnynt, a gwyddom fod y bobl broffesiynol sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth arbenigol hwn yn unigolion ymroddedig sydd wedi cydweithio'n agos dros y 18 mis diwethaf i wella'r gofal i blant y mae angen eu sgiliau arbenigol arnynt. Maent wedi datblygu canllawiau ar gyfer cefnogi a thrin plant ag anafiadau difrifol i'r pen, a hwy ddylai fod yn datblygu'r canllawiau hynny. Cytunwyd arnynt ac fe'u gweithredwyd, ac maent yn egluro rôl pob ysbyty mewn perthynas ag achosion brys.

**Peter Black:** You referred to the emergency operations capacity that can be retained at Morriston, but you were not able to address that point in reply to an urgent question. Can you now tell us how you will ensure the sustainability of that service if other operations are not being undertaken at Morriston?

**Peter Black:** Cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith y gellir cadw'r capasiti o ran llawdriniaethau brys yn Nhreforys, ond nid oeddech yn gallu ymdrin â'r pwynt hwnnw mewn ateb i gwestiwn brys. A allwch ddweud wrthym yn awr sut y byddwch yn sicrhau cynaliadwyedd y gwasanaeth hwnnw os na chaiff llawdriniaethau eraill eu cynnal yn Nhreforys?

**Jane Hutt:** The guidelines lay out how children with serious head injuries should be treated in an emergency situation, and they will guide and ensure that that, in terms of the protocols and sustainability—because this is about sustaining emergency provision at Morrision Hospital—will be taken forward. Those guidelines also consider those who need to travel to the University Hospital of Wales to access a range of specialised children’s services available there. Do you think that these specialists would have come up with this proposal to keep emergency treatment at Morrision if they knew that they could not deliver it? They are delivering that, because they know that that universally agreed option of support at Morrision Hospital is viable and can be sustainable, but not if it is undermined in the way that I am afraid came forward in the urgent question and the kind of threats, or smears, Dai, that you seem to be making today. You talk about the lack of a network approach—what do you think the specialists have been doing? The paediatric community is working together, not just between Cardiff and Swansea, but beyond. They want to ensure that they keep the services here in Wales, but clearly they also have to work with their colleagues in Bristol. There should not be boundaries to the safe care of our children.

The network approach is working well, but it is only in the first phase of effecting change. It is important that you raised the point about networking, Dai. Your colleagues in the health profession are working together to ensure that we keep these services in Wales and that we keep emergency paediatric neurosurgery in Morrision. Please take that on board, and meet—if offered—those people at the clinical level such as the chairman, who is happy to come and speak not only to clinicians, but also to Assembly Members. You were offered briefings which, I believe, you declined at the time. Please listen to those who have taken this on board.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae’r canllawiau yn nodi sut y dylai plant ag anafiadau difrifol i’r pen gael eu trin mewn argyfwng, a byddant yn sicrhau y caiff hynny, o ran protocolau a chynaliadwyedd—oherwydd mae a wnelo hyn â chynnal darpariaeth frys yn Ysbyty Treforys—ei ddatblygu. Mae’r canllawiau hynny hefyd yn ystyried y rhai y bydd yn rhaid iddynt deithio i Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru i fanteisio ar yr ystod o wasanaethau arbenigol i blant sydd ar gael yno. A gredwch y byddai’r arbenigwyr hyn wedi meddwl am gynnig i gadw triniaeth frys yn Nhreforys pe baent yn gwybod na allent gyflawni hynny? Maent yn cyflawni hynny, oherwydd gwyddant fod yr opsiwn y cytunwyd arno’n gyffredinol, sef cymorth yn Ysbyty Treforys, yn ymarferol ac yn gynaliadwy, ond ni fydd hynny’n wir os caiff ei danseilio yn y ffordd a gyflewyr, yn anffodus, yn y cwestiwn brys, a’r math o fygythiadau, neu ymgais i bardduo, Dai, yr ydych chi’n eu gwneud heddiw. Soniwch am ddiffyg ymagwedd rhwydwaith—beth ydych a gredwch y mae’r arbenigwyr wedi bod yn ei wneud? Mae’r gymuned bediatrig yn cydweithio, nid dim ond rhwng Caerdydd ac Abertawe, ond y tu hwnt i hynny. Maent am sicrhau eu bod yn cadw’r gwasanaethau yma yng Nghymru, ond yn amlwg rhaid iddynt weithio gyda’u cydweithwyr ym Mryste hefyd. Ni ddylai ffiniau fodoli o ran rhoi gofal diogel i’n plant.

Mae’r ymagwedd rhwydwaith yn gweithio’n dda, ond dim ond y cam cyntaf yn y broses newid yw hwn. Mae’n bwysig eich bod wedi codi’r pwynt ynghylch rhwydweithio, Dai. Mae eich cydweithwyr yn y proffesiwn iechyd yn cydweithio i sicrhau ein bod yn cadw’r gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru a’n bod yn cadw niwrolawfeddygaeth bediatrig frys yn Nhreforys. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried hynny, a chyfarfod—os cewch gynnig—â’r bobl hynny ar y lefel glinigol megis y cadeirydd, sy’n fodlon dod i siarad nid yn unig â chlinigwyr, ond hefyd ag Aelodau’r Cynulliad. Cawsoch gynnig sesiynau briffio a chredaf ichi eu gwrthod ar y pryd. Gofynnaf ichi wrando ar y rhai sydd wedi ystyried hyn.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Credaf eich bod yn annheg o ran yr hyn y mae Dai Lloyd wedi'i gyflwyno yn y ddadl fer hon. Byddai'n llawer gwell pe baech wedi ymateb fel y gwnaeth Val Lloyd. Diolch i Dai am godi pwnc sydd o bwys enfawr, nid yn unig i Abertawe ond i'r cyfan o'r Canolbarth a'r De-orllewin. Yr ydym am wybod—ac mae Peter Black wedi gofyn am hyn—a fyddwch yn rhoi dadl gerbron dros ganoli'r gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd wedi'i seilio ar y ffaith mai dim ond drwy ei ganoli y gallai fod yn gynaliadwy. Nid ydych wedi dweud sut y gallwch sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth brys yn Abertawe yn gynaliadwy, gan fod eich dadl dros Gaerdydd yn tansilio hynny yn gyfan gwbl. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn dweud bod cyfnod tyngedfennol ar gyfer trin plant sydd, wedi damwain, ag arnynt angen triniaeth ar yr ymennydd. Mewn llawer o achosion, os bydd pobl yn mynd o Geredigion, ni fyddant yn cyrraedd Caerdydd mewn pryd.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** I think that you are being unfair about Dai's proposition in this short debate. It would have been much better if you had responded in the same way as Val Lloyd. I thank Dai for addressing a subject that is of immense importance, not only for Swansea, but for the whole of mid and south-west Wales. We want to know—and Peter Black has asked about this—whether you will make the case for centralising the service in Cardiff, based on that the fact that it can only be sustainable if centralised. You have not answered the question of how you can ensure the sustainability of the emergency service in Swansea, because your argument in favour of Cardiff undermines that completely. The evidence states that there is a critical treatment period for children who, following an accident, need brain surgery. In many cases, if people have to travel from Ceredigion, they will not reach Cardiff in time.

5.30 p.m.

**Jane Hutt:** That is why we must have an emergency service at Morryston Hospital and why guidelines have been produced for children with serious head injuries. Those guidelines have been agreed and are already being implemented. That is part of the network approach, and it clarifies the role of each hospital in relation to the care of emergency cases because it identifies which cases can be dealt with by emergency neurosurgery at Morryston Hospital and which need to travel to the University Hospital of Wales for specialist paediatric care. Rhodri Glyn, Dai and all of us must recognise and acknowledge the work that has been done by the specialists at the forefront in Wales, as they have produced this guidance, and they recognise that we need this emergency provision at Morryston Hospital but that there are guidelines and a protocol as to how this relates to those cases that may need to travel to the University Hospital of Wales for specialist paediatric care.

**Jane Hutt:** Dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni gael gwasanaeth brys yn Ysbyty Treforys a pham y cynhyrchwyd canllawiau ar gyfer plant ag anafiadau difrifol i'r pen. Cytunwyd ar y canllawiau hynny ac maent eisoes yn cael eu gweithredu. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r ymagwedd rhwydwaith, ac mae'n egluro rôl pob ysbyty mewn perthynas â'r gofal mewn achosion brys gan ei bod yn nodi pa achosion y gellir ymdrin â hwy drwy niwrolawfeddygaeth frys yn Ysbyty Treforys a pha rai y mae angen eu cyfeirio i Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru ar gyfer gofal pediatriig arbenigol. Rhaid i Rhodri Glyn, Dai a phob un ohonom sylweddoli a chydabod y gwaith a wnaed gan yr arbenigwyr sydd ar flaen y gad yng Nghymru, gan iddynt gynhyrchu'r canllawiau hyn, a chydabod bod angen y ddarpariaeth frys hon arnom yn Ysbyty Treforys ond bod canllawiau a phrotocol o ran perthnasedd hyn i'r achosion hynny y gallai fod angen eu cyfeirio i Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru i gael gofal pediatriig arbennig.

My disappointment with Dai's approach in raising this issue as a short debate is that he is seeking to undermine the role of Swansea, which Val Lloyd eloquently described as a regional centre. He is questioning and undermining the role and development of our new Swansea Clinical School and graduate school and the support that the Assembly has given to Swansea and to the rest of west Wales in terms of the MRI scanner which was fully funded by the Assembly, the new pathology laboratory, the £1 million plastic surgery facility, which is another centre of excellence, the new angiography facilities, the newly refurbished accident and emergency unit and the new intensive care unit facilities at Morriston Hospital. Surely it is your role, Dai, to recognise, as an elected Member—I am not talking about your professional interest and role—that Swansea is a regional centre. A review of burns units across the UK is currently being undertaken, and I expect Swansea to come out as the key unit and regional centre, and not just for this part of Wales. I anticipate, ahead of any announcement, that that will be coming back to the Assembly, but it does not help when our elected Members try to scaremonger and undermine the excellence and brilliance of Swansea Clinical School and Swansea as a regional centre in terms of the Morriston and Singleton hospitals.

Yr wyf yn siomedig gydag ymagwedd Dai wrth godi'r mater hwn mewn dadl fer gan ei fod yn ceisio tanseilio rôl Abertawe, a ddisgrifiwyd mor huawdl gan Val Lloyd fel canolfan ragoriaeth. Mae'n bwrw amheuaeth ac yn tanseilio rôl a datblygiad ein Hysgol Glinigol newydd a'n hysgol newydd i raddedigion yn Abertawe a'r cymorth a roddodd y Cynulliad i Abertawe ac i weddill y Gorllewin o ran y sganiwr MRI a ariannwyd yn gyfan gwbl gan y Cynulliad, y labordy patholeg newydd, y cyfleuster llawfeddygaeth gosmetig gwerth £1 miliwn, sef canolfan ragoriaeth arall, y cyfleusterau angiograffeg newydd, yr uned damweiniau ac achosion brys sydd newydd gael ei hadnewyddu a'r cyfleusterau uned gofal dwys newydd yn Ysbyty Treforys. Onid eich rôl chi, Dai, yw cydnabod, fel Aelod etholedig—nid wyf yn sôn am eich diddordeb a'ch rôl broffesiynol—bod Abertawe yn ganolfan ragoriaeth. Mae adolygiad o unedau llosgiadau ledled y DU yn cael ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd, a disgwyliaf i Abertawe gael ei nodi fel yr uned a'r ganolfan ranbarthol allweddol, ac nid dim ond ar gyfer y rhan hon o Gymru. Rhagwela, y bydd hynny'n dychwelyd gerbron y Cynulliad cyn y ceir unrhyw gyhoeddiad, ond nid yw'r ffaith bod ein Haelodau etholedig yn ceisio codi bwganod a thanseilio rhagoriaeth a disgleirdeb ysgol Glinigol Abertawe ac Abertawe fel canolfan ranbarthol o ran ysbytai Treforys a Singleton o gymorth yn hyn o beth.

The independent audit option and appraisal that we have undertaken, the stakeholders that have been engaged in that, the specialists in our paediatric community, and the desire and commitment to keep these services in Wales will help us to decide the way forward, and I have no doubt that all involved have, at heart, the best interests of the people that matter in all this: the children of Wales.

Bydd yr archwiliad annibynnol a'r arfarniad a gawsom, y rhanddeiliaid sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn hynny, yr arbenigwyr yn ein cymuned bediatrig, a'r awydd a'r ymrwymiad i gadw'r gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru yn ein helpu i benderfynu ar y ffordd ymlaen, ac nid oes amheuaeth gennyf fod pawb sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn yn ystyried budd gorau y bobl sy'n bwysig yn hyn oll: plant Cymru.

**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 5.33 p.m.  
The meeting ended at 5.33 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)



