



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

**The National Assembly for Wales
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mercher, 18 Ionawr 2006
Wednesday, 18 January 2006**

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

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

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

Sefydlu Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru Establishing the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill

Y Llywydd: Ni chyflwynwyd cynnig eto ar gyfer yr eitem hon, ond mae'n debygol y daw yn nes ymlaen yn ystod ein busnes heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: No motion has yet been tabled for this item, but it is likely to arrive at some point during today's business.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Y Fformiwla Gyllido ar gyfer Cymru The Funding Formula for Wales

Q1 Leanne Wood: Will the Minister make a statement on the funding formula for Wales? OAQ0381(FIN)

C1 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y fformiwla gyllido ar gyfer Cymru? OAQ0381(FIN)

C2 Alun Ffred Jones: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda'i chydweithwyr yn San Steffan ynglŷn â sail y fformiwla a ddefnyddir i gyllido Cymru? OAQ0372(FIN)

Q2 Alun Ffred Jones: What discussions has the Minister had with her Westminster counterparts regarding the basis of the formula used for funding Wales? OAQ0372(FIN)

Q4 Helen Mary Jones: What representations has the Minister received regarding the funding formula for Wales? OAQ0391(FIN)

C4 Helen Mary Jones: Pa sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael ynghylch y fformiwla gyllido ar gyfer Cymru? OAQ0391(FIN)

C6 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y mecanweithiau a ddefnyddir i gyllido Cymru? OAQ0388(FIN)

Q6 Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the Minister make a statement on the mechanisms used for funding Wales? OAQ0388(FIN)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I can see that this will be a Barnett afternoon.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Gwelaf mai prynhawn Barnett fydd hwn.

To answer all four questions together, the Barnett mechanism and the statement of funding policy have provided a clear context for fair financial settlements for Wales. The Assembly Government will be careful and realistic about the prospects of moving away from Barnett. We will have to be confident that any replacement mechanism will continue to provide a good settlement for Wales in an open, understandable and stable way.

I ateb y pedwar cwestiwn gyda'i gilydd, mae mecanwaith Barnett a'r datganiad ar bolisi cyllido wedi darparu cyd-destun clir ar gyfer setliadau ariannol teg ar gyfer Cymru. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ofalus ac yn realistig ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio Barnett. Bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn hyderus y bydd unrhyw fecanwaith newydd yn parhau i roi setliad da i Gymru mewn ffordd agored, ddealladwy a sefydlog.

Leanne Wood: It has been proven time and again that Wales is losing out on valuable funding as a result of the Barnett formula.

Leanne Wood: Profwyd dro ar ôl tro fod Cymru yn colli allan ar gyllid gwerthfawr oherwydd fformiwla Barnett. Pa

What investigations has the Minister undertaken into the funding mechanisms employed in other countries for the allocation of funds between central Government and subordinate bodies, such as state or regional Governments?

Sue Essex: I do not believe that it has been proven time and again that we are losing out on funding, so I do not think that you can come forwards with that categorical statement. I am not an expert in overseas financing systems, but the information that I have certainly shows strong advantages to Barnett compared with some other funding formulae in operation elsewhere. I know that there is a great deal of angst in Australia at the moment about the way in which its internal funding mechanism works. I will leave it at that.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae Cronfa'r Loteri Fawr yn dosbarthu arian rhwng gwledydd Prydain drwy ddefnyddio fformiwla yn seiliedig ar ddata cyfrifiad, wedi'u haddasu gan amryw o ffactorau amddifadedd sydd ar sail anghenion. Er hynny, nid oes asesiad anghenion ar gyfer arian i Gymru wedi digwydd ers 1999. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi trafod cael gwared ar fformiwla Barnett gyda'r Trysorlys, gan gyflwyno fformiwla ar sail anghenion?

Sue Essex: I have asked the Treasury whether it has any intention of reforming Barnett, but the answer is 'no'. You will have to be aware that, as I say frequently, it is not just Wales that is in this situation of being dependent upon Barnett; it is also the other two devolved administrations. As I see it, there is absolutely no willingness from those two administrations to seek a review of the formula either.

Helen Mary Jones: I think that all of us in the Chamber would be interested in what is best for Wales and not what may or may not be best for other devolved administrations.

To refer you back to your answer to Leanne Wood's question, you acknowledged, quite understandably, that you are not an expert on funding formulae used in other places, but

ymchwiliadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal i'r mecanweithiau cyllido a ddefnyddir mewn gwledydd eraill i ddyrannu cyllid rhwng Llywodraeth ganolog ac isgyrff, fel Llywodraethau gwladwriaethol neu ranbarthol?

Sue Essex: Ni chredaf ei fod wedi'i brofi dro ar ôl tro ein bod yn colli allan ar gyllid, felly, ni chredaf y gallwch wneud y datganiad pendant hwnnw. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr ar systemau cyllido tramor, ond mae'r wybodaeth sydd gennyf yn dangos yn sicr fod manteision cryf i Barnett o'i chymharu â rhai fformiwlâu cyllido eraill sydd ar waith mewn mannau eraill. Gwn fod cryn dipyn o bryder yn Awstralia ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae ei mecanwaith cyllido mewnol hi yn gweithio. Fe'i gadawaf yn y fan yna.

Alun Ffred Jones: The Big Lottery Fund distributes money between the countries of Britain using a formula based on census data, modified using various deprivation factors based on need. However, there has been no needs-based assessment of funding for Wales since 1999. Has the Minister discussed scrapping the Barnett formula with the Treasury, in favour of introducing a new needs-based formula?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Trysorlys a yw'n bwriadu diwygio Barnett, ond yr ateb yw 'na'. Bydd yn rhaid ichi fod yn ymwybodol, fel y dywedaf yn aml, nad Cymru yn unig sydd yn y sefyllfa hon ac yn ddibynnol ar Barnett; mae'r ddwy weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig arall yn yr un sefyllfa. Fel y'i gwelaf, nid yw'r ddwy weinyddiaeth hynny ychwaith wedi dangos unrhyw barodrwydd i wneud adolygiad o'r fformiwla.

Helen Mary Jones: Credaf y byddai gan bob un ohonom yn y Siambr ddiddordeb yn yr hyn sydd orau i Gymru, nid beth fyddai neu beth na fyddai orau ar gyfer gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill.

I gyfeirio'n ôl at eich ateb i gwestiwn Leanne Wood, yr oeddech yn cydnabod, yn hollol ddealladwy, nad ydych yn arbenigwr ar fformiwlâu cyllido a ddefnyddir mewn

could you tell us what academic or other studies you have sponsored, or would be prepared to sponsor, to investigate the efficacy of the Barnett formula? There is a clear difference of opinion among Assembly Members as to whether Wales loses out under Barnett, and so would you agree that it would be useful to have some independent assessment? If so, would you be prepared to consider funding such research?

Sue Essex: Interestingly, there is some work under way at Cardiff University on different funding formulae, which will be helpful for us. I also refer you to a recent article from the University of Glasgow, which has looked at the financing options for devolved Governments in the UK. It makes some interesting points, many of which I have stated here in the Chamber. The article looks largely at the Scottish situation, but not completely. It says that there are strong advantages to Barnett, and that we should be cautious before automatically opting for something else. We must not get ourselves into a more difficult situation.

One thing that Jim Gallagher says in this article, which refers to the previous question about what happens overseas, is that one of the strengths of Barnett—and I have not stressed this, but it is a point—is that it is completely unhypothecated. We get that money as a block and we can do what we want with it. He makes the point, which comes out in our local government formula, that, once you start disaggregating that into areas of special need, the issue of having unhypothecated money would be under far more threat. I do not know whether this is true, as I have not checked it, but he says that he cannot find another country with a sub-national government structure such as that which the UK has with such an unhypothecated block. I will show you that article. The work done by Cardiff University will also be helpful.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'n naturiol y byddai adroddiad o'r Alban yn ceisio amddiffyn fformiwla Barnett, gan fod yr Alban yn

mannau eraill, ond a allech ddweud wrthym pa astudiaethau academiaidd neu astudiaethau eraill yr ydych wedi'u noddi, neu y byddech yn barod i'w noddi, i ymchwilio i effeithiolrwydd fformiwla Barnett? Mae gwahaniaeth barn amlwg ymhlith Aelodau'r Cynulliad o ran a yw Cymru yn colli allan o dan Barnett. Felly, a fyddech yn cytuno y byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael rhyw fath o asesiad annibynnol? Os felly, a fyddech yn barod i ystyried ariannu ymchwil o'r fath?

Sue Essex: Yn ddiddoro iawn, mae rhywfaint o waith yn mynd ymlaen ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd ar wahanol fformiwla'u cyllido a fydd yn ddefnyddiol inni. Hoffwn eich cyfeirio hefyd at erthygl yn ddiweddar gan Brifysgol Glasgow, a oedd yn edrych ar y dewisiadau cyllido ar gyfer Llywodraethau datganoledig yn y DU. Mae'n nodi rhai pwyntiau diddorol, ac yr wyf wedi sôn am nifer ohonynt yma yn y Siambr. Mae'r erthygl yn edrych yn bennaf, ond nid yn gyfan gwbl, ar y sefyllfa yn yr Alban. Mae'n nodi bod manteision amlwg i Barnett, ac y dylem ochel rhag dewis rhywbeth arall yn awtomatig. Rhaid inni beidio â rhoi ein hunain mewn sefyllfa anos.

Un o'r pethau y mae Jim Gallagher yn ei ddweud yn yr erthygl hon, sy'n cyfeirio at y cwestiwn blaenorol ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd tramor, yw mai un o gryfderau Barnett—ac nid wyf wedi pwysleisio hyn, ond mae'n bwynt dilys—yw'r ffaith nad yw'r arian yn cael ei neilltuo o gwbl. Cawn yr arian fel bloc a gallwn wneud beth bynnag a fynnom gydag ef. Mae'n gwneud y pwynt hwn, sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn ein fformiwla llywodraeth leol: sef unwaith y byddwch yn dechrau datgrynhoi'r arian hwnnw i ardaloedd lle mae angen arbennig, byddai'r ffaith fod gennym arian heb ei neilltuo yn wynebu llawer mwy o fygythiad. Ni wn a yw hyn yn wir, am nad wyf wedi ymchwiliol i hynny, ond dywed na all ddod o hyd i wlad arall sydd â strwythur llywodraethu is-genedlaethol fel sydd yn y DU ac sydd â bloc tebyg heb ei neilltuo. Dangosaf yr erthygl honno ichi. Bydd y gwaith a wnaed gan Brifysgol Caerdydd yn ddefnyddiol hefyd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is only natural that a report from Scotland would try to defend the Barnett formula, as Scotland benefits greatly

elwa'n sylweddol ohoni. Yr achos yr ydym ni yn ei wneud yw y byddai Cymru yn elwa pe bai fformiwla Barnett yn cael ei hadolygu, ac efallai y byddai'r Alban ar ei cholled. Gan roi hynny o'r neilltu, yr wyf am drafod rhai o oblygiadau methu ag adolygu fformiwla Barnett. Un o'r goblygiadau hynny yw ein bod wedi gorfod brwydro mor galed i gael arian Ewropeaidd yn ychwanegol at arian Barnett—mae'r frwydr honno, wrth gwrs, wedi'i hennill ar gyfer y rownd nesaf. Fy nghwestiwn yng nghyd-destun hynny yw a fyddwch chi, fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, yn gwneud cais i'r Trysorlys am arian cyfatebol, ochr yn ochr â'r arian Ewropeaidd?

Sue Essex: I do not think that you can put this academic report to one side, saying 'They would say that because they are from Scotland'. That is a bit of a slur on an academic institution. It has not been my observation in the past that they are partisan; otherwise, their reports would not stand up to peer scrutiny. What this does say about Scotland, interestingly, is that convergence is far quicker there than it is in Wales. I do not think that you can dismiss that report without reading it. I recommend it to you, as I believe that it contains a fair assessment of the situation, including its strengths and weaknesses, which is helpful to everyone.

Turning to the European funding situation, I am pleased that we no longer have to ask for Barnett plus in terms of public expenditure cover, as that now comes through automatically. In terms of match funding, as you well know, the attitude taken by the Government is that there is no extra money for Wales or for any other region. This goes back to the European requirement that it is primarily the responsibility of the sponsor to find the match funding.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am sure that you will recall, Minister, the endless discussions that we had in the Chamber and elsewhere, in various committees, about match funding. Alun Michael, when he was First Secretary, made the case for the European component and match funding. I understand the point that you make, that the Treasury turned down

from it. The case we are making is that Wales would benefit if the Barnett formula was to be reviewed, whereas Scotland would probably lose out. Leaving that to one side, I want to discuss some of the implications of failing to review the Barnett formula. One such implication is that we have had to fight so hard for European money in addition to the Barnett money—that battle has, of course, been won for the next round. My question in that context is this: will you, as Finance Minister, make a bid for match funding from the Treasury, to go alongside European money?

Sue Essex: Ni chredaf y gallwch roi'r adroddiad academiaidd hwn i'r naill ochr, a dweud 'Byddent yn dweud hynny gan eu bod yn dod o'r Alban'. Mae hynny'n bwrw anfri ar sefydliad academiaidd. Nid wyf wedi sylwi eu bod yn bleidiol yn y gorffennol; fel arall, ni fyddai eu hadroddiadau'n gwrthsefyll proses graffu gan gymheiriaid. Yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud am yr Alban, yn ddiddorol, yw bod y broses gydgyfeirio yn digwydd lawer yn gyflymach yno nag yng Nghymru. Ni chredaf y gallwch ddiystyru'r adroddiad hwnnw heb ei ddarllen. Yr wyf yn eich cymell i wneud hynny, oherwydd credaf ei fod yn cynnwys asesiad teg o'r sefyllfa, gan gynnwys ei chryfderau a'i gwendidau, sy'n ddefnyddiol i bawb.

I droi at y sefyllfa o ran cyllid Ewropeaidd, yr wyf yn falch nad oes angen inni ofyn am arian Barnett a mwy mwyach o ran sicrwydd gwariant cyhoeddus, gan fod hwnnw bellach yn cael ei ddarparu'n awtomatig. O ran arian cyfatebol, fel y gwyddoch, agwedd y Llywodraeth ar hyn yw nad oes dim arian ychwanegol ar gyfer Cymru nac unrhyw ranbarth arall. Mae hyn yn mynd yn ôl at y gofyniad Ewropeaidd, sef mai cyfrifoldeb y noddwr yn y lle cyntaf yw dod o hyn i'r arian cyfatebol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cofio, Weinidog, y trafodaethau diddiwedd a gawsom yn y Siambr ac mewn manau eraill, mewn amrywiol bwyllgorau, ynglŷn ag arian cyfatebol. Cyflwynodd Alun Michael, pan oedd yn Brif Ysgrifennydd, yr achos dros yr elfen Ewropeaidd ac arian cyfatebol. Deallaf eich pwynt, sef bod y

the application. Therefore, in a sense, all the match funding that has had to come from the public sector—or a substantial proportion of it—has had to come from the block. Can you tell me which parts of the block will suffer this time so that there is adequate funding?

Sue Essex: I read the transcript of last week's meeting, Ieuan, when you said, in your exchange with Andrew Davies, that

'the reality is that Alun Michael made the case not for Barnett plus, which was eventually received, but for match funding.'

He did, of course make the case for Barnett plus—that was the primary point—but he also asked, as you say, for match funding. In terms of our discussions on match funding over the years, it is interesting that, on many occasions, you and other Members of your party said that we would not achieve all the structural fund requirements because there was not enough match funding in the pot, and that the whole system would fall down as we did not have match funding from the Government. That has not happened. What has happened in practice, as you know, is that a relatively small sum—but, nevertheless, substantial in terms of what it is needed for—of around £66 million is included in the economic development fund.

2.10 p.m.

Above that, the match funding has been provided either through mainstream public spending or, as Andrew said last week—I think that it is 37 per cent—from the private sector. It is interesting to hear you say, as you have said in the past, that the European targets will not be met because of insufficient match funding. That has not been proved to be true.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Minister, the reality is that in order to provide that £66 million in the budget, you have had to take it from funding that would otherwise have gone to health and education. It is not me who has said this, but

Trysorlys wedi gwrthod y cais. Felly, mewn gwirionedd, bu'n rhaid i'r holl arian cyfatebol a ddaeth o reidrwydd o'r sector cyhoeddus—neu gyfran sylweddol ohono—ddod o'r bloc. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa rannau o'r bloc fydd yn dioddef y tro hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod cyllid digonol ar gael?

Sue Essex: Darllenais y trawsgrifiad o'r cyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf, Ieuan, pan oeddech yn dweud, wrth ichi gyfnewid sylwadau gydag Andrew Davies,

'y gwirionedd yw mai pledio achos arian cyfatebol a wnaeth Alun Michael, ac nid Barnett a mwy, sef yr hyn a gafwyd yn y pen draw.'

Wrth gwrs, cyflwynodd yr achos dros Barnett a mwy—dyna oedd y prif bwynt—ond gofynnodd hefyd, fel yr oeddech yn sôn, am arian cyfatebol. O ran ein trafodaethau ar arian cyfatebol dros y blynyddoedd, mae'n ddiddorol eich bod chi ac Aelodau eraill o'ch plaid wedi dweud droeon na fyddem yn cyflawni holl ofynion y gronfa strwythurol am nad oedd digon o arian cyfatebol ar gael, ac y byddai'r system gyfan yn methu am nad oedd gennym arian cyfatebol gan y Llywodraeth. Nid yw hynny wedi digwydd. Yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn ymarferol, fel y gwyddoch, yw bod swm cymharol fach—ond swm sylweddol, serch hynny, o ran yr hyn y mae ei angen ar ei gyfer—o ryw £66 miliwn yn cael ei gynnwys yn y gronfa datblygu economaidd.

Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae'r arian cyfatebol wedi'i ddarparu naill ai drwy wariant cyhoeddus prif ffrwd neu, fel y soniodd Andrew yr wythnos diwethaf—credaf mai 37 y cant yw'r ffigur—o'r sector preifat. Mae'n ddiddorol eich clywed yn dweud, fel yr ydych wedi'i ddweud yn y gorffennol, na chaiff targedau Ewropeaidd eu cyflawni gan nad oes gennym ddigon o arian cyfatebol. Ni phrofwyd bod hynny'n wir.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Weinidog, y realiti yw, er mwyn darparu'r £66 miliwn hwnnw yn y gyllideb, eich bod wedi gorfod ei gymryd o arian a fyddai fel arall wedi'i wario ar iechyd ac addysg. Nid myfi sydd wedi dweud hynny,

Alun Michael, in his presentation to the Treasury. He said that if sufficient funding is not made available, there would be no alternative but to hit key services like health, education and transport. He also said that that is unacceptable. I am sure that, in a perfect world, you would agree with him that, if the money for Treasury match funding could be made available, you would go for it, would you not? What I want to know is which of these budgets will be hit the next time around if we do not have match funding from the Treasury.

Sue Essex: It is not a question of being hit, because you know that we do the budget allocations and we put in the money. It is interesting to hear you change your arguments. A couple of years ago, you argued that we were not putting in enough money for match funding. We can argue until we are blue in the face that the Treasury should give us more, but we know that the reality is that that will not happen, as it does not happen in any other region. It follows the premise that the sponsoring organisations primarily should find the match funding, and that is what happens, largely. For example, the Pathway to Prosperity fund and the local regeneration fund are there as a backstop. There is no point in continuing to argue for this when it has been made clear that it will not happen; it is our job to deliver the schemes. We have been enormously successful in that regard, and we met the N+2 targets. I know that you do not like to hear successful figures issued. Whenever we do that, and when we get extra funding, such as we did thanks to Tony Blair's intervention, the match funding tray in our researchers' office comes out and we get the same old match funding questions for a couple of weeks, before it dies down again. *[Interruption.]*

It comes and goes, and it comes when we have success with structural fund figures. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot allow a conversation involving additional supplementary questions from the leader of the opposition, despite his eminence.

ond Alun Michael, yn ei gyflwyniad i'r Trysorlys. Dywedodd pe na bai arian digonol ar gael na fyddai dewis arall ond taro gwasanaethau allweddol megis iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Dywedodd hefyd fod hynny'n annerbiniol. Yr wyf yn siŵr, mewn byd perffaith, y byddech yn cytuno ag ef, pe byddai arian cyfatebol ar gael gan y Trysorlys, y byddech yn bwrw ati, oni fyddech? Yr hyn yr hoffwn ei wybod yw pa un o'r cyllidebau hyn a gaiff ei taro y tro nesaf os na chawn arian cyfatebol gan y Trysorlys.

Sue Essex: Nid mater o gael eu taro mohono oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym yn dyrannu'r gyllideb ac yn rhoi'r arian. Mae'n ddiddorol clywed eich dadl yn newid. Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, yr oeddech yn dadlau nad oeddem yn rhoi digon o arian ar gyfer arian cyfatebol. Gallwn ddadlau faint a fynnom am y ffaith y dylai'r Trysorlys roi mwy inni, ond gwyddom nad yw hynny'n mynd i ddigwydd mewn gwirionedd, gan nad yw'n digwydd mewn unrhyw ranbarth arall. Mae'n dilyn yr egwyddor mai'r sefydliadau sy'n noddi a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am ddod o hyd i'r arian cyfatebol yn y lle cyntaf, a dyna sy'n digwydd, i raddau helaeth. Er enghraifft, mae'r gronfa Ffordd i Ffyniant a'r gronfa adfywio lleol yno wrth gefn. Nid oes diben parhau i ddadlau ynglŷn â hyn pan ddywedwyd yn glir na fydd hyn yn digwydd; ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw cyflwyno'r cynlluniau. Yr ydym wedi bod yn eithriadol o lwyddiannus yn hynny, a chyflawnwyd y targedau N+2. Gwn nad ydych yn hoffi clywed ffigurau llwyddiannus yn cael eu cyhoeddi. Pryd bynnag y gwnawn hynny, a phan gawn arian ychwanegol, fel a ddigwyddodd, diolch i ymyriad Tony Blair, caiff y blwch gwaith arian cyfatebol yn swyddfeydd ein hymchwilyr ei dynnu allan a chawn yr un hen gwestiynau am arian cyfatebol am rai wythnosau, tan iddo ddistewi eto. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Mae'n mynd a dod, a daw'n amlwg pan gawn lwyddiant gyda ffigurau sy'n ymwneud â'r gronfa strwythurol. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf ganiatáu sgwrs sy'n cynnwys cwestiynau atodol ychwanegol gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid, er gwaethaf ei statws.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I want to go back to the Barnett formula proper, if I may. I tend to share a similar view to the Finance Minister's on the basic issue that we cannot overturn the Barnett formula if we believe that there is a danger to Wales in doing so. Given a period of time, there will come a stage, presumably, where we will want to look at the formula again. Lord Barnett himself has said that he is surprised that it has survived so long.

My second point follows on from an earlier answer that you gave, Minister, to, I think, Leanne Wood. Presumably, you would agree that the formula needs to be decoupled from the Scottish formula if it is clear that, in Welsh terms, the Barnett formula is not what we need to meet our needs, even though it might be appropriate for Scotland. In other words, we would not want to be held ransom by what is best for Scotland; we would want to put a truly Welsh case. Perhaps unintentionally, you gave a slightly different view. Would you address those concerns?

Sue Essex: I take your point. We have never said that we have been afraid to look at comparisons, particularly if there is something out there that is better. In the almost three years since I have been Finance Minister, I have been promised that basic piece of work on a needs formula that proves that the Barnett formula is doing us down. Ieuan has promised that work, but I am still waiting for it. I would welcome that information and, if you have it, please give it to me. The same promise was made before Christmas, but I have not received the information. I see that Ieuan is talking, but I am sure that his colleagues will be listening. Whatever information you have, let us have it and let us do a sensible piece of work.

I was not arguing the case for Scotland, but I was being absolutely realistic. I have heard Glyn and other colleagues say the same thing. This system applies to all the devolved Governments. Neither Northern Ireland nor Scotland—and by Scotland, I include the

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Hoffwn ddychwelyd at fformiwla Barnett ei hun, os caf. Mae fy marn i'n debyg i farn y Gweinidog Cyllid ar y mater sylfaenol, sef na allwn droi fformiwla Barnett ar ei phen os credwn y byddai perygl i Gymru drwy wneud hynny. Ar ôl cyfnod penodol, daw adeg pan fyddwn, gellid tybio, yn dymuno edrych ar y fformiwla eto. Dywedodd yr Arglwydd Barnett ei hun ei fod yn synnu ei fod wedi parhau cyhyd.

Mae fy ail bwynt yn dilyn o ateb cynharach a roddwyd gennych, Weinidog, i Leanne Wood, mi gredaf. Mae'n debyg y byddech yn cytuno bod angen dadgyplu'r fformiwla oddi wrth y fformiwla a ddefnyddir yn yr Alban, os yw'n glir nad fformiwla Barnett sydd arnom ei hangen yng Nghymru i ddiwallu ein hanghenion, er y gallai fod yn briodol i'r Alban. Hynny yw, ni fyddem am gael ein dal yn wystl gan yr hyn sydd orau i'r Alban; byddem am gyflwyno achos penodol i Gymru. Rhoesoch safbwynt ychydig yn wahanol, efallai yn anfwriadol. A ewch i'r afael â'r pryderon hynny?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn deall eich pwynt. Nid ydym erioed wedi dweud ein bod yn ofni edrych ar gymariaethau, yn enwedig os oes rhywbeth gwell ar waith. Yn y tair blynedd bron ers imi fod yn Weinidog Cyllid, cefais addewid y byddwn yn cael y darn gwaith sylfaenol hwnnw ar fformiwla anghenion, sy'n profi ein bod ar ein colled o ganlyniad i fformiwla Barnett. Mae Ieuan wedi addo'r gwaith hwnnw, ond yr wyf yn dal i aros amdano. Byddwn yn croesawu'r wybodaeth honno, ac os yw'r wybodaeth honno gennych, a fyddech cystal â'i rhoi imi. Gwnaethpwyd yr un addewid cyn y Nadolig, ond nid wyf wedi cael y wybodaeth. Gwelaf fod Ieuan yn siarad, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ei gyd-Aelodau'n gwrandao. Pa wybodaeth bynnag sydd gennych, gadewch inni ei chael a gadewch inni wneud darn synhwyrol o waith.

Nid oeddwn yn dadlau'r achos dros yr Alban, ond yr oeddwn yn bod yn gwbl realistig. Yr wyf wedi clywed Glyn a chyd-Aelodau eraill yn dweud yr un peth. Mae'r system hon yn berthnasol i bob un o'r Llywodraethau datganoledig. Nid yw Gogledd Iwerddon na'r

Liberal Democrat members of the Government—have come forward and said that they want Barnett changed.

I am just being realistic about the degree of difficulty in arguing for a change in the system when your other two partners are not arguing for it. I think that your party has recognised that honestly. If you read the Jim Gallagher article, you will see that it is very interesting. You have to remember that Barnett operates on the marginal change each year. There is a danger, as Jim Gallagher points out, that you lose the core as well, in doing this.

On your first point about whether we are moving to convergence, yes, we are. The bigger the chunk of public expenditure—and Jim Gallagher still says that it is the level of public expenditure that it is important in the devolved administrations—the greater the speed of convergence. However, we are still substantially ahead. It is not as if we are following a straight path to convergence. At some stage in the future, I think that everyone knows that that will happen, but it is still a long way off. I am open to suggestions, as I have said, about a needs formula or anything else for which there is a good case for us to look at. I would not mislead any of you about the degree of difficulty or the associated risk of opening up this formula in this way when it has delivered pretty well for us.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I welcome what I think may be a slight change of emphasis from the Welsh Assembly Government in terms of looking more seriously at this issue. There may be an issue of timescale, when you talk about convergence in the future. However, I would first like to correct the Minister about the Scottish Executive. My party in Scotland and I have been involved in negotiations on this matter over several years, and the party is quite amenable to the idea of looking at a new way of funding the regions and nations of the United Kingdom. In that context, if you found that there were some blockages, I could certainly help you. However, the fundamental issue, surely, is that the whole of

Alban—ac wrth sôn am yr Alban, yr wyf yn cynnwys aelodau'r Llywodraeth sy'n Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol—wedi datgan eu bod am newid Barnett.

Bod yn realistig yr wyf am yr anhawster wrth ddadlau dros newid yn y system pan nad yw eich dau bartner arall yn dadlau dros hynny. Credaf fod eich plaid wedi cydnabod hynny'n onest. Os darllenwch erthygl Jim Gallagher, fe welwch ei bod yn ddi-ddorol iawn. Rhaid ichi gofio bod Barnett yn gweithredu ar y newid ymylol bob blwyddyn. Fel y dywed Jim Gallagher, mae perygl ichi golli'r arian craidd hefyd drwy wneud hyn.

O ran eich pwynt cyntaf ynghylch a ydym yn symud tuag at gydgyfeirio, ydym. Po fwyaf yw'r gwariant cyhoeddus—ac mae Jim Gallagher yn parhau i ddweud mai lefel y gwariant cyhoeddus sy'n bwysig yn y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig—cyflymaf oll y gallwn gydgyfeirio. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn dal ymhell ar y blaen. Nid mater yw hyn ein bod yn dilyn llwybr syth at gydgyfeirio. Rywbryd yn y dyfodol, credaf fod pawb yn gwybod mai dyna fydd yn digwydd, ond mae ffordd bell i fynd o hyd. Yr wyf yn agored i awgrymiadau, fel y dywedais eisoes, am fformiwla anghenion neu unrhyw beth arall y mae dadl dda inni ei ystyried. Ni fynwn gamarwain neb am yr anhawster o ddechrau trafod y fformiwla fel hyn, na'r risg sy'n gysylltiedig, a hithau gwneud yn lled dda inni.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Croesawaf yr hyn a gredaf fydd yn newid pwyslais ychydig gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran edrych ar y mater hwn yn fwy difrifol. Efallai y bydd problem o ran amserlen, pan sonnir am gydgyfeirio yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, yn gyntaf hoffwn gywiro'r Gweinidog o ran Gweithrediaeth yr Alban. Mae fy mhlaid yn yr Alban a minnau wedi cael trafodaethau ar y mater hwn ers llawer blwyddyn, ac mae'r blaidd yn ddigon parod i edrych ar ffordd newydd o ariannu rhanbarthau a gwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, pe baech yn gweld bod anawsterau, gallwn eich helpu yn sicr. Fodd bynnag, y mater sylfaenol, yn ddi-au, yw bod angen arian ar y DU i gyd i ddiwallu

the UK requires funding for its needs. At the moment, we do not understand what is happening in England. Do you not think that it would be much more sensible to commission work on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government on this matter rather than wait for others to come up with what are obviously quite expensive programmes to find what the real issues are? Academic work should be commissioned so that we can understand better what is happening in England, Wales and Scotland and have that information before us.

Sue Essex: I will look at the work that is being done, and inform you afterwards about it. That may or may not reassure you. I think that there is good work being done that we can use. The article that I quoted is, I think, a good starting point for us. I look forward to seeing the other articles that Ieuan—now that he has sat down—has promised to give me for some considerable time. I would be glad to have them. On the attitude of your colleagues in the Scottish Parliament, I was assured that the current attitude was that we should not open up Barnett at the moment. If I have that wrong, I apologise, but that was what I was told.

Michael German: The answer to that last point is that we are concerned about looking at this issue, as I think is the whole of the UK. We need to look at this issue. In a sense, it harks back, does it not, to the match-funding issue? In England, because of the way in which funds are distributed—and it is not clear how they are distributed between regions and parts of England—it is possible for a skew to be given to give match funding to, for example, my colleagues in Cornwall who are dealing with Objective 1 there. Do you not think, however, rather than relying upon others' academic work, that it is now time for the Assembly—and it is the Government that has the resource to do this—to commission the work to find out the reality of what, as you rightly say, will be continuing convergence? That is a problem that will face us all. No matter what our attitude is now about whether we are funded correctly, at some stage in the future, funding will not be according to need, and we would be considered to be nearer rather than further

ei hanghenion. Ar hyn o bryd, nid ydym yn deall yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr. Oni chredwch y byddai'n ddoethach o lawer comisiynu gwaith ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y mater hwn, yn hytrach nag aros i eraill gyflwyno'r hyn sy'n amlwg yn rhaglenni eithaf costus i ddod o hyd i'r problemau gwirioneddol? Dylid comisiynu gwaith academiaidd fel y gallwn ddeall yn well yr hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a'r Alban a chael y wybodaeth honno o'n blaenau.

Sue Essex: Edrychaf ar y gwaith a wneir, a chewch wybod amdano maes o law. Efallai y bydd hynny'n tawelu eich meddwl neu beidio. Credaf fod gwaith da yn cael ei wneud ac y gallwn ei ddefnyddio. Credaf fod yr erthygl a ddyfynnais yn fan cychwyn da inni. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld yr erthyglau eraill y mae Ieuan—gan ei fod bellach wedi eistedd—wedi addo eu rhoi imi ers cryn amser. Byddwn yn falch o'u cael. O ran agwedd eich cyd-aelodau yn Senedd yr Alban, cefais fy sicrhau mai'r agwedd bresennol oedd na ddylem ddechrau trafod Barnett ar hyn o bryd. Os wyf wedi camddeall hynny, ymddiheuraf, ond dyna a ddywedwyd wrthyf.

Michael German: Yr ateb i'r pwynt olaf hwnnw yw ein bod yn pryderu ynglŷn ag edrych ar y mater hwn, fel ag y mae gweddill y DU, mi gredaf. Mae angen inni ystyried y mater hwn. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n mynd yn ôl at arian cyfatebol, onid ydyw? Yn Lloegr, oherwydd y ffordd y dosberthir arian—ac nid yw'n glir sut y caiff ei ddosbarthu rhwng rhanbarthau a rhannau o Loegr—mae'n bosibl ystumio'r fformiwla i roi arian cyfatebol i'm cyd-aelodau yng Nghernyw, er enghraifft, sy'n ymdrin ag Amcan 1 yno. Fodd bynnag, yn hytrach na dibynnu ar waith academiaidd pobl eraill, oni chredwch ei bod yn bryd i'r Cynulliad—a'r Llywodraeth sydd â'r modd i wneud hyn—gomisiynu'r gwaith i weld realiti cydgyfeirio parhaus, fel y dywedwch yn gywir ddigon. Mae hynny'n broblem a fydd yn wynebu pob un ohonom. Waeth beth yw ein hagwedd yn awr a ydym yn cael ein hariannu'n gywir, rywbryd yn y dyfodol ni ddyrennir arian yn ôl angen, ac ystyrir ein bod yn nes at hynny yn hytrach nag ymhellach i ffwrdd.

away from that.

Sue Essex: I can assure you that I have had discussions with my finance officials, and we are having this debate. I had been waiting to get this information, but if I am not going to get it, we will go ahead and look for the information ourselves.

Sue Essex: Gallaf eich sicrhau imi gael trafodaethau gyda'm swyddogion cyllid, ac yr ydym wrthi'n trafod y mater. Yr wyf wedi bod yn aros i gael y wybodaeth hon, ond os nad wyf am chael, byddwn yn bwrw ati i chwilio am y wybodaeth ein hunain.

2.20 p.m.

The issue about convergence is that it is impossible to predict. It all depends on the spending patterns at the other end. When I have looked at Treasury figures prior to becoming Finance Minister—more out of interest than anything else—I have seen that it does not follow a straight line. We are moving to convergence, but as to when, who knows? Certainly, I take your point and am interested in it and I will discuss with my officials work around that.

Y broblem am gydgyfeirio yw ei fod yn amhosibl ei ragweld. Mae popeth yn dibynnu ar y patrymau gwario yn y pen arall. Pan wyf wedi edrych ar ffigurau'r Trysorlys cyn dod yn Weinidog Cyllid-o ran diddordeb yn fwy na dim arall-yr wyf wedi gweld nad yw'n dilyn llinell syth. Yr ydym yn symud tuag at gydgyfeirio, ond pryd fydd hynny'n digwydd, pwy a wŷr? Yn sicr, deallaf eich pwynt ac mae gennyf ddiddordeb ynddo, a byddaf yn trafod gwaith yn ymwneud â hynny gyda'm swyddogion.

Y Portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol The Health and Social Services Portfolio

Q3 Brynle Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on the overall budget allocation to the health and social services portfolio? OAQ0403(FIN)

C3 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb gyffredinol a ddyrennir i'r portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? OAQ0403(FIN)

Sue Essex: The budget allocation for health and social services in 2006-07 is £5.1 billion. This represents an increase of around 6 per cent.

Sue Essex: Y gyllideb a ddyrennir i iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn 2006-07 yw £5.1 biliwn. Mae hyn yn gynydd o tua 6 y cant.

Brynle Williams: I recently met a long-standing, dedicated NHS dentist who has been in practice for some 38 years. He was totally dedicated to the national health service, but, on receipt of his new contract, he will not continue in the NHS for the simple reason that he believes that he will give a poorer service to his patients. What actions are you taking to ensure that NHS dentistry receives sufficient funding to offer contracts that allow these people to continue to provide their present level of facilities?

Brynle Williams: Yn ddiweddar, cyfarfûm â deintydd GIG profiadol, ymroddedig sydd wedi gweithio fel deintydd ers tua 38 o flynyddoedd. Yr oedd yn gwbl ymroddedig i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Ond pan fydd yn cael ei gontract newydd, ni fydd yn parhau i weithio i'r GIG am y rheswm syml ei fod o'r farn y bydd yn rhoi gwasanaeth gwaeth i'w gleifion. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd deintyddiaeth y GIG yn cael digon o arian i gynnig contractau sy'n galluogi'r bobl hyn i barhau i ddarparu eu cyfleusterau presennol?

Sue Essex: In terms of my role as Finance Minister, I am sure that you realise that an additional £15 million has been put in for each year, and money has been provided in

Sue Essex: Yn fy rôl fel Gweinidog Cyllid, yr wyf ein siŵr eich bod yn sylweddoli bod £15 miliwn ychwanegol wedi'i roi bob blwyddyn, a darparwyd arian i'r

particular for the personal dental services. I know that Brian, in answer to questions and in his statement last week, went through that and that, as the Minister for Health and Social Services, he is optimistic that the interventions that have come through, in terms of this contract and the money that goes with it, will substantially turn around the problem that you highlighted of people leaving the NHS. I think that all Members are concerned by that happening, and Brian has taken a strong lead on this.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, yr oeddech yn gofyn am dystiolaeth fod y drefn gyllido yn anffafriol i Gymru. Mae Conffederasiwn GIG Cymru—sydd, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno, yn fudiad gwrthrychol—yn dweud bod tanwario sylweddol ar iechyd yng Nghymru o'i chymharu â Lloegr a'r Alban. Onid yw hynny'n dystiolaeth fod angen inni gael adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett a chael system gyllido sy'n ffafrio Cymru?

Sue Essex: It depends on what you mean by 'underspending'. If you mean underspending on the budget allocation, then that clearly is not the case—quite the reverse. If you mean that there are different levels of spending, then yes, there are. In Wales, we still spend more on health than England does. It would be fair to say—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: That is not what I asked.

Sue Essex: I am not taking, as the Presiding Officer would say, interventions from the floor

The Presiding Officer: Thank you for your assistance.

Sue Essex: I am ready to job share, Presiding Officer. [*Laughter.*]

You have to be realistic. England has strongly increased spending, as well it had to. The big conurbations in England have enormous health problems—I know that we have health problems in Wales, but there is a considerable intensity of health problems in some of those English conurbations, so it is

gwasanaethau deintyddol personol yn benodol. Gwn fod Brian wedi esbonio hynny wrth ateb cwestiynau ac yn ei ddatganiad yr wythnos diwethaf, ac fel y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mae'n ffyddiog y bydd yr ymyriadau a wnaed, o ran y contract hwn a'r arian sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef, yn gwneud llawer i ddatrys y broblem yr oeddech yn tynnu sylw ati wrth i bobl adael y GIG. Credaf fod pob Aelod yn pryderu y bydd hynny'n digwydd, ac mae Brian wedi rhoi arweiniad cryf ar hyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you asked for evidence that the funding system is unfavourable to Wales. The Welsh NHS Confederation—which is, as I am sure you would agree, an objective institution—says that there is significant underspending on health in Wales in comparison with England and Scotland. Is that not evidence that we need a review of the Barnett formula and have a funding system that favours Wales?

Sue Essex: Mae'n dibynnu ar yr hyn a olygwch wrth 'tanwario'. Os ydych yn golygu tanwario ar y gyllideb a ddyrennir, yna mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n wir—i'r gwrthwyneb. Os ydych yn golygu bod lefelau gwahanol o wario, oes, mae hynny'n wir. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn dal i wario mwy ar iechyd nag y mae Lloegr. Byddai'n deg dweud—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nid dyna a ofynnais.

Sue Essex: Fel y byddai'r Llywydd yn ei ddweud, nid wyf yn derbyn ymyriadau o'r llawr.

Y Llywydd: Diolch am eich cymorth.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn fodlon rhannu swydd, Lywydd. [*Chwerthin.*]

Rhaid ichi fod yn realistig. Mae Lloegr wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol yr hyn y mae'n ei wario, fel yr oedd yn angenrheidiol. Mae gan gytreff mawr Lloegr broblemau iechyd dirfawr—gwn fod gennym broblemau iechyd yng Nghymru, ond mae problemau iechyd dwys iawn yn rhai o'r cytreff hynny yn

not surprising that health spending in England has gone up substantially.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What about in Wales?

Sue Essex: It has gone up.

The Presiding Officer: Order. You two must stop carrying on in conversation like this on the front bench.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, a criticism of the Assembly Government since devolution has been that, while we have all seen an increase in the amount of money available for the NHS, the way in which that money has been spent has not always brought about the benefits that the Government anticipated. In fact, the all-party Audit Committee, at the end of last year, published its report on NHS finances and made some damning criticisms about the way in which money was spent on plans, small strategies and pet projects that were not necessarily getting to front-line service delivery. In fact, the Audit Committee said that there is a risk that resources may have been diverted to these plans rather than being used to deliver front-line services. Do you accept the criticism in this report? If you do, what strategic changes will you bring about to ensure that front-line services get the resources that they need?

Sue Essex: I am not sure that plans on their own, without implementation, are diverting large sums away from services. The concern that I have heard expressed much more is that much of the money has gone into staffing, into salaries and so on. If I can call it 'Agenda for Change', and use that term to cover all the service areas within the NHS, one of the key things that is missed about the investment in 'Agenda for Change' is that benefits emerge from that other than the rewarding of staff. It is important that we reward staff in terms of their pay packets, but we have the benefits realisation framework, which is about getting those wider benefits that people want to see, in terms of improved efficiency and improved delivery.

Lloegr, felly nid yw'n syndod fod gwariant ar iechyd yn Lloegr wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Beth am Gymru?

Sue Essex: Mae wedi cynyddu.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi eich dau roi'r gorau i sgwrsio fel hyn ar y fainc flaen.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, un feirniadaeth o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ers datganoli yw hyn, sef er ein bod i gyd wedi gweld cynnydd yn yr arian sydd ar gael i'r GIG, nid yw'r ffordd y cafodd yr arian hwnnw ei wario bob tro wedi sicrhau'r buddiannau yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn eu rhagweld. Mewn gwirionedd, ddiwedd y llynedd, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio hollbleidiol ei adroddiad ar gyllid y GIG, ac yr oedd yn llym ei feirniadaeth o'r ffordd y cafodd arian ei wario ar gynlluniau, strategaethau bach a mân-brosiectau nad oeddent yn darparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen o reidrwydd. Mewn gwirionedd, dywedodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio fod perygl y gallai adnoddau fod wedi eu dargyfeirio i'r cynlluniau hyn yn hytrach na'u defnyddio i ddarparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen. A ydych yn derbyn y feirniadaeth yn yr adroddiad hwn? Os felly, pa newidiadau strategol a wnewch i sicrhau y caiff gwasanaethau rheng flaen yr adnoddau angenrheidiol?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw cynlluniau ar eu pen eu hunain, heb weithredu, yn dargyfeirio symiau mawr o arian oddi wrth wasanaethau. Y pryder a glywais lawer yn amlach yw bod llawer o'r arian wedi'i wario ar staffio, cyflogau, ac ati. Os gallaf ei alw'n 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid', a defnyddio'r term hwnnw i gwmpasu'r holl feysydd gwasanaeth yn y GIG, un o'r pethau allweddol sy'n cael eu colli am fuddsoddi yn 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yw bod buddiannau'n deillio o hynny ar wahân i wobrwyo staff. Mae'n bwysig inni wobrwyo staff o ran eu cyflogau, ond mae gennym fframwaith gwireddu buddiannau sy'n ymwneud golygu sicrhau'r buddiannau ehangach hynny y mae pobl am eu gweld, o ran gwell effeithlonrwydd a gwell darpariaeth.

In terms of strategy, as you know, I was a big supporter of the Derek Wanless approach—I was very convinced by the things that he said when he came to the Assembly. In terms of underpinning our health service, the principles from the Wanless approach have now been applied in ‘Designed for Life’, and will be applied in ‘Designed for Care’. That gives us a very strong strategic approach across the NHS and social care within Wales.

O ran strategaeth, fel y gwyddoch, yr oeddwn yn cefnogi dull Derek Wanless yn frwd—cefais fy argyhoeddi’n fawr gan yr hyn a ddywedodd pan ddaeth i’r Cynulliad. O ran bod yn sail i’n gwasanaeth iechyd, mae egwyddorion dull Wanless wedi’u cymhwyso bellach yn ‘Cynllun Oes’, a chânt eu cymhwyso yn ‘Cynllun Gofal’. Mae hynny’n rhoi dull strategol cryf iawn inni ar draws y GIG a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Rheoli Risg Buddsoddiadau Cyfalaf Mawr The Risk Management of Large Capital Investments

Q5 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on the risk management of large capital investments made by the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales? OAQ0399(FIN)

C5 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am reoli risg buddsoddiadau cyfalaf mawr a wneir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yng Nghymru? OAQ0399(FIN)

Sue Essex: Assessment of risk is an essential element in the effective delivery of capital investment. The Assembly Government follows the principles of good project management, including risk management, set out in PRINCE 2—not the singer, but the methodology.

Sue Essex: Mae asesu risg yn rhan hanfodol o sicrhau buddsoddiadau cyfalaf effeithiol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dilyn yr egwyddorion o reoli prosiectau’n dda, gan gynnwys rheoli risg, fel sydd wedi nodi yn PRINCE 2—y fethodoleg, nid y canwr.

Brian Gibbons: The artist formerly known as Prince.

Brian Gibbons: Yr artist a elwid gynt yn Prince.

Sue Essex: Yes, thank you for that, Brian. It also follows the Office of Government Commerce’s gateway review process.

Sue Essex: Ie, diolch am hynny, Brian. Mae hefyd yn dilyn y broses adolygiad gateway gan Swyddfa Masnach y Llywodraeth.

The Presiding Officer: Order. My strictures on the opposition benches also apply to Ministers supporting each other without being called.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae fy meirniadaeth ar feinciau’r gwrthbleidiau hefyd yn berthnasol i Weindogion sy’n cefnogi ei gilydd heb gael eu galw.

Sue Essex: The Minister for Health and Social Services’s knowledge of music, as well as of health matters, is phenomenal.

Sue Essex: Mae gwybodaeth y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am gerddoriaeth, yn ogystal â materion iechyd, yn rhyfeddol.

PRINCE 2 and the Office of Government Commerce’s gateway review process set out a very comprehensive approach to mismanagement.

Yr oedd PRINCE 2 a’r broses adolygiad Gateway gan Swyddfa Masnach y Llywodraeth yn gosod allan ymagwedd gynhwysfawr iawn at gamreoli.

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you for your light-hearted touch, which is different from yesterday. What risk management assessment and advice does the Welsh Assembly

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch am eich sylwadau ysgafn, sy’n wahanol i ddoe. Pa asesiad rheoli risg a chyngor y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu darparu

Government provide to manufacturing businesses in assisted areas such as Flintshire applying for regional selective assistance?

Sue Essex: That is a question for Andrew Davies. I will make sure that it is passed on to him—I do not deal with that specifically—and ensure that you receive a written answer.

David Lloyd: Onid yw materion ariannol fel hyn yn rheswm arall pam y dylai'r Cynulliad gael pwyllgor cyllid i graffu ar benderfyniadau cyllid mewn ffordd hollol agored a thrylwyr?

Sue Essex: I feel that it is a matter for Government—you proposed a finance committee and it was voted down, and I respect the vote of the Plenary and I guess that you do too. The question that Eleanor raised was around high-level capital investment, which is important to me as Finance Minister, and, I guess, to everyone, which is why the first part of her question was certainly a valid one to ask me. We are spending an extra 30 per cent in capital over the next few years, so risk around capital projects is important to me. We share that information and support colleagues across the piece, and I have attended two capital seminars that we organised—one in south Wales and the other in north Wales. The Assembly building to which we will move fairly soon has been a very good example of how to approach risk management, and I am sure that there are many lessons and best practice that we could send out to colleagues elsewhere in the public sector.

i fusnesau gweithgynhyrchu mewn ardaloedd a gynorthwyir, fel sir y Fflint, sy'n gwneud cais am gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol?

Sue Essex: Cwestiwn i Andrew Davies yw hynny. Gwnaf yn siŵr y caiff ei drosglwyddo iddo—nid wyf fi'n ymdrin â hynny'n benodol—a sicrhau y cewch ymateb ysgrifenedig.

David Lloyd: Are not such financial matters another reason why the Assembly should have a finance committee to scrutinise financial decisions in a completely open and thorough manner?

Sue Essex: Credaf mai mater i'r Llywodraeth yw hynny-cynigiwyd pwyllgor cyllid gennych a chafodd ei wrthod. Yr wyf yn parchu pleidlais y Cyfarfod Llawn a thybiaf eich bod chi hefyd. Yr oedd a wnelo cwestiwn Eleanor â buddsoddi cyfalaf lefel uchel, sy'n bwysig imi fel Gweinidog Cyllid, ac, mi dybiaf, i bawb, a dyna pam rhan gyntaf ei chwestiwn yn ddilys iawn. Yr ydym yn gwario 30 y cant o gyfalaf ychwanegol dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, felly, mae risg mewn prosiectau cyfalaf yn bwysig imi. Yr ydym yn rhannu'r wybodaeth honno ac yn cefnogi cyd-Aelodau'n gyffredinol. Yr wyf wedi bod mewn dwy seminar gyfalaf a drefnwyd gennym-y naill yn y de a'r llall yn y gogledd. Mae adeilad y Cynulliad y byddwn yn symud iddo cyn hir wedi bod yn esiampl dda iawn o'r ffordd i fynd i'r afael â rheoli risg, ac yr wyf yn siŵr fod nifer o wersi ac arferion gorau y gallwn eu cyfleu i gydweithwyr mewn rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus.

Arian Wrth Gefn Funding Reserves

Q7 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the level of reserves currently held by the Welsh Assembly Government? OAQ0417(FIN)

Sue Essex: The Assembly reserves in 2005-06, the current financial year, stand at £99 million. This is made up of £54 million in cash funding and £45 million in capital charge cover. Capital charge cover is ring-fenced for non-cash costs such as depreciation or cost of capital.

C7 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefel yr arian wrth gefn sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar hyn o bryd? OAQ0417(FIN)

Sue Essex: Mae'r arian wrth gefn sydd gan y Cynulliad yn 2005-06, sef y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, yn £99 miliwn. Mae hyn yn cynnwys £54 miliwn mewn arian parod a £45 miliwn mewn sicrwydd taliadau cyfalaf. Caiff sicrwydd taliadau cyfalaf ei neilltuo ar gyfer costau nad ydynt yn arian parod, fel

dibrisio neu gost cyfalaf.

Peter Black: While I accept your desire to be prudent with regard to the use of our reserves, do you not accept that the current situation with disabled facility grants, whereby the average waiting time around Wales is 18 months, and many people are suffering as a result of that, could you not justify using some of that money to try to break that deadlock and get a one-off reduction in that waiting time in order to help local authorities to get on top of this problem?

Peter Black: Er fy mod yn derbyn eich awydd i fod yn bwyllog o ran defnyddio ein harian wrth gefn, oni dderbyniwch fod y sefyllfa bresennol o ran grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl, lle mae'r amser aros cyfartalog yng Nghymru yn 18 mis, a nifer o bobl yn dioddef oherwydd hynny, oni allech gyfiawnhau defnyddio rhywfaint o'r arian hwnnw i geisio dod i gytundeb a sicrhau un gostyngiad yn yr amser aros hwnnw, er mwyn helpu awdurdodau lleol i roi trefn ar y broblem hon?

2.30 p.m.

Sue Essex: There is money in the budget—I cannot tell you exactly how much there is, but it is in the social justice budget. I take the point that you make that that is important funding to ensure equal opportunity and access. We have set the budget for this year, which we discussed with you and your colleagues. That particular issue was not raised with me, but I will bear it in mind in terms of next year's budget process.

Sue Essex: Mae arian yn y gyllideb—ni allaf ddweud wrthyh faint yn union, ond mae yn y gyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Derbyniaf y pwynt a wnewch ei fod yn arian pwysig i sicrhau cyfle cyfartal a mynediad cyfartal. Yr ydym wedi gosod y gyllideb ar gyfer eleni, a thrafodwyd hyn gyda chi a'ch cyd-aelodau. Ni chodwyd y mater penodol hwnnw gyda mi, ond byddaf yn ei gadw mewn cof o ran proses gyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf.

Lisa Francis: In the debate on the final budget in December, you said that a reserve of £64 million could be used for revenue expenditure, and that this sum is to cover unforeseen emergency demands. Later on in the debate, you mentioned the possibility of an avian flu pandemic. Have you had any discussions about setting aside a specific sum for this, and can you reveal the nature of the discussions that you may have had with Cabinet colleagues on this issue?

Lisa Francis: Yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb derfynol ym mis Rhagfyr, dywedasoed fod cronfa wrth gefn o £64 miliwn y gellid ei defnyddio ar gyfer gwariant refeniw, a bod y swm hwn i ddarparu ar gyfer gofynion brys annisgwyl. Yn ddiweddarach yn y ddadl, soniech am y posibilrwydd o bandemig ffliw adar. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau ynglŷn â neilltuo swm penodol ar gyfer hyn, ac a allwch ddatgelu natur y trafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael, efallai, gyda chyd-aelodau'r Cabinet ar y mater hwn?

Sue Essex: I know that Brian, as the Minister for Health and Social Services, is taking this seriously, and a small group has considered this. I have talked to Brian about the level of spend that might be needed to cover that. I mentioned avian flu as one possibility, but many other unfortunate things could happen to us. If you lived through the bad period of floods in north-east Wales, you would know that some of this expenditure can go on what comes out of the sky and be pretty heavy. Brian and I have had discussions about avian flu, but I do not think that it would be fair to

Sue Essex: Gwn fod Brian, fel y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn cymryd hyn o ddifrif, ac mae grŵp bach wedi ystyried hyn. Yr wyf wedi siarad â Brian am lefel y gwariant a allai fod yn angenrheidiol ar gyfer hynny. Crybwyllais ffliw adar fel un posibilrwydd, ond gallai nifer o bethau anffodus eraill ddigwydd inni. Os oes gennych brofiad o gyfnod gwael y llifogydd yn y gogledd-ddwyrain, byddwch yn gwybod y gall rhywfaint o'r gwariant hwn fynd ar yr hyn sy'n disgyn o'r awyr, a gall fod yn eithaf trwm. Cafodd Brian a minnau

state any particular sum because it all depends on the use of drugs and so on.

drafodaethau am ffliw adar, ond ni chredaf y byddai'n deg nodi unrhyw swm penodol gan fod hyn i gyd yn dibynnu ar ddefnyddio cyffuriau, ac ati.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Questions to the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside

Lefelau Ailgylchu yng Nghaerdydd Recycling Levels in Cardiff

Q1 Lorraine Barrett: Will the Minister make a statement on recycling levels in Cardiff? OAQ0534(EPC)

C1 Lorraine Barrett: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau ailgylchu yng Nghaerdydd? OAQ0534(EPC)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): National Assembly performance indicator data on local authority performance for 2004-05 published last month show that recycling and composting levels in Cardiff are significantly lower than those in other local authority areas and have fallen since 2003-04.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Mae data dangosyddion perfformiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar berfformiad awdurdodau lleol am 2004-05 a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf yn dangos bod lefelau ailgylchu a chompostio yng Nghaerdydd yn sylweddol is nag mewn ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol eraill, ac wedi gostwng ers 2003-2004.

Lorraine Barrett: The fact that Cardiff County Council, under the control of the Liberal Democrats, has the lowest recycling rate in the whole of Wales is worrying. However, I have sent you a pack of information about a system called Fibrecycle. Under this particular system, people would only have to put their rubbish in one bag, which would be collected, sorted, sterilised and recycled in one resource centre. Will you meet with me, and possibly representatives from the company, to discuss this exciting and innovative system, which will revolutionise the way in which we recycle?

Lorraine Barrett: Mae'r ffaith mai Cyngor Sir Caerdydd, o dan reolaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sydd â'r gyfradd ailgylchu isaf yng Nghymru gyfan yn peri pryder. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi anfon pecyn gwybodaeth atoch am system o'r enw Fibrecycle. O dan y system benodol hon, byddai'n rhaid i bobl roi eu sbwriel mewn un bag yn unig, a hwnnw'n cael ei gasglu, ei ddioli, ei sterileiddio a'i ailgylchu mewn un ganolfan adnoddau. A ydych yn fodlon cyfarfod â mi, ac efallai â chynrychiolwyr o'r cwmni, i drafod y system gyffrous ac arloesol hon, a fydd yn chwyldroi ein dull o ailgylchu?

Carwyn Jones: You are right to say that Cardiff council's performance is disappointing. Officials have been in touch with the council to see what it is planning to do about it, and it claims that there are ways forward, which it will be taking.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod perfformiad cyngor Caerdydd yn siomedig. Mae swyddogion wedi cysylltu â'r cyngor i weld beth y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud ynghylch hyn, ac mae'n honni bod yna ffyrdd ymlaen y bydd yn eu cymryd.

In terms of your request for a meeting, I will pass it on to officials and we will see what the correct protocol is in terms of meeting with company representatives.

O ran eich cais am gyfarfod, trosglwyddaf hynny i swyddogion a byddwn yn ystyried beth yw'r protocol cywir o ran cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr cwmnïau.

Owen John Thomas: Recycling provision in Wales varies between local authorities, which all face the same challenge of reducing landfill waste. Swansea, for example, recycles 15 per cent of household waste, while Cardiff currently only recycles 6.6 per cent, with a target of 25 per cent by 2006-07. In order to meet this ambitious target, Cardiff is introducing a wheelie bin initiative, which will eventually lead to every house in the city having two bins to use to recycle household and garden waste on a weekly basis. This will involve a real culture change in terms of the way in which we deal with our rubbish. How does Cardiff's recycling performance compare with that of other European capitals?

Carwyn Jones: The comparison that we use is with the rest of Wales. The fact that it is a capital makes no difference—it is a city, but the fact that it is a capital does not make that much difference in terms of the disposal of rubbish. I understand that Cardiff is looking to introduce a three-stream collection service rather than a two-stream service, as you suggested.

Jonathan Morgan: One of the problems in Cardiff is that the green-bag collection scheme is rather patchy across the city. I noticed in the summer that the BBC was carrying out a study of cities in England, which showed that, in many, green bags were being collected on a weekly basis, while black bags were collected every other week. As a result, they were coercing, in a rather friendly way, people into recycling their household waste. Do you think that such schemes would help certain cities and boroughs in Wales, where people wish to see a higher rate of recycling? Do you share my concern that it is not just about one political party's running of the local authority, because, sadly, recycling in Cardiff has been pretty poor for many years?

Carwyn Jones: Newport already does this. It is useful in terms of educating people and, to borrow your phrase, coercing them in a friendly way in order to ensure that recycling

Owen John Thomas: Mae darpariaeth ailgylchu yng Nghymru yn amrywio rhwng awdurdodau lleol, sydd I gyd yn wynebu'r un her i leihau gwastraff tirlenwi. Er enghraifft, mae Abertawe yn ailgylchu 15 y cant o wastraff cartrefi, ond dim ond 6.6 y cant a ailgylchir gan Gaerdydd ar hyn o bryd, gyda tharged o 25 y cant erbyn 2006-07. Er mwyn cyflawni'r targed uchelgeisiol hwn, mae Caerdydd yn cychwyn menter biniau ar olwynion a fydd, yn y pen draw, yn golygu y bydd dau fin i bob tŷ yn y ddinas i'w defnyddio I ailgylchu gwastraff cartrefi a gerddi bob wythnos. Bydd hyn yn golygu newid diwylliant gwirioneddol o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â'n sbwriel. Sut mae perfformiad ailgylchu Caerdydd yn cymharu â phrifddinasoedd eraill yn Ewrop?

Carwyn Jones: Y gymhariaeth a ddefnyddiwn yw â gweddill Cymru. Nid yw'r ffaith ei bod yn brifddinas yn gwneud dim gwahaniaeth. Mae'n ddinas, ond nid yw'r ffaith ei bod yn brifddinas yn gwneud cymaint â hynny o wahaniaeth wrth waredu sbwriel. Deallaf fod Caerdydd yn bwriadu cyflwyno gwasanaeth gasglu dair ffrwd yn hytrach na gwasanaeth dwy ffrwd, fel yr awgrymech.

Jonathan Morgan: Un o'r problemau yng Nghaerdydd yw bod y cynllun casglu bagiau gwyrdd hytrach yn anwastad ar draws y ddinas. Sylwais yn yr haf fod y BBC yn gwneud astudiaeth o ddinasoedd yn Lloegr a ddangosai fod y bagiau gwyrdd yn cael eu casglu bob wythnos mewn nifer o ddinasoedd, a bod bagiau du'n cael eu casglu bob yn ail wythnos. O ganlyniad, roeddent yn gorfodi pobl, mewn ffordd ddigon cyfeillgar, i ailgylchu gwastraff eu cartrefi. A ydych yn credu y byddai cynlluniau felly'n helpu rhai dinasoedd a bwrdeistrefi yng Nghymru, lle mae pobl yn dymuno gweld mwy o ailgylchu? A ydych chi, fel ffinau, yn pryderu nad mater o redeg yr awdurdoda lleol gan un blaid yw hyn, oherwydd mae ailgylchu, yn anffodus, wedi bod yn ddigon gwael yng Nghaerdydd ers blynnyddoedd lawer.

Carwyn Jones: Mae Casnewydd yn gwneud hyn eisoes. Mae'n ddefnyddiol i ddysgu pobl, ac i fenthyca eich ymadrodd, i'w gorfodi mewn ffordd gyfeillgar i sicrhau bod

increases. However, Newport has a good record on recycling. I know that it has done this and I would encourage other authorities to look at it seriously.

Jenny Randerson: I am pleased that you share my deep concern that the Liberal-Democrat-run Cardiff council inherited such an appalling legacy from its Labour predecessor. You may not recall, but back in the early 1990s when your colleague, Sue Essex, ran the council, Cardiff was called 'recycling city', but recycling declined rapidly under her successor. However, last week, I visited the new recycling centre being built in Lamby Way in Cardiff. I am concerned that Lorraine Barrett, who represents that area, is not aware that it is opening in a couple of months' time. Would you take up my invitation to visit those state-of-the-art recycling facilities that will deliver the promise made by the Liberal-Democrat-run council, on its first day in power, to bring Cardiff back to a leading place, not just in Wales, but in the UK? This plant is designed to do that and will be operating soon.

Carwyn Jones: I will be happy to visit the Lamby Way site when it is in operation. However, given that politics has been introduced into this debate, I note the fact that in the last year of Labour control of Cardiff County Council, recycling was at 14.2 per cent and in the subsequent year—the first year of Liberal Democrat control—it dropped to 11 per cent.

ailgylchu'n cynyddu. Fodd bynnag, mae gan Gasnewydd record dda o ailgylchu. Gwn ei bod wedi gwneud hyn, a byddwn yn annog awdurdodau eraill i'w ystyried o ddirif.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod fel finnau'n pryderu'n fawr fod y cyngor yng Nghaerdydd o dan reolaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi etifeddu'r fath sefyllfa warthus oddi wrth ei ragflaenydd Llafur. Efallai na fyddwch yn cofio, ond ar ddechrau'r 1990au, pan oedd eich cyd-Aelod, Sue Essex, yn rhedeg y cyngor, galwyd Caerdydd yn 'ddinas ailgylchu', ond dirywiodd ailgylchu yn gyflym o dan ei holynydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf, ymwelais â'r ganolfan ailgylchu newydd sy'n cael ei hadeiladu yn Lamby Way yng Nghaerdydd. Yr wyf yn pryderu nad yw Lorraine Barrett, sy'n cynrychioli'r ardal honno, yn ymwybodol y bydd yn agor ymhen ychydig fisoedd. A dderbyniwch fy ngwahoddiad i ymweld â'r cyfleusterau ailgylchu gwych hynny, a fydd yn cyflawni'r addewid a wnaed gan y cyngor o dan reolaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ar ei ddiwrnod cyntaf mewn grym, i sicrhau bod Caerdydd ar y blaen eto, nid yng Nghymru'n unig, ond yn y DU? Cynlluniwyd y gwaith hwn i wneud hynny, a bydd ar waith yn fuan.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn fodlon ymweld â safle Lamby Way pan fydd ar waith. Fodd bynnag, gan fod gwleidyddiaeth wedi dod i mewn i'r ddadl hon, sylwaf ym mlwyddyn olaf rheolaeth Lafur o Gyngor Sir Caerdydd fod ailgylchu yn 14.2 y cant, ac yn y flwyddyn ddilynol—blwyddyn gyntaf rheolaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—disgynnodd i 11 y cant.

Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development

Q2 Janet Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on the Government's targets for sustainable development? OAQ0556(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The Welsh Assembly Government has developed over 100 commitments in its sustainable development action plan aimed at delivering sustainable development in Wales. These commitments are cross-departmental and designed to embed sustainability principles into all

C2 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar dargedau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy? OAQ0556(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi datblygu dros 100 o ymrwymadau yn ei gynllun gweithredu ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, sydd â'r nod o sicrhau datblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru. Mae'r ymrwymadau hyn yn mynd ar draws adrannau ac wedi'u cynllunio i ymgorffori

aspects of the Assembly's work.

Janet Davies: I understand that the indicators group held its final meeting on 8 June last year and agreed its final report, yet we are still awaiting its recommendations. What steps are you taking to ensure that the report, together with a complete set of sustainable development indicators, is published as soon as possible?

Carwyn Jones: There are difficulties with identifying indicators that are practical in terms of being able to be measured, but we hope to be in a position to produce those indicators as soon as possible. I will, nevertheless, report to committee tomorrow with any further information that I may have.

John Griffiths: Clearly, sustainable development is very much about environmental improvement, but is also about economic and social factors. Do you agree that the international sustainable development framework, now out for consultation, is an important step forward in terms of our international obligations on sustainable development? To make it as meaningful as possible, it would be important to focus our efforts perhaps on one or two countries, such as Lesotho, where Wales has important longstanding links. If we were to focus in that way, do you think that that would help us maximise the impact that we can have on sustainable development in terms of those socio-economic factors?

Carwyn Jones: That is one way of doing it, but the concentration that we have had so far is to work with other partners at European level to secure a co-ordinated approach. For two years, we held the chair of the network of regional governments for sustainable development. We are still the vice chair for Europe and one of the tasks that that group has been set is to see what can be done for the Aceh province in Indonesia, which I visited last year to witness the devastation there. We need to see what regional governments can offer, over and above what charities are able to offer, and what national

egwyddorion cynaliadwyedd ym mhob agwedd ar waith y Cynulliad.

Janet Davies: Deallaf fod y grŵp dangosyddion wedi cynnal ei gyfarfod terfynol ar 8 Mehefin y llynedd ac wedi cytuno ar ei adroddiad terfynol, ond yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl ei argymhellion. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd yr adroddiad, ynghyd â set gyflawn o ddangosyddion datblygu cynaliadwy, yn cael ei gyhoeddi cyn gynted â phosibl?

Carwyn Jones: Mae yna anawsterau wrth nodi dangosyddion sy'n ymarferol o ran gallu eu mesur, ond gobeithiwn fod mewn sefyllfa i gynhyrchu'r dangosyddion hynny cyn gynted â phosibl. Serch hynny, cyflwynaf adroddiad i'r pwyllgor yfory gydag unrhyw wybodaeth bellach a all fod gennyf.

John Griffiths: Mae'n amlwg fod datblygu cynaliadwy yn ymwneud i raddau helaeth iawn â gwella'r amgylchedd, ond mae hefyd yn ymwneud â ffactorau economaidd a chymdeithasol. A ydych yn cytuno bod y fframwaith rhyngwladol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, sy'n destun ymgynghori ar hyn o bryd, yn gam pwysig ymlaen o ran ein rhwymedigaethau rhyngwladol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy? Er mwyn ei wneud mor ystyrlon â phosibl, byddai'n bwysig canolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar un neu ddwy wlad efallai, megis Lesotho, lle mae gan Gymru gysylltiadau maith a phwysig. Pe byddem yn canolbwyntio fel hynny, a ydych yn credu y byddai hynny'n ein helpu i sicrhau'r effaith fwyaf posibl y gallwn ei chael ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy o ran y ffactorau economaidd-gymdeithasol hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n un ffordd i wneud hynny, ond hyd yma bu'r pwyslais ar weithio gyda phartneriaid eraill ar lefel Ewropeaidd er mwyn sicrhau dull cydgyssylltiedig. Am ddwy flynedd, ni oedd cadeirydd y rhwydwaith llywodraethau rhanbarthol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Ni yw'r is-gadeirydd dros Ewrop o hyd, ac un o'r tasgau a osodwyd i'r grŵp hwnnw yw gweld beth y gellir ei wneud ar gyfer talaith Aceh yn Indonesia. Ymwelais â hi y llynedd i weld y difrod a achoswyd yno. Mae angen inni weld beth all llywodraethau rhanbarthol ei gynnig, yn ychwanegol at yr hyn y gall

governments and inter-governmental organisations at the national level can do. That is what we are taking forwards at the moment, working with our partners at European level to have a more co-ordinated approach that will perhaps have a greater impact.

elusennau ei gynnig, a'r hyn y gall llywodraethau cenedlaethol a sefydliadau rhynglywodraethol ei wneud ar y lefel genedlaethol. Dyna yr ydym yn ei symud ymlaen ar hyn o bryd, gan weithio gyda'n partneriaid ar lefel Ewropeaidd i sicrhau dull mwy cydgysylltiedig a fydd efallai yn cael mwy o effaith.

Ffliw Adar Avian Flu

Q3 Carl Sargeant: What is the Minister doing to ensure that hobbies such as pigeon racing do not contribute to an outbreak of avian flu in Wales? OAQ0554(EPC)

C3 Carl Sargeant: Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw hobïau fel rasio colomennod yn cyfrannu at heintiad ffliw adar yng Nghymru? OAQ0554(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The Welsh Assembly Government introduced a ban preventing all bird gatherings on 28 October. The ban was relaxed in December, reflecting the relatively low disease risk from bird gatherings. Most bird events, including pigeon racing can proceed, subject to compliance with the terms of a general licence.

Carwyn Jones: Cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru waharddiad ar 28 Hydref i atal yr holl gasgliadau adar. Llaciwyd y gwaharddiad ym mis Rhagfyr, i adlewyrchu'r risg gymharol isel o glefyd o gasgliadau adar. Gall y rhan fwyaf o ddigwyddiadau sy'n ymwneud ag adar, gan gynnwys rasio colomennod, fynd yn eu blaen, ar yr amod eu bod yn cydymffurfio â thelerau trwydded gyffredinol.

2.40 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: Pigeons do not play a large role in the transmission of the H5N1 strain of the virus, but that does not mean that they have no role at all. For example, racing pigeons can act as vehicles for the long distance transmission of avian flu if their feet or plumage become infected. Furthermore, although pigeons are not considered to be among the high-risk bird species for contracting infection, they are not immune to the virus. On behalf of pigeon racers and pigeon fanciers in my constituency of Alun and Deeside, I ask the Minister to provide some assurance that, if a cull of domestic pigeons became necessary, the owners would be remunerated, as the owners of livestock poultry would be.

Carl Sargeant: Nid yw colomennod yn bwysig iawn wrth drosglwyddo math H5N1 y feirws, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes ganddynt rôl o gwbl. Er enghraifft, gall rasio colomennod fod yn gyfryngau i drosglwyddo ffliw adar dros bellter hir os bydd eu traed neu eu plu wedi eu heintio. At hynny, er nad ystyrir bod colomennod ymhlith y rhywogaethau adar risg uchel ar gyfer dal haint, gallant gario'r feirws. Ar ran raswyr colomennod a bridwyr colomennod yn fy etholaeth, sef Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog roi rhywfaint o sicrwydd y byddai perchnogion yn cael eu digolledu pe byddai angen difa colomennod dof, fel y bydd ai perchnogion dofednod fferm yn cael eu digolledu.

Carwyn Jones: We can consider that. We hope that it will not come to that. The precautionary approach meant that there had to be a general ban to begin with, which was then progressively taken back as the risk was reassessed. We do not want to be in a position where we have to cull domestic

Carwyn Jones: Gallwn ystyried hynny. Gobeithio na ddaw i hynny. Golygodd y dull rhagofalus fod yn rhaid cael gwaharddiad cyffredinol i ddechrau, a hwnnw wedi ei dynnu'n ôl yn raddol wrth ailasesu'r risg. Nid ydym am fod mewn sefyllfa lle bydd yn rhaid inni ladd colomennod dof. Fodd bynnag, pe

pigeons. However, should that be necessary, we would have to consider compensation.

Eleanor Burnham: With regard to avian flu, rather than pigeons, what advice will be given to the public in Wales should avian flu come to us? I know of people who live in Romania who have been given guidance on handling poultry—not pigeons—for cooking and so on. Will you do that for the public in Wales, should avian flu come upon us?

Carwyn Jones: We must emphasise that there is no risk with regard to avian flu from eating poultry. The Welsh Assembly Government and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs have already issued guidance to poultry keepers, and that will be updated according to circumstances.

Brynle Williams: I am glad that the Minister and DEFRA have taken this action. However, I am concerned that the database will collect information only from commercial bird keepers—which means flocks of more than 50 birds—and that it will not cover birds kept for consumption or as pets. What plans do you have to collect similar information from people who keep birds in that way, if that is possible?

Carwyn Jones: I believe that DEFRA is looking to encourage all keepers of poultry to register. The difficulty is that, because poultry does not attract subsidies, there is no register of keepers in the UK in the same way as there is for cattle, in particular, and, to a lesser extent, sheep. DEFRA has encouraged people to sign up to a GB-wide register so that we are able to identify in future where poultry keepers are. There are still many people who keep poultry in the back garden. That is not true of other domestic animals—certainly not to the extent that it was in previous years.

byddai hynny'n angenrheidiol, byddai'n rhaid inni ystyried iawndal.

Eleanor Burnham: O ran fflw adar, yn hytrach na cholomennod, pa gyngor a roddir i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru os digwydd i fflw adar yn ein cyrraedd ni? Gwn am bobl yn Romania sydd wedi cael arweiniad ar ymdrin â dofednod—nid colomennod—ar gyfer eu coginio, ac ati. A fyddwch yn gwneud hynny ar gyfer y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, os digwydd i fflw adar yn ein cyrraedd ni?

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid inni bwysleisio nad oes unrhyw berygl dal fflw adar drwy fwyta dofednod. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig eisoes wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau i bobl sy'n cadw dofednod, a chaiff y canllawiau hynny eu diweddarau yn ôl yr amgylchiadau.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn falch fod y Gweinidog a DEFRA wedi cymryd y camau gweithredu hyn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu y bydd y gronfa ddata yn casglu gwybodaeth dim ond gan bobl sy'n cadw adar yn fasnachol—sy'n golygu heidiau o fwy na 50 o adar—ac na fydd yn cynnwys adar a gedwir i'w bwyta neu fel anifeiliaid anwes. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i gasglu gwybodaeth debyg gan bobl sy'n cadw adar fel hynny, os yw hynny'n bosibl?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fod DEFRA yn bwriadu annog pawb sy'n cadw dofednod i gofrestru. Yr anhawster yw hyn: oherwydd nad yw cadw dofednod yn cael cymorthdaliadau, nid oes cofrestr o bobl sy'n eu cadw yn y DU, fel sydd ar gyfer gwartheg, ac yn arbennig, ac i raddau llai, ar gyfer defaid. Mae DEFRA wedi annog pobl i ymuno â chofrestr ledled Prydain er mwyn inni allu nodi yn y dyfodol ble mae pobl yn cadw dofednod. Mae nifer o bobl yn dal i gadw dofednod yn yr ardd gefn. Nid yw hynny'n wir ar gyfer anifeiliaid dof eraill—yn sicr, nid i'r graddau yr oedd hynny'n digwydd yn y gorffennol.

Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin Common Agricultural Policy

Q4 Glyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement about the effects of common

C4 Glyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effeithiau diwygio'r polisi

agricultural policy reform on the number of breeding cattle in Wales? OAQ0523(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: It is difficult to provide an accurate prediction. It depends on several factors, such as demand and price, among others. Arrangements are in place to assess the impact of the new subsidy regime. However, it is unlikely that a pattern of change will become apparent until at least 2007.

Glyn Davies: I was disappointed that we had not done something on modelling before the CAP changes came into effect. However, I am pleased to know that you are doing a research project at least. Does one aspect of that research concern the effect on nature conservation of the figures reducing substantially? If they are reduced, what plans do you have to change the position from an unacceptably low level of breeding cattle?

Carwyn Jones: As I said, at present, it is difficult to predict with accuracy what the figures will look like. We will encourage as many farmers as possible to enter Tir Cynnal or Tir Gofal in order that they, and the environment, can benefit from participation in an agri-environment scheme. We have taken into account the possible drop in the number of cattle. We have to consider that and the possible effect on the environment. That is why we are looking at ways to encourage more farmers to join the schemes that we already have.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran y rhaglen datblygu gwledig, yn y gorffennol, sicrhawyd fod arian ychwanegol ar gael gyfer hyn, a golygai hynny fod unrhyw arian a oedd yn mynd i mewn i'r rhaglen honno yn cael ei ddyblu gan y Drysorlys. A fedrwech chi sicrhau bod arian ychwanegol ar gael yn y sesiwn bresennol?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r arian yno yn awr, ac yr ydym yn siarad â'r Trysorlys er mwyn sicrhau y bydd yr arian yno yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

amaethyddol cyffredin ar nifer y gwartheg magu yng Nghymru? OAQ0523(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n anodd rhag-weld yn fanwl. Mae'n dibynnu ar lawer ffactor, megis y galw a'r pris, ymhlith eraill. Mae trefniadau ar waith i asesu effaith y gyfundrefn gymorthdaliadau newydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n annhebygol y daw patrwm o newid yn amlwg tan o leiaf 2007.

Glyn Davies: Yr oeddwn yn siomedig nad oeddem wedi gwneud rhywbeth ar foddelu cyn i newidiadau'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ddod i rym. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch o wybod eich bod o leiaf yn cynnal prosiect ymchwil. A oes un agwedd ar yr ymchwil honno'n ymwneud â'r effaith ar gadwraeth natur os bydd y ffigurau'n lleihau'n sylweddol? Os byddant yn lleihau, pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i newid o lefel annerbyniol o isel o wartheg magu?

Carwyn Jones: Fel y dywedais, ar hyn o bryd mae'n anodd rhoi rhag-weld y ffigurau'n fanwl. Byddwn yn annog cynifer â phosibl o ffemwyr i ymuno â Tir Cynnal neu Tir Gofal er mwyn iddynt hwy, a'r amgylchedd, allu elwa o gymryd rhan mewn cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol. Yr ydym wedi ystyried y gostyngiad posibl yn nifer y gwartheg. Mae'n rhaid inni ystyried hynny a'r effaith bosibl ar yr amgylchedd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn edrych ar ffyrdd i annog mwy o ffermwyr i ymuno â'r cynlluniau sydd gennym eisoes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: In terms of the rural development programme, in the past there has been additional funding for this, so that any money going into that programme was doubled by the Treasury. Will you ensure that additional money is available in this session?

Carwyn Jones: The money is there now, and we are talking to the Treasury to ensure that the money will be there in years to come.

**Cynllun Craff am Wastraff
Waste Awareness Wales**

Q5 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of the Waste Awareness Wales initiative? OAQ0559(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The initiative is in the second year of a three year £1.5 million advertising campaign that has won an advertising award for its quality. I believe that it has been effective in encouraging people to recycle and compost.

Sandy Mewies: I think that we were all encouraged to hear that, before Christmas, we achieved a national recycling rate of almost 20 per cent for the first time. As we all know, Christmas is the time when lots of things come into the house and lots of things have to go out. In fact, more than 30 per cent more rubbish is thrown out at that time. Flintshire County Council works hard to support Waste Awareness Wales and, over the holidays, it had campaigns, for example, to encourage the recycling of Christmas cards and Christmas trees. Do you agree that it is through these national and local partnerships that we can achieve our goal of recycling 40 per cent of our waste by 2010?

Carwyn Jones: It is important that we do that, and it is particularly important that authorities learn from each other and that local authorities look at those who are far in the lead, look at what they are doing to see if they can learn from best practice. That is why we wanted to ensure that all of the local authorities were able to find their own way towards recycling, and then learn from each other.

I agree with you about the Christmas period; I spent many hours untying metal ties from the back of gifts. The amount of packaging on some of these goods is phenomenal, and I hope that the European Union will consider in the future whether there should be more regulations to deal with over-packaging.

William Graham: Minister, you will be aware of the comments by UK Ministers with regard to the possibility of using incineration as a means of disposing of household waste and also as a source of energy. Do you have any comments on that?

C5 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd gyda'r fenter Craff am Wastraff? OAQ0559(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r fenter yn ei hail flwyddyn o ymgyrch hysbysebu tair blynedd gwerth £1.5 miliwn sydd wedi ennill gwobr hysbysebu am ei hansawdd. Credaf iddi fod yn effeithiol i annog pobl i ailgylchu a chompostio.

Sandy Mewies: Credaf ein bod i gyd wedi'n calonogi o glywed, cyn y Nadolig, ein bod wedi cyrraedd cyfradd ailgylchu genedlaethol o bron i 20 y cant am y tro cyntaf. Fel y gwyyddom i gyd, daw llawer o bethau i mewn i'r tŷ adeg y Nadolig a rhaid i lawer o bethau fynd allan. Yn wir, caiff dros 30 y cant yn fwy o sbwriel ei daflu bryd hynny. Mae Cyngor Sir y Fflint yn gweithio'n galed i gefnogi'r cynllun Craff am Wastraff, ac yn ystod y gwyliau cynhaliodd ymgyrchoedd, er enghraifft, i annog pobl i ailgylchu cardiau Nadolig a choed Nadolig. A ydych yn cytuno mai drwy'r partneriaethau cenedlaethol a lleol hyn y gallwn gyrraedd ein nod o ailgylchu 40 y cant o'n gwastraff erbyn 2010?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig inni wneud hynny, ac mae'n hynod bwysig i awdurdodau ddysgu gan ei gilydd ac i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar y rhai sydd ymhell ar y blaen, ac edrych ar yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud i weld a allant ddysgu o arfer gorau. Dyna pam yr oeddem am sicrhau bod pob un o'r awdurdodau lleol yn gallu dod o hyd i'w ffordd ei hun i ailgylchu, ac yna'n dysgu gan ei gilydd.

Cytunaf â chi ynghylch cyfnod y Nadolig; treuliais oriau lawer yn datod rhwymynnau metel oddi ar gefn anrhegion. Mae'r deunydd pacio ar rai o'r nwyddau hyn yn aruthrol, a gobeithio y bydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn y dyfodol, yn ystyried a ddylid cael mwy o reoliadau i fynd i'r afael â defnyddio gormod o ddeunydd pacio.

William Graham: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan Weinidogion y DU ynghylch posibilrwydd llosgi gwastraff cartrefi fel dull i gael gwared arno, a hefyd i ddefnyddio hynny fel ffynhonnell ynni. A oes gennych unrhyw

sylwadau ar hynny?

Carwyn Jones: That is a matter for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and I understand that it is a policy that it has suggested. We have no plans in Wales to follow that route.

Carwyn Jones: Mater i Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig yw hynny, a deallaf ei fod yn bolisi a awgrymwyd ganddi. Ni fwriadwn ddilyn y llwybr hwnnw yng Nghymru.

TB Mewn Gwartheg Bovine TB

Q6 Laura Anne Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the measures in place to tackle bovine TB in Wales? OAQ0562(EPC)

C6 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y mesurau sydd ar waith i fynd i'r afael â TB mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru? OAQ0562(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: I announced a package of measures last month to control bovine TB in Wales, which supplement those already in place.

Carwyn Jones: Cyhoeddais becyn o fesurau fis diwethaf i reoli TB mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru. Mae'r rheini'n ategu'r rhai sydd eisoes ar waith.

Laura Anne Jones: I have been contacted by many farmers whom I know throughout Monmouthshire, where I live, and from other parts of south-east Wales, who have been angered by the pre-movement testing that you have introduced. You are forcing farmers in areas that have been badly hit by bovine TB to pay for their animals to be tested before they can be moved. This is shifting the burden of financial responsibility from the Government to the farming industry at a time when you are not tackling the overall issue of bovine TB. Minister, why did England launch a consultation to look at ways of stopping TB by killing badgers and so on, while we are not doing anything? When will you finally take responsibility and take some action on this issue?

Laura Anne Jones: Mae llawer ffermwr yr wyf yn ei adnabod ledled sir Fynwy, lle yr wyf yn byw, ac o rannau eraill o'r de-ddwyrain wedi cysylltu â mi i fynegi eu dieter ynghylch y profion cyn-symud a gyflwynwyd gennych. Yr ydych yn gorfodi ffermwyr mewn ardaloedd lle mae TB mewn gwartheg wedi cael effaith fawr arnynt i dalu am brofi eu hanifeiliaid cyn y gellir eu symud. Mae hyn yn symud y baich cyfrifoldeb ariannol oddi ar ysgwyddau'r Llywodraeth i'r diwydiant ffermio ar adeg pan nad ydych yn mynd i'r afael â mater cyffredinol TB mewn gwartheg. Weinidog, pam y mae Lloegr wedi dechrau ymgynghori i edrych ar ffyrdd o atal TB drwy ladd moch daear, ac ati, a bod ninnau'n gwneud dim? Pryd y byddwch yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb o'r diwedd ac yn gweithredu ar y mater hwn?

Carwyn Jones: First, the costs are shared. The Government is paying for the tuberculin and farmers pay for the tests. I think that that is a fair way forward. All that has happened in England is that there has been a consultation on whether or not badger-culling should take place. This is something that has been under active consideration by the Wales TB action group for some time, and will be under active consideration in the future. Let us not pretend that, somehow, by knocking a few badgers on the head we can deal with TB; it is far more complicated than that. Ireland dealt with TB by culling an

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyntaf, rhennir y costau. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn talu am y twbercwlinau a'r ffermwyr yn talu am y profion. Credaf fod hynny'n ffordd deg ymlaen. Yr unig beth sydd wedi digwydd yn Lloegr yw bod ymgynghori wedi bod i drafod a ddylid difa moch daear ai peidio. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae grŵp gweithredu Cymru ar TB wedi bod yn ei ystyried ers tro, a pharheir i'w ystyried yn y dyfodol. Ni ddylem esgus y gellir ymdrin â TB, rywsut, drwy ddifa ambell fochyn daear; mae'r mater lawer yn fwy cymhleth na hynny. Deliodd Iwerddon â TB drwy ddifa nifer enfawr o foch daear, yn

enormous number of badgers, almost at the level of killing every badger in Wales. If that is something that you want to propose, then come out and say it. There are no easy solutions to this. The first step has to be to introduce pre-movement testing to make sure that cattle are not moving from hotspots into areas that are clean and taking the disease with them.

Elin Jones: Mae ffermwyr, yn enwedig y rhai sydd o dan gyfyngiadau TB, yn gwbl ddigalon gyda'r cyhoeddiadau a waned gennych cyn y Nadolig gan nad oeddent yn dangos bod gennych unrhyw gynlluniau pendant i daclo'r clefyd. Ynghylch y profion ar foch daear marw, unwaith y bydd y dystiolaeth wedi ei chasglu ac os bydd hynny'n dangos cydberthynas amlwg rhwng ardaloedd sydd â TB ymysg moch daear ac ardaloedd sydd â TB mewn gwartheg, a fyddwch chi mewn sefyllfa i dderbyn y dystiolaeth honno a symud ar frys i waredu TB os ydyw'n bresennol ymysg moch daear?

2.50 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: Pan fydd y dystiolaeth gan yr grŵp gweithredu, byddaf yn edrych ymlaen at gael argymhellion oddi wrth y grŵp ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen.

Mick Bates: In the words of DEFRA:

'The scientific evidence shows that intensive culling of badgers over large areas can be effective in helping to prevent the spread of bovine TB in cattle and vets advise that without any such culling satisfactory control and reduction of the disease in cattle is unlikely to be achieved'.

In spite of this advice to you from DEFRA, why are you not willing to instigate a cull and why are you allowing bovine TB to increase by 18 per cent every year?

Carwyn Jones: As I said, if you are talking about a mass cull along the lines of what happened in Ireland, you do not just cull badgers over an enormous area but you also look at culling deer and possibly cats. If you want to propose that as a serious suggestion, I look forward to seeing the evidence that

cyfateb bron i ladd pob mochyn daear yng Nghymru. Os hoffech gynnig camau o'r fath, yna dywedwch hynny. Nid oes atebion hawdd i hyn. Fel cam cyntaf, rhaid cyflwyno profion cyn-symud er mwyn sicrhau na symudir gwartheg o ardaloedd lle mae phroblem TB i ardaloedd glân a mynd â'r clefyd gyda hwy.

Elin Jones: Farmers, particularly those under TB restrictions, are disheartened by the announcements that you made on TB before Christmas, because they did not show that you had any specific plans to tackle the disease. Regarding the tests on dead badgers, when the evidence has been collected, and if that shows an obvious correlation between areas where there is TB within the badger population and areas where there is bovine TB, will you be in a position to accept that evidence, and move forward as a matter of urgency to eradicate TB if it does exist within the badger population?

Carwyn Jones: When the action group has the evidence, I look forward to receiving its recommendations as to the way forward.

Mick Bates: Fel y dywedodd DEFRA:

Dengys y dystiolaeth wyddonol y gall difa moch daear ar raddfa fawr ac ar draws ardal eang fod yn effeithiol i helpu atal TB mewn gwartheg rhag lledaenu, ac yn ôl milfeddygon, heb eu difa felly, mae'n annhebygol y caiff y clefyd ei reoli a'i leihau'n foddhaol mewn gwartheg.

Er gwaethaf y cyngor hwn a roddwyd i chi gan DEFRA, pam nad ydych yn fodlon difa moch daear, a pham yr ydych yn caniatáu i TB mewn gwartheg gynyddu 18 y cant bob blwyddyn?

Carwyn Jones: Fel y dywedais, os ydych yn sôn am eu difa ar raddfa fawr fel y gwnaed yn Iwerddon, nid ydych yn difa moch daear yn unig a fyddwch dros ardal enfawr, ond byddwch hefyd yn ystyried difa ceirw a chathod o bosibl. Os ydych am gynnig hynny o ddifrif, edrychaf ymlaen at weld y

you have to back that up.

Control at a local level does not work. If you cull at a local level, you will spread the disease. That is the evidence of the Krebs report. Therefore, if you want to make that suggestion, please do so, but at least stand by it. If you simply cull in small areas, badgers move to other areas and the disease spreads. That is the incontrovertible scientific evidence of the Krebs report, and you cannot ignore it.

dystiolaeth sydd gennych i'w gefnogi.

Nid yw rheoli'r clefyd ar lefel leol yn gweithio. Os penderfynir difa moch daear ar lefel leol, bydd y clefyd yn lledaenu. Dyna dystiolaeth adroddiad Krebs. Felly, os ydych am wneud yr awgrym hwnnw, gwnewch hynny, ond o leiaf cefnogwch ef. Os difa moch daear mewn ardaloedd bach yn unig a wneir, byddant yn symud i ardaloedd eraill ac yn lledaenu'r clefyd. Dyna'r dystiolaeth wyddonol ddiymwad yn adroddiad Krebs, ac ni allwch ei hanwybyddu.

Tipio Anghyfreithlon Fly-tipping

Q7 Irene James: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to tackle fly-tipping in Wales? OAQ0567(EPC)

C7 Irene James: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â thipio anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru? OAQ0567(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Following a three-month consultation period with stakeholders, which closed on 16 January 2006, the Welsh Assembly Government's fly-tipping strategy will be published soon. It will revolve around the three-pronged approach of education, enforcement, and regional partnership working with all partners to tackle the problem.

Carwyn Jones: Yn dilyn cyfnod ymgynghori o dri mis gyda rhanddeiliaid, a ddaeth i ben ar 16 Ionawr 2006, caiff strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar dipio anghyfreithlon ei chyhoeddi'n fuan. Bydd iddi dair ymagwedd sef addysg, gorfodi, a gwaith partneriaeth rhanbarthol gyda phob partner i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem.

Irene James: You obviously agree that the practice of fly-tipping and illegal dumping of waste causes huge levels of distress in local communities and that it is anti-social and, in many cases, dangerous, and that stamping out such a menace requires the joint working of community enforcement officers and a responsibility among advertisers to check for a waste disposal licence to prevent the advertisement of unlicensed dumping services, which can leave victims out of pocket subject to the cost of removing the illegally dumped waste and having unwittingly contributed to an environmental scar on our local environments.

Irene James: Yr ydych yn amlwg yn cytuno bod tipio anghyfreithlon a gadael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon yn peri gofid mawr i gymunedau lleol a bod hynny'n wrthgymdeithasol, ac mewn llawer achos yn beryglus. Mae angen hefyd i swyddogion gorfodi cymunedol weithio ar y cyd i'w atal a chyfrifoldeb ymhlith hysbysebwyd i archwilio trwydded gwaredu gwastraff i atal hysbysebu gwasanaethau dympio sydd heb eu trwyddedu. Mae hynny'n gallu golygu bod dioddefwyr ar eu colled oherwydd y gost o symud y gwastraff sydd wedi ei adael yn anghyfreithlon, a hwythau, heb yn wybod iddynt, wedi cyfrannu at achosi craith andwyol ar ein hamgylcheddau lleol.

Carwyn Jones: Where fly-tipping takes place on land, under some circumstances, the landowner has to pay to have the nuisance removed. This is a legal concept that is the same in many areas of law. Ultimately, the

Carwyn Jones: Lle bydd tipio anghyfreithlon ar dir, mewn rhai amgylchiadau rhaid i'r tîrfeiddiannwr dalu am symud y niwsans. Mae hyn yn gysyniad cyfreithiol sy'n gyffredin i llawer maes yn y

rubbish has to be removed somehow, although the hope is that fly-tippers can be caught and it is they who then have to pay for removing the rubbish.

Mark Isherwood: When the hazardous waste regulations came into force, there were no hazardous waste sites available for landfill in Wales. It has been suggested that this could lead to increased fly-tipping, a breach of biosecurity measures and increased storage at the producer level. As European regulations will lead to the disappearance of general landfill sites, how can you assure us that an alternative waste management structure will be in place in time to prevent an acceleration of fly-tipping across the regions of Wales?

Carwyn Jones: There is no evidence that fly-tipping has increased as a result of the hazardous waste regulations being introduced. We have sufficient capacity to deal with waste in Wales, although it is right to say that, within the next five or six years, there will be difficult decisions as to how waste is dealt with. If waste is generated, the means of dealing with it have to be provided even though that might well be unpopular with communities that are close to waste disposal facilities.

Janet Ryder: I understand that it cost almost £118,000 to clear up incidents of fly-tipping in just seven months in north Wales. In response to that, the Environment Agency has introduced an environmental crimewatch project that includes the introduction of closed circuit television cameras in certain areas. To what extent is your department supporting the agency in that initiative?

Carwyn Jones: For example, all local authorities are now registered with the Flycapture database that the Environment Agency has promoted. Bearing in mind that we fund the Environment Agency, the funding for such initiatives is channelled through the agency via the Assembly.

gyfraith. Yn y pen draw, rhaid symud y sbwriel rywfodd, er mai'r gobaith yw y gellir dal y rhai sy'n tipio'n anghyfreithlon a sicrhau mai hwy wedyn sy'n gorfod talu am symud y sbwriel.

Mark Isherwood: Pan ddaeth y rheoliadau gwastraff peryglus i rym, nid oedd yr un safle gwastraff peryglus ar gael ar gyfer tirlenwi yng Nghymru. Awgrymwyd y gallai hyn arwain at fwy o dipio anghyfreithlon, torri mesurau bioddiogelwch a chynyddu'r gwastraff peryglus sy'n cael storio gan gynhyrchwyr. Gan y bydd rheoliadau Ewrop yn golygu na fydd safleoedd tirlenwi cyffredinol yn bodoli mwyach, sut y gallwch ein sicrhau y bydd strwythur gwahanol i reoli gwastraff ar waith mewn pryd i atal mwy o dipio anghyfreithlon yn rhanbarthau Cymru?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes tystiolaeth fod tipio anghyfreithlon wedi cynyddu oherwydd cyflwyno'r rheoliadau gwastraff peryglus. Mae gan Gymru ddigon o adnoddau i ymdrin â gwastraff, er ei bod yn gywir dweud, yn ystod y pum neu'r chwe blynedd nesaf, y bydd rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd sut i ddelio â gwastraff. Os caiff gwastraff ei greu, bydd yn rhaid darparu ffordd i ymdrin ag ef, er y gallai hynny fod yn amhoblogaidd ymhlith cymunedau sy'n byw gerllaw cyfleusterau gwaredu gwastraff.

Janet Ryder: Deallaf ei bod wedi costio bron i £118,000 i ymdrin ag achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon mewn saith mis yn unig yn y gogledd. I ymateb i hynny, mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi cyflwyno prosiect i gadw golwg ar droseddau amgylcheddol, sy'n cynnwys gosod camerâu teledu cylch cyfyng mewn rhai ardaloedd. I ba raddau y mae eich adran yn cefnogi'r asiantaeth yn y fenter honno?

Carwyn Jones: Er enghraifft, mae pob awdurdod lleol bellach wedi cofrestru ar gronfa ddata *Flycapture*, sydd wedi ei hyrwyddo gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. O gofio mai ni sy'n ariannu Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, caiff yr arian ar gyfer mentrau o'r fath ei sianelu drwy'r Asiantaeth drwy'r Cynulliad.

Ailgylchu yng Nghymru Recycling in Wales

Q8 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on recycling in Wales? OAQ0544(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: In 2004-05, local authorities in Wales achieved a recycling/composting rate of 19.4 per cent.

Leighton Andrews: The Remploy factory at Dinas in my constituency has a facility for recycling computers, including PCs, laptops and servers. Do you agree that it is important that more people recycle computer equipment and accessories that they no longer need, and that public bodies do so as well? Will you encourage public bodies to make use of that facility at Dinas? I invite you to come to visit that facility, as this will be a growth industry, and we need more people in Wales to take advantage of opportunities to recycle old computer equipment.

Carwyn Jones: I will try to take up that opportunity. It is important that such initiatives are promoted, especially with the coming of the prosaically named WEEE directive, which deals with waste electrical and electronic equipment. As we move to an era when a great deal more plastic casing is being used for PCs, it is exceptionally important that as much recycling is in place as possible to deal with that, rather than trying simply to bury it in the ground.

Nick Bourne: The Minister has mentioned previously, and in answer to this question, that the level of recycling of household waste in Wales is 19.4 per cent. That is lower than the rate in England and is one of the lowest rates in Europe. The Centre for Alternative Technology has said that 60 per cent is relatively easily achievable. The Minister mentioned earlier the exchange of good practice from different councils. Some councils in England are in excess of 50 per cent—Bury St Edmunds is well ahead of the game, and Daventry and Litchfield have similar rates. Something that they all have in common is that they all have three bins—one for non-recyclable material, one for compost, and one for recyclable material, and there are many more bins on street corners. There is

C8 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ailgylchu yng Nghymru? OAQ0544(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Yn 2004-05, cyrhaeddodd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru gyfradd ailgylchu/compostio o 19.4 y cant.

Leighton Andrews: Mae gan ffatri Remploy yn Ninas yn fy etholaeth i gyfleuster ar gyfer ailgylchu cyfrifiaduron, gan gynnwys cyfrifiaduron personol, gliniaduron a gweinyddwyr. A gytunwch ei bod yn bwysig i fwy o bobl yn ailgylchu offer ac ategolion cyfrifiadurol nad oes arnynt eu hangen mwyach, ac i gyrff cyhoeddus wneud hynny hefyd? A wnewch annog gyrff cyhoeddus i ddefnyddio'r cyfleuster hwnnw yn Ninas? Hoffwn eich gwahodd i ymweld â'r cyfleuster, oherwydd bydd y diwydiant hwn yn ffynnu, ac mae angen i fwy o bobl yng Nghymru fanteisio ar gyfleoedd i ailgylchu hen offer cyfrifiadurol.

Carwyn Jones: Ceisiaf achub ar y cyfle hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig hyrwyddo mentrau o'r fath, yn enwedig gan fod y gyfarwyddeb WEEE, sy'n enw diflas iawn, ar ddod, sy'n ymdrin â gwastraff trydan ac electroneg. Wrth inni symud i gyfnod pan ddefnyddir llawer mwy o orchuddion plastig ar gyfer cyfrifiaduron personol, mae'n eithriadol o bwysig i gynifer â phosibl o gyfleusterau ailgylchu fod ar gael i ddelio â hynny, yn hytrach na cheisio'i gladdu yn y ddaear.

Nick Bourne: Mae'r Gweinidog wedi crybwyll eisoes, ac wrth ateb y cwestiwn hwn, fod 19.4 y cant o wastraff cartrefi yn cael ei ailgylchu yng Nghymru. Mae'r gyfradd honno'n is nag yn Lloegr ac yn un o'r isaf yn Ewrop. Mae'r Ganolfan Dechnoleg Amgen wedi dweud bod 60 y cant yn gyfradd gymharol hawdd ei chyflawni. Soniodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach am rannu arfer da gan wahanol gynghorau. Mae rhai cynghorau yn Lloegr yn cyrraedd dros 50 y cant—mae Bury St Edmunds ymhell ar y blaen, ac mae gan Daventry a Litchfield gyfraddau tebyg. Un peth sy'n gyffredin rhyngddynt yw bod ganddynt dri bin—un ar gyfer deunydd na ellir ei ailgylchu, un ar gyfer compost, ac un ar gyfer deunydd y gellir ei ailgylchu, ac

much more engagement with the private sector, and much more education, so that people know that they should recycle. Will the Minister seek to encourage Welsh authorities to look at the good practice being seen in parts of England to see whether we cannot do the same, to get those rates up from their lamentably low levels? You mentioned Cardiff at 14 per cent as though that was something to be proud of, but that is pretty low; even by Welsh standards it is below the average. We should be getting up there in the 40s and 50s. They are doing that in England, so how will we do the same?

Carwyn Jones: I believe that I am right in saying that we started from a lower base. We started some five or six years ago at a base of around 5 per cent. We have come a long way in that time. Historically, there has been less emphasis on recycling in the UK as a whole because it has been too easy to throw things in the ground. There have been too many holes in the ground that can potentially be filled up with rubbish. Landfill will continue to be a feature of disposal for some time to come; there will always be a fraction of waste that cannot be recycled or composted, therefore landfill will continue for some years. However, other countries have been forced—through topography more than anything else—to develop markets for recyclables. I hope to go to the Netherlands in the near future to see what has happened there, where the recycling rate is far higher, driven partially by the fact that the availability of holes in the ground—to phrase it like that—is far less than it is in the UK. However, we need to get away from that in the years to come.

Janice Gregory: Minister, on Monday, you and I attended the launch of the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council environment strategy, which involves recycling. Will you join me in congratulating the Labour Rhondda Cynon Taf local authority, over the last 18 months, on all the hard work that it has put in? I am sure that you, like me, were impressed with the strategy that it launched on Monday.

mae llawer mwy o finiau ar gorneli strydoedd. Ymgysylltir â'r sector preifat lawer yn fwy, a darperir llawer mwy o addysg, er mwyn i bobl wybod y dylent ailgylchu. A wnaiff y Gweinidog geisio annog awdurdodau yng Nghymru i edrych ar yr arfer da a welir mewn rhannau o Loegr, er mwyn gweld a allwn ni wneud yr un fath a chodi'r cyfraddau hynny o'u lefelau isel truenus? Yr oeddech yn sôn bod Caerdydd yn ailgylchu 14 y cant fel petai hynny'n rhywbeth i ymfalchïo ynddo. Ond mae hynny'n eithaf isel; mae'n is na'r cyfartaledd hyd yn oed i Gymru. Dylem fod yn cyrraedd 40 neu 50 y cant. Mae hynny'n digwydd yn Lloegr, felly, sut allwn ni wneud yr un fath?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud inni ddechrau o sylfaen is. Dechreusom bum mlynedd neu chwe blynedd yn ôl ar sylfaen o ryw 5 y cant. Yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd mawr yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Yn hanesyddol, mae llai o bwyslais wedi bod ar ailgylchu yn y DU gyfan oherwydd ei bod yn rhy hawdd taflu pethau i dwll yn y ddaear. Mae gormod o dyllau wedi bod yn y ddaear a all gael eu llenwi â sbwriel. Bydd tirlenwi yn parhau'n ffordd i waredu gwastraff am gryn amser i ddod; bydd cyfran o wastraff bob amser na ellir ei ailgylchu neu ei gompostio, ac felly bydd tirlenwi'n parhau am rai blynedd. Fodd bynnag, mae gwledydd eraill—oherwydd topograffeg yn fwy na dim—wedi gorfod datblygu marchnadoedd ar gyfer deunydd y gellir ei ailgylchu. Yr wyf yn gobeithio ymweld â'r Iseldiroedd yn y dyfodol agos i weld beth sydd wedi digwydd yno, lle mae'r gyfradd ailgylchu lawer yn uwch, yn rhannol oherwydd bod llawer llai o dyllau yn y ddaear nag sydd yn y DU, os caf ei roi felly. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni roi'r gorau i hynny yn y blyneddau i ddod.

Janice Gregory: Weinidog, ddydd Llun, buoch yn seremoni lansio strategaeth amgylcheddol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, sy'n cynnwys ailgylchu. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch awdurdod lleol Llafur Rhondda Cynon Taf am yr holl waith caled y mae wedi'i wneud dros y 18 mis diwethaf? Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y strategaeth a lansiwyd ganddo ddydd Llun wneud argraff dda arnoch chi, fel finnau.

Carwyn Jones: I was very impressed indeed. As I said on Monday, it is helping to lead the way among local authorities in Wales. Some authorities take their responsibilities rather more seriously than others perhaps, and the figures will reflect that. Others will claim that there have been particular local difficulties that have caused them not to be able to recycle as much as they would want to, which is probably true in some parts of Wales. The strategy is to be welcomed, and Rhondda Cynon Taf council can be proud of it.

Carwyn Jones: Gwnaeth argraff fawr arnaf, yn wir. Fel y dywedais ddydd Llun, mae'n helpu arwain y ffordd ymhlith awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Mae rhai awdurdodau'n cymryd eu cyfrifoldebau ychydig yn fwy difrifol nag eraill efallai, a bydd y ffigurau'n adlewyrchu hynny. Bydd eraill yn honni bod anawsterau lleol penodol sydd wedi eu rhwystro rhag ailgylchu cymaint ag y byddent wedi ei ddymuno, sy'n debygol o fod yn wir mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru. Mae'r strategaeth i'w chroesawu, a gall cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf ymfalchïo ynddi.

Cnydau Ynni Energy Crops

Q9 Jeff Cuthbert: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Assembly is doing to promote energy crops? OAQ0542(EPC)

C9 Jeff Cuthbert: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae'r Cynulliad yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo cynydau ynni? OAQ0542(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Current initiatives include the wood energy business scheme, cultivation grants under the woodland grant scheme, and research projects to evaluate markets, production and environmental impact. The potential demand for, and cost of, a Welsh energy crop scheme will be considered as part of the process of compiling the next rural development plan.

Carwyn Jones: Ymhlith y mentrau presennol mae'r cynllun busnes ynni pren, grantiau trin y tir o dan y cynllun grantiau coetir, a phrosiectau ymchwil i werthuso marchnadoedd, cynhyrchiant ac effaith amgylcheddol. Caiff y galw posibl am gynllun cynydau ynni yng Nghymru, a'i gost, eu hystyried fel rhan o'r broses o lunio'r cynllun datblygu gwledig nesaf.

3.00 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: As Chair of the Objective 1 Programme Monitoring Committee, I am glad to see to see that EU structural funds have played their part through their funding of the good work of the Wales biomass centre. It is also good news that the coal-firing of biomass, such as forestry residues, continues to be a growth sector, but what actions are we taking to ensure that the demand for biomass for coal-firing does not lead to the increase in cheap biomass imports that may have originated from unsustainable sources?

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Monitro Rhaglen Amcan 1, yr wyf yn falch gweld bod cronfeydd strwythurol yr Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi chwarae eu rhan drwy ariannu'r gwaith da gan ganolfan bio-màs Cymru. Mae'r ffaith fod bio-màs drwy losgi glo, megis gweddillion coedwigoedd, yn parhau'n sector sy'n tyfu hefyd yn newydd da, ond pa gamau yr ydym yn eu cymryd i sicrhau na fydd y galw am fio-màs drwy losgi glo yn arwain at fewnforio mwy o fio-màs rhad a allai fod wedi deillio o ffynonellau anghynaliadwy?

Carwyn Jones: We need to develop our own biomass sources in Wales and the UK. Transport costs are inevitably a major cost when it comes to biomass. There are good examples of the way in which the market for biomass is being stimulated, in Wales

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid inni ddatblygu ein ffynonellau bio-màs ein hunain yng Nghymru ac yn y DU. Yn anochel, mae costau cludiant yn gost sylweddol yn achos bio-màs. Mae yna enghreifftiau da o'r modd y mae'r farchnad ar gyfer bio-màs yn cael ei

particularly. Some months ago, I visited a facility at Brynmenyn, which is in Janice Gregory's constituency, where the development of wood pellets, and the increase in the use of wood pellets, has resulted in the expansion of that plant. I have also seen good examples of that in Tregynon in Powys.

David Melding: There is growing scientific consensus, which has been evident in the newspapers this week, that we are locked in to a sea-level rise of between 1m and 6m in the next 50 years essentially because of our over-reliance on fossil fuels. If we are not careful, many developing countries across the world will follow our example, and we must provide alternative technologies, such as energy crops and so on. However, we really need to up the ante very quickly.

Carwyn Jones: Technical advice note 8 is designed to examine the case for renewable energy and to provide planning guidance with regard to renewable energy in Wales. It is right to say that, without renewable sources, there is no hope of reducing all the gases that cause climate change in the future. We must be open to all forms of sustainable and renewable energy that will assist us in reducing the impact of climate change.

sbarduno, yng Nghymru yn arbennig. Rai misoedd yn ôl, ymwelais â gwaith ym Mrynmenyn, sydd yn etholaeth Janice Gregory, lle mae datblygu pelenni pren, a defnyddio pelenni pren yn gynyddol, wedi golygu bod y gwaith hwnnw wedi ehangu. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gweld enghreifftiau da o hynny yn Nhregynon ym Mhowys.

David Melding: Mae yna gytundeb gwyddonol cynyddol, a welwyd yn y papurau newydd yr wythnos hon, ein bod yn wynebu codiad sicr rhwng 1m a 6m yn lefel y môr yn ystod yr 50 mlynedd nesaf, oherwydd ein gorddibyniaeth ar danwydd ffosil, yn y bôn. Os na fyddwn yn ofalus, bydd nifer o wledydd sy'n datblygu ledled y byd yn dilyn ein hesiampl, ac mae'n rhaid inni ddarparu technolegau amgen, megis cnydau ynni ac ati. Fodd bynnag, mae gwir angen inni wneud mwy o ymdrech yn gyflym iawn.

Carwyn Jones: Cynlluniwyd nodyn cyngor technegol 8 i edrych ar yr achos dros ynni adnewyddadwy ac i roi arweiniad cynllunio ar ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru. Mae'n gywir dweud nad oes gobaith lleihau'r holl nwyon sy'n achosi newid yn yr hinsawdd yn y dyfodol heb ffynonellau adnewyddadwy. Rhaid i ni fod yn agored i bob math o ynni cynaliadwy ac adnewyddadwy a fydd o gymorth i ni leihau effaith y newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Dyfodol Ffermio The Future of Farming

Q10 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on how the Welsh Assembly Government will be encouraging the future of farming in Wales? OAQ0546(EPC)

C10 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffordd y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn hybu dyfodol ffermio yng Nghymru? OAQ0546(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: 'Farming for the Future', the document that was produced in 2001, remains valid, and an action point progress report was published on 3 November 2005.

Carwyn Jones: Mae 'Ffermio i'r Dyfodol', y ddogfen a gynhyrchwyd yn 2001, yn ddilys o hyd a chyhoeddwyd adroddiad cynnydd ar bwyntiau gweithredu ar 3 Tachwedd 2005.

Lisa Francis: In future, can you take a flexible approach to the issue of late submissions in respect of the annual inventory of sheep and goat forms, which form part of the single farm payment cross-compliance requirements? I have received complaints from farmers in Meirionnydd who have not received the forms. If they do not

Lisa Francis: Yn y dyfodol, a allwch fod yn hyblyg gyda cheisiadau hwyr o ran y rhestr flynyddol o ffurflenni defaid a geifr, sy'n rhan o'r gofynion trawsgydymffurfio yn y taliad sengl? Yr wyf wedi cael cwynion gan ffermwyr ym Meirionnydd nad ydynt wedi cael y ffurflenni. Os nad ydynt yn cael y ffurflenni, ni allant eu llenwi, er eu bod wedi

receive the forms, they cannot fill them in, despite the fact that they are registered. Can you ensure that the deadline date is extended beyond 31 January?

Carwyn Jones: I doubt very much whether the deadline date can be extended because these are European rules that we must follow. However, it is possible for potential claimants of the single farm payment to appeal via the appeals process, but the timetable is set at European level.

cofrestru. A allwch sicrhau yr estynnir y dyddiad cau ar ôl 31 Ionawr?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn amau'n fawr a ellir estyn y dyddiad cau, oherwydd rheolau Ewropeaidd yw'r rhain y mae'n rhaid i ni eu dilyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl i'r rheini sy'n hawlio'r taliad sengl apelio drwy'r broses apelio, ond pennir yr amserlen ar lefel Ewropeaidd.

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru
2006 a Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006
Approval of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006,
and the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006**

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

Motion (NDM2766): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2766): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005.

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005.

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert new point at end of motion:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes that transferring the functions of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales and reconstituting it as an advisory panel within the Welsh Assembly Government as part of Cadw, affords the Welsh Assembly Government an opportunity to develop a strategy for the historic environment, which sees Wales's heritage integrated with learning skills, economic development and local community regeneration and therefore calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to make a commitment to prioritise the development of such a strategy and prepare an annual state of the historic environment report, including an audit of current expenditure and a projection of future needs.

yn credu bod trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru a'i ailgyfansoddi fel panel ymgynghorol o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel rhan o Cadw yn rhoi cyfle i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, sy'n gweld treftadaeth Cymru yn cael ei hintegreiddio gyda sgiliau dysgu, datblygu economaidd ac adfywio cymunedau lleol ac yn galw felly ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wneud ymrwymiad i flaenoriaethu datblygu strategaeth o'r fath a pharatoi adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, gan gynnwys archwiliad o'r gwariant cyfredol a rhagolwg o anghenion y dyfodol.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

<p>Insert a new point at the end of the motion:</p> <p><i>asserts that the absorption of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide an opportunity to form a progressive strategy suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage.</i></p>	<p>Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p> <p><i>yn datgan y bydd llyncu Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol gyfoethog.</i></p>
<p>Amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:</p> <p><i>believes that transferring the functions of the of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to historic buildings across Wales, and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community.</i></p>	<p>Gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:</p> <p><i>yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth fynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned.</i></p>
<p>Motion (NDM2767): to propose that</p> <p><i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i></p> <p><i>1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005 in relation to the draft the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006; and</i></p> <p><i>2. approves that the draft The Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:</i></p> <p><i>a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005; and</i></p> <p><i>b) the regulatory appraisal laid in Table Office on 22 November 2005.</i></p>	<p>Cynnig (NDM2767): cynnig bod</p> <p><i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</i></p> <p><i>1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005 ynglŷn â drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006; a</i></p> <p><i>2. yn cymeradwyo bod drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:</i></p> <p><i>a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005; a</i></p> <p><i>b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005.</i></p>
<p>Motion (NDM2768): to propose that</p> <p><i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i></p> <p><i>considers the principle of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 22 November 2005.</i></p>	<p>Cynnig (NDM2768): cynnig bod</p> <p><i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</i></p> <p><i>yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005.</i></p>
<p>Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis.</p>	<p>Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu</p>

Insert new point at end of motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales and reconstituting it as an advisory panel within the Welsh Assembly Government as part of Cadw, affords the Welsh Assembly Government an opportunity to develop a strategy for the historic environment which sees Wales's heritage integrated with learning skills, economic development and local community regeneration and therefore calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to make a commitment to prioritise the development of such a strategy and prepare an annual state of the historic environment report, including an audit of current expenditure and a projection of future needs.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:

asserts that the absorption of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide the opportunity to form a progressive strategy, suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage.

Amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to ancient monuments across Wales, and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community.

Motion (NDM2769): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005 in relation to the draft Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006; and

fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru a'i ailgyfansoddi fel panel ymgynghorol o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel rhan o Cadw yn rhoi cyfle i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol sy'n gweld treftadaeth Cymru yn cael ei hintegreiddio gyda sgiliau dysgu, datblygu economaidd ac adfywio cymunedau lleol ac yn galw felly ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wneud ymrwymiad i flaenoriaethu datblygu strategaeth o'r fath a pharatoi adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, gan gynnwys archwiliad o'r gwariant cyfredol a rhagolwg o anghenion y dyfodol.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn datgan y bydd llyncu Bwrdd Henebion Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol gyfoethog.

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i henebion ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth fynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned.

Cynnig (NDM2769): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005 ynglŷn â drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006; a

2. approves that the draft Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2766 in the name of Lisa Francis, amendment 2 to NDM2766 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 3 to NDM2766 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

I have also selected amendment 1 to NDM2768 in the name of Lisa Francis, amendment 2 to NDM2768 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 3 to NDM2768 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005. (NDM2766)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005 in relation to the draft the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in Table Office on 22 November 2005. (NDM2767)

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2766 yn enw Lisa Francis, gwelliant 2 i NDM2766 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliant 3 i NDM2766 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Yr wyf hefyd wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2768 yn enw Lisa Francis, gwelliant 2 i NDM2768 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliant 3 i NDM2768 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005. (NDM2766)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005 ynglŷn â drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005. (NDM2767)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 22 November 2005. (NDM2768)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005 in relation to the draft Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005. (NDM2769)

For a small nation, we have the legacy of a wonderfully rich built environment. I am not sure whether that legacy was in the forefront of Edward's mind when he built his series of castles in the north. He was out, of course, to shock and awe the local population, and, in that, perhaps he was the Donald Rumsfeld of the thirteenth century. However, this afternoon's business is not to have a wide-ranging debate on the historic environment; rather, it is to deal with a pair of technical Orders, which flow as a natural consequence of this Government's programme of quango reform and improving democratic accountability. This differs significantly from the abolition of other quangos, in that there are no staffing implications. At present, both bodies are serviced by Assembly Government staff working in my culture department and this process will continue when the bodies switch to having advisory status.

A number of amendments have been tabled

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005. (NDM2768)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005 ynglŷn â drafft y Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005. (NDM2769)

Am genedl fach, yr ydym wedi etifeddu amgylchedd adeiledig cyfoethog iawn. Nid wyf yn siŵr a oedd Edward yn ymwybodol o hyn pan adeiladodd ei gyfres o gestyll yn y gogledd. Ei fwriad, wrth gwrs, oedd dychryn ac arswydo'r boblogaeth leol, ac yn hynny o beth, efallai mai ef oedd Donald Rumsfeld y drydedd ganrif ar ddeg. Fodd bynnag, nid cael trafodaeth eang ynghylch yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yw ein gwaith y prynhawn yma; yn hytrach, ein gwaith yw ymdrin â dau Orchymyn technegol sy'n deillio, yn naturiol ddigon, o raglen y Llywodraeth hon o ddiwygio'r cwangos a gwella atebolrwydd democrataidd. Mae hyn yn wahanol iawn i ddiddymu'r cwangos eraill, gan nad oes goblygiadau staffio. Ar hyn o bryd, gwasanaethir y ddau gorff gan staff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gweithio yn fy adran ddiwylliant i, a bydd y broses hon yn parhau pan fydd y cyrff yn newid i statws ymgynghorol yn unig.

Mae nifer o welliannau wedi eu cyflwyno ar

on matters that were not raised as these Orders progressed through the committee process. They are the result of recent lobbying, and I would much prefer that the opposition had discussed these issues with me during the agreed legislative stages, rather than try to bounce us at the last moment.

I agree with Lisa Francis on the wider impacts of the historic environment. Its conservation and promotion contribute significantly to key policies of the Assembly Government, including lifelong learning and building stronger, safer communities. That is why I established the historic environment group, which, for the first time, brings together all of the key stakeholder organisations to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to the historic environment. It includes the Assembly Government, the Wales Council for Voluntary Action, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Council for British Archaeology, the National Library of Wales, the Civic Trust for Wales, the archaeological trusts and, of course, the National Trust.

In its first meeting, the group considered whether there should be a specific, stand-alone strategy for the historic environment, as advocated by Lisa Francis in the amendment. There was a clear and expert consensus that this was not the way to proceed. The Assembly Government is currently considering an annual report on the state of our historic environment; this will also be discussed at a meeting of the historic environment group next month, and I will inform members of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee of the outcome. My instinct—and, it seems, that of the majority of experts on the group—is not to develop a strategy that is entirely separate from other strands of policy. Work is already in progress to develop a new cultural strategy for Wales and this will seek to explore the role of the historic environment in the wider agenda.

I am therefore happy to support the amendments tabled by Jocelyn Davies, as it gives the historic environment group more

faterion na chodwyd wrth i'r Gorchmynion hyn fynd drwy'r broses bwyllgor. Maent yn ganlyniad i lobïo diweddar, a byddai'n llawer gwell gennyf pe bai'r gwrthbleidiau wedi trafod y materion hyn gyda mi yn ystod y camau deddfwriaethol y cytunwyd arnynt, yn hytrach na cheisio ein gorfodi i wneud hyn ar y funud olaf.

Cytunaf â Lisa Francis ar effeithiau ehangach yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae ei gadw a'i hyrwyddo yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at bolisiau allweddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, gan gynnwys dysgu gydol oes ac adeiladu cymunedau cryfach a mwy diogel. Dyna pam y sefydlais y grŵp amgylchedd hanesyddol, sydd yn dod â'r holl sefydliadau sy'n rhanddeiliaid allweddol at ei gilydd am y tro cyntaf i hwyluso ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig at yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae'n cynnwys Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru, Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Cyngor Archaeoleg Brydeinig Cymru, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, Ymddiriedolaeth Ddinesig Cymru, yr ymddiriedolaethau archaeolegol, a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, wrth gwrs.

Yn ei gyfarfod cyntaf, ystyriodd y grŵp a ddylid cael strategaeth benodol, annibynnol ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, fel y dadleuwyd gan Lisa Francis yn y gwelliant. Yr oedd consensws eglur ac arbenigol nad dyma oedd y ffordd ymlaen. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystyried adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol; trafodir hyn hefyd yng nghyfarfod y grŵp amgylchedd hanesyddol fis nesaf, a byddaf yn rhoi gwybod i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon am y canlyniad. Fy ngreddf—a greddf y rhan fwyaf o arbenigwyr yn y grŵp, mae'n ymddangos—yw na ddylid datblygu strategaeth sydd hollol ar wahân i feysydd polisi eraill. Mae gwaith yn mynd ymlaen eisoes i ddatblygu strategaeth ddiwylliannol newydd i Gymru, a bydd hon yn ceisio edrych ar rôl yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn yr agenda ehangach.

Yr wyf felly yn fodlon cefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Jocelyn Davies, gan eu bod yn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r grŵp

room to manoeuvre. I am also glad to support the amendments tabled by Kirsty Williams; my officials have already set in train a number of initiatives to improve physical access to the monuments in our care for people with disabilities. We have developed an access policy, including a programme of access audits and adaptations. We recognise, however, that access is about more than physical access, and we want to consider other areas, such as interpretation and community involvement, to ensure that our monuments are fully accessible in the widest sense. In essence, the motion is administrative. It streamlines the accountability and external advice issues in this important portfolio area. That said, I am happy to discuss the broader policy issues at any time.

Finally, in a few short weeks, we will be celebrating our national day. On that day, we will also be celebrating the latest addition to our nation's historic buildings: the future home of a fully legislative Assembly. To celebrate these events, I have decided to make the monuments in the care of the Assembly Government, from Caernarfon castle in the north to Castell Coch in the south, free of admission charges on *Dydd Gŵyl Dewi*.

Lisa Francis: I propose the following amendments in my name. Amendment 1 to NDM2766: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales and reconstituting it as an advisory panel within the Welsh Assembly Government as part of Cadw affords the Welsh Assembly Government an opportunity to develop a strategy for the historic environment which sees Wales's heritage integrated with learning skills, economic development and local community regeneration and therefore calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to make a commitment to prioritise the development of such a strategy and prepare an annual state of the historic environment report, including an audit of current expenditure and a projection of future needs.

amgylchedd hanesyddol. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch o gefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Kirsty Williams; mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi dechrau rhoi nifer o fentrau ar waith i wella mynediad corfforol i'r henebion yn ein gofal ar gyfer pobl ag anableddau. Yr ydym wedi datblygu polisi mynediad, gan gynnwys rhaglen o addasiadau ac archwiliadau mynediad. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddwn fod mynediad yn golygu mwy na mynediad corfforol, ac yr ydym am ystyried meysydd eraill, megis dehongli a chynnwys y gymuned, i sicrhau bod ein henebion yn hollol hwylus yn yr ystyr ehangaf. Yn ei hanfod, cynnig gweinyddol ydyw. Mae'n symleiddio materion yn ymwneud â chyngor allanol ac atebolrwydd yn y maes portffolio pwysig hwn. Wedi dweud hynny, yr wyf yn fodlon trafod y materion polisi ehangach unrhyw bryd.

I gloi, ymhen ychydig wythnosau byddwn yn dathlu ein diwrnod cenedlaethol. Ar y diwrnod hwnnw, byddwn hefyd yn dathlu'r ychwanegiad diweddaraf at adeiladau hanesyddol ein cenedl: cartref Cynulliad deddfwriaethol llawn yn y dyfodol. Er mwyn dathlu'r digwyddiadau hyn, yr wyf wedi penderfynu caniatau mynediad am ddim i'r henebion sydd yng ngofal Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, o gastell Caernarfon yn y gogledd i Gastell Coch yn y de, ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi.

Lisa Francis: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 1 i NDM2766: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru a'i ailgyfansoddi fel panel ymgynghorol o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel rhan o Cadw yn rhoi cyfle i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol sy'n gweld treftadaeth Cymru yn cael ei hintegreiddio gyda sgiliau dysgu, datblygu economaidd ac adfywio cymunedau lleol ac yn galw felly ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wneud ymrwymiad i flaenoriaethu datblygiad strategaeth o'r fath a pharatoi adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, gan gynnwys archwiliad o'r gwariant cyfredol a rhagolwg o anghenion y dyfodol.

I propose amendment 1 to NDM2768. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales and reconstituting it as an advisory panel within the Welsh Assembly Government as part of Cadw affords the Welsh Assembly Government an opportunity to develop a strategy for the historic environment which sees Wales's heritage integrated with learning skills, economic development and local community regeneration and therefore calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to make a commitment to prioritise the development of such a strategy and prepare an annual state of the historic environment report, including an audit of current expenditure and a projection of future needs.

I was hoping, Minister, that you would have read the amendment that we tabled to both motions more carefully, because the fact of the matter is that these abolition Orders afford your Government a real opportunity to implement a proper strategy—a plan for action for the historic environment in Wales. Back in the summer of 2002, Sue Essex commissioned a review on arrangements for the future management of the historic environment in Wales. The following spring, a consultation on the review of the historic environment was commissioned, with responses published in January two years ago. Since then, we have had a couple of statements from you, mostly telling us stuff that we already knew. I asked you in April 2005 whether the statement that you made then would represent the precursor to some kind of strategy.

You mentioned the historic environment group, which was formed in October 2004, and has met just three times since then. Its objective was apparently to put together a forward work programme. However, the minutes of its last meeting revealed that the forward work programme, or plan, might be considered a few meetings hence, when the group has established itself. That is not exactly what I call 'cooking with gas', is it? Yet, undoubtedly, this group has a wealth of expertise, which you have mentioned, and

Cynigiau welliant1 i NDM2768. ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru a'i ailgyfansoddi fel panel ymgynghorol o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel rhan o Cadw yn rhoi cyfle i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol sy'n gweld treftadaeth Cymru yn cael ei hintegreiddio gyda sgiliau dysgu, datblygu economaidd ac adfywio cymunedau lleol ac yn galw felly ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wneud ymrwymiad i flaenoriaethu datblygiad strategaeth o'r fath a pharatoi adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, gan gynnwys archwiliad o'r gwariant cyfredol a rhagolwg o anghenion y dyfodol.

Yr oeddwn yn gobeithio, Weinidog, y byddech wedi darllen y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gennym i'r ddau gynnig yn fwy gofalus, oherwydd y gwir amdani yw bod y Gorchmynion diddymu hyn yn gyfle gwirioneddol i'ch Llywodraeth weithredu strategaeth briodol—cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru. Yn ystod haf 2002, comisiynodd Sue Essex adolygiad o'r trefniadau ar gyfer rheoli'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Y gwanwyn dilynol, comisiynwyd ymgynghoriad ar yr adolygiad o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, a chyhoeddwyd ymatebion fis Ionawr ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi cael ambell ddatganiad gennych chi, ar y cyfan yn dweud pethau a wyddem eisoes. Gofynnais i ichi ym mis Ebrill 2005 a oedd y datganiad a wnaethoch bryd hynny yn rhagflaenu rhyw fath o strategaeth.

Yr oeddech yn sôn am y grŵp amgylchedd hanesyddol, a ffurfiwyd ym mis Hydref 2004 ac sydd wedi cyfarfod dim ond tair gwaith ers hynny. Ymddengys mai ei amcan oedd rhoi blaenraglen waith at ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, dangosodd cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf y gellid ystyried y flaenraglen waith, neu'r cynllun, ymhén ychydig gyfarfodydd, pan fydd y grŵp wedi ymsefydlu. Nid oes llawer o lo ar y tân hwn, nac oes? Ac eto, mae cyfoeth o arbenigedd yn y grŵp hwn, heb os, rhywbeth a grybwyllwyd gennych, ac mae

that offers your Government an opportunity to develop a strategy.

Allow me to remind you that the historic environment supports 22,000 jobs in Wales and is worth £750 million to the Welsh economy. It provides the very reason why tourists visit Wales, and it has the potential for growth, which is enormous. Apart from that, the reality is that the historic environment is about ordinary people and places, as well as iconic sites and rare artefacts.

3.10 p.m.

Encouraging people in the local significance of these real places and objects contributes to a sense of community and underpins quality of life. There are here opportunities to learn, to re-skill and to inspire, and I believe that your Government is dragging its feet on this issue.

This year, 2006, offers an ambitious approach—I know that that is a big word for you, Minister—with the imminent environment strategy for Wales and the emerging cultural strategy for Wales. There is an opportunity to seize the day and to develop ambitious outcomes for Wales's unique heritage and historic environment. If an assessment of the historic environment is undertaken, including an audit of current expenditure and a projection of future needs, that will count towards a serious effort in developing a proper action plan. English Heritage counts. An annual state of the historic environment report, which is undertaken over the border, is now in its fifth year and provides an account of current trends that affect the historic environment and the threats and challenges faced by those responsible for running it sustainably. Does Wales not deserve to have this as well? Obviously, you do not think so.

I am pleased that you are supporting the amendments tabled by Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats, but I just wish that you had the foresight and the nous to support our amendments as well.

Owen John Thomas: Cynigiaf y

hynny'n gyfle i'r Llywodraeth ddatblygu strategaeth.

Gadewch i mi eich atgoffa bod yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn cefnogi 22,000 o swyddi yng Nghymru a'i fod yn werth £750 miliwn i economi Cymru. Dyna'r union reswm pam mae ymwelwyr yn dod i Gymru, ac mae potensial enfawr am dwf Heblaw am hynny, y gwir yw bod pobl gyffredin a lleoedd cyffredin yn bwysig i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, yn ogystal â safleoedd eiconig ac arteffactau prin.

Mae annog pobl i weld arwyddocâd lleol y lleoedd a'r gwrthrychau gwirioneddol hyn yn cyfrannu at ymdeimlad o gymuned ac yn ategu ansawdd bywyd. Mae cyfleoedd yma i ddysgu, i ail-hyfforddi ac i ysbrydoli, a chredaf fod eich Llywodraeth yn llusgo'i thraed ar y mater hwn.

Mae eleni, 2006, yn cynnig ymagwedd uchelgeisiol—gwn fod hwnnw'n air mawr i chi, Weinidog—gyda'r strategaeth amgylcheddol i Gymru sydd ar ddigwydd a'r strategaeth ddiwylliannol i Gymru sydd ar droed. Mae cyfle i ddatblygu canlyniadau uchelgeisiol i amgylchedd hanesyddol a threftadaeth unigryw Cymru. Os gwneir asesiad o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, gan gynnwys archwiliad o'r gwariant presennol a rhagamcaniad o anghenion y dyfodol, bydd hynny'n cyfrif tuag at ymdrech o ddifrif i ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu go iawn. Mae English Heritage yn cyfrif. Mae adroddiad blynyddol ar gyflwr yr amgylchedd hanesyddol a wneir dros y ffin yn ei bumed flwyddyn erbyn hyn, ac mae'n nodi'r tueddiadau presennol sy'n effeithio ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol a'r bygythiadau a'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r rheini sy'n gyfrifol am ei redeg yn gynaliadwy. Onid yw Cymru'n haeddu hyn hefyd? Mae'n amwlg nad ydych chi'n credu hynny.

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ond byddai'n dda gennyf pe byddai gennych y craffter a'r crebwyll i gefnogi ein gwelliannau hefyd.

Owen John Thomas: I propose the

gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2 i NDM2766: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn datgan y bydd llyncu Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol gyfoethog.

Cynigiaf welliant 2 i NDM2768. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn datgan y bydd llyncu Bwrdd Henebion Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol gyfoethog.

Bydd rhai yn ystyried derbyn y cynigion hyn fel digwyddiad braidd yn ddi-nod, ond, i eraill, dyma gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth gadarn a fydd yn rhoi hwb i'r broses o gofleidio nifer o nodweddion amlycaf Cymru. Mae cyrff megis Bwrdd Henebion Cymru, Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru a Cadw, ynghyd â chyrrff annibynnol fel Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, yn gyd-gyfrifol am warchod rhannau mawr o'n hetifeddiaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r broses o gydweithio yn symud yn rhy araf ar hyn o bryd. Dyma gyfle i sbarduno o ddifrif y broses o ddod â'r cyrff hyn at ei gilydd i gydweithio mewn consortiwm llac, gyda'r bwriad o hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth neilltuol a'i chodi i lefel uwch o gydnabyddiaeth.

Mae angen creu strategaeth a fydd yn defnyddio ein hanes cyfoethog, ein hetifeddiaeth adeiledig a'n sefydliadau cenedlaethol, y Gymraeg, ein llenyddiaeth frodorol, ein traddodiad cerddorol a'n tirluniau amrywiol i gyfleu delwedd gref ohonom fel cenedl swynol, hyderus a mentrus.

Os ydym, fel cenedl, am fanteisio i'r radd eithaf ar botensial economaidd twristiaeth

following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2 to NDM2766: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

asserts that the absorption of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide an opportunity to form a progressive strategy suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage.

I propose amendment 2 to NDM2768. Add a new point to the end of motion:

asserts that the absorption of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide the opportunity to form a progressive strategy, suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage.

Some people will consider these motions being carried as something of an insignificant event, while for others it represents an opportunity to develop a concrete strategy that will bolster the process of embracing many of Wales' most notable features. Organisations such as the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales, the Historic Buildings Council for Wales and Cadw, and other independent bodies such as the Countryside Council for Wales and the National Trust, are jointly responsible for protecting large parts of our legacy. However, the move towards co-operation is taking too long. This is an opportunity to kick-start the process of bringing these organisations together to collaborate in a loose consortium, with the intention of promoting our exceptional heritage and increasing awareness of it.

We need to create a strategy that will use our rich history, our built heritage and national institutions, the Welsh language, our indigenous literature, our musical tradition and our diverse landscapes to portray a powerful image of us as a charming, confident and enterprising nation.

If we, as a nation, are to maximise the economic potential of our country's cultural

ddiwylliannol ein gwlad, rhaid bod gennym weledigaeth, lle mae cydweithrediad agos rhwng y cyrff hyn a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn hanfodol. Ni wnaiff ac ni all unrhyw Lywodraeth ond Llywodraeth Cymru roi ei stamp ar ein gwlad a'i chynnyrch, hyrwyddo ei nodweddion gorau a dathlu ei champau mwyaf.

Pe bawn yn ymdrin â'r ailstrwythuro hyn fel mater di-ffrwyth—mater o ail-leoli swyddfeydd ac aildrefnu'r celfi yn unig—byddwn yn colli cyfle i greu strategaeth gyfannol gadarn i alluogi pobl Cymru i elwa ar y potensial enfawr sydd o dan ein trwynau.

Mae'r ddwy gymdeithas y cyfeirir atynt yn y cynigion ger ein bron wedi cyflawni gwaith da dros y blynyddoedd, yn gwarchod henebion ac adeiladau hanesyddol ein gwlad. Fodd bynnag, i raddau helaeth, maent wedi bod fel ynysoedd, neu ddarnau o jig-so sydd heb ei gwblhau ac mae'n hen bryd i ni ddod â'r darnau at ei gilydd. Felly, Weinidog, yr wyf yn croesawu eich parodrwydd i dderbyn ein gwelliannau yn yr ysbryd y'u rhoddwyd ger eich bron.

Eleanor Burnham: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 3 to NDM2766: insert new point at the end of the motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to historic buildings across Wales, and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community.

I propose amendment 3 to NDM2768. Add a new point to the end of the motion:

believes that transferring the functions of the of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to ancient monuments across Wales, and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that

tourism, we must have a vision, in which it is essential for these bodies and the Wales Tourist Board to collaborate. Other than the Government of Wales, there is no Government that can or will put its stamp on our country and its produce, promote its best features and celebrate its greatest achievements.

If we were to treat this restructuring as a fruitless exercise—a matter merely of relocating offices and reorganising the furniture—we would be missing an opportunity to create a holistic concrete strategy to enable the people of Wales to benefit from the huge potential that is right under our noses.

The two organisations referred to in the motions before us have achieved good work over the years, protecting our country's ancient monuments and historic buildings. However, to a great extent they have been like islands, or pieces of an uncompleted jigsaw and it is high time we brought all the pieces together. Therefore, Minister, I welcome your willingness to accept our amendments in the spirit in which they were tabled.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 3 i NDM2766: cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth mynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned.

Cynigiau welliant 3 i NDM2768. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i henebion ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth mynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar

Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community. *gael i bawb yn y gymuned.*

The Welsh Liberal Democrats believe that abolishing these bodies and transferring their functions is a sensible simplification of the current legislative framework. Bringing these bodies within the Welsh Assembly Government, through the medium of Cadw, should allow for greater co-operation and co-ordination with all the partners previously mentioned. It will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to historic buildings, which it has talked a lot about but not done much about to date.

Also, the transfer provides an opportunity for the Minister to make good on his recent rhetoric on access and diversity by prioritising the development of an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community, as far as is practicable.

The Plas Mawr Elizabethan town house in Conwy, for instance, is possibly the best preserved town house of its kind in Great Britain. Built by Robert Wynn between 1576 and 1585, it dominates the town and reflects the wealth and influence of the Tudor gentry in Wales. It is truly a magnificent place to visit, yet it would cost a family of four some £18.50 in admission alone. Our ancient monuments and historic buildings are as valuable and important as our museums are. If admission to our museums is free, then I can see no reason why admission to our ancient monuments and historic buildings is not. In transferring the powers of the HMC and AMB, the Minister should take this opportunity—in perhaps a bold move—to make admission to all Cadw sites free of charge, as the Welsh Liberal Democrats promised to do at the last election.

The onus for widening access to these monuments and buildings should lie on the Welsh Assembly Government. There should be adequate information about them and a

Cred Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru fod diddymu'r cyrff hyn a throsglwyddo'u swyddogaethau yn ffordd synhwyrol i symleiddio'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol presennol. Dylai cynnwys y cyrff hyn o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, drwy gyfrwng Cadw, hwyluso gwell cydweithredu a chydlyniaid â'r holl bartneriaid a grybwyllwyd yn flaenorol. Bydd yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymdrin â mater ehangu mynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol, a drafodwyd yn helaeth ganddi ond na weithredwyd mewn gwirionedd hyd yma.

Yn ogystal, mae'r trosglwyddo'n gyfle i'r Gweinidog roi ei rethreg ddiweddar ar fynediad ac amrywiaeth ar waith, drwy flaenoriaethu'r gwaith o ddatblygu strategaeth mynediad er mwyn sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned, cyhyd ag y mae hynny'n ymarferol.

Er enghraifft, tŷ trefol Plas Mawr yng Nghonwy, sy'n dyddio o Oes Elisabeth, o bosibl yw'r tŷ trefol o'i fath sydd wedi ei gadw orau ym Mhrydain Fawr. Mae'r tŷ, a adeiladwyd gan Robert Wynn rhwng 1576 a 1585, yn un o nodweddion amlycaf y dref ac yn adlewyrchu cyfoeth a dylanwad yr uchelwyr Tuduraidd yng Nghymru. Mae'n lle bendigedig i ymweld ag ef, ond byddai'n costio tua £18.50 i deulu o bedwar, a hynny dim ond i fynd i mewn. Mae ein henebion a'n hadeiladau hanesyddol yr un mor werthfawr a phwysig â'n hamgueddfeydd. Os gellir caniatáu mynediad am ddim i'n hamgueddfeydd, yna ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam nad yw mynediad i'n henebion a'n hadeiladau hanesyddol am ddim hefyd. Wrth drosglwyddo pwerau'r Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol a'r Bwrdd Henebion, dylai'r Gweinidog achub ar y cyfle hwn—a chymryd cam beiddgar efallai—i sicrhau bod mynediad am ddim i holl safleoedd Cadw, fel yr addawodd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ei wneud yn yr etholiad diwethaf.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fod yn gyfrifol am ehangu mynediad i'r henebion a'r adeiladau hyn. Dylid darparu gwybodaeth ddigonol amdanant ac ymgyrch bendant i

good campaign of communication to all sectors of the community. In discussing ancient monuments and historic buildings, it is also important to recognise their educational value. The wealth of knowledge that they provide about Wales's cultural heritage is of paramount importance. We have so much history on our doorstep that it seems, at times, as though we have become blind to it. We must take this opportunity to encourage the people of Wales to rediscover the cultural heritage on their doorstep.

The Welsh Assembly Government must address whether these sites can be used for other purposes. Using them in this way would also widen access and allow them to deal with different markets. In June 2003, I succeeded in getting an answer from the Minister for Economic Development and Transport—possibly an achievement in itself. The Minister agreed with me that there should be an examination of further ways to utilise historic sites as venues for cultural and arts events. Could the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport update us on what assessments have been made since then? Yesterday, during First Minister's questions, we discussed the importance of tourism to Wales. The tourism strategy report of 2003 highlights historic and cultural tourism as being underdeveloped in Wales, but as having great potential. To generate further historic and cultural tourism, surely the Welsh Assembly Government must promote our monuments and buildings, and it must also make greater use of our historic monuments as marketable venues for all sorts of cultural events. Just look at the huge annual success of the Faenol festival, which also puts us in the global arena.

I also ask the Minister to commission research into access to our ancient monuments and historic buildings, and I look forward to you presenting a strategy for widening access at the earliest opportunity.

Finally, Minister, I urge you to ensure that we, the people of Wales, can celebrate St David's Day in a much more meaningful way than just through your one-off initiative.

gyfathrebu â phob rhan o'r gymuned. Wrth drafod henebion ac adeiladau hanesyddol, mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod eu gwerth addysgol. Mae'r cyfoeth gwybodaeth a ddarperir ganddynt am dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru yn hollbwysig. Mae gennym gymaint o hanes ar garreg y drws fel ein bod, ar adegau, yn ymddangos yn ddall iddo. Rhaid inni achub ar y cyfle hwn i annog pobl Cymru i ailddarganfod y dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol sydd ar garreg eu drws.

Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ystyried a ellir defnyddio'r safleoedd hyn at ddibenion eraill. Byddai eu defnyddio fel hyn hefyd yn ehangu mynediad ac yn gyfle iddynt ddelio â gwahanol farchnadoedd. Ym mis Mehefin 2003, llwyddais i gael ateb gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth—cryn lwyddiant ynddo'i hun hwyrach. Cytunodd y Gweinidog â mi y dylid archwilio ffyrdd newydd i ddefnyddio safleoedd hanesyddol fel mannau ar gyfer digwyddiadau diwylliannol a chelfyddydol. A allai'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni o ran pa asesiadau a wnaed ers hynny? Ddoe, yn ystod cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog, buom yn trafod pwysigrwydd twristiaeth i Gymru. Mae adroddiad strategaeth twristiaeth 2003 yn tynnu sylw at dwristiaeth hanesyddol a diwylliannol fel maes nad yw wedi'i ddatblygu'n ddigonol yng Nghymru, ond lle mae potensial mawr. Er mwyn annog mwy o dwristiaeth hanesyddol a diwylliannol, oni ddylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru hyrwyddo ein henebion a'n hadeiladau, gan wneud defnydd gwell hefyd o'n henebion fel mannau y gellir eu marchnata ar gyfer pob math o ddigwyddiad diwylliannol. Edrychwch ar lwyddiant blynyddol aruthrol gŵyl y Faenol, sydd hefyd yn ein rhoi ar y llwyfan byd-eang.

Gofynnaf hefyd i'r Gweinidog gomisiynu gwaith ymchwil ar fynediad i'n henebion a'n hadeiladau hanesyddol, ac edrychaf ymlaen at eich gweld yn cyflwyno strategaeth ar gyfer ehangu mynediad cyn gynted â phosibl.

I gloi, Weinidog, erfyniaf arnoch i sicrhau y gallwn ni, bobl Cymru, ddathlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi mewn ffordd lawer mwy ystyrlon na'ch menter untro.

Laura Anne Jones: I support the amendments put forward by my colleague, Lisa Francis. Minister, you have a unique opportunity today to make a difference and provide a wonderful historic environment and a learning platform for us and for future generations. I am proud of our heritage, as, I am sure, are most Members. It is not just us who benefit from visiting ancient monuments and historic buildings; they bring many tourists to Wales, and, therefore, a heck of a lot of money. This is another aspect that you must think of. If you go forward with this strategy, it cuts across all portfolios—economic, tourism, education and so on. It could play a huge part in the regeneration of communities, boosting tourism and promoting educational and manual skills. From what I see, we are lagging behind England by quite a lot in this respect, so please take this opportunity, as all of us have asked you to do, and put forward a strategy that is forward looking and appreciates what we have in Wales.

Laura Anne Jones: Cefnogaf y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan fy nghyd-Aelod, Lisa Francis. Weinidog, mae gennych gyfle unigryw heddiw i wneud gwahaniaeth ac i ddarparu amgylchedd hanesyddol ardderchog a llwyfan dysgu i ni ac i genedlaethau'r dyfodol. Yr wyf fi'n ymfalchïo yn ein treftadaeth, fel y mae mwayfrif yr Aelodau, mae'n siŵr. Nid ni yn unig sy'n elwa o ymweld â henebion ac adeiladau hanesyddol; maent yn denu nifer o dwristiaid i Gymru, ac felly llawer iawn o arian. Mae hon yn agwedd arall y mae'n rhaid ichi ei hystyried. Os parhewch â'r strategaeth hon, mae'n cwmpasu pob portffolio—economaid, twristiaeth, addysg, ac ati. Gallai chwarae rhan enfawr yn y broses o adfywio cymunedau, hybu twristiaeth a hyrwyddo sgiliau addysgol ac ymarferol. O'r hyn a welaf, yr ydym ar ei hôl hi'n sylweddol o'n cymharu â Lloegr yn hyn. Felly, achubwch ar y cyfle hwn, fel y mae pob un ohonom wedi erfyn arnoch i wneud, a chyflwynwch strategaeth sy'n flaengar ac yn gwerthfawrogi'r hyn sydd gennym yng Nghymru.

3.20 p.m.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): I am a little disappointed with some of the contributions—there seems to be a great deal of sticking to scripts.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Yr wyf braidd yn siomedig o glywed rhai o'r cyfraniadau—ymddengys fod nifer ohonoch yn cadw at eich sgriptiau.

As far as the Conservatives' amendment 1 is concerned, I cannot support the proposals. It cuts across the face of expert advice, and this Government takes expert advice seriously.

O ran gwelliant 1 gan y Ceidwadwyr, ni allaf gefnogi'r cynigion. Mae'n mynd yn groes i gyngor arbenigol, ac mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cymryd cyngor arbenigol o ddifrif.

Lisa Francis: I have read the minutes of the historic environment group meetings, and I cannot see any evidence in them of why it does not want to work on a framework for a strategy for the historic environment. Your colleague, Sue Essex, started this in 2002. Why do you now say that we cannot move forward with this? Is it because it is a Tory amendment? Is that the problem?

Lisa Francis: Yr wyf wedi darllen cofnodion cyfarfodydd grŵp yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, ac ni allaf weld unrhyw dystiolaeth ynddynt sy'n dweud pam nad yw'n awyddus i weithio ar fframwaith ar gyfer strategaeth ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Dechreuodd eich cyd-Weinidog, Sue Essex, ar y gwaith yn 2002. Pam yr ydych yn dweud yn awr na allwn fwrw ati â'r gwaith? Ai am mai'r Torïaid a gyflwynodd y gwelliant? Ai dyna'r broblem?

Alun Pugh: It is not because it is a Tory amendment, it is because it cuts across the

Alun Pugh: Nid am mai'r Torïaid a gyflwynodd y gwelliant, ond am ei fod yn

face of expert advice—it is as simple as that. It is wrong to say that we are dragging our feet on this; we have invested some £13 million of public money in support of historic buildings during the last five years. It was not made a budget priority by the Tories, and they had plenty of opportunities to do that during our open budget round. We have invested—[*Interruption.*] I will not give way, as I have already done so, and we will move very shortly to the vote.

I welcome the support of the Liberal Democrats and the nationalists in their amendments. The historic environment of Wales is a very precious asset to us all—it is an object that is worthy of detailed policy development.

As far as admission to the historic monuments in our care is concerned, we have a range of historic monuments the length and breadth of the nation. I mentioned Caernarfon Castle and Castell Coch, and I hope that many thousands of people the length and breadth of Wales will take advantage of the free admission on our national day.

Eleanor, you say that this is a low key celebration, but I am not sure how we could better celebrate than by having the British royal family in Cardiff bay, and opening up our historic monuments to free public access.

mynd yn groes i gyngor arbenigol—mae mor syml â hynny. Mae'n annheg dweud ein bod yn llusgo'n traed ar y mater; yr ydym wedi buddsoddi tua £13 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus i gefnogi adeiladau hanesyddol yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Nid oedd yn un o flaenoriaethau cyllidebol y Toriaid, a chawsant ddigon o gyfleoedd i wneud hynny yn ystod ein cylch cyllideb agored. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi—[*Torri ar draws.*] Nid wyf am ildio, gan fy mod eisoes wedi gwneud hynny, a byddwn yn symudwn i'r bleidlais yn fuan iawn.

Yr wyf yn croesawu cefnogaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Phlaid Cymru yn eu gwelliannau. Mae amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yn ased gwerthfawr iawn i bob un ohonom—mae'n nod sy'n haeddu polisi manwl.

O ran mynediad i'r henebion sydd yn ein gofal, mae gennym amrywiaeth o henebion ledled y wlad. Soniais am Gastell Caernarfon a Chastell Coch, a gobeithio y bydd miloedd ar filoedd o bobl ledled Cymru yn manteisio ar y cynllun mynediad am ddim ar ddydd ein nawddsant.

Eleanor, dywedwch mai dathliad di-nod ydyw, ond nid wyf yn siŵr sut y gallem ddatlu'n well na thrwy wahodd teulu brenhinol Prydain i fae Caerdydd, a darparu mynediad am ddim i'r cyhoedd i'n henebion.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny

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, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

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

James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Amendment 2: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

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

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelod canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Member voted against:

Gibbons, Brian

Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Motion (NDM2766) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the principle of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 November 2005;

2. asserts that the absorption of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide an opportunity to form a progressive strategy suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage; and

3. believes that transferring the functions of the of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to historic buildings across Wales, and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community.

Cynnig (NDM2766) fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005;

2. yn datgan y bydd llyncu Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol cyfoethog; ac

3. yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth mynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.

Amended motion: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 8.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann

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

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

Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 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
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwgyio.
 Amended motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2767): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 9.
 Motion (NDM2767): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 9.*

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

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

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

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

Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew

Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa

German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Motion (NDM2768) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the principle of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales (Abolition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 22 November 2005;

2. asserts that the absorption of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales within the Welsh Assembly Government alongside Cadw will provide the opportunity to form a progressive strategy, suitably funded to promote our rich built, cultural and historic heritage; and

3. believes that transferring the functions of the of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to address the issue of widening access to ancient monuments across Wales,

Cynnig (NDM2768) fel y'i ddiwygiwyd:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn (Diddymu) Bwrdd Henebion Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Tachwedd 2005;

2. yn datgan y bydd llyncu Bwrdd Henebion Cymru o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ochr yn ochr â Cadw yn gyfle i ffurfio strategaeth flaengar wedi ei hariannu'n briodol er mwyn hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth adeiledig, ddiwylliannol a hanesyddol cyfoethog; ac

3. yn credu y bydd trosglwyddo swyddogaethau Bwrdd Henebion Cymru yn galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r mater o ehangu mynediad i henebion ar draws Cymru, ac yn galw ar

and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to develop an access strategy to ensure that Cadw monuments are available to everyone in the community. *Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth mynediad i sicrhau bod henebion Cadw ar gael i bawb yn y gymuned.*

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 9.
Amended motion: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 9.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
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
Wood, Leanne

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2769): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.
Motion (NDM2769): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 8.*

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

Andrews, Leighton

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

Bourne, Nick

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 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
 Wood, Leanne

Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

3.30 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 o dan Reol
 Sefydlog Rhif 24.27 (iv)
 Approval of the Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006 under
 Standing Order Rhif 24.27(iv)**

Motion (NDM2770): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2770): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 10 January 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar

Insert a new point at the end of the motion:	ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>notes that the scheme will not prevent the UK market for mature beef being unbalanced by a flood of extra products when the over 30 monthsscheme is closed from 22 January and urges the Minister to do all in his power to put pressure on the EU to lift the export ban on British beef.</i>	<i>yn nodi na fydd y cynllun yn rhwystro marchnad y DU ar gyfer eidion aeddfed rhag troi'n anghytwys o ganlyniad i lif o gynnyrch ychwanegol pan gaeir y cynllun dros dri deg mis ar 22 Ionawr ac yn annog y Gweinidog i wneud popeth o fewn ei allu i roi pwysau ar yr UE i godi'r gwaharddiad ar allforio cig eidion Prydain.</i>
Motion (NDM2771): to propose that	Cynnig (NDM2771): cynnig bod
<i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i>	<i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</i>
<i>approves that the Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006.</i>	<i>yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006.</i>
The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2770 in the name of Lisa Francis.	Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2770 yn enw Lisa Francis.
The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that	Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiau fod
<i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i>	<i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</i>
<i>considers the principle of The Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 10 January 2006. (NDM2770)</i>	<i>yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2770)</i>
I propose that	Cynigiau fod
<i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i>	<i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:</i>
<i>approves that the Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006. (NDM2771)</i>	<i>yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2771)</i>
The Older Cattle (Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006 will provide enforcement of EC regulation 2109/2005 and offer market support measures for the beef market in Wales through the older cattle disposal scheme. The scheme authorises the purchase of any bovine animal born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996, which does not exhibit any clinical signs of BSE and which is located on a holding in the UK for at least	Bydd Rheoliadau Gwartheg Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 yn darparu ar gyfer gorfodi rheoliadau 2109/2005 y CE ac yn cynnig mesurau i gefnogi'r farchnad cig eidion yng Nghymru, drwy'r cynllun gwaredu gwartheg hŷn. Mae'r cynllun yn awdurdodi prynu unrhyw anifail buchol a anwyd neu a fagwyd yn y DU cyn 1 Awst 1996, nad yw'n dangos unrhyw arwyddion clinigol o BSE ac a fu ar ddaliad yn y DU am o leiaf chwe mis cyn ei

six months prior to its sale. The regulations set out the requirements regarding the slaughter, treatment and disposal of animals subject to the scheme. The scheme provides farmers with a voluntary three-year scheme in which to dispose of their pre-August 1996 cattle, which are at highest risk of developing BSE. This timescale will enable farmers to provide themselves with sufficient time to plan the sourcing or retention of replacements to their herd.

Compensation levels have been set at a level comparable to the over 30 months scheme for the first year of the scheme. They are then decreased by around 10 per cent per year. The Commission introduced the decreasing compensation in order to encourage farmers to put their cattle into the scheme as quickly as possible as it is keen to decrease the number of pre-1996 cattle.

There is one abattoir in Wales, TWM Ltd in Llanelli, which has been licensed to slaughter cattle under the scheme and farmers can continue to use the current system of livestock markets as collection centres. OTMS will end on 22 January and, from that date, farmers will no longer have a choice of whether to put their OTM cattle, born after 1 August 1996, into the food chain or into OTMS. I have had considerable feedback from the industry on this issue and I understand that there are concerns that there will be an insufficient market for OTM beef without the opening of export markets. The Commission has made it clear that it will not extend OTMS once the OTM rule has been changed and the older cattle disposal scheme is in place.

I have decided not to support amendment 1 as proposed. There are two reasons for this—

Glyn Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Carwyn Jones: I would like to list my reasons first, then I will invite you to intervene.

The first reason is that it is not altogether clear how the market will react when OTMS

werthu. Mae'r rheoliadau'n gosod y gofynion o ran lladd, trin a gwaredu anifeiliaid sy'n o dod dan y cynllun hwn. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn darparu i ffermwyr gynllun tair blynedd gwirfoddol ar gyfer gwaredu gwartheg a anwyd cyn mis Awst 1996, sef y rhai sydd â'r perygl mwyaf o ddatblygu BSE. Bydd yr amserlen hon yn rhoi digon o amser i ffermwyr gynllunio ble i gael anifeiliaid cadw neu gynllunio ar gyfer cadw anifeiliaid yn eu buchesi.

Mae iawndal wedi'i osod ar lefelau sy'n cymharu â'r cynllun dros dri deg mis am flwyddyn gyntaf y cynllun. Yna byddant yn gostwng tua 10 y cant y flwyddyn. Cyflwynodd y Comisiwn yr iawndal gostyngol er mwyn annog ffermwyr i drefnu i'w gwartheg fod yn rhan o'r cynllun mor fuan â phosibl, gan ei fod yn awyddus i ostwng nifer y gwartheg a anwyd cyn 1996.

Mae un lladd-dy yng Nghymru, sef TWM Cyf yn Llanelli, sydd wedi cael trwydded i ladd gwartheg o dan y cynllun, a gall ffermwyr barhau i ddefnyddio'r system gyfredol o farchnadoedd da byw fel canolfannau casglu. Bydd y cynllun yn dod i ben ar 22 Ionawr, ac o hynny ymlaen ni fydd gan ffermwyr ddewis wedyn i roi eu gwartheg dros dri deg mis, a anwyd ar ôl 1 Awst 1996, yn y gadwyn fwyd neu yn y cynllun. Yr wyf wedi cael cryn ymateb gan y diwydiant ar y mater hwn, a deallaf fod pryderon na fydd digon o farchnad ar gyfer cig eidion o wartheg dros dri deg mis heb agor marchnadoedd allforio. Mae'r Comisiwn wedi gwneud yn glir na fydd yn estyn y cynllun dros dri deg mis ar ôl i'r rheol dros dri deg mis gael ei newid ac ar ôl i'r cynllun gwaredu gwartheg hŷn ddod i rym.

Yr wyf wedi penderfynu peidio â chefnogi gwelliant 1 fel y'i cynigiwyd. Mae dau reswm dros hyn—

Glyn Davies: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Carwyn Jones: Hoffwn restru fy rhesymau yn gyntaf, yna byddaf yn rhoi cyfle ichi ymyrryd.

Y rheswm cyntaf yw nad yw'n hollol glir sut y bydd y farchnad yn ymateb pan ddaw'r

ends. There is a risk that there will be an excess of mature beef, but that does not necessarily mean that the price will inevitably fall. However, if it does fall, I can assure you that I will urge DEFRA to lobby the Commission to put the support mechanism in place.

Secondly, lifting the beef export ban is a separate issue from the introduction of the regulations, although it is completely in order in terms of the principle. I am extremely keen for the beef export ban to be lifted at the earliest possible opportunity and I will do all that I can to encourage that. I have written to all Welsh Members of the European Parliament to inform them of the situation. It is good news that draft legislation to lift the ban has now been discussed by the member states; we hope that there will be a vote in March and that the beef ban can be lifted by mid-April.

Glyn Davies: You have answered my question in part, but how long will you leave the interval between when you see that there is an impact on prices and when you take some action? You have told us that you intend to take some action, to ask that something be done to help the market in the event of a collapse, but, because time is crucial here, how long do you anticipate that interval being?

Carwyn Jones: It depends what happens in the market, but if there is a positive vote in March, there will be little point in arguing for a support mechanism if the ban is then lifted in April. However, clearly, we will examine the situation and what happens to the market once OTMS goes on 22 January.

By offering a disposal route for cattle born before 1 August 1996, the regulations will help to assure the public at home and in Europe, once again, that mature Welsh beef is a safe product. Agreeing to the regulations today will allow a common coming-into-force date across the UK, which is important with regard to this scheme and will, I am sure, be welcomed by all those who stand to benefit from the scheme.

cynllun dros dri deg mis i ben. Mae perygl y bydd gormod o gig eidion aeddfed, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu o reidrwydd y bydd y pris yn anochel yn gostwng. Fodd bynnag, os bydd yn gostwng, gallaf eich sicrhau y byddaf yn annog DEFRA i lobïo'r Comisiwn i roi'r mecanwaith cymorth ar waith.

Yn ail, mae codi'r gwaharddiad ar allforio cig eidion yn fater gwahanol i gyflwyno'r rheoliadau, er ei fod yn hollol gyson o ran yr egwyddor. Yr wyf yn awyddus iawn i'r gwaharddiad ar allforio cig eidion gael ei godi mor fuan â phosibl, a byddaf yn gwneud popeth o fewn fy ngallu i annog hynny. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at bob Aelod Cymreig yn Senedd Ewrop i ddsweud wrthynt am y sefyllfa. Mae'n newyddion da fod yr aelod wladwriaethau bellach wedi trafod deddfwriaeth ddrafft i godi'r gwaharddiad; ein gobaith yw y bydd pleidlais ym mis Mawrth ac y gellir codi'r gwaharddiad ar gig eidion erbyn canol mis Ebrill.

Glyn Davies: Yr ydych wedi ateb fy nghwestiwn yn rhannol, ond os gwelwch fod effaith ar brisiau, faint o amser fyddwch yn ei roi rhwng hynny a gweithredu? Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym eich bod yn bwriadu cymryd camau, i ofyn am i rywbeth gael ei wneud i helpu'r farchnad os bydd prisiau'n syrthio. Ond gan fod amser yn hanfodol bwysig yn hyn, am faint y rhagwelwch y byddwch yn oedi cyn gweithredu?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n dibynnu beth fydd yn digwydd yn y farchnad. Ond os bydd pleidlais gadarnhaol ym mis Mawrth, ni fydd fawr o ddiben dadlau dros fecanwaith cymorth os bydd y gwaharddiad yn cael ei godi ym mis Ebrill. Fodd bynnag, byddwn wrth gwrs yn ystyried y sefyllfa a'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar y farchnad ar ôl i'r cynllun dros dri deg mis ddod i ben ar 22 Ionawr.

Drwy gynnig dull o waredu gwartheg a anwyd cyn 1 Awst 1996, bydd y rheoliadau'n helpu rhoi sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd yn y wlad hon ac yn Ewrop fod cig eidion aeddfed Cymru yn gynnyrch diogel unwaith eto. Os cytunir ar y rheoliadau heddiw, bydd modd cael dyddiad gweithredu cyffredin ar draws y DU, sy'n bwysig o ran y cynllun hwn. A bydd pawb a fydd yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn yn croesawu hynny, mae'n siŵr.

Elin Jones: Mae Plaid Cymru yn derbyn y rheolaidau hyn a byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 y Torïaid. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn falch y bydd un o'r gwaharddiadau sy'n sefyll ers dyddiau BSE yn cael ei godi ddiwedd y mis hwn ac y bydd cynllun newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno ar gyfer hen wartheg.

Y mae disgwyliadau pawb yn awr yn troi at godi'r gwaharddiad ar allforio cig eidion. Mae Plaid Cymru yn disgwyl bod holl egni'r Gweinidog a gweinidogion DEFRA yn mynd at berswadio Ewrop nad oes achos bellach i gadw'r gwaharddiad ar allforio, a bod angen ailddechrau allforio cig eidion a chig llo o Gymru a gweddill gwledydd Prydain. Os wyf wedi deall yn iawn, Weinidog, bu ichi ddweud eich bod wedi ysgrifennu at holl yr Aelodau o Senedd Ewrop sy'n cynrychioli Cymru ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Ni chredaf mai dyna'r rhai sydd angen eu perswadio am yr angen i allforio—gobeithiaf nad oes angen eu perswadio; holl Aelodau eraill Senedd Ewrop sydd angen eu perswadio. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cydweithio â gweinidogion eraill y DU â'ch holl egni i berswadio aelodau fod angen gwneud hyn, ac i'w perswadio ynglŷn â'r realiti fod cig o'r wlad hon bellach yn ddiogel i'w allforio. Dylem roi pob cefnogaeth i ddatblygu'r marchnadoedd ac i godi'r gwaharddiad hwn. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn gallu adrodd i Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad bob pythefnos, o hyn ymlaen, ynglŷn â sut yr ydych yn ceisio sicrhau bod y farchnad hon yn cael ei hagor i ffermwyr Cymru.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support these regulations. I was pleased to hear the Minister outline his actions in the event of a collapse in the beef market; those actions would be welcome. However, he must realise that the assessment and the timescale of when a market collapses and putting in the support is a difficult piece of management. Can he, in his summing up, indicate what mechanisms are in place to assess the moment at which there will be intervention in the market? It is critical at this stage to give confidence to the farming industry, particularly the beef market. As you are aware, a combination of factors may cause the beef market to be over-supplied

Elin Jones: Plaid Cymru accepts these regulations and we will also support amendment 1 by the Tories. I am sure we are all pleased that one of the restrictions which have in place since the days of BSE will be lifted later this month, and that a new scheme will be introduced for older cattle.

Everyone's expectations now turn to lifting the ban on beef exports. Plaid Cymru expects the Minister's energies and those of DEFRA Ministers to be concentrated on convincing Europe that there is no case for retaining this ban, and that we should re-start veal and beef export from Wales and the rest of Britain. If I understood you correctly, Minister, you said that you had written to all Welsh MEPs regarding this issue. I do not believe they are the people who need to be persuaded of the need to export—I hope they do not need to be persuaded; it is all the MEPs who need to be persuaded. I hope you will put all your efforts into working with other UK Ministers to persuade members that this needs to be done, and to persuade them of the reality that meat from this country is now safe for export. We should give all possible support to developing those markets and to lifting this ban. I hope you will be able to report to us in the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee, every fortnight from now on, on your efforts to ensure that this market is opened to Welsh farmers.

Mick Bates: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed y Gweinidog yn amlinellu'r camau y bydd yn eu cymryd os bydd prisiau'r farchnad cig eidion yn gostwng yn sylweddol; byddai'r camau hynny i'w croesawu. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddo sylweddoli mai tasg anodd yw asesu pryd y bydd y farchnad yn methu a phryd i roi'r cymorth angenrheidiol. A all, wrth grynhoi, ddweud pa fecanweithiau sydd ar waith i asesu pryd yn union y bydd yn ymyrryd yn y farchnad? Mae'n hollbwysig ar hyn o bryd i roi hyder i'r diwydiant ffermio, yn enwedig y farchnad cig eidion. Fel y gwyddoch, gall cyfuniad o ffactorau beri gor-

causing a collapse in prices.

As other speakers have indicated, the critical importance of making sure that the ban on beef exports is lifted is something that we look to you, as Minister, to achieve through applying pressure on your colleagues at Westminster and through your correspondence with MEPs. I hope that you will also contact MEPs personally to emphasise the importance of the beef industry in Wales to the whole rural economy. It is at a time like this that your good offices would transmit a lot of confidence to the industry; will you undertake to do that?

Brynle Williams: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2770 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert a new point at the end of the motion.

notes that the scheme will not prevent the UK market for mature beef being unbalanced by a flood of extra products when the over 30 months scheme is closed from 22 January and urges the Minister to do all in his power to put pressure on the EU to lift the export ban on British beef.

Permitting the slaughter of cattle over 30 months prior to lifting the ban will cause a serious disruption to the beef industry in Wales. Between the end of the OTMS scheme on 23 January and the lifting of the export ban, which is currently scheduled for late March, the price of beef, as I said earlier, will go through the floor. This will be yet another blow to the beef industry in Wales, which has already been depressed due to the imports of meat that are not produced to the same high standards of health and welfare that are rigorously enforced throughout the EC.

Glyn Davies and I recently met auctioneers and the farming unions at livestock markets, and they were gravely concerned about the lack of harmony between the end of the OTMS and the resumption. As it stands, we may be looking at a situation where around 4,000 tonnes of additional beef may be supplied to the domestic market each week. Under normal circumstances, this would be

gyflenwi'r farchnad cig eidion a gostyngiad sylweddol mewn prisiau.

Fel y dywedodd siaradwyr eraill, mae'r dasg hollbwysig o sicrhau bod y gwaharddiad ar allforion cig eidion yn cael ei godi yn rhywbeth y byddwn yn disgwyl i chi, fel y Gweinidog, ei wneud drwy bwysio ar eich cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan a thrwy eich gohebiaeth ag ASEau. Gobeithio y byddwch hefyd yn cysylltu ag ASEau yn bersonol i bwysleisio mor bwysig yw'r diwydiant cig eidion yng Nghymru i'r holl economi wledig. Ar adeg fel hon y byddai eich parodrwydd i weithredu ar ran y diwydiant yn rhoi iddo; a wnewch addo gwneud hynny?

Brynle Williams: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2770 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi na fydd y cynllun yn rhwystro marchnad y DU ar gyfer eidion aeddfed rhag mynd yn anghytwys o ganlyniad i lif o gynnyrch ychwanegol pan gaeir y cynllun dros dri deg mis ar 22 Ionawr, ac yn annog y Gweinidog i wneud popeth o fewn ei allu i roi pwysau ar yr UE i godi'r gwaharddiad ar allforio cig eidion Prydain.

Bydd caniatáu lladd gwartheg dros 30 mis cyn codi'r gwaharddiad yn amharu'n ddifrifol ar y diwydiant cig eidion yng Nghymru. Rhwng diwedd y cynllun tri deg mis ar 23 Ionawr a chodi'r gwaharddiad ar allforio, y bwriedir ar hyn o bryd ei godi ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, bydd pris cig eidion, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yn gostwng yn sylweddol. Bydd hyn yn ergyd arall eto i'r diwydiant cig eidion yng Nghymru, sydd eisoes wedi bod mewn trafferthion oherwydd mewnforyn cig nad yw wedi'i gynhyrchu i'r un safon uchel o ran iechyd a lles ag a orfodir yn llym ledled y GE.

Mae Glyn Davies a minnau wedi cyfarfod ag arwerthwyr a'r undebau ffermio mewn marchnadoedd da byw yn ddiweddar, ac yr oeddent yn poeni'n enbyd ynglŷn â'r ffaith nad oedd diwedd y cynllun yn cyd-fynd â dechrau allforio. Fel y mae pethau, fe all fod sefyllfa lle bydd tua 4,000 o dunelli o gig eidion ychwanegol yn dod i mewn i'r farchnad yn y DU bob wythnos. O dan

just below 1,000 tonnes—some 930 tonnes. The domestic market is unprepared for such a volume of cow meat, and this will produce a sharp decline in prime cattle value. This instability would further undermine the already fragile industry. I ask the Minister to do all that he can to reduce the delay in the lifting of the ban by the EU and to work to bring forward the resumption of exports as soon as possible.

3.40 p.m.

Further to that, what reassurance can you give, Minister, that you are prepared to act in the case of severe disturbance to the market to prevent lasting damage to the Welsh beef industry? The end of OTMS has serious practical consideration for livestock owners in Wales, and in Britain as a whole. There is very limited capacity for processing OTM cattle. In December, there were only six abattoirs slaughtering OTM cattle on a regular basis, and in Wales, as you pointed out, there is only one abattoir that is able to slaughter these cattle. What are you going to do with cattle from south-west Wales, north Wales and other regions? Animals from these areas will face excessively long journeys to slaughter, which goes against the high standards of animal welfare that producers in Wales have worked hard to maintain. Can you give an assurance that sufficient slaughtering capacity for all areas in Wales will be in place by 22 January?

I support the principle behind this regulation. It would have been a real benefit to the beef industry if it had been harmonised with the lifting of the EU ban, opening up additional markets at the same time as supply increased. The failure to do this, combined with the lack of processing capacity, means that the market and producers will enter a period of serious instability that could easily have been prevented.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): To return to the points that have been made, we do not know what the effect will be on price. You assume that, when this meat comes on the market, it will depress the price of all

amgylchiadau arferol byddai hyn ychydig yn llai na 1,000 o dunelli—tua 930 o dunelli. Nid yw marchnad y DU yn barod ar gyfer cymaint o gig eidion, a bydd hyn yn arwain at ostyngiad sydyn yng ngwerth y gwartheg gorau. Byddai ansefydlorwydd o'r fath yn tanseilio ymhellach ddiwydiant sydd eisoes yn fregus. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog wneud popeth o fewn ei allu i sicrhau llai o oedi cyn i'r UE godi'r gwaharddiad a gweithi i ddechrau allforio mor fuan â phosibl.

At hynny, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi, Weinidog, eich bod yn barod i weithredu os bydd effaith andwyol ar y farchnad er mwyn atal niwed parhaol i ddiwydiant cig eidion Cymru? Mae diwedd y cynllun dros dri deg mis yn codi ystyriaethau mawr ac ymarferol i berchnogion da byw yng Nghymru a ledled Prydain. Ychydig iawn o ladd-dai sydd ar gael i brosesu gwartheg dros dri deg mis. Ym mis Rhagfyr, dim ond chwe lladd-dy oedd yn lladd gwartheg dros dri deg mis yn rheolaidd, ac yng Nghymru, fel y dywedwyd gennych, dim ond un lladd-dy sy'n gallu lladd y gwartheg hyn. Beth fyddwch chi'n ei wneud â gwartheg o'r de-orllewin, y gogledd a rhanbarthau eraill? Bydd anifeiliaid o'r ardaloedd hyn yn gorfod cael eu cludo bellteroedd maith i gael eu lladd, sy'n mynd yn groes i safonau uchel lles anifeiliaid y mae cynhyrchwyr yng Nghymru wedi gweithio'n galed i'w cynnal. A allwch roi sicrwydd y bydd digon o ladd-dai ar gael i bob ardal yng Nghymru erbyn 22 Ionawr?

Cefnogaf egwyddor y rheoliad hwn. Byddai wedi bod o fudd gwirioneddol i'r diwydiant cig eidion pe bai wedi cyd-fynd â chodi gwaharddiad yr UE, gan agor marchnadoedd ychwanegol ar yr un pryd ag y byddai'r cyflenwad yn cynyddu. Mae'r methiant i wneud hyn, ynghyd â phrinder lladd-dai, yn golygu y bydd y farchnad a chynhyrchwyr yn wynebu cyfnod o ansefydlogrwydd mawr y gellid bod wedi'i osgoi'n hawdd.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): I ddychwelyd at y pwyntiau a wnaed, ni wyddom beth fydd yr effaith ar brisiau. Yr ydych yn tybio, pan ddaw'r cig hwn ar y farchnad, y bydd yn peri i bris pob math o gig

meat. Of course, that is a possibility, but that is not taking into account the level of differentiation that there might be in the beef market. We do not know whether the emergence of the sort of beef that we are talking about coming on to the market will depress the price of the different types of beef that are already on the market. That depends on what the demand is for this type of beef, and whether the demand is differentiated in the way that we expect. We do not know how differentiation will work in the marketplace.

With regard to the way in which we will assess the situation, HCC is keeping an eye on the market prices for us, as is DEFRA.

I droi at bwynt Elin, ysgrifennwyd at bob Aelod o'r Senedd Ewropeaidd sy'n cynrychioli'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r adrannau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, yr Alban, Lloegr a Chymru wedi ysgrifennu at yr aelodau perthnasol.

Elin Jones: Ond y pwynt yw fy mod wedi gobeithio gweld rhywfaint o gefnogaeth ymhlith Aelodau o'r Senedd Ewropeaidd sy'n cynrychioli gweydydd Prydain dros godi'r gwaharddiad. Y rhai sydd angen eu perswadio yn fwy na dim yw aelodau sy'n cynrychioli aelod wladwraethau eraill yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Dyna lle y dylech fod yn lobbio.

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhai llywodraethau ar y lefel Ewropeaidd yn bwysicach, fel y rhai sydd wedi mynegi barn yn erbyn allforion o Brydain Fawr. Mae'n rhaid pwysleisio bod DEFRA ac adrannau eraill o'r Llywodraeth yn pwyso arnynt i sicrhau hyn, pan ddaw'r bleidlais ym mis Mawrth, i gael bleidlais o'n plaid. Nid oes rheswm synhwyrol pam na ddylai'r bleidlais fynd o'n plaid, ond nid dyna sut y mae'r system yn gweithio; gwyddom hynny o brofiad. Gobeithiwn y bydd y bleidlais ym mis Mawrth yn un dda i ni, ac yna, yng nghanol Ebrill, y bydd yn bosibl eto i ni allforio ar y lefel yr ydym am ei gweld. Dyna'r sefyllfa, ac mae'n rhaid i ni aros i weld beth a fydd yn digwydd. Gwn fod DEFRA yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau bod llywodraethau eraill yn deall y pwynt yr ydym yn ei wneud yn y Deyrnas Unedig er mwyn sicrhau cefnogaeth o bob rhan o Ewrop.

ostwng. Wrth gwrs, gallai hynny ddigwydd, ond nid yw hynny'n ystyried lefel y gwahaniaethu a allai fod yn y farchnad cig eidion. Ni wyddom a fydd y math o gig eidion yr ydym yn sôn amdano ac a fydd yn dod ar y farchnad yn gostwng pris gwahanol fathau o gig eidion sydd eisoes ar y farchnad. Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar y galw am y math hwn o gig eidion, ac a fydd y galw'n gwahaniaethu fel y disgwylwn. Ni wyddom sut y bydd gwahaniaethu'n gweithio yn y farchnad.

O ran y ffordd y byddwn yn asesu'r sefyllfa, mae HCC yn cadw llygad ar brisiau'r farchnad inni, fel y mae DEFRA .

Turning to Elin's point, a letter was sent to all Members of the European Parliament representing the United Kingdom. Departments in Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales have written to relevant members.

Elin Jones: But the point is that I had expected some support from British Members of the European Parliament for lifting the ban. Those who need to be persuaded most of all are those who represent other European Union member states. That is where you should be lobbying.

Carwyn Jones: Some governments on the European level are more important, such as those that have expressed an opinion against exports from Great Britain. It must be said that DEFRA and other Government departments have been pressing them to do that, so that, when the vote comes up in March, we get a vote in our favour. There is no sensible reason why the vote should not go in our favour, but that is not how the system works; we know that from experience. We hope that the vote in March will be good for us, and that, in mid April, we will again be able to export at the levels we wish to see. That is the situation, and we must wait to see what happens. I know that DEFRA is working hard to ensure that other governments understand the point we are making in the United Kingdom in order to ensure support from all parts of Europe.

Turning to other points that were made, with regard to slaughtering capacity, we have the abattoir in Llanelli and no concerns have been expressed to me that there is insufficient slaughtering capacity for cattle from farms in mid and north Wales. Abattoirs across the border have traditionally serviced many of these areas. This is a very good scheme that, as I have said before, will help to increase, again, the confidence in, not only Welsh beef, but British beef overall. We need to ensure—and of course I accept this—that the export ban is removed as quickly as possible.

I droi at y pwyntiau eraill a wnaed, o ran lladd-dai, mae yna ladd-dy yn Llanelli ac ni chodwyd unrhyw bryderon gyda mi nad oes digon o ladd-dai ar gyfer gwartheg o ffermydd yn y canolbarth a'r gogledd. Mae lladd-dai ar draws y ffin yn draddodiadol wedi gwasanaethu nifer o'r ardaloedd hyn. Mae hwn yn gynllun da iawn a fydd, fel y dywedais eisoes, yn helpu codi hyder unwaith eto, nid yn unig mewn cig eidion o Gymru, ond mewn cig eidion o Brydain yn gyffredinol. Mae angen inni sicrhau—ac wrth gwrs derbyn iaf hyn—fod y gwaharddiad ar allforio yn cael ei godi mor fuan â phosibl.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
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.*

Motion (NDM2770): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

*considers the principle of the Older Cattle
(Disposal) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy*

Cynnig (NDM2770): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

*yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gwartheg
Hŷn (Gwaredu) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd*

of which was laid in Table Office on 10 copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 January 2006.
Ionawr 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2770): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2770): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2771): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2771): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Atal Rheolau Sefydlog Suspension of Standing Orders

Y Llywydd: Ar ddechrau ein busnes, nodais nad oeddwn wedi derbyn testun y cynigion o **The Presiding Officer:** At the beginning of business, I noted that we had not received the

dan eitem 1. Mae'r testun bellach ar gael yn electronig ar we'r Siambr. Felly, gwahoddaf y Trefnydd i gynnig cynigion i atal Rheolau Sefydlog. Bydd dau gynnig a dwy bleidlais ar hynny. Yna, cawn gynigion i sefydlu'r Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru ac i ethol aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw.

text of the motions under item 1. The text is now available in electronic format on the Chamberweb. Therefore, I invite the Business Minister to propose the motions to suspend Standing Orders. There will be two motions and two votes on that. We will then have motions to establish the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill and to elect its members.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 37.5:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 37.5:

suspends Standing Orders Nos. 6.13 and 6.14 to allow the no named day motion NNDM2782 tabled on 18 January 2006 for the establishment of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill to be considered in Plenary on Wednesday, 18 January 2006. (NNDM2781)

yn atal Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 6.13 a 6.14 er mwyn caniatáu i'r cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod NNDM2782 a gyflwynwyd ar 18 Ionawr 2006 i sefydlu'r Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mercher 18 Ionawr 2006. (NNDM2781)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 37.5, suspends:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 37.5, yn atal:

a) Standing Order No. 6.13;

a) Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13;

b) that part of Standing Order No. 8.4 which states 'following consultation in the Business Committee with the political groups represented in the Assembly';

b) rhan o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4 sy'n nodi 'following consultation in the Business Committee with the political groups represented in the Assembly'

c) that part of Standing Order No. 5.4 that requires that the weekly business statement to constitute the agreed timetable for Assembly business for the following week;

c) y rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r datganiad busnes wythnosol fod yn amserlen gytûn ar gyfer busnes y Cynulliad ar gyfer yr wythnos ganlynol;

to allow the no named day motion NNDM2783 tabled earlier today to be taken in Plenary this afternoon, Wednesday, 18 January 2006. (NNDM2784)

er mwyn caniatáu i'r cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod (NNDM2783) a gyflwynwyd yn gynharach heddiw gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn y prynhawn yma, ddydd Mercher 18 Ionawr 2006. (NNDM2784)

Cynnig (NNDM2781): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NNDM2781): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NNDM2784): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2784): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cynigion i Sefydlu Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru ac i Ethol Aelodau'r
Pwyllgor
Motions to Establish the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill and to
Elect the Committee Members**

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod
propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.1, *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1,*

1. establishes an advisory committee to consider the Government of Wales Bill. *1. yn sefydlu Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. <i>The title of the committee shall be the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Membership of the Committee shall comprise eleven Assembly Members, five from the Labour Party, two each from Plaid Cymru and the Welsh Conservative Party and one from the Welsh Liberal Democrat Party and the Presiding Officer, who shall chair the committee.</i></p> <p>4. <i>The terms of reference for the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill will be to:</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>a) consider the proposals set out in the Bill;</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>b) consider such other matters arising from the Bill as the committee may determine.</i></p> <p>5. <i>The committee shall report its recommendations as appropriate and may, if it deems it to be appropriate, do so through tabling motions in accordance with Standing Order no. 33.9. The committee shall cease to exist on the date that the Bill receives Royal Assent. (NNDM2782)</i></p> | <p>2. <i>Teitl y Pwyllgor fydd y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Bydd aelodaeth y Pwyllgor yn cynnwys un ar ddeg Aelod o'r Cynulliad, pump o'r Blaid Lafur, dau o Blaid Cymru a Phlaid Geidwadol Cymru, ac un o Blaid Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a'r Llywydd fydd yn cadeirio'r Pwyllgor;</i></p> <p>4. <i>Y cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru fydd:</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>a) Ystyried y cynigion a nodwyd yn y Mesur.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>b) Ystyried unrhyw faterion eraill sy'n codi o'r Mesur a bennir gan y Pwyllgor.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Bydd y Pwyllgor yn adrodd ar ei argymhellion pan fo'n briodol, ac os bydd y Pwyllgor yn teimlo ei fod yn briodol, gall wneud hynny trwy gyflwyno cynigion yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 33.9. Bydd y Pwyllgor yn peidio â bod ar y dyddiad y caiff y Mesur Gydysyniad Brenhinol. (NNDM2782)</i></p> |
|--|---|

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales,

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru,

in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects the following members to its Committee on the Government of Wales Bill:

gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol yr aelodau canlynol i'r Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru:

Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Presiding Officer); Jane Hutt (Labour); Leighton Andrews (Labour); Ann Jones (Labour); Val Lloyd (Labour); Gwenda Thomas (Labour); Ieuan Wyn Jones (Plaid Cymru); Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru); Nick Bourne (Conservative); David Melding (Conservative); and Michael German (Liberal Democrat);

Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Llywydd); Jane Hutt (Llafur); Leighton Andrews (Llafur); Ann Jones (Llafur); Val Lloyd (Llafur); Gwenda Thomas (Llafur); Ieuan Wyn Jones (Plaid Cymru); Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru); Nick Bourne (Ceidwadwyr); David Melding (Ceidwadwyr); and Michael German (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol);

and elects the Presiding Officer to be the chair of the committee. (NNDM2783)

ac yn ethol y Llywydd i fod yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor. (NNDM2783)

*Cynnig (NNDM2782): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2782): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NNDM2783): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2783): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.49 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.49 p.m.*

**Adroddiad Blynyddol Comisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru
Annual Report of the Health Service Commissioner for Wales**

Motion (NDM2765): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2765): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

notes the annual report 2004/05 of the Health Service Commissioner for Wales, which was laid in the Table Office on 26 October 2005.

yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol 2004/05 Comisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26

Hydref 2005.

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis.
Insert a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

welcomes the emphasis on long-term care in light of the number of complaints raised with the ombudsman.

yn croesawu'r pwyslais ar ofal tymor hir yng ngoleuni nifer y cwynion a godwyd gyda'r ombwdsmon.

3.50 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

notes the annual report 2004/05 of the Health Service Commissioner for Wales, which was laid in the Table Office on 26 October 2005. (NDM2765)

yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol 2004/05 Comisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Hydref 2005. (NDM2765)

This motion deals with the Health Service Ombudsman for Wales's annual report for 2004-05. The report outlines the work of the ombudsman during that year. The Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 will come into force fully on 1 April 2006. It will provide for a unified ombudsman service in Wales, bringing together the three offices of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman, the Commissioner for Local Government, and the Health Service Commissioner for Wales, to which this report relates. The new legislation provides for a modernised and streamlined legislative framework within which the new ombudsman will operate. Although the Act does not come fully into force until 1 April 2006, Adam Peat currently holds all three offices to which this report relates, and, consequently, this report brings together many of the issues that he dealt with in his office for the first time.

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ymdrin ag adroddiad blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru am 2004-05. Mae'r adroddiad yn amlinellu gwaith yr ombwdsmon yn ystod y flwyddyn honno. Daw Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005 i rym yn llawn ar 1 Ebrill 2006. Bydd yn darparu ar gyfer gwasanaeth ombwdsmon unedig yng Nghymru, gan ddwyn ynghyd dair swydd Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru, y Comisiynydd dros Lywodraeth Leol, a Chomisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru y mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyfeirio atynt. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn darparu ar gyfer fframwaith deddfwriaethol modern a symlach y bydd yr ombwdsmon newydd yn gweithio o'i fewn. Er na ddaw'r Ddeddf i rym yn llawn tan 1 Ebrill 2006, Adam Peat sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cyflawni'r tair swydd y cyfeiria'r adroddiad hwn atynt, ac o ganlyniad mae'r adroddiad hwn yn dwyn ynghyd nifer o'r materion yr oedd yn ymdrin â hwy yn ei swydd am y tro cyntaf.

The purpose of the Health Service Ombudsman's section in the annual report is to keep Members, and individual members of the public who have an interest in health services, informed of his work. It is also a

Diben adran Ombwdsmon y Gwasanaeth Iechyd yn yr adroddiad blynyddol yw hysbysu'r Aelodau, ac aelodau unigol o'r cyhoedd sydd â diddordeb yn y gwasanaethau iechyd, am ei waith. Mae hefyd yn gymorth

valuable teaching aid for the national health service and for all staff involved in patient care and handling complaints. The complaints received by the ombudsman's office covered a range of issues involving the hospital service and family practitioners. Six investigations were completed with the issue of statutory reports, of which three related to inadequate record keeping and poor communication. I am concerned about the shortcomings that the ombudsman has highlighted, but we must remember that the number of investigations carried out by the ombudsman is small when considered in conjunction with the number of patients treated by the NHS in Wales, which must run to many millions each year.

I remain committed to the view that complaints are not just something to be feared, even though it can have a devastating effect on individual clinicians when they are subject to a complaint. Nevertheless, we need to realise that it is only by listening to people's complaints, and by ensuring that these complaints are acted upon, that we can make visible and tangible improvements. I am therefore pleased that, after he has carried out an investigation, the ombudsman keeps in close touch with NHS organisations with which he deals in order to monitor that action has taken place.

In the Assembly, we also take a close interest in the trends and lessons that can be learned from cases highlighted by the ombudsman, as well as through the independent complaints review process. The number of complaints received by the ombudsman this year was 159, compared with 209 the previous year. It is always difficult to pin down the exact reason why the number of complaints fluctuates. However, in this instance, the difference could be attributed to the significant number of complaints received by the ombudsman in the previous year relating to continuing healthcare.

The ombudsman has devoted quite a few pages in his report to long-term healthcare. His own figures show that this component of his work has tailed off significantly in 2004-05, compared with 2003-04. This is why we oppose the amendment in the name of Lisa Francis to welcome the emphasis on long-

dysgu gwerthfawr ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, a'r holl staff sy'n ymwneud â gofal cleifion ac ymdrin â chwynion. Yr oedd y cwynion a gyflwynwyd i swyddfa'r ombwdsmon yn cwmpasu amrywiaeth o faterion a oedd yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau ysbytai a meddygon teulu. Cwblhawyd chwe ymchwiliad a chyhoeddwyd adroddiadau statudol. Yr oedd tri ohonynt yn ymwneud â chadw cofnodion annigonol neu gyfathrebu gwael. Mae'r diffygion y mae'r ombwdsmon yn tynnu sylw atynt yn peri pryder imi, ond rhaid inni gofio bod nifer yr ymchwiliadau a wnaed gan yr ombwdsmon yn fach o'u cymharu â nifer y cleifion a gaiff eu trin gan y GIG yng Nghymru, sy'n siŵr o fod yn filiynau lawer bob blwyddyn.

Yr wyf yn dal yn gadarn o'r farn nad rhywbeth i'w ofni yn unig yw cwynion, er y gallant gael effaith andwyol ar glinigwyr unigol pan fyddant yn destun cŵyn. Er hynny, mae angen inni sylweddoli mai dim ond drwy wrando ar gwynion pobl, a thrwy sicrhau gweithredu ar y cwynion hynny, y gallwn wneud gwelliannau gweledol a gwirioneddol. Yr wyf yn falch, felly, fod yr ombwdsmon, ar ôl gwneud ymchwiliad, yn cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â'r sefydliadau yn y GIG y mae'n ymdrin â hwy, er mwyn monitro bod camau wedi eu cymryd.

Yn y Cynulliad, mae gennym ddiddordeb mawr hefyd yn y tueddiadau a'r gwersi y gellir eu dysgu o'r achosion a gaiff eu hamlinellu gan yr ombwdsmon, yn ogystal â thrwy'r broses annibynnol i adolygu cwynion. Cyflwynwyd 159 o gwynion i'r ombwdsmon eleni, o'u cymharu â 209 yn y flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'n anodd bob amser rhoi bys ar yr union reswm pam mae nifer y cwynion yn amrywio. Fodd bynnag, yn yr achos hwn, gellir priodoli'r gwahaniaeth i nifer sylweddol y cwynion a gyflwynwyd i'r ombwdsmon yn y flwyddyn flaenorol yn ymwneud â gofal iechyd parhaus.

Mae'r ombwdsmon wedi neilltuo cryn nifer o dudalennau yn ei adroddiad ar gyfer gofal iechyd hirdymor. Dengys ei ffigurau ei hun fod yr agwedd hon ar ei waith wedi gostwng yn sylweddol yn 2004-05 o'i chymharu â 2003-04. Dyma pam y gwrthodwn y gwelliant yn enw Lisa Francis er mwyn

term care in light of the number of complaints raised with the ombudsman. The ombudsman's report states that this matter is being handled much more effectively, even if individual cases are still coming through.

It is important that people know who to turn to if they have a concern about how the health service is working, and to be assured that it will be dealt with quickly, sympathetically and thoroughly. The NHS continues to make all efforts to ensure that complaints are dealt with more effectively at a local level, which includes more training for staff in handling concerns.

Jonathan Morgan: I hear what you say about the amendment, but the health service ombudsman is clear in his report that he has made specific reference to long-term care and continuing care simply because of the concerns raised with him. It is important that the Assembly recognises this as an issue, because this appears to be a departure in this annual report.

Brian Gibbons: If you look at the report, it is vis-à-vis the previous year, and the variation between the two years is remarkably striking. It would be pretty easy to draw the conclusion that the substantial concerns that the ombudsman has raised are being addressed. The number of complaints that are coming forward gives clear evidence for that.

Locally, NHS trusts and local health boards are ensuring that complaints are monitored as part of the organisation's clinical governance arrangements. On a national basis, we are considering how we can learn from complaints in a wider sense and how information from complainants can be fed into various other processes, such as patient safety and professional regulation.

Jenny Randerson: Referring back to what you said, do you recognise that the ombudsman himself says that the fall in the number of complaints is because, during the previous year, there was an England-and-Wales response to Ann Abraham's report, which stimulated a high number of

croesawu'r pwyslais ar ofal hirdymor yng ngoleuni nifer y cwynion a godwyd gyda'r ombwdsmon. Mae adroddiad yr ombwdsmon yn dweud bod y mater hwn yn cael ei drin lawer yn fwy effeithiol, hyd yn oes os oes achosion unigol yn dal i gael eu cyflwyno.

Mae'n bwysig i bobl wybod at bwy i droi os oes ganddynt unrhyw bryderon am y ffordd y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn gweithredu, ac i gael eu sicrhau y delir â hwy'n gyflym, gyda chydymdeimlad ac yn drwyadl. Mae'r GIG yn parhau i wneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau delio â phob cŵyn yn fwy effeithiol yn lleol, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys mwy o hyfforddiant i'r staff ar ymdrin â phryderon.

Jonathan Morgan: Deallaf yr hyn a ddywedwch am y gwelliant, ond mae ombwdsmon y gwasanaeth iechyd yn glir yn ei adroddiad ei fod wedi cyfeirio'n benodol at ofal hirdymor a gofal parhaus oherwydd y pryderon a gyflwynwyd iddo. Mae'n bwysig i'r Cynulliad gydnabod y mater hwn, gan fod hyn yn ymddangos fel gwyrriad yn yr adroddiad blynyddol hwn.

Brian Gibbons: Os edrychwch ar yr adroddiad, mae'n ymwneud â'r flwyddyn flaenorol, ac mae'r amrywiaeth rhwng y ddwy flwyddyn yn hynod o drawiadol. Byddai'n ddigon hawdd dod i'r casgliad fod yr ombwdsmon yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon sylweddol a godwyd. Mae nifer y cwynion a gyflwynwyd yn dystiolaeth glir o hynny.

Yn lleol, mae ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG a byrddau iechyd lleol yn sicrhau y caiff cwynion eu monitro fel rhan o drefniadau llywodraethu clinigol y sefydliad. Yn genedlaethol, yr ydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn ddysgu o'r cwynion yn ehangach a'r ffordd y gellir defnyddio gwybodaeth o gwynion mewn amrywiol brosesau eraill, megis diogelwch cleifion a rheoleiddio'r proffesiwn.

Jenny Randerson: I gyfeirio'n ôl at yr hyn a ddwedasoch, a ydych yn cydnabod bod yr ombwdsmon ei hun yn dweud mai'r rheswm dros y gostyngiad yn nifer y cwynion yw bod ymateb yng Nghymru a Lloegr i adroddiad Ann Abraham yn y flwyddyn flaenorol, a ysgogodd nifer fawr o gwynion? Felly, yr

complaints? Therefore, the fall in complaints was simply the process working its way through, rather than any response that made things particularly better this year in comparison with last year.

Brian Gibbons: It says that, in part, the increased numbers in 2003-04 were certainly stimulated by the interest caused by the Ann Abraham decision. However, equally, the report concedes that procedures are working much more effectively. It is interesting that a number of the issues that were raised with her in this particular area, for example, were referred back to the local health boards and so on, so that they could be properly investigated, rather than requiring the ombudsman to get directly involved, as was the case previously. Long-term healthcare is a complex issue, and there is no doubt that there are issues in relation to ensuring that people fully understand that complexity. However, the substantive point that I am making is not that there are no problems here, but that the substantial problems that gave rise to Ann Abraham's judgment in the first place and the response of the health service to that, indicates that improvement is taking place.

Finally, I look forward to the full implementation of the public services ombudsman Act later this year. Not only will it provide a clearer route for people who wish to complain about public services in Wales, but it will enable the ombudsman to look more sympathetically at complaints about the consequences of decisions made by social care professionals who are working alongside medical clinical professionals. I continue to be grateful for the work that the ombudsman's office is doing and the help it gives to ensure that complaints are resolved in some of the most difficult circumstances. The Assembly Government is committed to working with the ombudsman's office to ensure that the important link between its work and the NHS complaints procedure continues to be strong and effective to deliver a better healthcare service in Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert a new

oedd y gostyngiad yn nifer y cwynion yn deillio'n syml o weld y broses yn cael ei gweithredu, yn hytrach nag unrhyw ymateb a oedd yn gwneud pethau'n well o lawer eleni o'u cymharu â'r llynedd.

Brian Gibbons: Dywed fod y cynnydd, yn rhannol, yn y niferoedd yn 2003-04 yn sicr wedi eu hysgogi gan benderfyniad Ann Abraham. Yn yr un modd, fodd bynnag, cyfaddefa'r adroddiad fod gweithdrefnau'n gweithio lawer yn fwy effeithiol. Mae'n ddi-ddorol fod nifer o'r materion a godwyd gyda hi yn y maes arbennig hwn, er enghraifft, wedi eu cyfeirio'n ôl at y byrddau iechyd lleol ac ati, er mwyn ymchwilio iddynt yn iawn, yn hytrach na'i gwneud yn ofynnol i'r ombwdsmon gymryd rhan uniongyrchol, fel yr arferai ddigwydd. Mae gofal iechyd hirdymor yn fater cymhleth, ac nid oes amheuaeth nad oes materion sy'n gysylltiedig â sicrhau bod pobl yn deall y cymhlethdod hwnnw'n llawn. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt pwysig yr wyf yn ei wneud yw nid yn gymaint nad oes yma broblemau, ond bod y problemau sylweddol a arweiniodd at feirniadu Ann Abraham yn y lle cyntaf, ac ymateb y gwasanaeth iechyd i hynny, yn dangos bod gwelliant yn digwydd.

Yn olaf, edrychaf ymlaen at weithredu Deddf yr ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ddiweddarach eleni. Yn ogystal â chynnig llwybr cliriach i bobl sydd am gwyno am wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, bydd hefyd yn galluogi'r ombwdsmon i edrych gyda mwy o gydymdeimlad ar gwynion am ganlyniadau penderfyniadau a wneir gan weithwyr gofal cymdeithasol proffesiynol sy'n gweithio ochr yn ochr â gweithwyr clinigol proffesiynol. Yr wyf yn dal yn ddiolchgar am y gwaith a wneir gan swyddfa'r ombwdsmon, a'r cymorth a roddir ganddi i sicrhau y caiff cwynion eu datrys yn rhai o'r amgylchiadau anoddaf. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda swyddfa'r ombwdsmon i sicrhau y bydd y cyswllt pwysig rhwng gwaith y swyddfa honno a gweithdrefn gwynion y GIG yn dal yn gryf ac yn effeithiol, er mwyn darparu gwell gwasanaeth gofal iechyd i Gymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y

point at the end of the motion:

welcomes the emphasis on long-term care in light of the number of complaints raised with the ombudsman.

In welcoming the commissioner's report, it is right that we highlight this particular issue in the report. The commissioner is clearly concerned about the process that people have to go through, particularly those people already in care and who then need to apply retrospectively for continuing long-term care, which is then funded by the NHS. The commissioner says in the report:

'I have had cause to be particularly concerned...Accordingly, I consider that it is appropriate to give this aspect of activity separate and special attention in this year's report'.

This is not something that we can necessarily avoid therefore. I know that it is not new, but the fact that the commissioner wishes to highlight this at the end of his report is reason enough for us to be concerned also. When the Minister responds to this debate, will he outline how the Government intends to respond to the commissioner's recommendations because there are a number of them in this report? Some of them refer to long-term care, which I will come to shortly.

4.00 p.m.

First, however, I would like to place on record my thanks and congratulations not just to the commissioner, but to other organisations in Wales that undertake a large amount of work examining the complaints brought by our constituents, particularly the community health councils. I know that I have raised this point before, but community health councils undertake a huge amount of work in examining complaints and concerns raised by patients that might otherwise find their way to the ombudsman. Therefore, I am pleased that we have an effective complaints process in Wales for people to engage with, and we should pay tribute to the CHCs while examining this particular report.

The commissioner was also keen to look at

cynnig:

yn croesawu'r pwyslais ar ofal tymor hir yng ngoleuni nifer y cwynion a godwyd gyda'r ombwdsmon.

Wrth groesawu adroddiad y comisiynydd, mae'n briodol inni dynnu sylw at y mater penodol hwn yn yr adroddiad. Mae'n amlwg fod y comisiynydd yn pryderu am y broses y mae'n rhaid i bobl fynd drwyddi, yn arbennig y bobl hynny sydd eisoes mewn gofal ac sydd wedyn yn gorfod gwneud cais ôl-weithredol am ofal hirdymor parhaus, sydd wedyn yn cael ei ariannu gan y GIG. Dywed y comisiynydd yn yr adroddiad:

'Cefais achos i fod yn arbennig o bryderus ... Felly, rwyf o'r farn ei bod yn briodol i'r agwedd hon ar weithgareddau gael sylw arbennig ac ar wahân yn adroddiad y flwyddyn hon.'

Felly nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth y gallwn ei osgoi. Gwn nad yw'n newydd, ond mae'r ffaith fod y comisiynydd yn dymuno tynnu sylw at hyn ar ddiwedd ei adroddiad yn ddigon o reswm i ni hefyd bryderu. Wrth ymateb i'r ddatl hon, a wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu sut y bwriada'r Llywodraeth ymateb i argymhellion y comisiynydd, gan fod nifer ohonynt yn yr adroddiad hwn? Cyfeiria rhai ohonynt at ofal hirdymor, a byddaf yn sôn am hynny cyn hir.

Yn gyntaf, fodd bynnag, hoffwn longyfarch a chofnodi fy niolch, nid yn unig i'r comisiynydd ond i'r sefydliadau eraill yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud llawer iawn o waith yn archwilio'r cwynion a gyflwynir gan ein hetholwyr, yn arbennig y cynghorau iechyd cymuned. Gwn imi godi'r pwynt hwn o'r blaen, ond mae cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith yn ystyried cwynion a phryderon a godir gan gleifion ac a allai fel arall gael eu codi gyda'r ombwdsmon. Felly, yr wyf yn falch fod gennym broses gwyno effeithiol yng Nghymru y gall pobl ei defnyddio, a dylem roi teyrnged i'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned wrth inni ystyried yr adroddiad penodol hwn.

Yr oedd y comisiynydd hefyd yn awyddus i

evidence of where elderly people had been disadvantaged by the process employed by the local health boards, the trusts and social services with regard to determining retrospective claims for long-term care. Some of the information about the way in which a review of entitlement can take place is, to my mind, quite disturbing. If the Minister looked at the report—as we have all done, I am sure—she would see that page 64 points out clearly that many of the patients who might have benefited from continuing care funding had they been properly assessed while in care have since died, sadly. That is worrying if you consider that there has been a failure in how the processes have worked if many of the people who would have been eligible have since passed away, and if, while they were alive and in care, they were unable to benefit from the funding that could have been in place for them.

We all know that often, sadly, a family attempting to claim retrospectively for long-term care faces as many hurdles as a family trying to get the issue resolved for relatives who need to go into care. It is not just a process that involves those people who are trying to claim retrospectively; those families with family members currently needing long-term care also face a huge number of hurdles to get this long-term care situation resolved.

I have been involved actively as an Assembly Member over the past nine or 10 months in trying to resolve a situation for a constituent whose husband has an advanced form of Alzheimer's. He has been pushed from pillar to post, from one type of home to another and has had so many falls that he has been from one hospital to another. It is only now, after much arguing and wrangling—thanks to the staff nurse in one particular hospital, because she really banged some heads together—and several meetings of the trust, the local health board and social services, that we are in a position to provide long-term funding and care.

It is a convoluted process, which involves many different agencies. One part of the equation does not understand what the other part of the equation is doing. Social services

edrych ar dystiolaeth o achosion lle yr oedd pobl oedrannus wedi cael cam gan y broses a ddefnyddiwyd gan fyrrdau iechyd lleol, yr ymddiriedolaethau a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i benderfynu ceisiadau ôl-weithredol am ofal hirdymor. Mae rhywfaint o'r wybodaeth am y ffordd y gall adolygiad o hawl gael ei gynnal yn eithaf annifyr, yn fy marn i. Pe bai'r Gweinidog yn edrych ar yr adroddiad hwn—fel yr ydym i gyd wedi ei wneud, mae'n siŵr—byddai'n gweld bod tudalen 64 yn dangos yn glir fod nifer o'r cleifion a allai fod wedi elwa o arian gofal parhaus pe baent wedi cael eu hasesu'n briodol tra oeddent mewn gofal, wedi marw ers hynny, yn drist iawn. Mae hynny'n peri gofid os ystyriwch fod methiant yn y ffordd y mae'r prosesau wedi gweithio, os oes nifer o'r rhai a fyddai wedi bod yn gymwys wedi marw ers hynny, ac os na allent elwa, tra oeddent yn fyw ac mewn gofal, o arian a allasai fod ar gael iddynt.

Gwyddom oll fod teulu, yn aml, yn anffodus, wrth geisio gwneud cais ôl-weithredol am ofal hirdymor yn wynebu cynifer o rwystrau â theulu sy'n ceisio datrys y mater i berthnasau sydd ag angen cael gofal. Nid proses sy'n cynnwys y bobl hynny sy'n ceisio gwneud cais ôl-weithredol yn unig yw hon; mae'r teuluoedd hynny y mae angen gofal hirdymor ar aelodau o'r teulu ar hyn o bryd hefyd yn wynebu nifer o rwystrau wrth geisio ddatrys y sefyllfa hon o ofal hirdymor.

Yr wyf wedi bod yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol fel Aelod Cynulliad yn ystod y naw neu 10 mis diwethaf yn ceisio datrys sefyllfa o ran etholwraig sydd â'i gŵr yn dioddef gan ffurf ddatblygedig o glefyd Alzheimer. Mae wedi cael ei wthio o bared i bost, o un math o gartref i arall ac mae wedi syrthio mor aml nes ei anfon o ysbyty i ysbyty. Dim ond yn awr, ar ôl llawer o ddadlau a chweryla—diolch i nyrs staff mewn un ysbyty penodol, am iddi orfodi pobl i drafod—a nifer o gyfarfodydd gan yr ymddiriedolaeth, y bwrdd iechyd lleol a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa i ddarparu arian a gofal hirdymor.

Proses gymhleth yw hon, sy'n cynnwys nifer o wahanol asiantaethau. Nid yw'r llaw dde yn gwybod beth mae'r llaw chwith yn ei wneud. Mae'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn

are run down by the level of work there is. Staff nurses who want to engage in the process cannot do so, because of the volume of their work in hospital wards. The NHS trust and the LHB have so many complaints and inquiries about long-term care that they find it difficult to devote the necessary time to them. Had it not been for a couple of individuals, this person's problems would not have been resolved. Resolving such problems is very often down to the determination of a single family member—normally a spouse, but sometimes others.

In conclusion, this experience has led me to conclude that the process is weak, disjointed and it needs to be resolved. On page 70 of this report, there is a strong recommendation from the commissioner, who thinks that the Assembly ought to introduce a single set of eligibility criteria for all local health boards to use in determining the equality of treatment across Wales. You ought to respond to this particular recommendation and to other recommendations in this report.

Helen Mary Jones: I had expected today's debate to be relatively non-controversial, but I have been somewhat disappointed by the Minister's response to this report and—though this is not a word that I use lightly—it sounded rather 'complacent' to me. It is true that only a small number of complaints has been dealt with by the commissioner in this period, but we must remember that the commissioner is the point of last resort, the person to turn to when all other complaints procedures have been exhausted. I am sure that all Assembly Members will have had to support constituents through what can be labyrinthine and complex complaints procedures before they end up with the commissioner.

It is true that a reduction in the number of complaints is a good sign, but I would want to see that happening over a number of years, maybe with a new system. I would agree with what the Minister said that the new system will make it easier when there is an issue between health and social services professionals, for example, for the ombudsman to look at those together. A slight reduction in one year is not a reason to respond complacently to this report.

dirywio oherwydd lefel y gwaith sydd i'w wneud. Ni all nyrsys staff sydd am ddefnyddio'r broses wneud hynny, oherwydd eu llwyth gwaith ar wardiau ysbyty. Mae ymddiriedolaeth y GIG a'r BILL yn cael cynifer o gwynion ac ymholiadau ynglŷn â gofal hirdymor nes eu bod yn cael anhawster i neilltuo'r amser angenrheidiol ar eu cyfer. Oni bai am un neu ddau o unigolyn, ni fyddai problemau'r person hwn wedi eu datrys. Mae datrys problemau felly yn aml iawn yn dibynnu ar un aelod penderfynol o'r teulu—priod fel arfer, ond aelodau eraill weithiau.

I gloi, mae'r profiad hwn wedi fy arwain i'r casgliad fod y broses yn wan, yn ddigyswllt a bod angen ei datrys. Ar dudalen 70 yn yr adroddiad hwn mae argymhelliad cryf gan y comisiynydd, sydd o'r farn y dylai'r Cynulliad gyflwyno un set o feini prawf cymhwyster ar gyfer pob bwrdd iechyd lleol, i'w defnyddio wrth benderfynu triniaeth gyfartal i bawb ledled Cymru. Dylech ymateb i'r argymhelliad penodol hwn ac i argymhellion eraill yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr oeddwn wedi disgwyl i'r ddadl heddiw fod yn gymharol annadleuol, ond yr wyf yn siomedig braidd gydag ymateb y Gweinidog i'r adroddiad hwn ac—er nad yw hwn yn air a ddefnyddiaf ar chwarae bach—yr oedd yn swnio braidd yn 'hunanfodlon' i mi. Mae'n wir bod y comisiynydd wedi delio â nifer fach yn unig o gwynion yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, ond rhaid inni gofio mai'r comisiynydd yw'r man cyswllt yn niffyg popeth arall, yr un i gysylltu ag ef pan fydd pob gweithdrefn gwyno arall wedi cael ei disbyddu. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod Cynulliad wedi gorfod helpu etholwyr drwy weithdrefnau cwyno dryslyd a chymhleth cyn iddynt gyrraedd y comisiynydd.

Mae'n wir fod gostyngiad yn nifer y cwynion yn arwydd da, ond hoffwn weld hynny'n digwydd dros nifer o flynyddoedd, efallai gyda system newydd. Byddwn yn cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, sef y bydd system newydd yn ei gwneud yn haws, pan fydd problem rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd a gwasnaethau cymdeithasol, er enghraifft, i'r ombwdsmon ystyried y rhain gyda'i gilydd. Nid yw gostyngiad bach mewn un flyyddyn yn

rheswm dros ymateb yn hunanfodlon i'r adroddiad hwn.

I would like to raise two specific areas of concern. One follows on from what Jonathan Morgan has said—and we will support the Conservatives' amendment 1—namely that we believe that the issue of continuing care needs to be looked at further, and that is exactly what the commissioner said. I wonder whether the Minister was reading the same report. I am gravely concerned about some of the points that the commissioner makes, and I think that we should all be concerned. He highlights, again, failures in discharge planning that make it difficult to determine retrospective funding claims. He describes this situation as 'most unsatisfactory'. Although he welcomes the Assembly Government's advertising campaign in spring 2000, he expresses concern that that may not have reached all the potential retrospective claimants that it should have done, and he also raises the issue of how difficult it can be for patients and their families who are actually living through the process of dealing with continuing care to make complaints. He is concerned, as Jonathan Morgan has said, about the lack of consistency across Wales. I will quote what the commissioner said.

'Whilst I welcome the production of the guidance and framework produced by the Welsh Assembly Government in relation to the assessment of eligibility for NHS funding of continuing care, they do not to my mind clearly introduce a single set of criteria upon which all applications for continuing care made in Wales will be determined. While local plans may need to vary slightly because of local circumstances, the Welsh Assembly Government should, in my view, issue a single recognised set of eligibility criteria that all local health boards are expected to use in order to ensure equality of treatment across Wales. This will be a matter that I will again raise with the Welsh Assembly Government during 2005/06.'

I apologise, Deputy Presiding Officer, for reading a lengthy quote, as I know that that is not the norm in our debates, but I felt, faced with the fact that the Minister had said that the commissioner was not concerned about

Hoffwn godi dau bryder penodol. Mae'r naill yn dilyn yr hyn y mae Jonathan Morgan wedi ei ddweud—a byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 gan y Ceidwadwyr—sef y credwn fod angen edrych ymhellach ar ofal parhaus, a dyna'n union a ddywedodd y comisiynydd. Tybed a oedd y Gweinidog yn darllen yr un adroddiad? Yr wyf yn hynod bryderus am rai o'r pwyntiau y mae'r comisiynydd yn eu gwneud, a chredaf y dylem i gyd fod yn bryderus. Mae'n tynnu sylw, unwaith eto, at fethiannau wrth gynllunio rhyddhau cleifion, sy'n ei gwneud yn anodd penderfynu ceisiadau ôl-weithredol am arian. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn 'gwbl anfodddhaol' yn ei farn ef. Er ei fod yn croesawu'r ymgyrch hysbysebu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystod gwanwyn 2000, mae'n pryderu nad oedd honno hwyrach wedi cyrraedd yr holl ddarpar hawlwyr ôl-weithredol y dylai fod wedi eu cyrraedd. Mae hefyd yn codi'r mater ei bod yn gallu bod mor anodd i gleifion a'u teuluoedd, sy'n byw drwy'r broses o ymdrin â gofal parhaus, wneud cwynion. Mae'n bryderus, fel y dywedodd Jonathan Morgan, ynglŷn â diffyg cysondeb ledled Cymru. Dyfynnaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y comisiynydd.

'Er fy mod yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi cynhyrchu canllawiau a fframwaith ar gyfer asesu cymhwysedd i dderbyn arian y GIG i dalu am ofal parhaus, nid ydynt, i'm meddwl i, yn cyflwyno'n glir un set o feini prawf y penderfynir pob cais am ofal parhaus a wneir yng Nghymru arni. Er bo angen efallai i gynlluniau lleol amrywio fymryn oherwydd amgylchiadau lleol, dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn fy marn i, gyhoeddi un set gydnabyddedig o feini prawf cymhwysedd y disgwylir i bob Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol eu defnyddio er mwyn sicrhau cyfartaledd triniaeth ar draws Cymru. Dyma fater y byddaf yn ei godi eto gyda Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystod 2005/06.'

Ymddiheuraf, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am ddarllen dyfyniad hir, oherwydd gwn nad yw hynny'n arferol yn ystod ein dadleuon. Ond teimlwn, yn wyneb y ffaith fod y Gweinidog wedi dweud nad oedd y comisiynydd yn

this any more and that things were heading in the right direction, that I had no other option. We must look to the Minister to introduce measures to address the commissioner's concerns, which, I am sure, are reflected in all of our casework, across our constituencies and regions.

In the end, the false distinction between health and social care needs to be brought to an end. We need to be looking, in the long term, at moving towards free long-term care, as is available in Scotland and as was recommended by the royal commission. Of course there are cost implications, but I think that we should consider the cost implications of the large number of cases that are currently being taken to the courts, with the support of the miners' union, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, where people will be looking not only for retrospective payment, but for compensation.

On another matter, the commissioner refers to a specific complaint that was raised with him by a patient who was advised by a consultant that he required an operation in the next month or two for maximum chances of success, but that he would have to wait 12 to 14 months on the waiting list for this treatment. That patient complained because it was perceived to be an unreasonable influence for the patient to seek private treatment. I know that similar complaints have been raised with me. It is difficult to draw the line between a member of the medical profession simply stating the facts to a patient and unduly influencing that patient. In the light of this serious complaint, will the Minister look again at how we can ensure that the interface between private healthcare and national health-funded healthcare does not get corrupted, so that we do not have allegations—and I stress that it is not one that I support—of some consultants having an incentive to keep their national health waiting lists long.

I will conclude by repeating that I am concerned about the Minister's sounding complacent. The complaints that are reported in this report are just the tip of the iceberg. I

pryderu am hyn mwyach a bod pethau'n mynd i'r cyfeiriad iawn, nad oedd gennyf unrhyw ddewis. Rhaid inni droi at y Gweinidog i gyflwyno mesurau i fynd i'r afael â phryderon y comisiynydd, sy'n cael eu hadlewyrchu yn ein gwaith achos, mae'n siŵr gennyf, ar draws ein hetholaethau a'n rhanbarthau.

Yn y pen draw, mae angen rhoi terfyn ar y gwahaniaeth ffug rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Mae angen inni ystyried, yn yr hirdymor, symud tuag at ofal hirdymor am ddim, fel sydd ar gael yn yr Alban ac fel yr argymhellwyd gan y comisiwn brenhinol. Wrth gwrs, mae goblygiadau o ran cost, ond credaf y dylem ystyried goblygiadau cost y nifer mawr o achosion sy'n mynd gerbron y llysoedd ar hyn o bryd, gyda chymorth undeb y glowyr, Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Goruchwylwyr Pyllau Glo, Dirprwyon a Thanwyr, lle bydd pobl yn edrych nid yn unig am daliad ôl-weithredol, ond am iawndal.

O ran mater arall, mae'r comisiynydd yn cyfeirio at gŵyn benodol a godwyd gydag ef gan glaf y dywedwyd wrtho gan feddyg ymgynghorol fod angen llawdriniaeth arno yn ystod y mis neu ddau nesaf i gael y siawns orau posibl o lwyddiant, ond y byddai'n rhaid iddo aros am 12 i 14 mis ar y rhestr aros am y driniaeth hon. Cwynodd y claf hwnnw ohereydd teimlid ei bod yn ddylanwad afresymol ar y claf i geisio cael triniaeth breifat. Gwn fod cwynion tebyg wedi eu codi gyda mi. Mae'n anodd gwahaniaethu rhwng aelod o'r proffesiwn meddygol yn nodi'r ffeithiau moel wrth glaf a dylanwadu'n ormodol ar y claf hwnnw. Yng ngoleuni'r gŵyn ddifrifol hon, a wnaiff y Gweinidog edrych unwaith eto ar y modd y gallwn sicrhau nad yw'r rhyngwyneb rhwng gofal iechyd preifat a gofal iechyd sy'n cael ei ariannu gan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn cael ei lygru, fel na fydd honiadau—a phwysleisiaf nad yw'n honiad yr wyf yn ei gefnogi—fod gan rai meddygon ymgynghorol gymhelliant i gadw eu rhestrau aros yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn hir.

Byddaf yn cloi drwy ailadrodd fy mod yn pryderu bod y Gweinidog yn swnio'n hunanfodlon. Dim ond rhan fach o'r broblem yw'r cwynion a nodir yn yr adroddiad hwn.

would associate myself with the Minister's comments of gratitude to the ombudsman, but I hope that the Minister will show more signs of learning from the ombudsman's report in future.

Jeff Cuthbert: I intend to use the debate on this report to talk about the wider issue of patient safety in the NHS. It is clear to me that the most important issue to get right is the prevention of mistakes and maladministration in the first place, rather than to be content in the knowledge that mistakes have been properly addressed. I hope that all of us will look forward to a time when the NHS procedures are such that we begin to question the need for a health service commissioner at all.

4.10 p.m.

Feeling confident that your healthcare will be safe, reliable and secure is fundamental to the principles on which the national health service was founded. Delivering services that are safe, as well as free at the point of use, is essential if we are to keep levels of confidence in the NHS from falling. The whole approach of the Assembly Government, as is clear in 'Designed for Life', has been to put in place this very thing. A safe patient journey is mentioned many times in the document.

'Designed for Life' highlights how vital it is to maintain robust mechanisms that drive up standards and guarantee a safe patient experience. In such a litigious society, changing the culture in the NHS, so that staff feel safe to report errors and, more importantly, comfortable in admitting mistakes at an early stage, has been no easy task. However, progress is clearly being made on patient safety. It is welcome news that Assembly Government reforms have attacked this issue on all fronts by increasing the mechanisms for the early detection of errors, by driving up patients' awareness of risk, and also by reforming the financial mechanisms that govern how maladministration and clinical negligence are dealt with.

Byddwn yn ategu diolchiadau'r Gweinidog i'r ombwdsmon, ond gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn dangos rhagor o arwyddion ei fod yn dysgu o adroddiad yr ombwdsmon yn y dyfodol.

Jeff Cuthbert: Bwriadaf ddefnyddio'r ddadl ar yr adroddiad hwn i drafod mater ehangach diogelwch cleifion yn y GIG. Mae'n amlwg i mi mai atal camgymeriadau a chamweinyddu yn y lle cyntaf yw'r mater pwysicaf i sicrhau hyn, yn hytrach na bod yn fodlon o wybod bod camgymeriadau wedi cael y sylw cywir. Gobeithio y byddwn i gyd yn edrych ymlaen at amser pan fydd gweithdrefnau'r GIG cystal fel y byddwn yn amau a oes angen cael comisiynydd gwasanaeth iechyd o gwbl.

Mae teimlo'n hyderus y bydd eich gofal iechyd yn ddiogel ac yn ddibynadwy wrth wraidd yr egwyddorion y seiliwyd y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol arnynt. Mae darparu gwasanaethau sy'n ddiogel, ac sydd am ddim wrth eu defnyddio, yn hanfodol os ydym i gadw lefelau hyder yn y GIG rhag gostwng. Nod pennaf Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, fel sy'n amlwg yn 'Cynllun Oes', yw rhoi'r union beth hwn ar waith. Sonir yn aml yn y ddogfen am daith ddiogel i gleifion.

Mae 'Cynllun Oes' yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith ei bod yn hanfodol cynnal dulliau cadarn sy'n codi safonau ac yn sicrhau profiad diogel i gleifion. Mewn cymdeithas mor ymgyfreithgar, mae newid y diwylliant yn y GIG, er mwyn i staff deimlo'n ddiogel wrth roi gwybod am gamgymeriadau ac, yn bwysicach na hynny, yn gyfforddus wrth gyfaddef camgymeriadau yn gynnar, wedi bod yn dasg anodd. Fodd bynnag, gwneir cynnydd yn amlwg o ran diogelwch cleifion. Croesewir y newyddion fod diwygiadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi mynd i'r afael â phob agwedd ar y broblem hon drwy gynyddu'r dulliau i ddarganfod camgymeriadau'n gynnar, drwy wneud cleifion yn fwy ymwybodol o risg, a hefyd drwy ddiwygio'r dulliau ariannol sy'n llywodraethu'r modd yr ymdrinnir â chamweinyddu ac esgeuluster clinigol.

The recently released 'Healthcare Standards for Wales 2005' will aid the improvement of standards in the primary care sector further. Promoting a no-blame culture in staff structures, which allows mistakes to be quickly admitted and corrected, is one main goal of these reforms. I am glad to say that there is evidence of progress in the commissioner's report.

As the commissioner stated, reports of complaints are down on last year. The Assembly is now widely promoting national patient safety guidance on various topics, such as the importance of being open with patients when harm occurs. The results of these policies are clear for all to see. The probable liabilities of the Welsh risk pool reached £124 million in the first years of devolution, and fell to £92 million in 2001. The pool is designed to meet the cost of settling proven clinical negligence cases in Wales, and is underwritten by the Assembly. The news is welcome that, following an Assembly Government external review of the risk pool in 2003, costs in 2004-05 fell to below £25 million.

In addition, the extra resources that the Assembly Government has invested in healthcare mean that improved patient safety has gone hand in hand with an expansive capital programme. The new local general hospital at Caerphilly has been greatly welcomed by all in my constituency. The £110 million-worth investment will greatly improve healthcare facilities for people in Caerphilly and the surrounding area. It is a key development in south-east Wales, and is proof that the Assembly Government is able to secure service delivery and expand customer choice.

I welcome the commissioner's report, and the broader progress that the Assembly continues to make on patient safety in Wales.

Jenny Randerson: Some of the most distressing cases that we deal with as Assembly Members involve long and complex complaints procedures for the health service. The emphasis here has to be on that complexity, because informal and formal

Bydd 'Safonau Gofal Iechyd Cymru 2005' a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn helpu gwella safonau yn y sector gofal sylfaenol ymhellach. Mae hyrwyddo diwylliant o ddim bai mewn strwythurau staff, sy'n caniatáu i bobl gyfaddef eu camgymeriadau a'u hunioni'n gyflym, yn un o brif nodau'r diwygiadau hyn. Mae'n dda gennyf ddweud bod tystiolaeth o gynnydd yn adroddiad y comisiynydd.

Fel y dywedodd y comisiynydd, mae nifer y cwynion a gyflwynwyd yn llai na'r llynedd. Erbyn hyn mae'r Cynulliad yn hyrwyddo'n eang ganllawiau cenedlaethol ar ddiogelwch cleifion sy'n trafod pynciau amrywiol, megis pwysigrwydd bod yn agored gyda chleifion pan gaiff niwed ei achosi. Mae canlyniadau'r polisïau hyn yn amlwg i bawb eu gweld. Yr oedd atebolrwydd tebygol cronfa risg Cymru yn £124 miliwn yn ystod blynyddoedd cyntaf datganoli, a gostyngodd i £92 miliwn yn 2001. Cynlluniwyd y gronfa i dalu am y gost o setlo achosion wedi eu profi o esgeuluster clinigol yng Nghymru, a chaiff ei chynnal gan y Cynulliad. Croesewir y ffaith fod costau yn 2004-05 yn llai na £25 miliwn, yn dilyn adolygiad allanol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad o'r gronfa risg yn 2003.

Yn ogystal, golyga'r adnoddau ychwanegol y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi eu buddsoddi mewn gofal iechyd fod gwell diogelwch cleifion wedi mynd law yn llaw â rhaglen gyfalaf helaeth. Croesawyd yr ysbyty cyffredinol lleol newydd yng Nghaerffili yn fawr gan bawb yn fy etholaeth. Bydd y buddsoddiad hwn o £110 miliwn yn gwella'n fawr iawn y cyfleusterau gofal iechyd i bobl yng Nghaerffili a'r ardal o amgylch. Mae'n ddatblygiad allweddol yn y de-ddwyrain, ac mae'n brawf fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gallu sicrhau darpariaeth gwasanaeth ac ehangu dewis i'r cwsmer.

Croesawaf adroddiad y comisiynydd, a'r cynnydd ehangach y mae'r Cynulliad yn parhau i'w wneud ar ddiogelwch cleifion yng Nghymru.

Jenny Randerson: Mae rhai o'r achosion mwyaf gofidus y byddwn yn delio â hwy fel Aelodau Cynulliad yn ymwneud â gweithdrefnau cwyno maith a chymhleth ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd. Rhaid i'r pwyslais yma fod ar y cymhlethod hwnnw,

complaints can be made to a hospital or trust. Sometimes, you have social services complaints embedded in that, as well as complaints via the community health council, and then you have complaints via the Healthcare Commission. Sometimes, people come to us to complain but, sadly, because they do not know their way around the system, they have passed beyond a time limit, and the matter cannot be dealt with, despite the fact that they have finally found out how to complain. Having a single ombudsman will improve that situation.

I have a specific question for the Minister on the NHS Redress Bill, which has framework clauses that will allow us to have a different system in Wales. I greatly welcome the fact that he plans a slightly different approach, in that he is hoping to include primary care in Wales as well as secondary care. However, Minister, when do you expect something to come through for Wales? It is long overdue. That is designed to simplify the system.

Like my colleagues, I want to spend some time on long-term and continuing care. Following the Ann Abraham report, some thorny issues were raised. The issue is made more complex by the demise of the health authorities, and people have been making claims that pre-date the existence of the LHBs. The issue is complex because many of the people concerned have died, and their beneficiaries are claiming on their behalf following their death. It is also complex because many of those affected who are still alive, are incapacitated and unable to pursue their claims.

Despite the fact that we cannot expect perfection, it is very important for the Government to note the criticisms. Helen Mary Jones gave you a long quotation. I will give you a short one. The ombudsman refers to 'the dilatory nature' of the Assembly's role in determining arrangements for retrospective claims. That has to be taken on board.

There is also the lack of a comprehensive review of all cases. The ombudsman says:

oherwydd gellir gwneud cwynion anffurfiol a ffurfiol i ysbyty neu ymddiriedolaeth. Weithiau, bydd cwynion am y gwasnaethau cymdeithasol yn rhan o hynny, yn ogystal â chwynion drwy'r cyngor iechyd cymuned, ac yna daw cwynion drwy'r Comisiwn Gofal Iechyd. Weithiau, daw pobl atom i gwyno, ond yn anffodus, am nad ydynt yn deall y system, mae'r terfyn amser wedi mynd heibio ac ni ellir ymdrin â'r mater, er eu bod, o'r diwedd, wedi darganfod sut y dylent gwyno. Bydd cael un ombwdsmon yn gwella'r sefyllfa honno.

Mae gennyf gwestiwn penodol i'r Gweinidog ar Fesur Gwneud Iawn y GIG, sydd â chymalau fframwaith a fydd yn ein galluogi i gael system wahanol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr y ffaith ei fod yn bwriadu cael dull fymryn yn wahanol, yn yr ystyr ei fod yn gobeithio cynnwys gofal sylfaenol yng Nghymru yn ogystal â gofal eilaidd. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, pryd yr ydych yn disgwyl i rywbeth ddigwydd yng Nghymru? Mae'n hen bryd. Ei nod yw symleiddio'r system.

Fel fy nghyd-aelodau, yr wyf am dreulio rhywfaint o amser ar ofal hirdymor a pharhaus. Yn dilyn adroddiad Ann Abraham, codwyd rhai materion dyrys. Mae'r mater yn fwy cymhleth oherwydd diflaniad awdurdodau iechyd, ac mae pobl wedi bod yn gwneud hawliadau sy'n mynd yn ôl i'r cyfnod cyn bod BILlau. Mae'r mater yn gymhleth am fod nifer o'r bobl dan sylw wedi marw, ac mae eu buddiolwyr yn hawlio ar eu rhan ar ôl eu marwolaeth. Mae hefyd yn gymhleth am fod nifer o'r rheini yr effeithiwyd arnynt ac sy'n dal yn fyw yn analluog ac yn methu parhau â'u hawliadau.

Er na allwn ddisgwyl perffeithrwydd, mae'n bwysig iawn i'r Llywodraeth nodi'r beirniadaethau. Rhoddodd Helen Mary Jones ddyfyniad hir ichi. Fe roddaf fi un byr. Mae'r ombwdsmon yn cyfeirio at 'arafwech' rôl y Cynulliad wrth benderfynu trefniadau ar gyfer hawliadau ôl-weithredol. Rhaid ystyried hynny.

Mae diffyg adolygiad cynhwysfawr o'r holl achosion hefyd. Mae'r ombwdsmon yn dweud:

‘it still concerns me that to date the emphasis in Wales, partly, I accept because of the pressure already on local services to review cases, has been on determining only those cases that have been specifically drawn to the attention of local health boards.’

and that

‘I remain concerned that, particularly where the patient might have died, there will still be a number of potential beneficiaries of continuing care funding who will still be unidentified.’

That is a very important prompt, Minister, that you should take a much more comprehensive approach to this issue. The question of a single set of eligibility criteria has already been quoted by others, and I will not repeat the point.

Ombudsman reports are normally written in a kind of code. They are understated. We know what they really mean, but they are, in my experience, rarely as pointed as this report. The message in this report is not a coded one—it is there for everyone to read. Minister, I believe that you have been uncharacteristically complacent in your comments today. Normally, I would give you full marks for making your concerns clear, where there is need for concern. On this occasion, you have been very complacent in the comments that you have made. I urge you to go back and read the report again.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): The fact that I have read the report twice—and I agree that it is a good report, and that there are lessons to learn from it—indicates that I take it seriously and have taken the message on board.

The most substantive point that people have raised is the recommendation that single guidance should be produced. When I said that we were addressing this issue, this is precisely what we have done. The single guidance was issued in the circular in August 2004 precisely to address the ombudsman’s concern. So, I do not think that it is fair to say

‘yr wyf yn dal i bryderu mai’r pwyslais yng Nghymru hyd yma, yn rhannol, mae’n wir, oherwydd y pwysau sydd eisoes ar wasanaethau lleol i adolygu achosion, fu penderfynu dim ond ar yr achosion hynny y tynnwyd sylw’r Byrddau Iechyd Lleol yn benodol atynt.’

a

‘rwy’n dal i bryderu, yn enwedig lle efallai fod y claf wedi marw, y bydd nifer o bobl a allai fanteisio ar gyllid gofal parhaus yn dal i fod heb eu canfod.’

Mae hynny’n symbyliad pwysig iawn, Weinidog, y dylech fabwysiadu ymagwedd lawer mwy cynhwysfawr tuag at y mater hwn. Mae cwestiwn un set o feini prawf cymhwysedd wedi’i ddyfynnu gan eraill eisoes, ac ni fyddaf yn ailadrodd y pwynt.

Bydd adroddiadau ombwdsmon fel rheol yn cael eu hysgrifennu mewn math o god. Maent yn gynnil. Deallwn yr hyn y maent yn ei olygu mewn gwirionedd, ond fy mhrofiad i anaml y maent mor ddiamwys â’r adroddiad hwn. Nid yw’r neges yn yr adroddiad hwn mewn cod—mae yno i bawb ei darllen. Weinidog, credaf eich bod wedi bod yn annodweddiadol o hunanfodlon yn eich sylwadau heddiw. Fel rheol, byddwn yn rhoi marciau llawn ichi am ddatgan eich pryderon yn glir, lle mae angen pryderu. Y tro hwn, yr ydych wedi bod yn hunanfodlon iawn yn y sylwadau a wnaethoch. Fe’ch anogaf i fynd yn ôl a darllen yr adroddiad eto.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Mae’r ffaith imi ddarllen yr adroddiad ddwywaith—a chytunaf ei fod yn adroddiad da, a bod yno wersi i’w dysgu ohono—yn dangos fy mod yn ei gymryd o ddifrif ac wedi ystyried y neges.

Y pwynt pwysicaf i bobl ei godi yw’r argymhelliad y dylid llunio un set o ganllawiau. Pan ddywedais ein bod yn mynd i’r afael â’r mater hwn, dyna’n union yr ydym wedi’i wneud. Cyhoeddwyd y canllawiau ar un set yn y cylchlythyr ym mis Awst 2004 yn union er mwyn mynd i’r afael â phryder yr ombwdsmon. Felly, ni chredaf ei

that we are taking a complacent or non-responsive view to the serious concern that was raised by the ombudsman in his report. We issued that guidance in 2004, and there is a considerable amount of ongoing work with the unified assessment process, which underpins much of the ambiguity that people have mentioned in this debate. I am trying to create a unified assessment that will, holistically, get to the bottom of people's needs across health and social care. It is precisely to address these anomalies that work is ongoing on the unified assessment process. That work is being done to address these particular issues.

4.20 p.m.

There is no doubt that deciding these eligibility criteria, particularly in terms of people who suffer from illnesses such as dementia, is an extremely difficult and complex issue. In preparing for this debate, I asked my officials to look through the guidance. Even though the guidance, as it is written, is easy to understand, I am sure that, in many cases, applying it is nothing like as easy.

Helen Mary Jones: Is the guidance to which you refer that which was issued on 31 August 2004?

Brian Gibbons: Yes.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you acknowledge then that it is precisely that guidance to which the ombudsman is referring when he says that he does not think that it does the job? Do you have any intention of responding to his criticism, or can you explain today why he is wrong and you are right?

Brian Gibbons: I think that the ombudsman recognises the progress that has been made. The work that is ongoing on the unified assessment is part of addressing that. Equally, as we speak, work is ongoing to assist nurses to undertake the application of this. Hopefully, in the next few months, we will have a detailed nursing protocol so that nurses will be able to effectively use this guidance to address the uncertainties that exist.

bod yn deg dweud ein bod yn hunanfodlon, neu nad ydym yn ymateb i'r pryder difrifol a godwyd gan yr ombwdsmon yn ei adroddiad. Cyhoeddwyd y canllawiau hynny gennym yn 2004, ac mae llawer o waith yn mynd rhagddo o ran y broses asesu unedig sy'n sail i lawer o'r amwysedd y soniodd pobl amdano yn y ddadl hon. Yr wyf yn ceisio creu asesiad unedig a fydd, yn gyfannol, yn mynd at wraidd anghenion pobl ar draws gofal iechyd a chymdeithasol. Mynd i'r afael â'r anghysondebau hyn yw union nod y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar y broses asesu unedig. Gwneir y gwaith hwnnw i fynd i'r afael â'r materion arbennig hyn.

Yn ddiamau, mae'r dasg o bennu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd hyn, yn arbennig o ran pobl sy'n dioddef salwch megis demensia, yn arbennig o anodd a chymhleth. Wrth baratoi ar gyfer y ddadl hon, gofynnais i'm swyddogion edrych drwy'r canllawiau. Er bod y canllawiau, fel y'u hysgrifennwyd, yn hawdd eu deall, yr wyf yn siŵr, mewn llawer achos, ei bod lawer yn anos eu gweithredu.

Helen Mary Jones: Ai'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd ar 31 Awst 2004 yw'r rhai y cyfeiriwch atynt?

Brian Gibbons: Ie.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn cydnabod felly mai at y canllawiau hynny yn union y mae'r ombwdsmon yn cyfeirio pan ddywed nad yw'n credu eu bod yn gweithio? A ydych yn bwriadu ymateb i'w feirniadaeth, neu a allwch egluro heddiw pam mae ef yn anghywir a chithau'n gywir?

Brian Gibbons: Credaf fod yr ombwdsmon yn cydnabod y cynnydd a wnaed. Mae'r gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar yr asesiad unedig yn rhan o'r broses o fynd i'r afael â hynny. Yn yr un modd, wrth inni siarad, mae gwaith yn mynd ymlaen i helpu nyrsys i weithredu hyn. Gobeithio, yn yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf, y bydd gennym brotocol nyrsio manwl fel y bydd nyrsys yn gallu defnyddio'r canllawiau hyn yn effeithiol i fynd i'r afael â'r ansicrwydd sy'n bodoli.

In terms of people with dementia in particular, I do not think that this is quite as simple, clear cut, or black and white as people might like to suggest. I do not know what sort of mathematics Helen Mary chooses to use, but a reduction from 54 to six is fairly significant in my book. It is begrudging, to say the least, that Helen Mary, in an otherwise reasonable contribution, was not prepared recognise this.

In order to facilitate some of the problems that the ombudsman highlighted, we have also published guidance on the discharge process. Many of the problems that come to the ombudsman relate to allocating responsibility for ongoing care. The publication of the discharge process guidance by the Welsh Assembly Government should address some of those issues.

Jenny specifically asked about the rapid resolution scheme, or, more particularly, the redress scheme, and where we have asked for framework legislation. At the heart of our request for the framework legislation was the work that we are doing on a rapid resolution scheme in Wales. The scheme differs in a number of important ways to the model that was proposed in the redress legislation in England. We want the framework legislation opportunity in order to build on the piloting work that is being done on our rapid resolution scheme in Wales. We think that we would initially need something in the order of 100 cases to strengthen the evidence base, which will put us in a position to formulate specific legislation within the context of framework legislation. The accumulation of those cases is a little slower than I would have expected. That is a good thing in some ways: because the cases are not coming forward, the need may not be there. Once we have sufficient evidence from the implementation of the pilot rapid resolution system in Wales and the legislation has gone through the House of Commons, we will have to take stock of the progress that has been made. Hopefully, that will then form the basis of the framework legislation.

I hope that I have gone some way towards assuring Members that there has not been any complacency in relation to the ombudsman's

O ran pobl sydd â demensia yn arbennig, ni chredaf fod hyn mor syml, amlwg, na du a gwyn ag yr hoffai pobl awgrymu. Nid wyf yn gwybod pa fath o fathemateg y mae Helen Mary yn dewis ei defnyddio, ond mae gostyngiad o 54 i chwech yn eithaf sylweddol yn fy marn i. Mae'n drueni, a dweud y lleiaf, nad oedd Helen Mary, mewn cyfraniad a oedd yn rhesymol fel arall, yn barod i gydnabod hynny.

Er mwyn hwyluso rhai o'r problemau yr oedd yr ombwdsmon yn tynnu sylw atynt, yr ydym hefyd wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau ar y broses ryddhau. Mae llawer o'r problemau sy'n dod at yr ombwdsmon yn ymwneud â dyrannu cyfrifoldeb dros ofal parhaus. Dylai cyhoeddi canllawiau'r broses ryddhau gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hynny.

Yr oedd Jenny yn holi'n benodol am y cynllun datrys cyflym, neu, yn fwy penodol, y cynllun gwneud iawn, a lle yr ydym wedi gofyn am ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith. Wrth wraidd ein cais am y ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith yr oedd y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud ar gynllun datrys cyflym yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynllun yn wahanol mewn nifer o ffyrdd pwysig i'r model a gynigiwyd yn y ddeddfwriaeth gwneud iawn yn Lloegr. Yr ydym am gael y cyfle drwy ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith er mwyn adeiladu ar y gwaith peilot sy'n cael ei wneud ar ein cynllun datrys cyflym yng Nghymru. Credwn y byddai arnom angen rhywbeth tebyg i 100 o achosion ar y cychwyn i gryfhau'r sail dystiolaeth, a fydd yn ein rhoi mewn sefyllfa i lunio deddfwriaeth benodol o fewn cyd-destun deddfwriaeth fframwaith. Mae crynhoi'r achosion hynny ychydig yn arafach nag y byddwn wedi ei ddisgwyl. Mae hynny'n beth da mewn rhai ffyrdd: am nad yw'r achosion yn dod i'r amlwg, efallai nad oes yno angen. Pan fydd gennym dystiolaeth ddigonol o weithredu cynllun peilot y system datrys cyflym yng Nghymru a phan fydd y ddeddfwriaeth wedi mynd drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin, bydd yn rhaid inni bwysu a mesur y cynnydd a wnaed. Gobeithio y bydd hynny wedyn yn sail i'r ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith.

Gobeithio fy mod wedi helpu sicrhau Aelodau na fu unrhyw hunanfodddhad o ran pryderon yr ombwdsmon. Maent yn bryderon

concerns. They are serious concerns, but genuine efforts are being made to acknowledge the problems and to seek constructive responses to them.

diffrifol, ond gwneir ymdrech wirioneddol i gydnabod y problemau ac i geisio cael atebion adeiladol iddynt.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
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, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
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.*

Motion (NDM2765): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2765): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

notes the annual report 2004/05 of the Health Service Commissioner for Wales, which was laid in the Table Office on 26 October 2005

yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol 2004/05 Comisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Hydref 2005.

*Cynnig (NDM2765): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2765): For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor

Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Argyfwng mewn Therapi Lleferydd A Crisis in Speech Therapy

Kirsty Williams: Following the usual convention, I will allow Helen Mary Jones to make a contribution at the end of my speech, before the Minister replies.

Colleagues, as people who make our living from talking, we, as politicians, should not underestimate the importance of speech and the power of communication. Speech and language are fundamental to a child's

Kirsty Williams: Gan ddilyn y confensiwn arferol, byddaf yn caniatáu i Helen Mary Jones wneud cyfraniad ar ddiwedd fy araith, cyn i'r Gweinidog ymateb.

Gyd-Aelodau, fel pobl sy'n ennill ein bywoliaeth drwy siarad, ni ddylem ni, fel gwleidyddion, danbriso pwysigrwydd lleferydd a grym cyfathrebu. Mae lleferydd ac iaith yn hanfodol i ddatblygiad plentyn ac

development and at the heart of enabling individuals to achieve their potential. For those who are experiencing difficulty with speech and language, access to a speech and language therapist is crucial and potentially life-changing.

Thirty per cent of therapists work with adults, and I would like to acknowledge that. However, 70 per cent of speech and language therapists work with children, and I would like to concentrate on those children today. They are children like Huw, a young man in my constituency who has Down Syndrome, whose parents have had to fight tooth and nail for every occasion when he has seen a speech therapist. The state is funding other aspects of Huw's life greatly and will continue to do so into his adulthood. The one thing that could make a difference, help him lead an independent life and make the most of the educational opportunities afforded him is a proper speech and language input, but Huw will not reach his full potential because of the lack such an input.

James is another child in my constituency. His parents came to me in utter desperation. After a wait of 15 months, he finally got to see the speech therapist, but when the evaluation of him had been made and a plan sent to his school, that plan was abandoned and not followed up. There are also children such as Carys, who at nine-months old was identified by the health visitor as being completely silent and subsequently diagnosed with glue ear. She was finding it incredibly difficult to acquire speech and language skills because of those hearing difficulties—I should know, because Carys is my little girl.

I, like many others in my constituency, have received letter after letter acknowledging that we are on a waiting list, but also explaining that it is simply not known when our child will be seen. Luckily for Huw, James and Carys, they have now been seen by speech therapists. Appropriate plans and actions have been put in place and all are making good progress. However, I suspect that the children of parents who are not as bolshy as I am, or as James's or Huw's parents are, are perhaps not being seen at all and are still languishing on Powys's speech and language therapy lists.

wrth wraidd galluogi unigolion i gyflawni eu potensial. I'r rhai sy'n cael anhawster gyda lleferydd ac iaith, mae gallu cael therapydd lleferydd ac iaith yn hanfodol ac yn gallu newid eu bywyd.

Mae 30 y cant o therapyddion yn gweithio gydag oedolion, a hoffwn gydnabod hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae 70 y cant o therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith yn gweithio gyda phlant, a hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y plant hynny heddiw. Maent yn blant fel Huw, dyn ifanc yn fy etholaeth sydd â syndrom Down. Mae ei rieni wedi gorfod ymdrechu i'r eithaf bob tro iddo gael gweld therapydd lleferydd. Mae'r wladwriaeth yn ariannu agweddau eraill ar fywyd Huw yn fawr, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny pan fydd yn oedolyn. Yr un peth a allai wneud gwahaniaeth, ei helpu i fyw bywyd annibynnol a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd addysgol a gynigir iddo yw cymorth lleferydd ac iaith addas, ond ni fydd Huw yn cyrraedd ei lawn botensial oherwydd diffyg cymorth o'r fath.

Mae James yn blentyn arall yn fy etholaeth. Daeth ei rieni ataf mewn anobaith llwyr. Ar ôl aros 15 mis, cafodd weld therapydd lleferydd, ond pan gafodd ei werthuso ac ar ôl anfon cynllun i'w ysgol, rhoddwyd y gorau i'r cynllun ac ni chafodd ei weithredu. Mae yna blant megis Carys hefyd. Pan oedd yn naw mis oed, dywedodd ymwelydd iechyd ei bod yn gwbl fud a gwelwyd yn ddiweddarach fod ganddi glust ludiog. Yr oedd yn ei chael yn arbennig o anodd dysgu sgiliau lleferydd ac iaith oherwydd yr anawsterau clyw hynny—ac fe ddylwn i wybod, oherwydd fy merch fach i yw Carys.

Yr wyf fi, fel llawer un arall yn fy etholaeth, wedi cael llythyr ar ôl llythyr yn cydnabod ein bod ar restr aros, ond hefyd yn egluro na w'yr neb pryd y caiff ein merch ei gweld. Yn ffodus i Huw, James a Carys, maent bellach wedi'u gweld gan therapyddion lleferydd. Rhoddwyd cynlluniau a champau gweithredu priodol ar waith ac maent i gyd yn dod ymlaen yn dda. Fodd bynnag, tybiaf nad yw plant rhieni nad ydynt mor groch ag ydwyf fi, neu rieni James neu Huw, yn cael eu gweld o gwbl efallai, neu'n dal i aros ar restrau therapi lleferydd ac iaith Powys.

Speech and language therapists provide treatment and support for patients, clients and carers in a variety of different clinical environments in the course of NHS treatment. In children's services these can include intensive care units, special care baby units, acute hospital wards and multi-disciplinary children's centres.

4.30 p.m.

Therapists also work in our special schools and in specific units for children with speech and language impairment. They also work within mainstream schools, out of general practitioner surgeries and in people's homes—they work in a variety of areas. They can play a strong role in universal service initiatives, such as Sure Start, aiming to improve speech and language skills in the general population, particularly in areas of socio-economic deprivation where children can be particularly vulnerable.

Improving the speech and language skills of children empowers them to access education and, potentially, improve their behaviour. Evidence shows that children with speech, language and communication needs have difficulties in acquiring reading and writing skills. Early intervention is crucial in order to reduce their level of disadvantage when they enter school. It is also important to remember that children do not grow out of having speech and language difficulties, though the nature and extent of the problem may change and it may become less visible, as children become very adept at hiding the difficulties that they have in communicating with their peers.

Given that the education curriculum is heavily language-based, these children may never catch up, leading to lower educational attainment and restricted employment opportunities. Evidence shows that, without effective support, these children are at risk of behavioural problems, social exclusion, crime and youth offending. A recent study showed that 70 per cent of young men in prison have an identifiable speech and language problem. That is not to say that everyone with a speech

Mae therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith yn rhoi triniaeth a chymorth i gleifion, cleientiaid a gofalwyr mewn amrywiaeth o wahanol amgylcheddau clinigol yn ystod triniaeth gan y GIG. Mewn gwasanaethau plant gall hyn gynnwys unedau gofal dwys, unedau gofal arbennig i fabanod, wardiau ysbyty aciwt a chanolfannau plant aml-ddisgyblaethol.

Mae therapyddion hefyd yn gweithio yn ein hysgolion arbennig ac mewn unedau penodol i blant sydd â nam ar eu lleferydd a'u hiaith. Maent hefyd yn gweithio mewn ysgolion prif ffrwd, o feddygfeydd meddygon teulu ac yng nghartrefi pobl—maent yn gweithio mewn amrywiaeth o ardaloedd. Gallant chwarae rôl gadarn mewn mentrau gwasanaeth cyffredinol, fel Cychwyn Cadarn, gan anelu at wella sgiliau lleferydd ac iaith y boblogaeth yn gyffredinol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd lle mae amddifadedd economaidd-gymdeithasol, lle gall plant fod yn agored iawn i niwed.

Mae gwella sgiliau lleferydd ac iaith plant yn eu galluogi i ymgymryd ag addysg plant ac, o bosibl, wella eu hymddygiad. Dengys tystiolaeth fod plant sydd ag anghenion lleferydd, iaith a chyfathrebu yn cael anawsterau wrth feithrin sgiliau darllen ac ysgrifennu. Mae ymyriad cynnar yn hanfodol i ostwng lefel eu hanfantis pan fyddant yn dechrau yn yr ysgol. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cofio nad yw plant byth yn cael gwared ar eu hanawsterau iaith a lleferydd. Serch hynny, gall natur a maint y broblem newid, a gall ddod yn llai amlwg wrth i blant ddod yn fedrus iawn wrth guddio'r anawsterau a gânt wrth gyfathrebu â'u cyfoedion.

O ystyried bod rhan sylweddol o'r cwricwlwm addysg yn ymwneud ag iaith, mae'n bosibl na fydd y plant hyn byth yn dal i fyny, a gallai hyn arwain at gyrhaeddiad addysgol is a chyfleoedd cyflogaeth cyfyngedig. Dengys tystiolaeth fod y plant hyn, heb gymorth effeithiol, mewn perygl o ddatblygu problemau ymddygiad, allgau cymdeithasol, a throseddau yn ifanc. Dangosodd astudiaeth yn ddiweddar fod gan 70 y cant o ddynion ifanc yn y carchar

and language problem will go on to be a youth offender, but it cannot be mistaken that such a high proportion of our young men in prison have an identifiable need. One can only surmise what might have been different for those individuals if they had received support at an earlier stage.

It has been estimated that 7 per cent of all children will potentially have some difficulty with speech and language—that means 51,000 in Wales right now could potentially benefit from the input of speech and language therapists and their colleagues. Evidence shows that the need will increase rather than decrease. Better identification of children on the autistic spectrum means that there is a potential for more children to come forward with a need for specialist help. The ability of science to save very young babies of a few weeks' gestation means that those children will potentially need more help. So, demand will go up rather than down, and we must address that.

There are approximately 400 speech and language therapists working in Wales at the moment, and the Government has acknowledged that that number needs to double if we are to make some progress and match the recommended ratio of speech therapists to caseloads—which is of 1:40. However, if we look at my constituency, in south Powys, we currently have a therapist to caseload ratio of 2.4:800. On 31 March 2006, one of those posts will be lost, and the ratio will become 1.4:800.

As I have said, this is not the situation in Powys alone. Right across Wales, parents complain about unacceptably long waits for their children to see the appropriate therapist. There are particular problems for those families who want to see a therapist who can communicate with children through the medium of Welsh—they are even more few and far between. The same is true of the situation for those from ethnic populations. Therefore, there is the added dimension of the need to look at those needs. Yet, we are only training 38 speech therapists a year in Wales, and that is only done in one centre in

problem benodol gyda lleferydd ac iaith. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y bydd pawb sydd â phroblem lleferydd ac iaith yn droseddwy'r ifanc yn y pen draw, ond ni ellir anwybyddu'r ffaith fod gan gyfran mor uchel o'n dynion ifanc sydd yn y carchar angen penodol. Ni allwn ond dyfalu beth a allasai fod yn wahanol i'r unigolion hynny pe baent wedi cael cymorth yn gynharach.

Amcangyfrifwyd y bydd 7 y cant o blant yn cael rhyw anhawster gyda'u lleferydd a'u hiaith—golyga hynny y gallai 51,000 o blant yng Nghymru yn awr elwa o bosibl ar gymorth therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith a'u cydweithwyr. Dengys tystiolaeth y bydd yr angen yn cynyddu yn hytrach na lleihau. Mae gwell dull o nodi plant ar y sbectrum awtistig yn golygu bod posibilrwydd y bydd mwy o blant yn cael eu cyflwyno fel plant sydd ag angen help arbenigol. Mae gallu gwyddoniaeth i achub babanod ifanc iawn o'r groth yn golygu y gallai fod angen mwy o help ar y plant hynny. Felly, bydd y galw'n codi yn hytrach na disgyn, a rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Mae tua 400 o therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith yn gweithio yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cydnabod bod angen i'r nifer hwnnw ddyblu os ydym i allu gwneud rhywfaint o gynnydd a bodloni'r gymhareb a argymhellir ar gyfer therapyddion lleferydd i lwythi achosion—sef 1:40. Fodd bynnag, os edrychwn ar fy etholaeth i, yn ne Powys, mae gennym gymhareb therapydd i lwyth achos o 2.4:800 ar hyn o bryd. Ar 31 Mawrth 2006, bydd un o'r swyddi hynny'n dod i ben, ac 1.4:800 fydd y gymhareb.

Fel y dywedais, nid ym Mhowys yn unig y mae'r sefyllfa hon. Ar draws Cymru, mae rhieni'n cwyno am orfod aros am gyfnodau annerbyniol o hir er mwyn i'w plant allu gweld y therapydd priodol. Mae problemau arbennig i'r teuluoedd hynny sydd am weld therapydd sy'n gallu cyfathrebu â phlant drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg—maent hwy'n brinnach fyth. Yr un yw'r sefyllfa i'r rheini o boblogaethau ethnig. Felly, mae angen edrych ar yr anghenion hynny hefyd. Eto, dim ond 38 o therapyddion lleferydd yr ydym yn eu hyfforddi bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru, ac un ganolfan yn unig yng Nghaerdydd y

Cardiff.

We also have difficulties with the retention of the very few speech therapists that we have. It is ironic that the case of speech therapists is one of the drivers behind Agenda for Change, based on the need for the Government to look at how staff in the NHS are rewarded. The job-matching process that we are currently going through has identified that, in England, 11 per cent of speech therapists are graded on bands 8d or 9—there are none on that band in Wales. Potentially, this discrepancy could see the few speech therapists that we have in Wales going across the border to more lucrative career opportunities. Indeed, I have received evidence from one pressure group that is aware of many speech therapists who go on to train as teachers because of the better earning potential. So, we need more training and to be able to retain those staff. We also need to be able to offer them posts once they have been trained. Again, this is a huge potential problem, because of the unique position in which speech and language therapists find themselves.

I do not know which Minister will respond today—Brian Gibbons or Jane Davidson. That is part of the problem. No-one knows whose responsibility speech therapy is. It is unique in the sense that speech therapists are commissioned by health services, while, in the case of a child with special educational needs, it is the statutory legal duty of the education department to provide a speech therapy service. This lets both organisations off the hook, as they blame each other for the lack of services for children. My confusion over which Minister will reply to the debate is reflected in the way in which we organise speech therapy services in Wales.

The Government is not unaware of the problem. As the then Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee, I remember undertaking a review of health services for children with special health needs. We received a great deal of evidence about the lack of speech and language therapy. The

gwneir hynny.

Mae gennym anawsterau hefyd wrth geisio cadw'r nifer prin o therapyddion lleferydd sydd gennym. Mae'n eironig fod therapyddion lleferydd yn un o'r cymhellion ar gyfer Agenda ar gyfer Newid, ar y sail fod angen i'r Llywodraeth edrych ar y ffordd y caiff staff yn y GIG eu gwobrwyo. Mae'r broses cyfateb swyddi yr ydym yn ymgymryd â hi ar hyn o bryd wedi nodi bod 11 y cant o therapyddion lleferydd yn cael eu graddio ar fandiau 8d neu 9 yn Lloegr—nid oes neb ar y band hwnnw yng Nghymru. Gallai'r anghysondeb hwn o bosibl ddenu'r nifer prin o therapyddion lleferydd sydd gennym yng Nghymru i fynd dros y ffin i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd gyrfa mwy proffidiol. Yn wir, cefais dystiolaeth gan un garfan bwysu sy'n gwybod bod nifer o therapyddion lleferydd yn mynd ymlaen i gael eu hyfforddi fel athrawon er mwyn cael cyflog uwch. Felly, mae arnom angen mwy o hyfforddiant, ac mae angen inni allu cadw'r staff hynny. Mae angen inni hefyd allu cynnig swyddi iddynt ar ôl idynt gael eu hyfforddi. Eto, gallai hon fod yn broblem enfawr, oherwydd sefyllfa unigryw therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith.

Ni wn pa Weinidog fydd yn ymateb heddiw—Brian Gibbons neu Jane Davidson. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r broblem. Ni wŷr neb pwy sy'n gyfrifol am therapi lleferydd. Mae'n unigryw yn yr ystyr bod therapyddion lleferydd yn cael eu comisiynu gan wasanaethau iechyd. Ond yn achos plentyn sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, dyletswydd gyfreithiol statudol yr adran addysg yw darparu gwasanaeth therapi lleferydd. Mae hyn yn tynnu'r baich oddi ar ysgwyddau'r naill sefydliad a'r llall, oherwydd gallant feio'i gilydd am y prinder gwasanaethau i blant. Caiff fy nryswch i o ran pa Weinidog a fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl ei adlewyrchu yn y ffordd yr ydym yn trefnu gwasanaethau therapi lleferydd yng Nghymru.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymwybodol o'r broblem. Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y pryd, cofiaf wneud adolygiad o wasanaethau iechyd i blant sydd ag anghenion iechyd arbennig. Cawsom lawer iawn o dystiolaeth am y prinder therapi lleferydd ac iaith.

Government made a start. In 2003, the speech and language therapy action group was formed and undertook a consultation. In 2004, Jane Hutt, the then Minister, and Jane Davidson responded to the group's report by announcing £3 million over three years for pilot projects to investigate the issue of joint commissioning for speech and language therapy. In 2005, Jane Davidson responded to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee's policy review of special educational needs, which, again, spent a lot of time talking about the lack of speech and language therapy, promising more support and more work on the area.

It should be noted that, despite these reports and despite Ministers' having accepted recommendations from committees, we have seen very little progress. There has been no formal response to the consultation exercise; it was never published. People in the field would like to know why. Money was made available for joint piloting projects, but no evaluation has been made to date, and no attempt has been made to expand the range of pilot projects. The expert group that was established to monitor work in this area has not met since 2004. Therefore, although the Government acknowledges that there is a problem and has committed itself to tackling the problem, little progress has been made.

I believe that, in the first instance, we need more training places for speech therapy students. The problem is not that people do not want to become speech and language therapists. The course places could be filled many times over with highly qualified A-level students and people who would be just right for that profession. However, when there was an attempt to increase the number of training places, at the expense, it should be noted, of physiotherapy training places, there was a bit of a standoff between the two professions, and little has changed with regard to numbers.

We need to ensure that, if we increase training places, local education authorities and local health boards are in a financial position to offer posts. There is no point in training people if we do not give them a job at the end of the training. However, given the

Cychwynnodd y Llywodraeth ar y gwaith. Yn 2003, sefydlwyd y grŵp gweithredu therapi lleferydd ac iaith a chafwyd ymgynghori. Yn 2004, ymatebodd Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog ar y pryd, a Jane Davidson i adroddiad y grŵp drwy gyhoeddi £3 miliwn dros dair blynedd i gynnal prosiectau peilot i ymchwilio i'r mater o gomisiynu therapi lleferydd ac iaith ar y cyd. Yn 2005, ymatebodd Jane Davidson i'r adolygiad polisi gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes o anghenion addysgol arbennig. Yr oedd hwnnw, unwaith eto, yn siarad llawer am y prinder therapi lleferydd ac iaith, ac yn addo mwy o gymorth a mwy o waith yn y maes hwnnw.

Dylid nodi, er gwaethaf yr adroddiadau hyn, ac er i'r Gweinidogion dderbyn argymhellion y pwyllgorau, mai prin yw'r cynnydd a welsom. Ni chafwyd ymateb ffurfiol i'r ymarfer ymgynghori; ni chafodd ei gyhoeddi erioed. Hoffai pobl yn y maes wybod pam hynny. Rhyddhawyd arian ar gyfer prosiectau peilot ar y cyd, ond ni chafwyd unrhyw werthusiad hyd yma, ac ni wnaed unrhyw ymgais i ehangu'r amrywiaeth prosiectau peilot. Nid yw'r grŵp arbenigol a sefydlwyd i fonitro gwaith yn y maes hwn wedi cyfarfod er 2004. Felly, er bod y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod bod yna broblem ac wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno, prin yw'r cynnydd a wnaed.

Credaf, i ddechrau, fod angen mwy o leoedd hyfforddi arnom ar gyfer myfyrwyr therapi lleferydd. Nid y ffaith nad yw pobl am fod yn therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith yw'r broblem. Gellid llenwi'r lleoedd ar y cwrs drosodd a thro â myfyrwyr Safon Uwch cymwys iawn a phobl a fyddai'n berffaith ar gyfer y proffesiwn hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, pan wnaed ymdrech i gynyddu nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi, a hynny, dylid nodi, ar draul lleoedd hyfforddi ffisiotherapi, bu ychydig wrthdaro rhwng y ddau broffesiwn, a phrin yw'r newid a fu o ran niferoedd.

Mae angen inni sicrhau, os byddwn yn cynyddu lleoedd hyfforddi, fod awdurdodau addysg lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol mewn sefyllfa ariannol i gynnig swyddi. Nid oes diben hyfforddi pobl os na roddwn swydd iddynt ar ddiwedd yr hyfforddiant. Fodd

financial situation in many LEAs and LHBs, few are in a position to fund posts. In my local health board, two senior positions have been unadvertised for more than 12 months.

We need to resolve once and for all the conflict over whose job it is to commission and pay for speech and language therapy services. We need strong guidance from the Government to LEAs and LHBs to ensure that one of those bodies is responsible for commissioning and providing these services. We need to start collecting information on waiting times centrally. I know that the Government is about to announce that it will start monitoring the length of time that people are waiting for therapy services. However, the target that it has set itself of nine months is too long for speech and language therapists. Nine months out of the life of a three-year-old is an awfully long time. It is simply not good enough.

4.40 p.m.

If one thing comes out of today, I would like the Minister for Health and Social Services to consider setting specific waiting-time targets for speech and language therapists and putting them as part of the service and financial framework, because, as we all know, if it is not in the SAFF, it does not count in health services in Wales.

We need to dust off the document that, no doubt, is sitting on Jane Davidson's and Brian Gibbons's shelves in Cathays park. There are 51,000 children in Wales who depend on it. We need to add more vigour to the actions that the Government has committed itself to. We need to know that the recommendations of the speech and language therapy action group will be carried forward and implemented. We have a duty to those therapists to ensure that they are not overstretched, and, more than ever, we have a duty to do something to help Huw and James and the rest of those 51,000 children in Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: I am grateful to Kirsty Williams for putting this important item on our agenda and for allowing me to make a

bynag, o ystyried y sefyllfa ariannol mewn llawer AALL a BILL, ychydig ohonynt sydd mewn sefyllfa i ariannu swyddi. Yn fy mwrdd iechyd lleol i, mae dwy uwch swydd sydd heb eu hysbysebu ers dros 12 mis.

Mae angen inni ddatrys unwaith ac am byth yr holl wrthdaro ynglŷn â phwy sy'n gyfrifol am gomisiynu am wasanaethau therapi lleferydd ac iaith a thalu amdanynt. Mae angen cael canllawiau cadarn gan y Llywodraeth i AALL a BILL i sicrhau bod un o'r cyrff hynny'n gyfrifol am gomisiynu a darparu'r gwasanaethau hyn. Mae angen inni ddechrau casglu gwybodaeth am amseroedd aros yn ganolog. Gwn fod y Llywodraeth ar fin cyhoeddi y bydd yn dechrau monitro'r amser y mae pobl yn aros am wasanaethau therapi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r targed o naw mis a bennodd iddi ei hun yn rhy hir ar gyfer therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith. Mae naw mis o fywyd plentyn tair oed yn ofnadwy o hir. Nid yw'n ddigon da o gwbl.

Os bydd un peth yn deillio o heddiw, hoffwn i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ystyried pennu targedau amser aros penodol ar gyfer therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith a'u rhoi yn rhan o'r fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid, oherwydd, fel y gwyddom i gyd, os nad yw'n rhan o'r fframwaith, nid yw'n cyfrif mewn gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru.

Mae angen inni dynnu'r llwch oddi ar y ddogfen sydd, mae'n siwr, yn eistedd ar silffoedd Jane Davidson a Brian Gibbons ym Mharc Cathays. Mae 51,000 o blant yng Nghymru yn dibynnu arni. Mae angen inni atgyfnerthu'r camau gweithredu y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo iddynt. Mae angen inni wybod y bydd argymhellion y grŵp gweithredu ar therapi lleferydd ac iaith yn cael eu datblygu a'u gweithredu. Mae arnom ddyletswydd i'r therapyddion hynny i sicrhau na chânt eu gorymestyn, ac yn anad dim, mae arnom ddyletswydd i wneud rhywbeth i helpu Huw a James a gweddill y 51,000 o blant hynny yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Kirsty Williams am roi'r eitem bwysig hon ar yr agenda ac am ganiatáu imi wneud

brief contribution. I wish to associate myself with much of what she said with regard to how long-standing this concern has been to us in the Assembly and to the frustration at the lack of progress. I will highlight and repeat what she said about the plight of Welsh-speaking children. I still meet families in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire who are informally advised that, if they wish to receive speech and language therapy for their children, they had better raise those children through the medium of English. They are not officially told that, but it is said unofficially. That is a desperate state, and I hope that the Minister will be able to tell us today, not that they are concerned—because I am sure that they are—but what they are doing about it.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Member's time has run out.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): First, I thank Kirsty for raising this subject. It is obvious from her contribution that she cares very passionately about this, and we know that it is an issue that she has raised on more than one occasion in the Chamber.

As she indicated in her speech, we are not in an exercise of self-denial. We realise that there is a shortage of speech and language therapists in Wales. This is not something that is unique to us but a problem that exists across the United Kingdom. However, you have been less than fair in terms of acknowledging the progress that we have been making since 1997. There has been a 66 per cent increase in speech and language therapists working in Wales which is a significant improvement in anyone's book. However, I recognise that this can only be seen as but a start and that there is a lot of extra work to be done.

As you said, we established the speech and language therapy action group to address the growing demand for all these services and what was acknowledged as a degree of lack of co-ordination and integration of our efforts to address the challenge which your contribution graphically demonstrated. That group comprised of all of the main

cyfraniad byr. Hoffwn ategu llawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd ganddi am yr amser y mae'r Cynulliad yn wedi bod pryderu am y mater hwn a'r rhwystredigaeth oherwydd y diffyg cynnydd. Yr wyf am dynnu sylw at yr hyn a ddywedodd am sefyllfa plant sy'n siarad Cymraeg, ac yr wyf yn ailadrodd hynny. Yr wyf yn dal i gwrdd â theuluoedd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a Sir Benfro sy'n cael eu cynghori'n anffurfiol, os ydynt am sicrhau bod eu plant yn cael therapi lleferydd ac iaith, ei bod yn well iddynt fagu'r plant hynny drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg. Ni ddywedir hynny wrthynt yn swyddogol, ond fe'i dywedir yn answyddogol. Mae hon yn sefyllfa anobeithiol, a gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym heddiw, nid eu bod yn pryderu—gan fy mod yn siŵr eu bod—ond beth y maent yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae amser yr Aelod wedi dod i ben.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Yn gyntaf, diolch i Kirsty am godi'r pwnc hwn. Mae'n amlwg o'i chyfraniad ei bod yn pryderu'n ddwys am y sefyllfa, a gwyddom ei fod yn fater a godwyd ganddi fwy nag unwaith yn y Siambr.

Fel y nododd yn ei haraith, nid ydym yn gwadu'r broblem. Yr ydym yn sylweddoli bod prinder therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith yng Nghymru. Nid yw hyn yn unigryw i ni: mae'n broblem sy'n bodoli ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, nid oeddech yn deg o gwbl wrth gydnabod y cynnydd a wnaed gennym er 1997. Bu cynnydd o 66 y cant yn nifer y therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru, sy'n welliant sylweddol ym marn unrhyw un. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddaf mai man cychwyn yn unig yw hwn a bod llawer o waith ychwanegol i'w wneud.

Fel y dywedech, sefydlwyd y grŵp gweithredu therapi lleferydd ac iaith gennym i fynd i'r afael â'r galw cynyddol am yr holl wasanaethau hyn, a'r hyn a gydnabuwyd yn ychydig ddiffyg cydgysylltiad ac integreiddiad yn ein hymdrechion i fynd i'r afael â'r her y tynnwyd sylw ati mor glir yn eich cyfraniad. Yr oedd y grŵp hwnnw'n

stakeholders that were involved in this. In addition, a number of sub-groups were established to further tease out some of the more difficult issues. The consultation document, 'Working Together', was published as a result of the group's work. Jane Davidson and her colleagues are working with us in the health service to move that particular agenda forward and to secure a better future for speech and language services for that 70 per cent, between birth and 19 years of age, who are the heaviest users of speech and language services.

The aim is to ensure that all professionals involved in the provision of such services work with parents, carers and the users themselves to make sure that the recommendations become a reality. The level of engagement is welcome; some 180 responses were received to that consultation document, and I think that it was positively received, as you intimated.

You raised criticisms as to how far the document had moved from the paper into reality, but we have established a basic skills campaign which is part of the overall agenda to address this. You referred specifically to people in prison and their lack of writing and numeracy skills. Our basic skills campaign is a recognition of that, and is concrete evidence of how we are addressing it. The foundation phase, which my colleague, Jane Davidson, is working through our education system, is crucial to give children the earliest opportunity to reach their potential. The work that is being developed on Flying Start, which will involve interventions at an even earlier stage in a child's life experience, will further build on the constructive work that is going forward. In addition, you probably know that the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee is looking at early intervention and at what the evidence base is in terms of finding out what works most effectively.

Kirsty Williams: You say that the document was well received. However, will you publish a report on that consultation, because that has not happened? As a result of that document, the speech and language therapy action group has not been convened since 2003, therefore will you consider reconvening that group? Do

cynnwys yr holl brif randdeiliaid a oedd yn ymwneud â hyn. Yn ogystal, sefydlwyd nifer o is-grwpiau i fynd i'r afael ymhellach â rhai o'r materion anos. Cyhoeddwyd y ddogfen ymgynghori 'Gweithio gyda'n Gilydd', o ganlyniad i waith y grŵp. Mae Jane Davidson a'i chyd-Aelodau yn gweithio gyda ni yn y gwasanaeth iechyd i weithredu ar yr agenda arbennig honno, ac i sicrhau gwell dyfodol i wasanaethau lleferydd ac iaith ar gyfer y 70 y cant hynny, rhwng genedigaeth a 19 oed, sy'n gwneud y defnydd mwyaf o wasanaethau lleferydd ac iaith.

Y nod yw sicrhau bod yr holl bobl broffesiynol sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu gwasanaethau o'r fath yn gweithio gyda rhieni, gofalwyr a'r defnyddwyr eu hunain i sicrhau gwireddu'r argymhellion. Mae lefel yr ymgysylltiad yn addawol; cafwyd tua 180 o ymatebion i'r ddogfen ymgynghori honno, a chredaf iddi gael ei chroesawu, fel y crybwyllwyd gennych.

Yr oeddech yn beirniadu'r graddau yr oedd y ddogfen wedi symud o'r papur i realiti, ond yr ydym wedi sefydlu ymgyrch sgiliau sylfaenol sy'n rhan o'r agenda gyffredinol i fynd i'r afael â hyn. Cyfeirich yn benodol at bobl yn y carchar a'u diffyg sgiliau ysgrifennu a rhifedd. Mae ein hymgyrch sgiliau sylfaenol yn gydnabyddiaeth o hynny ac yn dystiolaeth bendant o'r modd yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael ag ef. Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Davidson, yn ei gyflwyno drwy ein system addysg yn hanfodol i roi'r cyfle cynharaf posibl i blant gyrraedd eu potensial. Bydd y gwaith sy'n cael ei ddatblygu ar Dechrau'n Deg ac a fydd yn cynnwys ymyriadau ar adeg gynharach fyth ym mhrofiad plentyn o fywyd, yn ategu'r gwaith adeiladol sy'n mynd rhagddo. Yn ogystal, gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr, fod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn edrych ar ymyriad cynnar a'r sylfaen dystiolaeth mewn perthynas â darganfod beth sy'n gweithio'n fwyaf effeithiol.

Kirsty Williams: Dywedwch fod y ddogfen wedi cael croeso da. Fodd bynnag, a fyddwch yn cyhoeddi adroddiad ar yr ymgynghori hwnnw, gan nad yw hynny wedi digwydd? O ganlyniad i'r ddogfen honno, nid yw'r grŵp gweithredu therapi lleferydd ac iaith wedi ei alw ynghyd er 2003. Felly, a ystyriwch

you acknowledge that while many initiatives such as Flying Start and Sure Start employ generic specialists, such as health visitors, who can identify a child who has a speech and language therapy problem, they have no-one to refer it on to? Very few of the programmes and funding streams allow for the employment of a specialist speech and language therapist. That is what we need to look at.

Brian Gibbons: I will move on to that area now. You said in your speech, and in that intervention, that it is important that we have people, and we need them to apply best practice. You mentioned that, as part of our response, we have invested about £3 million in developing pilot projects across Wales to achieve precisely what you recommend. Again, it is rather unfair to say that an investment of £3 million over three years to develop best practice is an insignificant contribution. In fairness, it is a significant contribution to develop that best practice and evidence base to allow us to intervene most effectively. I understand that these pilot schemes are being evaluated, so that the experience and knowledge gained from them will become an evidence base for the future.

The National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services was published last September. That NSF sets out standards in terms of the quality of provision that people can reasonably expect, and aims to reduce the variation in quality that exists in many cases. The Assembly Government believes that Wales can deliver these standards, and this is our expectation. One of the great strengths of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services is that it is based on local organisations using the self-assessment tool, so that they have an effective mechanism to monitor their own performance and have the evidence as to how they are delivering against the NSF. That would include the areas of speech and language therapy, which are included as part of the NSF.

An implementation group has also been established to ensure that the NSF becomes a

ailgynnull y grŵp hwnnw? A ydych yn cydnabod, er bod nifer o fentrau fel Dechrau'n Deg a Cychwyn Cadarn yn cyflogi arbenigwyr cyffredinol, fel ymwelwyr iechyd, a all nodi bod gan blentyn broblem therapi lleferydd ac iaith, nad oes ganddynt neb i'w gyfeirio atynt? Prin iawn yw'r rhaglenni a'r ffrydiau ariannu sy'n caniatáu cyflogi therapydd lleferydd ac iaith arbenigol. Dyna y mae angen inni edrych arno.

Brian Gibbons: Symudaf ymlaen i'r maes hwnnw yn awr. Yr oeddech yn dweud yn eich araith, ac yn yr ymyriad hwnnw, ei bod yn bwysig fod gennym bobl, ac mae angen iddynt ddefnyddio arfer gorau. Soniech ein bod, fel rhan o'n hymateb, wedi buddsoddi tua £3 miliwn i ddatblygu prosiectau peilot ledled Cymru i gyflawni'n union yr hyn a argymhellwch. Unwaith eto, mae braidd yn annheg dweud nad yw £3 miliwn dros dair blynedd i ddatblygu arfer gorau yn gyfraniad sylweddol. I fod yn deg, mae'n gyfraniad sylweddol i ddatblygu'r arfer gorau hwnnw a'r sylfaen tystiolaeth i'n galluogi i ymyrryd yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol. Yr wyf ar ddeall fod y cynlluniau peilot hyn yn cael eu gwerthuso, fel y gall y profiad a'r wybodaeth a geir ohonynt ddod yn sylfaen tystiolaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Cyhoeddwyd y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Plant, Pobl Ifanc a'r Gwasanaethau Mamolaeth fis Medi diwethaf. Mae'r Fframwaith yn gosod allan safonau o ran ansawdd y ddarpariaeth y gall pobl ddisgwyl ei chael yn rhesymol, a'i nod yw lleihau'r amrywiaeth ansawdd sy'n bodoli mewn llawer achos. Cred Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y gall Cymru gyrraedd y safonau hyn, a dyna a ddisgwyliwn. Un o brif gryfderau'r Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Plant, Pobl Ifanc a'r Gwasanaethau Mamolaeth yw ei fod yn seiliedig ar sefydliadau lleol yn defnyddio'r offeryn hunanasesu, fel y bydd ganddynt ddull effeithiol o fonitro eu perfformiad eu hunain, a'r dystiolaeth i ddangos i ba raddau y maent yn llwyddo i gyflawni yn erbyn y Fframwaith. Byddai hynny'n cynnwys meysydd therapi lleferydd ac iaith, a gaiff eu cynnwys fel rhan o'r Fframwaith.

Sefydlwyd grŵp gweithredu hefyd i sicrhau bod y Fframwaith yn cael ei roi ar waith.

reality. This group is chaired jointly by Ann Lloyd, the head of the Health and Social Care Department, and Steve Thomas, the director of the Welsh Local Government Association. The fact that Ann Lloyd and Steve Thomas are involved in this is a clear indication of the seriousness and the importance that we place on delivering the national service framework.

In recognition of the importance of all therapy across the service, they are specifically included in the 'Designed for Life' 2009 targets. Working towards this, maximum waiting times, as you have said, of 36 weeks, as a start, will be established for the service and financial framework process in 2006-07. We are committed to publishing the waiting times for therapy, and it is on the basis of that, as well as on the basis of the evidence that you have presented, that working towards the 36-week target will represent significant improvements on the current situation. It will be only fair in such a debate to acknowledge that achieving that target will not be easy, and, because of the size of the challenge, if we do achieve it, it will be a significant contribution, and tangible progress will be made. This target will therefore create the necessary momentum towards delivering our target that no-one should be waiting 26 weeks from referral to treatment as part of the wider 2009 waiting times target. Again, if we achieve that, significant progress and a significant contribution will have been made. As we have said in our various announcements, significant resources will be placed behind the achievement of these access targets by 2009.

4.50 p.m.

The Assembly Government funds speech and language therapy training, and the numbers in training have increased from 86 in 2000 to 143 in 2005. In anyone's book, that is a significant increase, but we recognise that the demands that both our own targets and the issues that you have highlighted are such that further places are needed. This is precisely why tenders are being sought for a programme that will hopefully be delivered in either north or west Wales, which will include provision for learning to enable

Cadeirir y grŵp ar y cyd gan Ann Lloyd, pennaeth yr Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, a Steve Thomas, cyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Mae'r ffaith fod Ann Lloyd a Steve Thomas yn rhan o hyn yn arwydd clir ein bod yn cymryd darparu'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol o ddifrif ac yn rhoi pwys mawr ar hynny.

I gydnabod pwysigrwydd pob math o therapi ar draws y gwasanaeth, cânt eu cynnwys yn benodol yn nhargedau 'Cynllun Oes' 2009. Gan weithio tuag at hyn, bydd uchafswm amseroedd aros yn cael ei sefydlu, fel yr oeddech yn dweud, o 36 wythnos i ddechrau ar gyfer proses y fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid yn 2006-07. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i gyhoeddi'r amseroedd aros ar gyfer therapi, ac ar sail hynny, yn ogystal ag ar sail y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd gennych, y bydd y broses o weithio tuag at y targed 36-wythnos yn welliannau sylweddol ar y sefyllfa bresennol. Dim ond teg mewn dadl fel hyn fydd cydnabod na fydd yn hawdd cyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Ac oherwydd maint yr her, os byddwn yn llwyddo i'w gyflawni, bydd yn gyfraniad sylweddol a gwneir cynnydd pendant. Felly, bydd y targed hwn yn creu'r momentwm angenrheidiol tuag at gyrraedd ein targed na ddylai neb fod yn aros 26 wythnos rhwng cael eu cyfeirio a chael triniaeth fel rhan o'r targed amseroedd aros ehangach yn 2009. Unwaith eto, os gallwn gyflawni hynny, bydd cynnydd a chyfraniad sylweddol wedi'i wneud. Fel yr ydym wedi dweud yn ein hamrywiol gyhoeddiadau, bydd adnoddau sylweddol yn cael eu buddsoddi i gyrraedd y targedau mynediad hyn erbyn 2009.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ariannu hyfforddiant therapi lleferydd ac iaith, ac mae'r niferoedd sy'n cael hyfforddiant wedi cynyddu o 86 yn 2000 i 143 yn 2005. Mae hwn yn amlwg yn gynnydd sylweddol, ond yr ydym yn cydnabod bod gofynion ein targedau ein hunain a'r materion yr oeddech yn tynnu sylw atynt yn golygu bod angen mwy o leoedd. Dyna'n union pam mae proses dendro ar waith ar gyfer rhaglen a fydd, gobeithio, yn cael ei darparu yn y gogledd neu'r gorllewin ac a fydd yn

therapists to deliver services through the medium of Welsh. Such modules should also be available to existing speech and language therapists who wish to acquire these skills. Hopefully, these programmes will be starting in 2007.

Helen Mary Jones: It is encouraging to hear that larger numbers of people are going into training and that there is a future plan for people to be able to work through the medium of Welsh. However, of those who are in training at the moment, do you know how many will be able to work through the medium of Welsh? I would be grateful if you could give me a written response to that.

Brian Gibbons: I would be pleased to do that. I know that it is a significant minority, but there are all sorts of complex issues relating to precisely where they work and so on; some of them do not even work in Wales, but I will try to get that information for you. As well as that, we have a programme to attract back into the profession physiotherapists who were previously engaged with the profession and who have left it for whatever reason. While progress is being made, much more needs to be made because, to date, fewer than six people have been successfully recruited back into the profession. However, where there is potential and where people are interested in coming back to the profession, we would want to encourage them to do so.

Kirsty Williams: According to the latest figures from the Royal College of Speech and Language Therapy in Wales, there are two such individuals in Wales. So, having two registered speech therapists who are currently not working is hardly going to solve your problem. At the same time, we are in a position where some of our existing speech therapists will be poached by England because of the better terms and conditions that will be offered there under Agenda for Change.

Brian Gibbons: This point comes up regularly, and every speciality says that the grass on the other side of Offa's Dyke is greener. I have yet to meet anyone working

cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer dysgu i alluogi therapyddion i ddarparu gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Dylai modiwlau felly fod ar gael hefyd i therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith presennol sydd am feithrin y sgiliau hyn. Gobeithio y bydd y rhaglenni hyn yn dechrau yn 2007.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n galonogol clywed bod mwy o bobl yn cael hyfforddiant, a bod cynllun ar gyfer y dyfodol a fydd yn galluogi pobl i weithio yn y Gymraeg. Fodd bynnag, o'r rhai sy'n cael hyfforddiant ar hyn o bryd, a wyddoch faint fydd yn gallu gweithio yn y Gymraeg? Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi ymateb ysgrifenedig imi ar hynny.

Brian Gibbons: Byddai'n bleser gennyf wneud hynny. Gwn mai lleiafrif sylweddol ydyw, ond mae yna bob math o faterion cymhleth yn ymwneud yn benodol â ble maent yn gweithio, ac ati; mae rhai ohonynt heb fod yn gweithio yng Nghymru hyd yn oed, ond ceisiaf gael y wybodaeth honno ichi. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae gennym raglen i ddenu ffisiotherapyddion, a oedd yn arfer bod yn rhan o'r proffesiwn ac sydd wedi ei adael am ba reswm bynnag, yn ôl i'r proffesiwn. Er bod cynnydd, mae angen gwneud llawer mwy oherwydd, hyd yma, mae llai na chwech o bobl wedi eu recriwtio'n ôl i'r proffesiwn yn llywyddiannus. Fodd bynnag, lle mae potensial a lle mae gan bobl ddiddordeb mewn dychwelyd i'r proffesiwn, byddem am eu hannog i wneud hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Yn ôl y ffigurau diweddaraf gan Goleg Brenhinol y Therapyddion Iaith a Lleferydd yng Nghymru, dau unigolyn felly sydd yng Nghymru. Felly, prin fod cael dau therapydd lleferydd cofrestredig nad ydynt yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd yn mynd i ddatrys eich problem. Ar yr un pryd, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa lle caiff rhai o'n therapyddion lleferydd presennol eu denu i Loegr oherwydd y telerau a'r amodau gwell a ygnigir yno o dan yr Agenda ar gyfer Newid.

Brian Gibbons: Mae'r pwynt hwn yn codi'n rheolaidd, ac mae pob arbenigedd yn dweud bod porfeydd brasach dros y ffin. Ond nid wyf wedi clywed neb sy'n gweithio yn y

in the English service who says, 'We are so lucky to be working in England, and they are coming in droves to work with us'. This is a common perception, and it is frequently used in negotiations and so on. However, I do not believe that there is evidence of a major drift across the border. We are committed, as I have said, to delivering this agenda for the reasons that I have outlined. We are committed to increasing the number of people who are training not only to become speech therapists, but helpers and assistants, and they are very much part of this. Our commitment through the SAFF for next year, linked to the joint working with our colleagues in education and lifelong learning and the implementation of the vigorous targets that 'Designed for Life' intends to deliver by 2009, is clear evidence that not only do we have a rhetorical commitment to this, but that we are putting real resources on the table to deliver this, and we have a rigorous performance management regime behind it to ensure that it becomes a reality.

gwasanaeth yn Lloegr yn dweud, 'Yr ydym mor lwcus ein bod yn gweithio yn Lloegr, ac maent yn heidio yma i weithio gyda ni'. Camagraff gyffredin yw hyn, ac fe'i defnyddir yn aml mewn negodiadau ac ati. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod tystiolaeth fod pobl yn heidio dros y ffin. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo, fel y dywedais, i roi'r agenda hon ar waith am y rhesymau a amlinellais. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu hyfforddi nid yn unig i fod yn therapyddion lleferydd ond yn gynorthwywyr, ac maent yn rhan bwysig o hyn. Mae ein hymrwymiad drwy'r Fframwaith Gwasanaeth a Chyllid am y flwyddyn nesaf, ynghyd â'r gweithio ar y cyd â'n cyd-Aelodau yn yr adran addysg a dysgu gydol oes a gweithredu'r targedau llym y mae 'Cynllun Oes' yn bwriadu eu cyrraedd erbyn 2009, yn dystiolaeth glir bod gennym nid yn unig ymrwymiad rhethregol i hyn, ond ein bod yn buddsoddi adnoddau gwirioneddol i ddarparu hyn, a bod gennym gyfundrefn lem o reoli perfformiad i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's business to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.55 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.55 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, 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 (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 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)