



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

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Wednesday, 22 March 2006**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Prosiectau'r Fenter Cyllid Preifat Private Finance Initiative Projects

Q1 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on private finance initiative projects in Wales? OAQ0497(FIN)

C1 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am brosiectau'r fenter cyllid preifat yng Nghymru? OAQ0497(FIN)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): We are using the private finance initiative as a way of taking forward 11 local government projects, three hospitals and a number of minor schemes undertaken by NHS trusts, the Bute avenue and Callaghan square project—not far from the Assembly—and the A55 dual carriageway across Anglesey.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Yr ydym yn defnyddio'r fenter cyllid preifat (PFI) fel ffordd i ddatblygu 11 o brosiectau llywodraeth leol, tri ysbyty a nifer o fân gynlluniau a gyflawnir gan ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, prosiect rhodfa Bute a sgwâr Callaghan—nid nepell o'r Cynulliad—a ffordd ddeuol yr A55 ar draws Ynys Môn.

Peter Black: One of the distinctive aspects of PFI is that the finance is not counted on Government books. Despite that, I note that the Welsh Assembly Government has counted PFI money used on schools in meeting its manifesto commitment. Given that your Government has effectively reduced the school buildings improvement grant for many local councils by a third or more, will you now look again at whether more PFI money can be made available to local councils to make up that funding gap?

Peter Black: Un o'r agweddau nodedig ar PFI yw na chaiff y cyllid ei gyfrif ar lyfrau'r Llywodraeth. Er gwaethaf hynny, sylwaf fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cyfrif yr arian PFI a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer ysgolion i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad yn ei manifest. O ystyried bod eich Llywodraeth, i bob pwrpas, wedi gostwng y grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion a roddir i nifer o gynghorau lleol draean neu fwy, a wnewch yn awr ailedrych ar y cwestiwn a ellir rhoi mwy o arian PFI i gynghorau lleol er mwyn llenwi'r bwlch ariannu hwnnw?

Sue Essex: I do not know what you mean when you say that it is not shown on Government books; it is, of course, shown. PFI was shown in the budget—in a new line this year. What is not shown, for the Government, is public sector borrowing requirements.

Sue Essex: Ni wn beth a olygwch pan ddywedwch na chaiff ei ddangos ar lyfrau'r Llywodraeth; wrth gwrs ei fod yn cael ei ddangos. Dangoswyd PFI yn y gyllideb—mewn llinell newydd eleni. Yr hyn na ddangosir, ar gyfer y Llywodraeth, yw gofynion benthyca'r sector cyhoeddus.

PFI has been an important component in meeting our commitment on the school capital fund. Your point about the school building improvement grant, which was raised by your colleague, Mike German, yesterday, is a misunderstanding. There has been no cut in the total budget; there has been

Mae PFI wedi bod yn elfen bwysig yn y gwaith o gyflawni ein hymrwymiad ar gyllid cyfalaf ysgolion. Mae eich pwynt ynghylch y grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion, a godwyd gan eich cyd-Aelod, Mike German ddoe, yn gamddealltwriaeth. Nid yw'r gyllideb wedi ei thorri o gwbl; fel y deallaf fi, ailgyfeiriwyd

a reorientation, as I understand it, of money for improvement in that grant towards capital works. This has been done in consultation with local authorities, which carry out most capital programmes in schools.

Janice Gregory: You will know, Minister, that the Llynfi valley in my constituency has been without a single-site school for a number of years. The community is now desperate for a new school on a single site. Would you agree that it is not for the local authority to try to abdicate its responsibility in this regard by writing to you, but to get on with the job of providing that school for the community?

Sue Essex: You are right that that was one of the schools, or projects, identified that could benefit from PFI. It is not one of the 11 projects that I mentioned, as the development has not gone forward. I would like to see it move forward, as I know that the school is desperately needed. I have been in contact with Bridgend County Borough Council, encouraging it to progress the business case and the business plan so that they can be assessed.

Glyn Davies: I have not had an opportunity to go through the detail of the Chancellor's budget, but reports of what appeared in a Treasury paper suggest that the amount of money that will be invested in PFI over the next five years will rise by £26 billion. It is obvious that the Chancellor has a huge regard for the benefits of sharing investment in public services with the private sector. Do you share that opinion? What plans do you have to increase the amount of money spent in these partnerships?

Sue Essex: Your first statement was, perhaps, the accurate one—it is too early to assess what the Chancellor has said in the budget. I do not think that it is sensible to quote what was said in a newspaper article this morning. However, I am opening a debate at 3 p.m., and I have agreed with the Presiding Officer that I can include in that a statement about the budget. You will appreciate that we are making a quick interpretation of it; Gordon Brown has not long sat down in the House of Commons.

arian ar gyfer gwelliannau yn y grant hwnnw tuag at waith cyfalaf. Gwnaed hyn drwy ymgynghori ag awdurdodau lleol, sy'n cyflawni'r rhan fwyaf o raglenni cyfalaf mewn ysgolion.

Janice Gregory: Fe wyddoch, Weinidog, nad oes ysgol ar un safle wedi bodoli yn nyffryn Llyfni yn fy etholaeth i ers llawer blwyddyn. Mae'r gymuned yn galw yn awr am ysgol newydd ar un safle. A fydddech yn cytuno nad lle'r awdurdod lleol yw ceisio rhoi'r gorau i'w gyfrifoldeb am hyn drwy ysgrifennu atoch, ond y dylai fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o ddarparu'r ysgol honno ar gyfer y gymuned?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle mai dyna oedd un o'r ysgolion, neu'r prosiectau, a nodwyd fel un a allai gael PFI. Nid yw'n un o'r 11 o brosiectau a grybwyllais, gan nad yw'r datblygiad wedi mynd yn ei flaen. Hoffwn ei weld yn mynd yn ei flaen, oherwydd gwn fod angen yr ysgol ar fyrder. Yr wyf wedi cysylltu â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i'w annog i fwrw ymlaen â'r achos busnes a'r cynllun busnes fel y gellir eu hasesu.

Glyn Davies: Nid wyf wedi cael cyfle i edrych yn fanwl ar gyllideb y Canghellor, ond mae adroddiadau am yr a welwyd yn un o bapurau'r Trysorlys yn awgrymu y bydd yr arian a fuddsoddir mewn PFI dros y pum mlynedd nesaf yn cynyddu £26 biliwn. Mae'n amlwg fod y Canghellor o'r farn ei bod yn bwysig rhannu buddsoddiad mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gyda'r sector preifat. Ai dyna'ch barn chi? Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i gynyddu'r arian a gaiff ei wario yn y partneriaethau hyn?

Sue Essex: Eich datganiad cyntaf, efallai, oedd yr un cywir—mae'n rhy gynnar i asesu'r hyn y mae'r Canghellor wedi'i ddweud yn y gyllideb. Ni chredaf ei bod yn ddoeth dyfynnu'r hyn a ddywedwyd mewn erthygl papur newydd y bore yma. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn agor dadl am 3 p.m., ac yr wyf wedi cytuno gyda'r Llywydd y gallaf gynnwys datganiad am y gyllideb ynddi. Fe sylweddolwch mai dehongliad cyflym ohoni a wnawn; nid oes rhyw lawer ers i Gordon Brown eistedd i lawr yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin.

In terms of the general point that you raise about how we fund capital projects, we have always had quite an open mind on it. We feel that there has been a need for investment in capital projects—whether they are schools or hospitals—and that is why we, as the Welsh Assembly Government, have hugely increased capital expenditure. I announced a big increase in capital in last year's three-year review. However, there are other ways of securing capital projects. Working with the private sector is an important component. I have had meetings with the private sector about getting joint projects under way. If we could use public-private partnerships rather than PFI, a lot of good work could be done, and I am interested in how that might help in Wales.

Glyn Davies: I agree with you, Minister, when you say that the principle should be practical, in terms of benefit to the service. However, what we are seeing across the UK—and this is certainly the Chancellor's viewpoint, irrespective of the detail, which I expect to be as I said—is a general view that all of the advice says that you can vastly improve public services by working with the private sector, but we have not seen PFI on anything like that scale in Wales. What I am trying to get from you is whether you have a commitment to do the same thing: to not allow any tribal opposition to the use of the private sector, or partnership with it, to impede investment in improving our public services, which we all want.

Sue Essex: In my answer to Peter's question, I ran through the 11 local government and other projects that are under way in the NHS trusts, and the dualling of the A55 in Anglesey is also a PFI scheme. As I explained, much movement now is towards using private investment around that partnership, and I have had discussions with people about how that might progress. We are also looking at other innovative ways of using private sector money. Edwina and the Welsh Assembly Government have funded a study, the results of which were announced last week. Therefore, we are very open to

O ran y pwynt cyffredinol a godwch ynghylch sut yr ariannwn brosiectau cyfalaf, yr ydym bob amser wedi cadw meddwl agored yn ei gylch. Teimlwn fod angen wedi bod am fuddsoddi mewn prosiectau cyfalaf—boed yn ysgolion neu'n ysbytai—a dyna pam yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, wedi cynyddu gwariant cyfalaf yn sylweddol. Cyhoeddais gynnydd mawr mewn cyfalaf yn yr adolygiad tair blynedd y llynedd. Fodd bynnag, mae yna ffyrdd eraill i sicrhau prosiectau cyfalaf. Mae gweithio gyda'r sector preifat yn elfen bwysig. Yr wyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd gyda'r sector preifat ynglŷn â rhoi cychwyn ar brosiectau ar y cyd. Pe byddem yn gallu defnyddio partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat yn hytrach na PFI, gellid gwneud llawer o waith da, ac mae gennyf ddiddordeb yn y modd y gallai hynny helpu yng Nghymru.

Glyn Davies: Cytunaf â chi, Weinidog, pan ddywedwch y dylai'r egwyddor fod yn ymarferol, o ran y budd i'r gwasanaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn a welwn ledled y DU—a dyma safbwynt y Canghellor yn sicr, waeth beth fo'r manylion, a disgwyliaf y bydd y rheini fel a ddywedais—yw barn gyffredinol fod yr holl gyngor yn dweud y gallwch wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn sylweddol drwy weithio gyda'r sector preifat. Ond nid ydym wedi gweld PFI ar raddfa debyg i honno yng Nghymru. Yr hyn yr wyf am ei wybod gennych yw a oes gennych ymrwymiad i wneud yr un peth: peidio â chaniatáu unrhyw wrthwynebiad llwythol i ddefnyddio'r sector preifat, neu bartneriaeth gydag ef, i rwystro buddsoddiad i wella ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sef yr hyn yr ydym i gyd am ei weld.

Sue Essex: Yn fy ateb i gwestiwn Peter, cyfeiriais at yr 11 o brosiectau llywodraeth leol a phrosiectau eraill sydd ar waith yn ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, ac mae gwneud yr A55 yn ffordd ddeuol ar Ynys Môn yn gynllun PFI hefyd. Fel yr eglurais, cymerir camau mawr yn awr mewn i ddefnyddio buddsoddiad preifat mewn cysylltiad â'r bartneriaeth honno, ac yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda phobl ynglŷn â sut y gallai hynny ddatblygu. Yr ydym hefyd yn edrych ar ffyrdd arloesol eraill i ddefnyddio arian y sector preifat. Mae Edwina a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ariannu astudiaeth a

using different forms of investment processes to achieve outcomes—and it is outcomes that are important. There is no issue of being slow in Wales compared with England, because we have also put in a lot of our own money. We thought that that was an appropriate injection of capital into public sector buildings, particularly schools and hospitals.

chyhoeddwyd canlyniadau honno yr wythnos diwethaf. Felly, yr ydym yn agored iawn i ddefnyddio mathau gwahanol o brosesau buddsoddi i sicrhau canlyniadau—a chanlyniadau sy'n bwysig. Nid yw Cymru yn arafach na Lloegr, oherwydd yr ydym hefyd wedi buddsoddi llawer o'n harian ein hunain. Yr oeddem yn credu bod hynny'n fuddsoddiad priodol o gyfalaf mewn adeiladau yn y sector cyhoeddus, yn enwedig ysgolion ac ysbytai.

Y Cynllun Corfforaethol Cyfredol The Current Corporate Plan

Q2 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on the current corporate plan? OAQ0499(FIN)

C2 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun corfforaethol cyfredol? OAQ0499(FIN)

Sue Essex: 'Wales: A Better Country' is our strategic agenda, and we are making good progress on it.

Sue Essex: 'Cymru: Gwlad Well' yw ein hagenda strategol, ac yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd da arni.

Mick Bates: Let us hope that you are in some quarters. One thing that the corporate plan makes little reference to is rural Wales. In the last budget, we saw a £1.3 million reduction in the Tir Cymru line, which contains that excellent socioeconomic scheme, Tir Mynydd. Recently, the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside announced his proposal to cut a further £12 million from the Tir Mynydd budget. Could you help us to understand why he has lost that £12 million, Minister? He is telling farmers that the money has been taken by the Finance Minister to support additional money for students and old people. Could we have an explanation, please?

Mick Bates: Gadewch inni obeithio eich bod yn gwneud hynny mewn rhai cylchoedd. Nid yw'r cynllun corfforaethol yn cyfeirio fawr iawn at Gymru wledig. Yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf, gwelsom ostyngiad o £1.3 miliwn yn llinell Tir Cymru, sy'n cynnwys y cynllun economaidd-gymdeithasol ardderchog hwnnw, Tir Mynydd. Yn ddiweddar, mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi cyhoeddi ei gynnig i gwtogi £12 miliwn arall ar gyllideb Tir Mynydd. A allech ein helpu i ddeall pam y mae wedi colli'r £12 miliwn hwnnw, Weinidog? Mae'n dweud wrth ffermwyr fod y Gweinidog Cyllid wedi cymryd yr arian i ddarparu arian ychwanegol ar gyfer myfyrwyr a'r henoed. A gawn ni eglurhad, os gwelwch yn dda?

Sue Essex: These questions were raised when setting the budget, and I dealt with them at that time. That was the reorganisation of the whole of the agri-environment scheme, Mick. That was set out rationally by me and the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside then, so it is rather late in the day for you to start talking about it.

Sue Essex: Codwyd y cwestiynau hyn wrth bennu'r gyllideb, ac atebais hwy ar y pryd. Dyna oedd ad-drefnu'r cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol cyfan, Mick. Cafodd hynny ei osod allan yn rhesymegol gennyf fi a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad bryd hynny, felly, hi mae braidd yn hwyr ichi ddechrau siarad amdano.

Lisa Francis: The most recent version of the corporate plan, 'Wales: A Better Country', pledged to set up a £100 million-worth crime-fighting fund, to include effective

Lisa Francis: Yr oedd fersiwn diweddaraf y cynllun corfforaethol, 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', yn addo sefydlu cronfa atal troseddau gwerth £100 miliwn, i gynnwys triniaeth effeithiol ar

treatment for drug addicts. Only three residential establishments in Wales offer rehabilitation and detox for alcohol and drug addicts, so how much of that £100 million will have been set aside for them? I appreciate that you may have to write to me to provide me with that answer.

Sue Essex: Sure. There is no doubt that we will be achieving the £100 million-worth crime-fighting fund, which has a mixture of measures, projects and spending within it, but you are right to say that money to counter drug and alcohol misuse is an important component of it. That money is for a range of treatments, building and equipping buildings, as well as for preventative work. As far as I understand it—and I will write to you on this, Lisa—that money is being spent and is doing a good job. We will seek to use some of the information that we get back from pilot work to inform our next spending round.

gyfer pobl sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau. Dim ond tri sefydliad preswyl yng Nghymru sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau ailsefydlu a dadwenwyno i bobl sy'n gaeth i alcohol a chyffuriau, felly, faint o'r £100 miliwn hwnnw a fydd wedi'i neilltuo iddynt? Sylweddolaf efallai y bydd yn rhaid ichi ysgrifennu ataf i roi'r ateb hwnnw imi.

Sue Essex: Iawn. Byddwn yn bendant yn cyflawni'r gronfa atal troseddau gwerth £100 miliwn, sy'n cynnwys cymysgedd o fesurau, prosiectau a gwariant. Ond yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch fod arian i atal camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol yn elfen bwysig ohoni. Mae'r arian hwnnw ar gyfer amryw o driniaethau, adeiladau ac offer, yn ogystal â gwaith ataliol. O'r hyn a ddeallaf—ac ysgrifennaf atoch ar hyn, Lisa—mae'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario ac yn gwneud gwaith da. Byddwn yn ceisio defnyddio rhywfaint o'r wybodaeth a gawn yn ôl o waith peilot i lywio ein cylch gwario nesaf.

Monitro Effeithlonrwydd y Gyllideb Monitoring the Efficiency of the Budget

Q3 David Melding: How is the efficiency of the Welsh Assembly Government budget monitored by the Minister? OAQ0481(FIN)

Sue Essex: I have regular meetings with Cabinet colleagues to discuss funding and delivery issues. The budget planning round ensures that budgets are aligned with our strategic aims, and that we are on track to deliver the £600 million in efficiency benefits, set out in 'Making the Connections'. The other thing that we watch carefully is the match between spend and budget.

2.10 p.m.

David Melding: NHS Wales now has a deficit of over £70 million, and the figure is rising. Dr Gibbons is quite a popular fellow here, and I do not necessarily want him turfed out immediately. However, do you not think that he ought to be put on a period of probation so that you can monitor his performance and perhaps show us some

C3 David Melding: Sut mae'r Gweinidog yn monitro effeithlonrwydd cyllideb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ0481(FIN)

Sue Essex: Byddaf yn cael cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda chyd-aelodau yn y Cabinet i drafod materion ariannu a chyflawni. Mae cylch cynllunio'r gyllideb yn sicrhau bod cyllidebau yn gydnaws â'n nodau strategol, a'n bod ar y trywydd iawn i sicrhau'r £600 miliwn mewn buddiannau effeithlonrwydd, sydd wedi eu gosod allan yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'. Y peth arall a wyliwn yn ofalus yw sut y mae'r gwariant a'r gyllideb yn cyfateb.

David Melding: Mae gan GIG Cymru bellach ddiffyg o dros £70 miliwn, ac mae'r ffigur yn cynyddu. Mae Dr Gibbons yn ddyn eithaf poblogaidd yma, ac nid wyf o reidrwydd am ei weld yn cael ei luchio allan ar unwaith. Fodd bynnag, oni chredwch y dylai gael ei roi ar gyfnod prawf fel y gallwch fonitro ei berfformiad ac efallai

improvement?

Sue Essex: I have no power to turf out Brian Gibbons, nor would I want to, and he is not ailing, sick or showing any signs of stress. I do not think that your statement that there is a deficit of over £70 million is factually correct. The in-year deficit this year is estimated to be £20 million, according to Brian's February statement. We need to make clear that we are talking about a deficit of £20 million this year, so that people do not think that the £71 million that is being bandied around is this year's deficit.

I think that the figure of £71 million is derived from the debt that is part of the whole NHS recovery plan. As I understand it, that figure is going downwards, not upwards. We do not know what the figures in England are, but we can never be complacent. All the work that Brian and his team have been doing is paying dividends in reducing the deficit here.

David Lloyd: In terms of scrutiny for those of us outside the Cabinet, is it possible to confirm the projected levels of spend in any given year in all the draft budgets that are published through publishing the actual spend the following year, so that we can track what moneys reach the front line in health, education and so on?

Sue Essex: Okay. When we roll forward the budget, I think that we update those figures. I will check on that. If you feel that you cannot compare actual spend with projected spend, I will make sure that the information is there.

David Lloyd: Does the Minister agree that an Assembly finance committee would greatly enhance the budgetary process?

Sue Essex: You may think so, but I do not. At the end of the day, budget responsibility must lie with the Government, or, in the case of local authorities, with the executive. It must be delivered in that way.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4,

ddangos rhywfaint o welliant inni?

Sue Essex: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw bŵer i luchio Brian Gibbons allan, nac unrhyw ddymuniaid i wneud ychwaith, ac nid yw'n cwyno, yn sâl nac yn dangos unrhyw arwydd o straen. Ni chredaf fod eich datganiad am ddiffyg o fwy na £70 miliwn yn ffeithiol gywir. Amcangyfrifir mai £20 miliwn fydd y diffyg am y flwyddyn eleni, yn ôl datganiad Brian am fis Chwefror. Mae angen inni wneud yn glir ein bod yn sôn am ddiffyg o £20 miliwn eleni, fel na fydd pobl yn credu mai'r £71 miliwn y sonnir amdano yw'r diffyg am eleni.

Credaf fod y ffigur o £71 miliwn yn deillio o'r ddyled sy'n rhan o'r cynllun cyfan i adfer y GIG. Yn ôl a ddeallaf fi, mae'r ffigur hwnnw yn gostwng, nid yn cynyddu. Ni wyddom beth yw'r ffigurau yn Lloegr, ond ni allwn fyth fod yn hunanfodlon. Mae'r holl waith y mae Brian a'i dîm wedi bod yn ei wneud yn talu'r ffordd wrth ostwng y diffyg yma.

David Lloyd: O ran craffu i'r rheini ohonom sydd y tu allan i'r Cabinet, a yw'n bosibl cadarnhau'r lefelau gwariant a ragamcanir mewn unrhyw flwyddyn benodol yn yr holl gyllidebau drafft a gyhoeddir, drwy gyhoeddi'r gwariant gwirioneddol y flwyddyn ddilynol, fel y gallwn olrhain pa arian sy'n cyrraedd y rheng flaen mewn iechedd, addysg, ac ati?

Sue Essex: Iawn. Wrth inni symud y gyllideb yn ei blaen, credaf ein bod yn diweddarau'r ffigurau hynny. Fe ymholaf i hynny. Os credwch na allwch gymharu gwariant gwirioneddol â gwariant a ragamcanir, gwnaf yn sicr fod y wybodaeth yno.

David Lloyd: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno y byddai sefydlu pwyllgor cyllid o fewn y Cynulliad yn gwella'r broses gyllidebol yn sylweddol?

Sue Essex: Efallai eich bod chi'n credu hynny, ond ni chytunaf fi. Yn y pen draw, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fod yn gyfrifol am y gyllideb, neu, yn achos awdurdodau lleol, y weithrediaeth. Rhaid ei darparu fel hynny.

The Presiding Officer: Question 4,

OAQ0488(FIN), yn ôl.

OAQ0488(FIN), has been withdrawn.

Cyllideb Portffolio Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth The Economic Development and Transport Portfolio Budget

Q5 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on the overall budget provision for the economic development and transport portfolio in the Assembly's budget for the coming financial year?
OAQ0506(FIN)

C5 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb gyffredinol a ddarperir ar gyfer portffolio datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad am y flwyddyn ariannol i ddod?
OAQ0506(FIN)

Sue Essex: In 2006-07, the economic development and transport budget will reach £1.472 billion, 144 per cent higher than it was in 1999-2000.

Sue Essex: Yn 2006-07, bydd y gyllideb datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth yn cyrraedd £1.472 biliwn, sydd 144 y cant yn uwch nag yr oedd yn 1999-2000.

Leighton Andrews: I am delighted that that budget includes money for the completion of the current phase of the Porth-Rhondda Fach relief road and includes investment for the feasibility study on the Treherbert line. May I urge you to keep the spending in that portfolio at suitable levels, because I have plenty of other infrastructure projects for you, including a future Treorchy-Gelli bypass and the next phase of the Porth-Rhondda Fach relief road.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch iawn fod y gyllideb honno'n cynnwys arian i gwblhau cam presennol ffordd liniaru Porth-Rhondda Fach yn ogystal â buddsoddiad ar gyfer yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar linell Treherbert. Hoffwn eich annog i gadw'r gwariant yn y portffolio hwnnw ar lefelau addas, oherwydd mae gennyf ddigon o brosiectau seilwaith eraill ichi, gan gynnwys ffordd ddeuol ar gyfer Treorci-Gelli yn y dyfodol, a cham nesaf ffordd liniaru Porth-Rhondda Fach.

Sue Essex: I know that you have plenty of plans that you are working up with your community, and I congratulate you on that, Leighton. When I had responsibility for transport, I brought the Porth road under the transport grant expenditure, therefore I am aware of the importance of this investment in the Valleys areas, particularly in relation to public transport. I was pleased to open the Sirhowy bridge, also known as the Chartist bridge, just north of Blackwood. I note, as a further response to Glyn's question, that this was a PFI project. Investment in transport infrastructure, whether it is in roads, public transport, cycleways, or Safe Routes to School, must be a complementary part of the economic regeneration of Wales.

Sue Essex: Gwn fod gennych ddigon o gynlluniau yr ydych yn gweithio arnynt gyda'ch cymuned, a hoffwn eich llongyfarch ar hynny, Leighton. Pan oeddwn yn gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth, deuthum â ffordd Porth o fewn gwariant y grant trafndiaeth, felly, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd y buddsoddiad hwnnw yn ardaloedd y Cymoedd, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â chludiant cyhoeddus. Yr oeddwn yn falch iawn o agor pont Sirhywi, a elwir hefyd yn bont y Siartwyr, i'r gogledd o'r Coed Duon. Sylwaf, fel ymateb pellach i gwestiwn Glyn, mai prosiect PFI oedd hwn. Rhaid i fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith trafndiaeth, boed ar gyfer ffyrdd, cludiant cyhoeddus, llwybrau seiclo, neu Lwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, fod yn rhan ategol o adfywiad economaidd Cymru.

Alun Ffred Jones: I ba raddau y bydd gwariant cyllideb datblygu economaidd, neu wariant unrhyw gyllideb arall, yn cael ei arwain gan fap newydd y mynegai amddifadedd lluosog?

Alun Ffred Jones: To what extent will the economic development budget expenditure, or that of any other budget, be influenced by the new index of multiple deprivation map?

Sue Essex: We are still considering that. Edwina's department leads on that. I know that there are some queries around the index and I have spoken to a few people in Gwynedd about that. We need to see that that is accepted and fit for purpose. It has been part of the Communities First funding, and it has also been an element in terms of the deprivation fund. However, up to now, it has not been the core element within the local government funding formula, and I do not think that it has been widely used across the other special grant areas.

Alun Cairns: Minister, how much of the budget for the forthcoming financial year have you earmarked to bail out the Welsh Development Agency pension scheme? I seemed to have made some progress in the written answer that I received to my oral question to the Minister last week, in which he recognised that there could well be a need for a top-up from the Welsh Assembly Government, despite having denied that on several occasions previously. How much have you identified, broadly, and, if you have not identified a figure, how can you expect the Minister to plan effectively?

Sue Essex: To the best of my knowledge, there is not an identified figure. I cannot give you a detailed answer on that, but I will certainly get any additional information on that to you.

Sue Essex: Yr ydym yn dal i ystyried hynny. Adran Edwina sy'n arwain ar hynny. Gwn fod rhai ymholiadau ynghylch y mynegai, ac yr wyf wedi siarad â rhai pobl yng Ngwynedd am hynny. Mae angen inni weld bod hynny'n cael ei dderbyn a'i fod yn addas at y pwrpas. Bu'n rhan o arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a bu hefyd yn elfen o ran y gronfa amddifadedd. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn hyn nid dyna oedd yr elfen graidd o fewn y fformiwla ar gyfer ariannu llywodraeth leol, ac ni chredaf iddi gael ei defnyddio'n helaeth ar draws y meysydd grant arbennig eraill.

Alun Cairns: Weinidog, faint o'r gyllideb am y flwyddyn ariannol i ddod a glustnodwyd gennych i achub cynllun pensiwn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru? Yr oedd yn ymddangos fy mod wedi gwneud ychydig gynnydd yn yr ateb ysgrifenedig a gefais i'm cwestiwn llafar i'r Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf, lle yr oedd yn cydnabod y gallai'n hawdd fod angen arian ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, er iddo wadu hynny droeon cyn hynny. Faint a nodwyd gennych, yn fras, ac os nad ydych wedi nodi ffigur, sut y gallwch ddisgwyl i'r Gweinidog gynllunio'n effeithiol?

Sue Essex: Hyd y gwn i, nid oes ffigur wedi ei nodi. Ni allaf roi ateb manwl ichi ar hynny, ond gallaf anfon atoch unrhyw wybodaeth ychwanegol am hynny.

Cyllid y Portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Funding for the Health and Social Services Portfolio

Q6 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister make a statement on any additional funding that she is making available for the health and social services portfolio? OAQ0474(FIN)

Sue Essex: My debate on in-year changes, which I shall be making later today, will set out the additional funding that I am making available to the health and social services portfolio.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful for that valuable insight. When she delivers her speech, I hope that it will take account of the fact that there is, as I think she would acknowledge, a

C6 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw gyllid ychwanegol y mae'n ei ddarparu ar gyfer y portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? OAQ0474(FIN)

Sue Essex: Bydd fy nadl ar newidiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn, a draddodaf yn ddiweddarach heddiw, yn gosod allan yr arian ychwanegol yr wyf yn ei ddarparu i'r portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y wybodaeth werthfawr honno. Pan fydd yn traddodi ei haraith, gobeithio y bydd yn ystyried y ffaith fod diffyg cronol, fel y

cumulative deficit in the NHS service in relation to health trusts of £71 million. Pembrokeshire and Derwen NHS Trust is in severe financial difficulty, with a cumulative debt of over £10 million, and that debt, which the Minister himself has referred to as ‘challenging’—and we know that that will mean cutbacks—is causing major problems. It has meant that, at Withybush hospital, theatre sessions have been reduced, and four high-dependency beds have been lost. There are also cuts in services at the new community hospital in Tenby, and in Pembroke Dock hospital. What discussions are you proposing to have, Minister, with the Minister for Health and Social Services so that we can avoid these cutbacks, which are indeed happening in the Pembroke and Derwen NHS Trust area?

Sue Essex: Patience is a virtue, and it will not be that long before I make my speech. There seems to be some disagreement about the details of, to use your word, ‘cutbacks’. Putting that to one side, when you refer to that £71 million, you know that a lot of work has been done on the recovery and support programme for local health boards and trusts. I have detailed discussions with Brian and his team on this, and there has been a huge effort in this regard. I compliment those in the health service in Wales, as well as the officials in Cathays park, who are managing this. There has been a huge effort to try to control those cost overruns. You know that of all the portfolios, it is very difficult to plan adequately and correctly for expenditure in the health portfolio, because there is huge demand, and much of the expenditure is demand-driven. That is why we are working together and trying to reduce those historic debts, and to align spending to the budget and distribution formula. We always have to examine that distribution formula to ensure that it is fit for purpose and meets the demand.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, can you confirm whether you still expect the overspend for this year to be around £20 million? That was the figure given to us in the last Health and Social Services

credaf y byddai’n cydnabod, o £71 miliwn yng ngwasanaethau’r GIG mewn perthynas ag ymddiriedolaethau ieched. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Benfro a Derwen mewn trafferth ariannol ddifrifol, gyda dyled gronnol o fwy na £10 miliwn, ac mae’r ddyled honno, y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog ei hun ati fel ‘heriol’—a gwyddom y bydd hynny’n golygu toriadau—yn achosi problemau mawr. Mae wedi golygu bod nifer sesiynau theatr wedi’i ostwng yn ysbyty Llwynhelyg a phedwar gwely dibyniaeth ddwys wedi’u colli. Bu toriadau hefyd mewn gwasanaethau yn ysbyty cymuned newydd Dinbych-y-pysgod, ac yn ysbyty Doc Penfro. Pa drafodaethau y bwriadwch eu cael, Weinidog, gyda’r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fel y gallwn osgoi’r toriadau hyn, sydd yn wir yn digwydd yn ardal Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Benfro a Derwen?

Sue Essex: Hir yw pob ymaros, a thraddodaf fy araith cyn hir. Ymddengys fod rhywfaint o anghytuno am fanylion y ‘toriadau’, fel y dywedwch. Gan roi hynny o’r neilltu, pan gyfeiriwch at y £71 miliwn hwnnw, gwyddoch fod llawer o waith wedi ei wneud ar y rhaglen adfer a chymorth i fyrdau ieched lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau. Yr wyf yn cael trafodaethau manwl gyda Brian a’i dîm ar hyn, a gwnaed ymdrech fawr yn y cyswllt hwn. Canmolaf y rheini yn y gwasanaeth ieched yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â’r swyddogion ym mharc Cathays, sy’n rheoli’r broses. Gwnaed ymdrech fawr i geisio sicrhau na fydd y costau hynny’n uwch na’r disgwyl. Gwyddoch, o bob portffolio, ei bod yn anodd iawn cynllunio’n ddigonol ac yn gywir ar gyfer gwariant yn y portffolio ieched, gan fod cymaint o alw, a llawer o’r gwariant yn digwydd yn ôl y galw. Dyna pam yr ydym yn cydweithio ac yn ceisio lleihau’r dyledion hanesyddol hynny, ac alinio gwariant yn ôl y gyllideb a’r fformiwla ddsbarthu. Rhaid inni bob amser archwilio’r fformiwla ddsbarthu honno er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn addas at y diben ac yn bodloni’r galw.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, a allwch gadarnhau a ydych yn dal i ddisgwyl y bydd y gorwariant ar gyfer eleni tua £20 miliwn? Dyna’r ffigur a roddwyd inni yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau

Committee meeting. The direct questioning of trusts suggests that the figure could be much higher, and the Welsh Institute for Health and Social Care, in its paper produced in February, suggested that the overspend of Health Commission Wales alone would be £20 million.

Sue Essex: There have been some interesting figures on overspend, have there not? I think that the NHS Confederation said last summer that we would have an overspend of £75 million, but then it went down to £40 million by the autumn. In his statement, Brian said that he thought it would be around £20 million.

2.20 p.m.

That exemplifies the danger of making predictions too early, because it is notoriously difficult to know exactly what is going to happen, particularly over a winter period. It also demonstrates the danger of the idea that people are not working hard to try to reduce and, hopefully, at some stage, eliminate overspending. My current information—and Brian and I speak regularly on this—is that the figure of £20 million should not go up. It might come down slightly, or it might not, but it will certainly be nowhere near the sums of money quoted last autumn or in the summer.

Jenny Randerson: I do not think that anyone is suggesting that people are not working very hard indeed to reduce overspending. We are all aware in our areas of the pain that this is causing in terms of lost services. I wish to turn to a specific aspect of the costs of health: the cost of 'Agenda for Change'. In a written answer to me yesterday, the Minister said that he would be making £56.8 million available next year. The Royal College of Nursing thinks that it will cost £24 million more than that, and trusts believe that 'Agenda for Change' is not being funded fully. Will you confirm that, as a Government, you will fund 'Agenda for Change' fully, even if it costs more than the figure of £56.8 million that the Minister predicts?

Cymdeithasol. O holi ymddiriedolaethau'n uniongyrchol, awgrymir y gallai'r ffigur fod lawer yn uwch, ac yn ei phapur a gyhoeddodd ym mis Chwefror, awgrymai Athrofa Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru y byddai gorwariant Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn unig yn £20 miliwn.

Sue Essex: Cyflwynwyd rhai ffigurau diddorol ar orwariant, yn sicr? Credaf fod Cydffederasiwn y GIG wedi dweud yr haf diwethaf y byddai gennym orwariant o £75 miliwn, ond yna gostyngodd i £40 miliwn erbyn yr hydref. Yn ei ddatganiad, dywedodd Brian y credai y byddai tuag £20 miliwn.

Mae hynny'n dangos perygl rhagamcanu'n rhy gynnar, gan ei bod yn eithriadol o anodd gwybod yn union beth fydd yn digwydd, yn enwedig yn ystod y gaeaf. Mae hefyd yn dangos perygl y syniad nad yw pobl yn gweithio'n galed i geisio lleihau lefelau gorwario a, gobeithio, i gael gwared ar orwario yn y pen draw. Y wybodaeth gyfredol sydd gennyf—a byddaf fi a Brian yn siarad am hyn yn rheolaidd—yw na ddylai'r ffigur o £20 miliwn gynyddu. Efallai y bydd yn lleihau rhywfaint, neu efallai ddim, ond yn sicr ni fydd yn agos i'r symiau a ddyfynnwyd yr hydref diwethaf neu yn yr haf.

Jenny Randerson: Ni chredaf fod unrhyw un yn awgrymu nad yw pobl yn gweithio'n galed iawn i leihau lefelau gorwario. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol yn ein meysydd o'r niwed y mae hyn yn ei achosi o ran colli gwasanaethau. Hoffwn ddychwelyd at agwedd benodol ar gostau iechyd: cost 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid'. Mewn ateb ysgrifenedig imi ddoe, dywedodd y Gweinidog y byddai'n rhyddhau £56.8 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys o'r farn y bydd yn costio £24 miliwn yn fwy na hynny, ac mae ymddiriedolaethau o'r farn nad yw 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn cael ei ariannu'n llawn. A wnewch gadarnhau y byddwch, fel Llywodraeth, yn ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn llawn, hyd yn oed os bydd yn costio mwy na'r ffigur o £56.8 miliwn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei rag-weld?

Sue Essex: We are in the same scenario that I have just spoken about; figures are being bandied about but, in many cases, they turn out to be far lower. With regard to setting the budget for this year, the costs of 'Agenda for Change' were taken as part of the pressures on the health sector, and I announced those in the budget. I will continue to talk to Brian about this, but he has made no approach to me to say that the figures that he has are wrong. However, we shall have to wait and see.

Jonathan Morgan: We need to examine the facts that have been issued by the Minister for Health and Social Service's department. In 2003-04, the cumulative debt was somewhere in the region of £50 million. That figure came from Brian Gibbons's department, and, two weeks ago, Ann Lloyd, the chief executive of NHS Wales and head of Brian Gibbons's department, confirmed that the cumulative debt was forecast to be £71 million for this year. I accept that people are working hard to reduce this debt, but these individuals in our trusts and LHBs are struggling with the financial constraints that your Government has placed on them because you have not fully funded the GP contract and you have not fully funded 'Agenda for Change'. Do you accept your share of the responsibility?

Sue Essex: You make these statements as though they were fact. I am not sure whether the figure is right because there is the question of counting Health Commission Wales, so I will go back and look at it. You live in cloud-cuckoo-land. You know, as well as everyone in the country knows, that there are enormous pressures and high demands on health services. Again, I return to the budget because none of you wanted to move more money into health services. The decisions that have been made about health services have been ours and we have taken them. There has to be management of budgets, and that is one of the important messages. We are very keen—*[Interruption.]* I cannot speak if people are shouting. We must be very circumspect about making sure that we match the demands. Pay demands and drug demands are two examples.

Sue Essex: Yr ydym yn yr un sefyllfa ag yr wyf newydd sôn amdani; mae ffigurau'n cael eu crybwyll, ond mewn llawer achos maent yn is o lawer yn y pen draw. O ran pennu'r gyllideb ar gyfer eleni, ystyriwyd costau 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' fel rhan o'r pwysau ar y sector iechyd, a chyhoeddais y rheini yn y gyllideb. Byddaf yn parhau i drafod hyn gyda Brian, ond nid yw wedi dweud wrthyf fod y ffigurau sydd ganddo yn anghywir. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae angen inni archwilio'r ffeithiau a gyhoeddwyd gan adran y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yn 2003-04, yr oedd dyled gronnol o ryw £50 miliwn. Adran Brian Gibbons a roddodd y ffigur hwnnw, a bythefnos yn ôl cadarnhaodd Ann Lloyd, prif weithredwr GIG Cymru a phennaeth adran Brian Gibbons, y rhagwelid y byddai'r ddyled gronnol am eleni yn £71 miliwn. Derbyniaf fod pobl yn gweithio'n galed i leihau'r ddyled hon, ond mae'r unigolion hyn yn ein hymddiriedolaethau a'n BILl yn ei chael yn anodd ymdopi â'r cyfyngiadau ariannol y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'u gosod arnynt am nad ydych wedi ariannu'r contract meddygon teulu yn llawn, ac am nad ydych wedi ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn llawn. A ydych yn derbyn eich rhan chi o'r cyfrifoldeb?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn gwneud y datganiadau hyn fel pe baent yn ffeithiau. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw'r ffigur yn gywir gan fod mater cyfrif Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Felly, af yn ôl i edrych arno. Yr ydych yn byw â'ch pen yn y cymylau. Gwyddoch, cystal â phawb arall yn y wlad, fod pwysau aruthrol a galw sylweddol ar y gwasanaethau iechyd. Eto, dychwelaf at y gyllideb am nad oedd yr un ohonoch am symud mwy o arian i'r gwasanaethau iechyd. Ni sydd wedi gorfod gwneud y penderfyniadau am y gwasanaethau iechyd ac yr ydym wedi eu gwneud. Rhaid rheoli cyllidebau, a dyna un o'r negeseuon pwysig. Yr ydym yn awyddus iawn—*[Torri ar draws.]* Ni allaf siarad os bydd pobl yn gweiddi. Rhaid inni fod yn wyliadwrus iawn o ran sicrhau ein bod yn bodloni'r gofynion. Mae gofynion cyflogau a gofynion cyffuriau yn ddwy enghraifft.

We must also force through efficiency savings in the health sector in order to ensure that the public gets value for money. That is also part of the 'Making the Connections' agenda, and that is part of the shared service work that the health department is now doing. We must ensure that all these things come together and that we drive out the deficit culture. That is what we are trying to do in a responsible way, listening to people. This year, if the deficit comes in at around £20 million—and I know that that does not please many people—I, for one, will realise what a good job the people working in the health sector will have done to achieve that figure. I hope that that figure will reduce further in subsequent years.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call Jocelyn Davies, I want to add my support to what the Minister said about Members who shout. I do not understand what they think they achieve. I have made it quite clear before that, in this wonderful, beautiful building, where the acoustics are absolutely perfect, and anyone who speaks above a whisper—and probably anyone who whispers—is audible everywhere, I will not call Members to ask supplementary questions if they shout and bawl during other Members' supplementary questions. I have made that quite clear and, one of these days, when you least expect it, I will invoke it. I now invite Jocelyn to ask her question.

Jocelyn Davies: Thank you. I did not call out at all; I was very good. [*Laughter.*] However, I hope that your memory is not too long, as I think that I was calling out yesterday.

The Presiding Officer: Yesterday is forgotten.

Rhaid inni hefyd orfodi arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn y sector iechyd i sicrhau gwerth yr arian i'r cyhoedd. Mae hynny hefyd yn rhan o'r agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', ac mae'n rhan o'r gwaith gwasanaethau a rennir y mae'r adran iechyd yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod hyn oll yn dod at ei gilydd a'n bod yn dileu'r diwylliant o ddiffyg ariannol. Dyna yr ydym yn ceisio'i wneud mewn ffordd gyfrifol: gwrando ar bobl. Eleni, os bydd diffyg ariannol o ryw £20 miliwn—a gwn nad yw hynny'n plesio nifer o bobl—byddaf fi, yn sicr, yn sylweddoli cymaint o waith da y bydd y bobl sy'n gweithio yn y sector iechyd wedi'i wneud i sicrhau'r ffigur hwnnw. Gobeithio y bydd y ffigur hwnnw'n lleihau yn ystod y blynyddoedd dilynol.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw ar Jocelyn Davies, hoffwn ychwanegu fy nghefnogaeth i'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am Aelodau sy'n gweiddi. Nid wyf yn deall beth y maent yn ei feddwl y maent yn ei gyflawni. Yr wyf wedi dweud yn glir o'r blaen, yn yr adeilad arbennig, hardd hwn, lle mae'r acwsteg yn hollol berffaith a lle mae modd clywed unrhyw un sy'n siarad yn uwch na sibrwd—a phawb sy'n sibrwd hefyd fwy na thebyg—na fyddaf yn galw ar Aelodau i ofyn cwestiynau atodol os byddant yn gweiddi ac yn bloeddio yn ystod cwestiynau atodol Aelodau eraill. Yr wyf wedi gwneud hynny'n hollol glir, a byddaf yn gweithredu hynny un o'r diwrnodau hyn pan na fyddwch yn disgwyl imi wneud hynny. Gwahoddaf Jocelyn yn awr i ofyn ei chwestiwn.

Jocelyn Davies: Diolch. Nid oeddwn i'n gweiddi o gwbl; yr oeddwn i'n dda iawn. [*Chwerthin.*] Fodd bynnag, gobeithio nad yw eich cof yn rhy dda, oherwydd credaf imi weiddi ddoe.

Y Llywydd: Mae ddoe yn hen hanes.

Fformiwla y Grant Bloc The Block Grant Formula

Q7 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on future plans for the formula used to determine the size of the block grant? OAQ0489(FIN)

C7 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau'r dyfodol ar gyfer y fformiwla a ddefnyddir i bennu maint y grant bloc? OAQ0489(FIN)

Sue Essex: The Barnett formula is what has been used up to now. It is a well established mechanism for funding the devolved administrations. It is clear, understandable and continues to provide reasonable and secure settlements for Wales. There are no current plans to revise the formula.

Jocelyn Davies: Do you envisage Wales ever having a fair funding formula?

Sue Essex: You must give me your definition of 'fair'. The Barnett formula has delivered in accordance with the formula as it was set out, and it still delivers 11 per cent over what it delivers in England. Many people think that that is fair. We will always keep it under review. There is an issue of convergence, but that is quite a way off. Therefore, I have said—and I think that people accept this, although perhaps not everybody—that up to now, Barnett has delivered extremely well for us. We have a good settlement, certainly since Gordon Brown has been Chancellor. We will continue to keep it under review, and if it looks like that will not be the position, then we will argue for Wales.

Alun Cairns: Do you agree that a formula such as Barnett provides certainty in financing so that, on a day like today, when the UK budget might be changing, you will know quickly exactly how much money the Welsh Assembly Government will have to allocate to certain areas? Do you also agree that, when European structural funding comes into play, there is a case for additional funding over and above the Barnett block, because the Barnett block merely provides core funding, and match funding for European structural funds needs to be additional if we are to have the true value out of that and also meet the principle of additionality? That may well be measured on a UK basis, but, for public credibility, it needs to be demonstrated on a Welsh basis.

Sue Essex: For the first part of your question, I find myself in the rather unique position since I have been at the Assembly of agreeing with you, as that is certainly one of the formula's strengths. I am starting to get

Sue Essex: Fformiwla Barnett yw'r hyn a ddefnyddiwyd hyd yn hyn. Mae'n fecanwaith sefydledig ar gyfer ariannu'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. Mae'n glir, yn ddealladwy ac yn dal i ddarparu setliadau rhesymol a diogel i Gymru. Nid oes cynlluniau i adolygu'r fformiwla ar hyn o bryd.

Jocelyn Davies: A ydych yn rhag-weld y bydd gan Gymru byth fformiwla ariannu deg?

Sue Essex: Bydd yn rhaid ichi roi eich diffiniad o 'teg'. Mae fformiwla Barnett wedi darparu canlyniadau yn unol â'r fformiwla fel y cafodd ei gosod allan, ac mae'n parhau i ddarparu 11 y cant yn fwy na'r hyn y mae'n ei ddarparu yn Lloegr. Cred llawer o bobl fod hynny'n deg. Byddwn yn ei hadolygu'n rheolaidd. Mae yna fater cydgyfeiriant, ond mae cryn amser tan hynny. Felly, yr wyf wedi dweud—a chredaf fod pobl yn derbyn hyn, er nad pawb, efallai—fod Barnett wedi sicrhau canlyniadau eithriadol o dda inni hyd yn hyn. Mae gennym setliad da, yn sicr ers i Gordon Brown fod yn Ganghellor. Byddwn yn parhau i'w adolygu, ac os ymddengys nad dyna fydd yn digwydd, byddwn yn dadlau ar ran Cymru.

Alun Cairns: A gytunwch fod fformiwla fel Barnett yn darparu sicrwydd ym maes cyllido fel y byddwch yn gwybod, ar ddiwrnod fel heddiw, pan allai cyllideb y DU newid, yn union faint o arian y bydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'w ddyrannu i feysydd penodol? A gytunwch hefyd fod yna achos dros gael arian yn ychwanegol at floc Barnett, pan ystyrir arian strwythurol Ewrop, gan mai dim ond cyllid craidd a ddarperir gan floc Barnett, ac mae angen i'r arian cyfatebol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop fod yn ychwanegol os ydym am sicrhau gwerth gwirioneddol ohono a bodloni egwyddor ychwanegolrwydd? Hwyrach fod hynny'n cael ei fesur hynny ar sail y DU ond er mwyn hygyrdded y cyhoedd, mae angen ei ddangos ar sail Cymru.

Sue Essex: Ar ran gyntaf eich cwestiwn, cytunaf â chi am y tro cyntaf ers imi fod yn y Cynulliad, gan fod hynny'n sicr yn un o gryfderau'r fformiwla. Yr wyf yn dechrau pryderu am hynny, a gallaf glywed sibrydion

worried about that, and I can hear murmurings from my colleagues. However, the formula does provide certainty, so when I make an announcement on the budget in half an hour's time, you will see exactly what we will get. That is worth a lot, provided you have someone at the other end of the M4 who is intent on public expenditure. That is the good side of it.

I do not want, this afternoon, at 2.27 p.m., to rehearse the whole argument on match funding. However, I think that you are jumping the gun. We will need to assess the need for match funding, and I think that we have learned a lot during the first round. We have certainly learned a considerable amount about how we match our mainstream spending programmes to the expenditure that is coming through the structural funds. I think that the need for match funding, in the way it started off at the beginning of the last structural funding round, will have reduced. We still do not know for sure, but that is our estimate at the moment.

gan fy nghyd-Aelodau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r fformiwla yn darparu sicrwydd, felly, pan fyddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiad am y gyllideb ymhen hanner awr, cewch weld yn union yr hyn a gawn. Mae hynny'n werth llawer, ar yr amod bod rhywun ar ben arall yr M4 sydd â'u bryd ar wariant cyhoeddus. Dyna'r ochr gadarnhaol.

Y prynhawn yma, am 2.27 p.m., nid wyf am ymarfer yr holl ddadl am arian cyfatebol. Fodd bynnag, credaf eich bod yn achub y blaen. Bydd angen inni asesu'r angen am arian cyfatebol, a chredaf ein bod wedi dysgu llawer yn ystod y cylch cyntaf. Yr ydym yn sicr wedi dysgu llawer am y ffordd yr ydym yn cyfateb ein rhaglenni gwariant prif ffrwd i'r gwariant sy'n dod drwy'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Credaf y bydd yr angen am arian cyfatebol wedi gostwng, o ran yr hyn ydoedd ar ddechrau'r cylch ariannu strwythurol diwethaf. Ni wyddom hynny sicrwydd o hyd, ond dyna yw ein hamcangyfrif ar hyn o bryd.

Cyllideb y Portffolio Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus The Local Government and Public Services Portfolio Budget

Q8 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on the formula used to allocate the overall budget to the local government and public services portfolio? OAQ0491(FIN)

C8 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y fformiwla a ddefnyddir i ddyrannu'r gyllideb gyffredinol i'r portffolio llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? OAQ0491(FIN)

Q10 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the local government and public services budget provision? OAQ0472(FIN)

C10 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb a ddarperir ar gyfer llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? OAQ0472(FIN)

Sue Essex: The level of resources for this portfolio is determined within the context of 'Wales: A Better Country'.

Sue Essex: Pennir lefel yr adnoddau ar gyfer y portffolio hwn yng nghyd-destun 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'.

Lynne Neagle: You will know that the limited work undertaken by Pion Economics on the sparsity elements of the funding formula for local government disappointed those of us who feel that a radical review of these calculations is urgently required, particularly in view of the apparent absence of any real evidence to justify such weightings. Will you outline your plans for a genuinely wide-ranging and meaningful review of the local government formula?

Lynne Neagle: Gwyddoch fod y gwaith cyfyngedig a wnaed gan Pion Economics ar yr elfennau teneurwydd poblogaeth yn y fformiwla ariannu ar gyfer llywodraeth leol wedi siomi'r rheini o'n plith sy'n teimlo bod angen gwneud adolygiad radical o'r cyfrifiadau hyn ar frys, yn enwedig gan nad yw'n ymddangos bod unrhyw dystiolaeth wirioneddol i gyfiawnhau pwysoliadau o'r fath. A wnewch amlinellu eich cynlluniau i wneud adolygiad gwirioneddol eang ac

ystyrlon o'r fformiwla ar gyfer llywodraeth leol?

Sue Essex: If you look at local government financing, you will see that so much of the money is distributed according to population, but the two key elements of weighting in the local government formula are those aspects of sparsity, or dispersal, and deprivation. The weighting for deprivation is by far the larger; I think that it over twice the weighting for dispersal.

Sue Essex: Os edrychwch ar ariannu llywodraeth leol, gwelwch fod rhan o'r arian yn cael ei dyrannu yn ôl poblogaeth. Ond y ddwy brif elfen o ran pwysoli yn y fformiwla ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yw'r agweddau hynny ar deneurwydd poblogaeth, neu wasgariad, ac amddifadedd. Y pwysoliad ar gyfer amddifadedd sydd fwyaf o bell ffordd; credaf ei fod dros ddwywaith y pwysoliad ar gyfer gwasgariad.

2.30 p.m.

Pion looked at the results of the census, and dealt with that element of population distribution. That was a factual piece of work, and we agreed that in the consultative forum on finance. However, you are right to say that there is great concern about the need to spend on sparsity and dispersal, and that is a subject of a special piece of work that is being undertaken, which will mean that we can look at whether the weighting that is in there to reflect the need to spend is accurate or not. We need to do exactly the same on deprivation because that is another important weighting, and it is very important for us to know that we are putting money where there is a need to spend.

Edrychodd Pion ar ganlyniadau'r cyfrifiad, ac ymdrin â'r elfen honno yn nosbarthiad y boblogaeth. Gwaith ffeithiol oedd hwnnw, a bu inni gytuno ar hynny yn y fforwm ymgynghorol ar gyllid. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch fod pryder mawr am yr angen am wario ar deneurwydd poblogaeth a gwasgariad. Mae hynny'n destun darn arbennig o waith sy'n cael ei wneud, a fydd yn golygu y gallwn edrych i weld a yw'r pwysoliad sydd ynddo i adlewyrchu'r angen am wario yn gywir ai peidio. Mae angen inni wneud yn union yr un fath gydag amddifadedd, oherwydd mae hwnnw'n bwysoliad pwysig arall, ac mae'n bwysig iawn inni gael gwybod ein bod yn dyrannu arian lle mae angen gwario.

Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the local government and public services budget provision?

Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb a ddarperir ar gyfer llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus?

Sue Essex: The budget allocation for the local government main expenditure group will rise from £3.9 billion in 2006-07 to over £4 billion in 2008-09. This represents an increase of more than 12 per cent between 2005-06 and 2008-09.

Sue Essex: Bydd dyraniad y gyllideb ar gyfer y prif grŵp gwariant llywodraeth leol yn codi o £3.9 biliwn yn 2006-07 i fwy na £4 biliwn yn 2008-09. Mae hyn yn gynnydd o fwy na 12 y cant rhwng 2005-06 a 2008-09.

Mark Isherwood: You have imposed a 1 per cent efficiency saving on all Welsh local authorities. Wrexham's settlement did not even cover inflation in the council's cost, and Flintshire's settlement, added to deficits and ongoing investigations into allegations of waste and mismanagement, generated cuts in essential front-line services. It is essential that we know whether local authority efficiency savings are genuine, or whether

Mark Isherwood: Yr ydych wedi gorfodi arbediad effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant ar bob un o awdurdodau lleol Cymru. Nid oedd setliad Wrecsam yn ddigon ar gyfer chwyddiant yng nghostau'r cyngor, a golygodd setliad sir y Fflint, ar ben diffygion ac ymchwiliadau cyfredol i honiadau o wastraff a cham-reoli, doriadau mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen hanfodol. Mae'n hanfodol inni wybod ai arbedion effeithlonrwydd yw arbedion

they are being met by front-line service cuts. Therefore, why is there no requirement for local authorities to report their efficiency savings to the Welsh Assembly Government?

Sue Essex: There is a requirement, and it is stated in the guidance given to the Wales programme for improvement, to be carried out by the Wales Audit Office.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Diolch am eich hynawsedd yn caniatáu imi ofyn cwestiwn atodol, Lywydd. A ydych yn credu bod y setliad ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn y flwyddyn gyfredol a'r flwyddyn nesaf yn deg? Os felly, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i fynegi pryder am y ffaith fod Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn torri yn ôl ar wasanaethau hanfodol i'r henoed a'i fod hefyd yn cynyddu'r costau am wasanaethau eraill yn gyflym iawn?

Sue Essex: It was a fair settlement, bearing in mind that it was agreed in terms of allocation and distribution through the consultative forum on finance, where everyone is represented. It is not for me to comment on the way that Carmarthenshire distributes its budget, but, in the case of all authorities in Wales, I have preached the need to ensure that there is adequate spend on social care.

David Melding: We had an excellent event at lunchtime to promote the equal pay campaign, and we all look forward to seeing equal pay being embedded in the economy, particularly in public services. However, the landmark piece of social legislation 30 years ago that established equal pay as a principle has created great liabilities for local government. We want to ensure that services are maintained at a high level, and perhaps we need extra funds to meet some of the commitments that have now accumulated.

Sue Essex: I am sorry that I could not be at the equal pay event. I was watching Gordon Brown on the television at the time—the dilemma of wanting to be in two places at the same time.

awdurdod lleol mewn gwirionedd, neu a ydynt yn cael eu gwneud drwy dorri gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Pam, felly, nad yw'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol gyflwyno adroddiad i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am eu harbedion effeithlonrwydd?

Sue Essex: Mae'n ofynnol iddynt wneud hynny, a dywedir hynny yn y canllawiau a roir ar raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, sydd i'w cyflawni gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Thank you for your generosity in allowing me to ask a supplementary question, Presiding Officer. Do you believe the local government settlement in the current year and for next year is fair? If so, will you join me in expressing concern at the fact that Carmarthenshire County Council has cut back on essential services to the elderly, and that it is putting up the charges for other services at a rapid rate?

Sue Essex: Yr oedd yn setliad teg, o ofio ei fod wedi ei gytuno o ran dyrannu a dosbarthu drwy'r fforwm ymgynghorol ar gyllid, lle cynrychiolir pawb. Nid fy lle i yw barnu'r modd y mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn dosbarthu ei gyllideb, ond yr wyf wedi pregethu bod angen sicrhau gwariant digonol ar ofal cymdeithasol ym mhob un o awdurdodau Cymru.

David Melding: Cawsom ddigwyddiad ardderchog amser cinio i hybu'r ymgyrch dros gyflog cyfartal, ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld gweithredu cyflog cyfartal yn yr economi, yn enwedig yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, mae'r darn nodedig hwn o ddeddfwriaeth gymdeithasol, a basiwyd 30 mlynedd yn ôl ac a oedd yn sefydlu egwyddor cyflog cyfartal, wedi gosod rhwymedigaethau mawr ar lywodraeth leol. Yr ydym am sicrhau y parheir i roi gwasanaethau da, ac efallai fod angen arian ychwanegol arnom i gyflawni rhai o'r ymrwymadau sydd wedi cronni erbyn hyn.

Sue Essex: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf na allwn fod yn y digwyddiad cyflog cyfartal. Yr oeddwn yn gwyllo Gordon Brown ar y teledu ar y pryd—y penbleth sy'n codi pan fyddwch am fod mewn dau le ar yr un pryd.

This was a very important piece of legislation, and I, like my colleague, Jane Hutt, and like Members across the chamber, want to see equal pay mainstreamed through local government. That is why I have given this money over three years. So, there is money in the three-year settlement to ensure that local authorities can carry out a proper evaluation and implement equal pay within each authority.

Yr oedd hon yn ddeddf bwysig iawn, ac yr wyf fi, fel fy nghyd-Weinidog, Jane Hutt, ac fel Aelodau ar draws y siambr am weld cyflog cyfartal ym mhrif ffrwd llywodraeth leol. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi rhoi'r arian hwn dros y tair blynedd diwethaf. Felly, mae arian yn y setliad tair blynedd i sicrhau y gall awdurdodau lleol wneud gwerthusiad priodol a gweithredu cyflog cyfartal ym mhob awdurdod.

Targedau Ariannol Financial Targets

Q9 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities when setting financial targets? OAQ0477(FIN)

C9 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau wrth osod targedau ariannol? OAQ0477(FIN)

Sue Essex: When setting budgets, I expect to see robust justification for all expenditure. I need to be assured that we will secure the maximum efficiency, effectiveness and value for money from the resources, and that they will deliver the Assembly Government's strategic objectives, as set out in 'Wales: A Better Country'.

Sue Essex: Pan fyddaf yn pennu cyllidebau, disgwyliaf weld cyfiawnhad cadarn am bob gwariant. Mae angen imi fod yn siŵr y byddwn yn sicrhau'r effeithlonrwydd, yr effeithiolrwydd a'r gwerth gorau posibl am yr arian o'r adnoddau, ac y byddant yn cyflawni amcanion strategol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, fel y maent wedi eu gosod allan yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'.

Alun Cairns: The accumulative overspend in the NHS of £71 million agreed by Ann Lloyd is obviously worrying to many patients. Many chief executives of the trusts that have overspent in this current financial year have blamed the increase in energy costs. Do you accept that that is a reason, or do you agree with Ann Lloyd that it is not an excuse and that the cost of energy is a minute part of it, and that they should have taken action to better manage their energy policy?

Alun Cairns: Mae'n amlwg fod y £71 miliwn o orwariant cronol yn y GIG y cytunodd Ann Lloyd arno yn destun pryder i lawer o gleifion. Mae nifer o brif weithredwyr yr ymddiriedolaethau sydd wedi gorwario yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol wedi beio'r cynnydd mewn costau ynni. A ydych yn derbyn fod hynny'n rheswm dilys, neu a gytunwch ag Ann Lloyd nad yw hynny'n esgus ac mai rhan fach iawn o'r broblem yw'r costau ynni, ac y dylent fod wedi cymryd camau gweithredu i reoli eu polisi ynni yn well?

Sue Essex: I was not there when Ann Lloyd made these comments, and I do not like to take things second hand, but the accumulated deficit point, which is a valid point, should not be confused with the £20 million for this year. The way that local trusts and health boards manage their budgets is up to them, but my stricture as Finance Minister is that we want to see spend according to budget. Clearly, we do not want to get into overspend, and that is part and parcel of what health bodies are trying to do in working

Sue Essex: Nid oeddwn yno pan wnaeth Ann Lloyd y sylwadau hyn, ac nid wyf yn hoff o gymryd pethau'n ail-law. Ond ni ddylid drysu rhwng y pwynt am ddiffyg cronedig, sy'n bwynt dilys, a'r £20 miliwn am eleni. Cyfrifoldeb ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechedd lleol yw penderfynu sut i reoli eu cyllidebau, ond y cyfyngiad yr hoffwn i ei osod, fel Gweinidog Cyllid, yw ein bod am weld gwario yn unol â chyllideb. Yn amlwg, nid ydym am weld gorwario, ac mae hynny'n rhan o'r hyn y mae cyrff iechedd yn ceisio'i

together across Wales.

wneud drwy gydweithio ledled Cymru.

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

Tir Mynydd

Q1 Laura Anne Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on how the Welsh Assembly Government is supporting hill farming in Wales? OAQ0670(EPC)

C1 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cefnogi ffermio mynydd yng Nghymru? OAQ0670(EPC)

Q11 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on Tir Mynydd? OAQ0645(EPC)

C11 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Tir Mynydd? OAQ0645(EPC)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): Hill farming is supported via Tir Mynydd, Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal. Nearly £0.25 billion has been paid under the Tir Mynydd scheme since 2001.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cefnogir ffermio mynydd drwy gynlluniau Tir Mynydd, Tir Gofal a Thir Cynnal. Mae bron i £0.25 biliwn wedi ei dalu o dan y cynllun Tir Mynydd er 2001.

Laura Anne Jones: Being a farmer's daughter and having spoken to many farmers and attended many meetings about the Tir Mynydd scheme, I believe, as do my constituents, that it is vital that the Tir Mynydd payment stays. You have created much uncertainty in our farming industry. When will you make a final decision on whether the Tir Mynydd scheme stays? If you get rid of it, what support would those farmers be provided with in its place?

Laura Anne Jones: Fel merch i ffermwr, ac ar ôl siarad â nifer o ffermwyr a mynychu nifer o gyfarfodydd ar y cynllun Tir Mynydd, credaf, fel fy etholwyr, ei bod yn hanfodol i'r taliad Tir Mynydd barhau. Yr ydych wedi creu llawer o ansicrwydd yn ein diwydiant amaeth. Pryd y byddwch yn penderfynu'n derfynol a yw'r cynllun Tir Mynydd i barhau neu beidio? Os cewch wared ag ef, pa gymorth a roddir i'r ffermwyr hynny yn ei le?

Carwyn Jones: The Tir Mynydd scheme will come to an end. I am considering the responses to the consultation that we sent out, but I am aware of the strength of the argument that a replacement scheme should come into force when Tir Mynydd ends.

Carwyn Jones: Bydd y cynllun Tir Mynydd yn dod i ben. Yr wyf yn ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghori a gynhaliwyd gennym, ond yr wyf yn ymwybodol o gryfder y ddadl dros weithredu cynllun yn ei le pan ddaw Tir Mynydd i ben.

Mick Bates: I note with interest your reply and reference to the consultation that finished on 10 March. In that consultation, you referred to a reduction in the Tir Mynydd budget of £12 million. Which part of your budget will benefit from the hill farmers' loss?

Mick Bates: Nodaf eich ateb gyda diddordeb, a'ch cyfeiriad at yr ymgynghori a ddaeth i ben ar 10 Mawrth. Yn yr ymgynghori hwnnw, yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at £12 miliwn o ostyngiad yn y gyllideb Tir Mynydd. Pa ran o'ch cyllideb a fydd yn elwa o golled y ffermwyr mynydd?

Carwyn Jones: The priorities that you wanted, as opposition parties. You have your priorities; you voted for them. It was not a priority for you; it suddenly is a priority for

Carwyn Jones: Y blaenoriaethau yr oeddech chi fel gwrthbleidiau am eu gweld. Mae gennych eich blaenoriaethau; bu ichi bleidleisio drostynt. Nid oedd yn flaenoriaeth

you and, therefore, it is a matter for you to explain.

Elin Jones: Nodwch eich bwriad i ddod â Tir Mynydd i ben, ond credaf mai'r Cynulliad fydd yn penderfynu a fydd Tir Mynydd yn dod i ben ai peidio.

Bu ichi ymgynghori ar yr opsiynau o ddod â Thir Mynydd i ben yn 2007 neu i ddod ag ef i ben yn 2008, ond nid oedd unrhyw syniadau ynglŷn â beth ddaw yn ei le. A ydych yn credu mai camgymeriad oedd ymgynghori ar ddau opsiwn o'r math hwn a, hyd yn oed os nad oedd yn gamgymeriad, ei fod yn wastraff arian?

Carwyn Jones: Nac ydwyf, oherwydd nid oes ffordd o amddiffyn Tir Mynydd o safbwynt economaidd-gymdeithasol. Mae'n amlwg bod y ffermydd yn yr ucheldir yn gwneud mwy o elw na ffermydd yn yr iseldir. Felly, nid yw'n bosibl amddiffyn y cynllun o'r safbwynt hwnnw. Yr wyf am weld sefyllfa lle mae gennym gynllun newydd y gellir ei amddiffyn ac sydd yn rhoi rhywbeth yn ôl i'r trethdalwyr sy'n talu'r arian yn y lle cyntaf. Felly, yr wyf am gael gwybod am wybod beth yw syniadau'r cyhoedd a'r rheini sydd â buddiant yn hyn rhwng yn awr a'r amser pan ddaw Tir Mynydd i ben.

Elin Jones: Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn awyddus i ofalu am fuddiannau trethdalwyr ond pa dystiolaeth sydd gennych fod trethdalwyr Cymru yn anhapus bod eich Llywodraeth yn rhoi arian i gefnogi'r fferm deuluol yn yr ucheldir? Nid oedd eich maniffesto yn sôn am gael gwared ar Dir Mynydd dair mlynedd yn ôl. Pe bai hynny wedi bod yn eich maniffesto, efallai fydddech chi'n cadw Tir Mynydd.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid am fod y taliadau o drethi a gaiff ffermwyr i'w gwneud yn gyhoeddus, felly bydd hyn yn rhan o'r drafodaeth yn y dyfodol a bydd pobl yn gallu gweld faint o arian a roddir i fusnesau yn uniongyrchol. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig, er lles ffermwyr a'r diwydiant, fod gennym system y gallwn ei hamddiffyn i'r trethdalwr, achos unwaith y gwelant faint o arian mae rhai unigolion yn ei dderbyn, byddant yn gofyn pam mae'r arian yn cael ei dalu.

i chi; yn sydyn iawn, mae yn flaenoriaeth ichi, felly, mater i chi ei esbonio ydyw.

Elin Jones: You note your intention to bring Tir Mynydd to an end, but I believe the Assembly will decide whether or not Tir Mynydd comes to an end.

You consulted on the two options of bringing Tir Mynydd to an end in 2007 or bringing it to an end in 2008, but there were no ideas about what will replace it. Do you believe it was a mistake to consult on two such options, and even if it was not a mistake, that it was a waste of money?

Carwyn Jones: No, because there is no way of defending Tir Mynydd from a socio-economic point of view. It is obvious that upland farms make more profit than lowland farms, and therefore it is not possible to defend the scheme from that point of view. I want to see a situation where there is a new, defendable scheme which gives something back to the taxpayers who pay the money in the first place. So, I should like to hear the views of the public and interested parties on this between now and the conclusion of Tir Mynydd.

Elin Jones: You say you are eager to look after the interests of the taxpayer, but what evidence do you have that the taxpayers of Wales are unhappy that your Government is giving money to support the family farm in the uplands? Your manifesto of three years ago did not refer to getting rid of Tir Mynydd. Had it been included in the manifesto, perhaps you would be retaining Tir Mynydd.

Carwyn Jones: The situation has changed because the payments that farmers receive via the taxpayer will now be made public, so it will be part of the discussion in future and people will be able to see how much money is given directly to businesses. That is why it is important, for the benefit of farmers and the industry, that we have a system that can be defended to taxpayers, because once they see how much money some individuals receive, they will ask why that money is being paid.

Brynle Williams: A gawn ni ei gwneud yn glir: yr ydych yn dweud bod yr elw yn yr ucheldiroedd yn fwy na hynny yn yr iseldiroedd. Yr ydym yn sylweddoli hynny, ond mae'r elw hwnnw yn parhau i fod tipyn yn llai na'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol.

Brynle Williams: Let us be clear: you say that the profit made by upland farmers is larger than that made by lowland farmers. We realise that, but that profit is still significantly lower than the minimum national wage.

2.40 p.m.

You recognise that the most effective means of managing the upland landscape will be to provide farmers with the reassurance that you will not undermine the already fragile rural economy by cutting the Tir Mynydd budget over the next two years. Will you maintain that for the next two years at least?

Fe gydnabyddwch mai'r dull mwyaf effeithiol i reoli'r ucheldir fyddai rhoi sicrwydd i'r ffermwyr na fyddwch yn tansilio'r economi wledig, sydd eisoes yn fregus, drwy dorri cyllideb Tir Mynydd yn ystod y ddwy flynedd nesaf. A fyddwch yn parhau honno am y ddwy flynedd nesaf o leiaf?

Carwyn Jones: There are many options that are currently being considered, and I do not wish to prejudge what the final decision will be. I understand the need to manage the uplands, but the difficulty with Tir Mynydd is that it has no measurable outcomes for the taxpayer. There is no way of estimating what Tir Mynydd actually delivers for the taxpayer. It is important for the farming industry that the taxpayer is able to see what exactly he or she gets out of the money that we pay through Tir Mynydd. It can be seen with Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal, but it cannot be seen with Tir Mynydd as it currently stands.

Carwyn Jones: Mae nifer o dewisiadau'n cael eu hystyried ar hyn o bryd, ac nid wyf am effeithio ar y penderfyniad terfynol. Deallaf fod angen rheoli'r ucheldir, ond y broblem gyda Thir Mynydd yw nad oes iddo ganlyniadau mesuradwy i'r trethdalwyr. Nid oes modd i amcangyfrif yr hyn y mae Tir Mynydd yn ei gyflawni mewn gwirionedd i'r trethdalwr. Mae'n bwysig i'r diwydiant amaeth fod modd i'r trethdalwr weld beth yn union y mae'n ei gael am yr arian yr ydym yn ei dalu drwy'r cynllun Tir Mynydd. Gellir gweld hynny gyda Thir Gofal a Thir Cynnal, ond ni ellir gweld hynny gyda Thir Mynydd fel y mae ar hyn o bryd.

Brynle Williams: If Tir Mynydd is taken away, who is going to manage and run the uplands? Are we going to have a committee of 20 people running a 1,000-acre farm when two people are currently doing so? Having two people maintaining the environmental duties in the uplands is value for money. You must maintain Tir Mynydd.

Brynle Williams: Os diddymir Tir Mynydd, pwy fydd yn rheoli'r ucheldir? A ydym yn mynd i gael pwyllgor o 20 o bobl yn rhedeg fferm 1,000 o erwau lle mae dau yn gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd? Mae cael dau yn cyflawni dyletswyddau amgylcheddol yn yr ucheldir yn werth yr arian. Rhaid ichi gadw Tir Mynydd.

Carwyn Jones: There is little or no environmental delivery via Tir Mynydd. It is a scheme that pays farmers to farm, in effect, but there are environmental uplifts. However, those days are gone. Farmers and the industry have to demonstrate what taxpayers receive for the more than £200 million a year that is paid to farmers in Wales. It is important for farmers and the whole industry, and it is important to ensure that farming is seen as value for money for the taxpayer.

Carwyn Jones: Ni chyflawnir fawr ddim o ran yr amgylchedd drwy'r cynllun Tir Mynydd. Cynllun i dalu ffermwyr i ffermio ydyw mewn gwirionedd, ond mae yna fanteision amgylcheddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r dyddiau hynny wedi mynd. Rhaid i ffermwyr a'r diwydiant ddangos beth y mae trethdalwyr yn ei gael am y £200 miliwn a mwy a delir i ffermwyr Cymru bob blwyddyn. Mae'n bwysig i ffermwyr a'r diwydiant yn gyfan, ac mae'n bwysig sicrhau

bod trethdalwyr yn gweld bod ffermio'n werth yr arian.

Brynle speaks as if this is an attempt to remove the entire budget and spend it elsewhere; that is not the case. However, we need a scheme that is more defensible in terms of the industry and those who pay the money.

Mae Brynle yn siarad fel pe bai hyn yn ymgais i ddileu'r gyllideb gyfan a gwario'r arian rywle arall; nid yw hynny'n wir. Fodd bynnag, mae angen cynllun sy'n haws ei amddiffyn o ran y diwydiant a'r rheini sy'n talu'r arian.

Hyrwyddo Bywyd Gwyllt Amrywiol yng Nghymru Promoting a Diverse Wildlife in Wales

Q2 Huw Lewis: Will the Minister make a statement on promoting a diverse wildlife in Wales? OAQ0662(EPC)

C2 Huw Lewis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hyrwyddo bywyd gwyllt amrywiol yng Nghymru? OAQ0662(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: I am committed to the promotion and conservation of biodiversity in Wales, working with our partners in the UK on the biodiversity action plan. Under section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, we have produced a list of species and habitats of principal importance for conservation in Wales.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i hyrwyddo a gwarchod bioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru, drwy gydweithio â'n partneriaid yn y DU ar y cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth. O dan adran 74 o'r Ddeddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy, yr ydym wedi llunio rhestr o rywogaethau a chynefinoedd sydd o bwys mawr ar gyfer cadwraeth yng Nghymru.

Huw Lewis: Given the growing consensus regarding the inherent unfairness and immorality of the common agricultural policy and concern about the profitability of Welsh uplands in particular, have you given any consideration to the Wild Wales proposals, which encourage the restoration of large-scale natural habitat areas for nature tourism, including the possible reintroduction of species previously hunted to extinction in Wales and building on the successful reintroduction of the red kite, for example?

Huw Lewis: O ystyried y consensws cynyddol am yr annhegwch a'r anfoesoldeb cynhenid yn y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, a'r pryder ynghylch pa mor broffidiol yw ucheldir Cymru yn arbennig, a ydych wedi ystyried cynigion Cymru Wyllt o gwbl? Mae'r cynigion hynny'n annog adfer ardaloedd sy'n gynefinoedd naturiol mawr ar gyfer twristiaeth natur, gan gynnwys ailgyflwyno rhywogaethau sydd wedi eu hela yn y gorffennol nes iddynt ddarfod o'r tir, ac adeiladu ar y llwyddiant a gafwyd wrth ailgyflwyno'r barcud, er enghraifft.

Carwyn Jones: There are immense advantages in looking at reintroductions. They have to be done carefully, of course. The reintroduction of the red kite is a superb example of that. We want to see biodiversity that is as diverse as possible in Wales, and we will be looking to expand that in the future.

Carwyn Jones: Mae manteision mawr mewn edrych ar ailgyflwyno rhywogaethau. Rhaid gwneud hynny'n ofalus, wrth gwrs. Mae ailgyflwyno'r barcud yn enghraifft ragorol o hynny. Yr ydym am weld bioamrywiaeth sydd mor amrywiol â phosibl yng Nghymru, a byddwn yn ceisi ehangu hynny yn y dyfodol.

Mick Bates: I think that we all share a desire to retain and promote a diverse wildlife in Wales. However, wildlife can carry diseases that affect other animals, not least bovine tuberculosis. The incidence of this disease is

Mick Bates: Credaf ein bod i gyd yn dymuno cadw a hyrwyddo bywyd gwyllt amrywiol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, gall bywyd gwyllt gario clefydau sy'n effeithio ar anifeiliaid eraill, ac mae twbercwlosis mewn

increasing at an alarming rate. In 1998, there were just 974 cases in Wales; last year, there were 6,339. What are you doing to halt the spread of this disease, both among wildlife and cattle?

Carwyn Jones: I refer you to the work that is being done by the Wales TB action group, which has been referred to several times in committee.

Mick Bates: Thank you for that guidance, Minister. The TB action group recommended legislation, which will shortly be introduced, on pre-movement testing on farms. I have been looking for evidence to show that animals that are moved onto farms are responsible for outbreaks. When I asked the Welsh Assembly Government what percentage of animals moved onto new holdings have gone down with TB, it stated that it is not in a position provide figures. I also asked how many outbreaks of TB had been traced back to animals that were brought onto farms, only to be told that this information is not available. On what evidence are you basing the introduction of pre-movement testing?

Carwyn Jones: It is based on the evidence provided for us by the State Veterinary Service, and its estimate of the prevalence of cattle-to-cattle transfer of the disease. It is a myth to suggest that the disease is somehow not transmitted between cattle. It is also a myth to suggest that badgers are entirely responsible for the spread of TB. I will say once again to Mick Bates, as I have said before, if you want to cull badgers, say so and explain how you will do it and on what evidence you base that decision; at least have the courage to do that.

Janet Davies: I am not going to ask you about badgers.

Minister, under your planning responsibilities, do you see giving planning permission for opencast coal extraction in Wales as the promotion of wildlife diversity?

gwartheg yn un amlwg. Mae nifer yr achosion o'r clefyd hwn yn cynyddu'n frawychus. Yn 1998, cafwyd dim ond 974 achos yng Nghymru; y llynedd, yr oedd 6,339. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i atal y clefyd rhag ymledu, ymysg bywyd gwylt ac ymysg gwartheg?

Carwyn Jones: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y gwaith y mae grŵp gweithredu Cymru ar TB yn ei wneud. Cyfeiriwyd ato droeon yn y pwyllgor.

Mick Bates: Diolch am yr arweiniad hwnnw, Weinidog. Yr oedd y grŵp gweithredu ar TB yn argymhell deddfwriaeth, a gyflwynir yn fuan, ar brofion cyn symud ar ffermydd. Yr wyf wedi bod yn chwilio am dystiolaeth i ddangos bod anifeiliaid a symudir i ffermydd yn gyfrifol am achosion. Pan ofynnais i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru pa ganran o anifeiliaid sydd wedi eu symud i ddaliadau newydd sydd wedi dioddef TB, dywedodd na allai roi ffigurau. Gofynnais hefyd sawl achos o TB a gafodd ei olrhain i anifeiliaid a oedd wedi eu symud i fferm, a dywedwyd wrthyf nad oedd y wybodaeth honno ar gael. Ar sail pa dystiolaeth yr ydych yn cyflwyno profion cyn symud?

Carwyn Jones: Ar sail y dystiolaeth a ddarparwyd inni gan y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol, a'i amcangyfrif o nifer yr achosion o drosglwyddo'r clefyd rhwng gwartheg. Myth fyddai awgrymu nad yw'r clefyd, rhywfodd, yn cael ei drosglwyddo rhwng gwartheg. Myth hefyd fyddai awgrymu mai moch daear sy'n gwbl gyfrifol am ledaenu TB. Dywedaf unwaith eto wrth Mick Bates, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, os ydych am ddifa moch daear, dywedwch hynny, ac esboniwch sut y byddech yn gwneud hynny a pha dystiolaeth fyddai'n sail i'r penderfyniad hwnnw; byddwch yn ddigon dewr o leiaf i wneud hynny.

Janet Davies: Nid wyf yn mynd i'ch holi am foch daear.

Weinidog, yn unol â'ch cyfrifoldebau cynllunio, a yw rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer cloddio glo brig yng Nghymru yn ffordd i hybu amrywiaeth bywyd gwylt yn eich barn chi?

Carwyn Jones: There are safeguards in place to ensure that, where there are issues surrounding wildlife, such as with the case of the great crested newt, those issues are dealt with properly under the planning system. Advice is often taken from the Countryside Council for Wales with regard to planning applications.

Carwyn Jones: Mae camau diogelu ar waith i sicrhau, pan fydd materion sy'n ymwneud â bywyd gwyllt yn codi, fel yn achos y fadfall gribog, yr eir i'r afael â'r materion hynny yn y ffordd gywir o dan y system gynllunio. Yn aml, gofynnir am gyngor Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru o ran ceisiadau cynllunio.

Glanweithdra Traethau Cymru The Cleanliness of Beaches in Wales

Q3 David Melding: Will the Minister make a statement on the cleanliness of beaches in Wales? OAQ0691(EPC)

C3 David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lanweithdra traethau Cymru? OAQ0691(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The quality of bathing waters in Wales is excellent. Last year, all 80 bathing waters monitored by the Environment Agency met mandatory European standards and a record 91 per cent met the more stringent guideline standards. A record 38 blue-flag beaches in Wales were announced last year.

Carwyn Jones: Mae ansawdd y dyfroedd ymdrochi yng Nghymru yn ardderchog. Y llynedd, llwyddodd pob un o'r 80 o ddyfroedd ymdrochi a oedd yn cael eu monitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i gyrraedd y safonau Ewropeaidd gorfodol, a llwyddodd 91 y cant ohonynt, y nifer mwyaf erioed, i gyrraedd y safonau canllaw llymach. Y llynedd, cyhoeddwyd bod 38 o draethau baner las yng Nghymru, y nifer fwyaf erioed.

David Melding: Minister, one happy consequence of the hideously high water rates that we now pay is that the sewage infrastructure is improving, and other policies have also led to higher quality bathing water. I am still disappointed by the amount of litter that is to be found on some of the best beaches in Wales, because, as far as the potential for tourism is concerned, that has an effect on the aesthetic appreciation of those beaches. We need to match the improvement in bathing water to the environment around beaches, because we have some of the most glorious coastline anywhere in Europe.

David Melding: Weinidog, un canlyniad cadarnhaol o'r trethi dŵr arswydus o uchel yr ydym yn eu talu bellach yw bod y seilwaith carthffosiaeth yn gwella, ac mae polisïau eraill wedi arwain at ddŵr ymdrochi o ansawdd gwell hefyd. Yr wyf yn dal yn siomedig am faint o sbwriel a welir ar rai o'r traethau gorau yng Nghymru, oherwydd, o ran y potensial i ddenu twristiaeth, mae hynny'n cael effaith ar werthfawrogiad esthetig y traethau hynny. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod yr un gwelliant ag a welwyd mewn dŵr ymdrochi yn digwydd yn yr amgylchedd o amgylch traethau, oherwydd mae gennym forlin sydd ymhlith y gorau mewn unrhyw ran o Ewrop.

Carwyn Jones: I agree with that. It would be wrong to pretend that all problems have been resolved, but we must recognise that we have come a long way in the last 20 years—from a situation where our bathing waters were exceptionally poor to the situation that we have now, where we can honestly say to the rest of Europe that we have some of the finest waters not only in Europe, but the world. That does not mean that we do not need to

Carwyn Jones: Cytunaf â hynny. Byddai'n anghywir esgus bod yr holl broblemau wedi'u datrys. Ond rhaid inni gydnabod ein bod wedi cyflawni llawer yn yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf—o sefyllfa lle'r oedd ein dyfroedd ymdrochi yn eithriadol o wael i'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni, lle gallwn ddweud yn onest wrth weddill Ewrop fod gennym rai o'r dyfroedd gorau, nid yn unig yn Ewrop, ond yn y byd. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes angen inni

concentrate on issues such as litter. Two or three years ago, we voted to increase the fine for littering in Wales by some 300 per cent.

Denise Idris Jones: Minister, I am sure that you would agree that coastal tourism is an important sector of the north Wales economy. However, do you also agree that it is vital that tourists and local people have good access to beaches, especially in Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan? This is not always the case since the A55 was built. Everyone has a right to enjoy the natural beauty on offer in north Wales.

Carwyn Jones: That is quite right. The countryside council is beginning to look carefully at the issue of coastal access, building on the success of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It is important that, where we have beaches that can be accessed by people, they can be accessed by as many people as possible, and are accessible to those who might otherwise have difficulty in accessing beaches because of mobility problems.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4, OAQ0673(EPC), yn ôl.

ganolbwyntio ar faterion fel sbwriel. Ddwy neu dair blynedd yn ôl, bu inni bleidleisio i gynyddu'r ddirwy am ollwng sbwriel yng Nghymru tua 300 y cant.

Denise Idris Jones: Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod twristiaeth yr arfordir yn sector pwysig yn economi gogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch hefyd ei fod yn hanfodol i dwristiaid a phobl leol gael mynediad da i draethau, yn enwedig ym Mhenmaen-mawr a Llanfairfechan? Nid yw hyn bob amser yn wir ers adeiladu'r A55. Mae gan bawb hawl i fwynhau'r harddwch naturiol a gynigir yng ngogledd Cymru.

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n hollol gywir. Mae'r cyngor cefn gwlad yn dechrau edrych yn ofalus ar fater mynediad i'r arfordir, gan adeiladu ar lwyddiant Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000. Lle mae gennym draethau y gall pobl gael mynediad iddynt, mae'n bwysig i gynifer o bobl â phosibl allu cael mynediad iddynt, a'u bod yn gyfleus i'r rheini a fyddai, fel arall, yn ei chael hi'n anodd cael mynediad i draethau oherwydd problemau symudedd.

The Presiding Officer: Question 4, OAQ0673(EPC), has been withdrawn.

Gwella Ansawdd Amgylcheddol Cyrsiau Dŵr yng Nghymru Improving the Environmental Quality of Watercourses in Wales

Q5 Gwenda Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to improve the environmental quality of watercourses in Wales? OAQ0688(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The environment strategy, which will be published this spring, will set out the Assembly Government's environmental priorities. The strategy will include priorities regarding how to improve watercourses in Wales.

Gwenda Thomas: On an issue on which I have received representations from my constituents, will you confirm that the banning of cypermethrin sheep dips by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate will decrease the number of incidents of pollution and will improve the environmental quality

C5 Gwenda Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i wella ansawdd amgylcheddol cyrsiau dŵr yng Nghymru? OAQ0688(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Bydd strategaeth yr amgylchedd, a gaiff ei chyhoeddi yn ystod y gwanwyn eleni, yn pennu blaenoriaethau amgylcheddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd y strategaeth yn cynnwys blaenoriaethau o ran sut i wella cyrsiau dŵr yng Nghymru.

Gwenda Thomas: Ar fater yr wyf wedi cael sylwadau gan fy etholwyr yn ei gylch, a allwch gadarnhau y bydd gwaharddiad y Gyfarwyddiaeth Meddyginiaethau Milfeddygol ar ddefnyddio cypermethrin i ddipio defaid yn arwain at ostyngiad yn y nifer o achosion o lygru ac yn gwella

and the biodiversity of watercourses?

ansawdd amgylcheddol a bioamrywiaeth cyrsiau dŵr?

Carwyn Jones: There is ample evidence that cypermethrin is particularly harmful to the environment, even when it is used as safely as it possibly can be. There are environmental gains to be made from the fact that cypermethrin can no longer be marketed, although other difficulties arise with regard to dealing with sheep scab and so on. There is no doubt in my mind that cypermethrin has caused difficulty in terms of the loss of biodiversity along some rivercourses in Wales.

Carwyn Jones: Mae yna ddigon o dystiolaeth sy'n dangos bod cypermethrin yn arbennig o niweidiol i'r amgylchedd, hyd yn oed pan gaiff ei ddefnyddio yn y ffordd fwyaf diogel. Bydd yr amgylchedd ar ei ennill yn sgîl y ffaith na ellir marchnata cypermethrin mwyach, er bod anawsterau eraill yn codi o ran delio â'r clafr, ac ati. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth nad yw cypermethrin wedi achosi anhawster oherwydd colli bioamrywiaeth ar hyd rhai cyrsiau dŵr yng Nghymru.

2.50 p.m.

Glyn Davies: All of us share your concern about the impact of synthetic pyrethroids on the environment, but much of that concern relates to what will happen to the stocks that are being held by traders and on farms. Many people feel that they cannot use that and they do not understand the law. How will you clarify the position on that and are you thinking of recalling the stocks that are out there, which will eventually lead to a black market?

Glyn Davies: Yr ydym ni bob un, fe chithau, yn pryderu am effaith pyrethroidau synthetig ar yr amgylchedd, ond mae llawer o'r pryder hwnnw'n ymwneud â'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd i'r stociau sydd gan fasnachwyr ac ar ffermydd. Mae nifer o bobl yn teimlo na allant ddefnyddio'r stociau hynny ac nid ydynt yn deall y gyfraith. Sut y byddwch yn mynd ati i egluro'r sefyllfa ar hynny, ac a ydych yn ystyried adalw'r stociau hynny, a fydd yn y pen draw yn arwain at farchnad ddu?

Carwyn Jones: There will be no recall; there will be an article in *Gwlad* on this. My understanding is that farmers can use the cypermethrin that they already have, but that it cannot be sold.

Carwyn Jones: Ni fyddant yn cael eu hadalw; bydd erthygl yn *Gwlad* am hyn. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, gall ffermwyr ddefnyddio'r cypermethrin sydd ganddynt eisoes, ond ni ellir ei werthu.

David Lloyd: Yn dilyn atal defnyddio cypermethrin i ddipio defaid, a wnewch chi restru pa ddefnyddiau eraill y gall ffermwyr eu defnyddio? Pa asesiad a wnaed i fesur eu heffaith ar ansawdd dŵr afonydd?

David Lloyd: Following the banning of cypermethrin as a sheep dip, can you list the other materials that farmers can use? What assessment has been made to measure their effect on the quality of water in rivers?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bosibl defnyddio organoffosffadau o dan rai amgylchiadau. Mae hefyd yn bosibl defnyddio rhai mathau o bigiadau. Mae'n amlwg nad yw organoffosffadau, a dulliau eraill y soniais amdanynt, mor wael i'r amgylchedd â cypermethrin. Fodd bynnag, mae cwestiynau eraill yn codi ynghylch lles anifeiliaid a sut y byddant yn cael eu trin yn y dyfodol.

Carwyn Jones: It is possible to use organophosphates under some circumstances. It is also possible to use some types of injections. It is clear that organophosphates, and other methods that I mentioned, are not as bad as cypermethrin for the environment. However, other questions then arise about animal welfare and how they will be treated in the future.

Hybu Ailgylchu Encouraging Recycling

Q6 Peter Black: What is the Assembly Government doing to encourage recycling? OAQ0648(EPC)

C6 Peter Black: Beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i hybu ailgylchu? OAQ0648(EPC)

Q10 Owen John Thomas: What discussions has the Minister had regarding a uniform approach to recycling in Wales? OAQ0693(EPC)

C10 Owen John Thomas: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael ynghylch defnyddio dull unffurf ar gyfer ailgylchu yng Nghymru? OAQ0693(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The Welsh Assembly Government is encouraging recycling by individuals in the public and the private sectors and we have channelled £93 million to local authorities for the period between 2005 and 2008 for this purpose.

Carwyn Jones: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn annog ailgylchu gan unigolion yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat, ac yr ydym wedi dyrannu £93 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol am y cyfnod rhwng 2005 a 2008 at y diben hwn.

Peter Black: One of the problems with the targets set for recycling is that they are all based around the volume and weight of the waste. That is how the percentages are worked out. One of the most difficult materials to get rid of is plastic, which is very light. How can you incentivise local authorities to find solutions in terms of recycling plastic and to prioritise that activity?

Peter Black: Un o'r problemau gyda'r targedau a bennwyd ar gyfer ailgylchu yw bod pob un ohonynt yn seiliedig ar faint a phwysau'r gwastraff. Dyna sut y caiff y canrannau eu gweithio allan. Un o'r deunyddiau anoddaf i'w gwaredu yw plastig, sy'n ysgafn iawn. Sut y gallwch gymell awdurdodau lleol i ddod o hyd i atebion i ailgylchu plastig a blaenoriaethu'r gweithgaredd hwnnw?

Carwyn Jones: There are markets available for the recycling of plastic. It is sent abroad for recycling to companies in the far east, which then send it back to Europe for manufacturing, particularly, for use as lining inside padded jackets. So, there is a market for plastics, although we hope to develop technology whereby the current need to hand-sort plastic will no longer exist.

Carwyn Jones: Mae marchnadoedd ar gael ar gyfer ailgylchu plastig. Caiff ei anfon dramor i gwmpnïau yn y dwyrain pell i'w ailgylchu, ac yna caiff ei anfon yn ôl i Ewrop ar gyfer y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu, ac yn arbennig i'w ddefnyddio fel leinin mewn siacedi cwiltio. Felly, mae yna farchnad ar gyfer plastigau, er ein bod yn gobeithio datblygu technoleg a fydd yn golygu na fydd angen didoli plastigau â llaw fel y gwneir ar hyn o bryd.

Owen John Thomas: What discussions has the Minister had regarding a uniform approach to recycling in Wales?

Owen John Thomas: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog ynghylch defnyddio dull unffurf ar gyfer ailgylchu yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: None, because I do not want to proceed in that way.

Carwyn Jones: Dim, am nad wyf am ddilyn y llwybr hwnnw.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn wedi digwydd ddwywaith heddiw. Pan fo cwestiynau'n cael eu grwpio, nid oes angen i Aelodau ailadrodd y cwestiwn gwreiddiol, dim ond gofyn y cwestiwn atodol. Dyna'r drefn a

The Presiding Officer: Order. This has happened twice today. When questions are grouped, there is no need for Members to repeat the question, merely to ask the supplementary question. That is the usual

ddefnyddir bob tro. Mae ail-ddarllen yr un cwestiwn yn wastraff amser.

Owen John Thomas: Wales has one of the worst recycling records in Europe with far too much of our household waste ending up in landfill sites. Cardiff, for example, has a poor recycling record and has been compelled to introduce two wheelie bins per household to meet European recycling targets. That has not been well received by the public. Has the Government considered building on the existing advertising campaign by illustrating various methods of recycling in order to bring about a cultural change in the public's attitude to waste disposal?

Carwyn Jones: Some local authorities, such as Newport, Caerphilly, Powys and Ceredigion, have been successful. Certainly Newport has been successful and innovative in what it has done. There is no reason why Cardiff cannot do the same. Cardiff is looking at opening a recycling facility soon. It is in the interests of local authorities to recycle as much as possible for two reasons: first, they can make money through selling materials for recycling, and, secondly, they do not have to pay as much to take waste to landfill. So, there is an incentive there from the financial perspective.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that, in encouraging recycling, it is important to flag up the success of authorities like Newport, as you were kind enough to mention, particularly in terms of some of the more innovative things that it is doing, such as moving to fortnightly domestic refuse collection on a phased-in basis, encouraging people to recycle even more rather than putting out refuse for collection for landfill. Also, Newport Wastesavers' state-of-the-art facilities encourage a cross-cutting approach to this. It has an education sector, it provides jobs for people and a community service, and people with learning disabilities work there. Therefore, it brings all sorts of benefits and all of it is built around recycling best practice.

Carwyn Jones: I have been to Newport Wastesavers. It is a marvellous facility.

procedure here. Re-reading the same question is a waste of time.

Owen John Thomas: Mae gan Gymru record ailgylchu sydd ymhlith y gwaethaf yn Ewrop, a chaiff llawer gormod o wastraff cartrefi ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi. Mae gan Gaerdydd, er enghraifft, record ailgylchu wael, ac fe'i gorfodwyd i gyflwyno dau fin sbwriel ag olwynion ar gyfer pob cartref er mwyn bodloni targedau ailgylchu Ewrop. Nid yw hynny wedi cael croeso mawr gan y cyhoedd. A yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ystyried adeiladu ar yr ymgyrch hysbysebu bresennol drwy ddangos gwahanol fathau o ailgylchu, er mwyn sicrhau newid diwylliannol yn agwedd y cyhoedd tuag at waredu gwastraff?

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol, fel Casnewydd, Caerffili, Powys a Cheredigion wedi llwyddo. Yn sicr, mae Casnewydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus ac yn arloesol yn yr hyn y mae wedi'i wneud. Nid oes rheswm pam na ddylai Caerdydd wneud yr un peth. Mae Caerdydd yn ystyried agor cyfleuster ailgylchu yn fuan. Mae dau reswm pam y byddai'n fuddiol i awdurdodau lleol ailgylchu cymaint â phosibl: yn gyntaf, gallant wneud arian drwy werthu deunyddiau i'w hailgylchu, ac yn ail, nid oes angen iddynt dalu cymaint i fynd â'r gwastraff i'r safleoedd tirlenwi. Felly, mae cymhelliant ariannol i wneud hynny.

John Griffiths: O ran annog ailgylchu, a gytunwch ei fod yn bwysig tynnu sylw at lwyddiant awdurdodau fel Casnewydd, fel yr oeddech yn ddigon caredig i sôn, yn enwedig o ran rhai o'r pethau mwy arloesol y mae'n ei wneud, fel newid yn raddol i wasanaeth casglu sbwriel cartref bob pythefnos, sy'n annog pobl i ailgylchu hyd yn oed mwy yn hytrach na rhoi sbwriel allan i'w gasglu a'i symud i safle tirlenwi. Hefyd, mae cyfleusterau gwych Newport Wastesavers yn annog ymagwedd drawsbynciol tuag at hyn. Mae yno sector addysg, mae'n darparu swyddi i bobl a gwasanaeth i'r gymuned, ac mae pobl ag anableddau dysgu yn gweithio yno. Felly, mae'n creu pob math o fuddiannau a'r cyfan yn seiliedig ar arfer gorau wrth ailgylchu.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi ymweld â Newport Wastesavers. Mae'n gyfleuster

However, there are at least two reasons why Newport should be commended. First, the council has made it easier for people to recycle because it has introduced doorstep recycling—people tend to recycle more that way than if they are obliged to take waste to a civic amenity site. Secondly, by ensuring that the recyclable material is as clean as possible and not mixed with non-recyclable materials, it is worth more when it is sold on at the end of the day, for the benefit of the people of Newport.

Laura Anne Jones: Why do the highest-funded councils, such as Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen, have some of the poorest recycling performance rates in Wales, while the most poorly funded councils, such as the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, have some of the best recycling performance rates? Is it not a management and leadership issue?

Carwyn Jones: I believe that the council with the worst recycling rate in Wales is Cardiff, which is led by a Liberal Democrat/Tory coalition.

Lorraine Barrett: Regarding doorstep recycling collections, will you do what you can to encourage local authorities to collect all materials on a weekly basis, rather than on alternate weeks, as we have in the Vale of Glamorgan? We have to remember whether it is the week for plastics and paper or cans and glass. I get terribly confused and end up having to take it all down to the amenity site.

Carwyn Jones: It seems to work in Newport where the council explains the situation to people and where people get used to fortnightly collections for black bags and weekly collections for recyclable material. I will look with interest at the results in terms of what happens in Newport and in the Vale of Glamorgan in the years to come, to see which is the most effective in terms of encouraging recycling.

ardderchog. Fodd bynnag, mae o leiaf ddau reswm pam y dylid canmol Casnewydd. Yn gyntaf, mae'r cyngor wedi ei gwneud yn haws i bobl ailgylchu am ei fod wedi cyflwyno gwasanaeth ailgylchu ar garreg y drws—mae pobl yn dueddol o ailgylchu mwy fel hyn na phe bai'n rhaid iddynt fynd â gwastraff i safle amwynder dinesig. Yn ail, drwy sicrhau bod y deunydd y gellir ei ailgylchu mor lân â phosibl, ac na chaiff ei gymysgu â deunydd na ellir ei ailgylchu, mae'n werth mwy pan gaiff ei werthu yn y pen draw, er budd pobl Casnewydd.

Laura Anne Jones: Pam mae gan rai o'r cynghorau sy'n cael yr arian mwyaf, fel Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tudful a Thorfaen, rai o'r cyfraddau perfformio gwaethaf yng Nghymru o ran ailgylchu, ond bod gan y cynghorau sy'n cael leiaf o arian, fel Bro Morgannwg a Sir Fynwy, rai o'r cyfraddau perfformio gorau o ran ailgylchu? Onid yw hwn yn fater o reoli ac arwain?

Carwyn Jones: Credaf mai'r cyngor sydd â'r gyfradd ailgylchu waethaf yng Nghymru yw Caerdydd, sy'n acel ei arwain gan glymblaid rhwng y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr.

Lorraine Barrett: O ran gwasanaeth ailgylchu ar garreg y drws, a wnewch chi bopeth a allwch i annog awdurdodau lleol i gasglu'r holl ddeunydd bob wythnos, yn hytrach na bob yn ail wythnos, fel sydd gennym ym Mro Morgannwg? Rhaid inni gofio ai wythnos casglu plastigau a phapur ydyw neu wythnos caniau a gwydr. Yr wyf yn drysu'n lân ac yn y diwedd yn gorfod mynd â'r cyfan i'r safle amwynder.

Carwyn Jones: Ymddengys ei fod yn gweithio yng Nghasnewydd, lle mae'r cyngor yn esbonio'r sefyllfa wrth bobl a lle mae pobl yn ymgylfarwyddo â gwasanaeth casglu bob pythefnos ar gyfer bagiau du, a gwasanaeth casglu wythnosol ar gyfer deunydd i'w ailgylchu. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y canlyniadau o ran yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd yng Nghasnewydd a Bro Morgannwg yn y dyfodol, i weld pa un ohonynt yw'r mwyaf effeithiol wrth annog ailgylchu.

Gweithredu Canllawiau Cynllunio TAN 8 The Implementation of the TAN 8 Planning Guidance

Q7 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister provide an update on his discussions with local authorities regarding the implementation of the Welsh Assembly Government's technical advice note 8 renewable energy planning guidance? OAQ0690(EPC)

C7 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ei drafodaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â gweithredu canllawiau cynllunio nodyn cyngor technegol 8 Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ynni adnewyddadwy? OAQ0690(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: I have meetings with local authorities about various issues, including energy. In addition, my officials have frequent contact with local planning authorities in connection with the implementation of planning policy.

Carwyn Jones: Byddaf yn cael cyfarfodydd gydag awdurdodau lleol ar amrywiol faterion, gan gynnwys ynni. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae fy swyddogion mewn cysylltiad yn rheolaidd ag awdurdodau cynllunio lleol mewn cysylltiad â gweithredu polisiau cynllunio.

Nick Bourne: Does the Minister anticipate any requests for redefinition of the currently agreed TAN 8 areas in Wales? If there are such applications, what would be the timescale in agreeing or not agreeing those, and how would the consultation be carried out given the difficulties that we had over the consultation on the original TAN 8?

Nick Bourne: A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhagweld unrhyw geisiadau i ailddiffinio'r ardaloedd TAN 8 presennol yng Nghymru? Os cyflwynir unrhyw geisiadau felly, beth fyddai'r raddfa amser ar gyfer cytuno neu anghytuno â'r rhain, a sut y byddai'r broses ymgynghori'n cael ei gweithredu o gofio'r anawsterau a gawsom gyda'r ymgynghori ar y TAN 8 gwreiddiol?

Carwyn Jones: There are no plans to revise TAN 8 and I am not aware of having received any applications to revise it as a technical advice note.

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes bwriad o gwbl i ddiwygio TAN 8, ac nid wyf yn ymwybodol fod unrhyw geisiadau wedi dod i law i'w ddiwygio fel nodyn cyngor technegol.

Ymrwymiad Cymru i Ddatblygu Cynaliadwy Wales's Commitment to Sustainable Development

Q8 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on how the common agricultural policy impacts on Wales's commitment to sustainable development? OAQ0642(EPC)

C8 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffordd y mae'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn effeithio ar ymrwymiad Cymru i ddatblygu cynaliadwy? OAQ0642(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The 2003 reforms to the EU common agricultural policy was a significant step forward in terms of disconnecting agriculture from headage payments so that farmers were not paid to keep animals up to a certain limit. That is the trend for the future and I believe that we will look more towards a situation where people are paid to manage upland areas rather than simply paid to keep animals.

Carwyn Jones: Yr oedd y diwygiadau ym mholisi amaethyddol cyffredin yr UE yn 2003 yn gam arwyddocaol ymlaen o ran datgysylltu amaethyddiaeth a thaliadau y pen fel na fyddai ffermwyr yn cael eu talu i gadw anifeiliaid hyd at derfyn penodol. Dyna'r duedd ar gyfer y dyfodol, a chredaf y byddwn yn rhoi troi mwy tuag at sefyllfa lle y caiff pobl eu talu i reoli ardaloedd ucheldir yn hytrach na'u talu i gadw anifeiliaid.

Lynne Neagle: We are right to be proud of placing sustainable development at the heart of government policy, but would you accept that efforts to become the first fair trade country, for example, are undermined by the existence of the common agricultural policy? Would you agree that only full disclosure of CAP-recipient payments, along English and Scottish lines, will satisfy those of us who are campaigning for an end to these damaging subsidies?

Lynne Neagle: Mae gennym reswm da dros ymfalchio fod datblygu cynaliadwy wrth wraidd polisiau'r llywodraeth, ond a ydych yn derbyn bod ymdrechion i sicrhau mai ni yw'r wlad masnach deg gyntaf, er enghraifft, yn cael eu tanseilio gan fodolaeth y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin? A fydddech yn cytuno mai dim ond datgeliad llawn o daliadau a geir o dan y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, fel sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr a'r Alban, fydd yn bodloni'r rheini ohonom sy'n ymgyrchu i ddod â'r cymorthdaliadau niweidiol hyn i ben.

Carwyn Jones: It is important that the subsidy payments are released for this year, which will be done. Although you know my position in terms of releasing past payments, it would be quite possible to see how much money people have received in the past from extrapolating the figures that are released this time around. There is no doubt that the common agricultural policy has a bad name in terms of the export subsidies that it has provided for commodities such as sugar, wines, cotton, the tobacco regime—perhaps the most irrational regime of all.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig i'r cymorthdaliadau gael eu cyhoeddi am eleni, a bydd hynny'n digwydd. Er y gwyddoch fy safbwynt ar gyhoeddi taliadau a wnaethpwyd yn y gorffennol, byddai'n bosibl gweld faint o arian y mae pobl wedi'i gael yn y gorffennol drwy dynnu allan y ffigurau sy'n cael eu cyhoeddi y tro hwn. Mae gan y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin enw gwael yn sicr oherwydd y cymorthdaliadau allforio a ddarparwyd ganddo am nwyddau fel siwgr, gwinoedd, cotwm, y drefn tybaco—y drefn fwyaf afresymol ohonynt i gyd, hwyrach.

3.00 p.m.

It is also important to ensure that, when we seek to promote fair trade, we also seek to ensure that the minds of the United States and Australia, for example, are changed. The US subsidises heavily; Australia provides hidden subsidies in an environment that is already badly degraded. It is important that a world approach is taken to this. I am glad that the CAP has been revised in terms of the most damaging commodities to developing countries, and the removal of export subsidies from those commodities.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig sicrhau ein bod hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau, wrth inni geisio hybu masnach deg, fod meddyliau'r Unol Daleithiau ac Awstralia, er enghraifft, wedi newid. Mae'r UD yn rhoi llawer o gymorthdaliadau; mae Awstralia yn rhoi cymorthdaliadau cudd mewn amgylchedd sydd eisoes wedi diraddio'n enbyd. Mae'n bwysig gweithredu ar lefel fyd-eang yn hyn. Yr wyf yn falch fod y PAC wedi ei ddiwygio o ran y nwyddau mwyaf niweidiol i wledydd datblygol, a bod cymorthdaliadau allforio wedi eu hatal ar y nwyddau hynny.

Allforion Gwastraff Waste Exports

Q9 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on waste exports? OAQ0675(EPC)

C9 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am allforion gwastraff? OAQ0675(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: It is illegal for waste to be exported, unless that material is to be recycled or recovered.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n anghyfreithlon allforio gwastraff, oni fwriedir ailgylchu neu adfer y deunydd hwnnw.

Jocelyn Davies: We are running out of landfill sites, and have no toxic disposal sites. As you mentioned, the exporting of waste is no solution. Therefore, the reduction of waste is now vital and urgent. Will you, therefore, do everything that you can to persuade all Welsh hospitals to use real nappies, instead of dumping disposables?

Carwyn Jones: Yes. There is a great deal to be said for real nappies. I confess that the first nappy that I ever changed was a real nappy—this was before I had children of my own—and I was petrified to do it. However, we need to look carefully, especially in the public sector, at using recycled materials, if I can put it that way. We also need to consider the example that that gives to parents whose memories of terry nappies, as they would see it, involve safety pins, and so on, when in fact they are as easy to use as disposable nappies. However, I will investigate that further. I wholeheartedly endorse your view that the last thing that we should do, if we have a problem with disposing of waste in our own part of the world, is to export it somewhere else.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae ein safleoedd tirlenwi yn prysur lenwi, ac nid oes gennym ddim safleoedd i waredu sylweddau niweidiol. Fel yr oeddech yn sôn, nid yw allforio gwastraff yn ateb. Felly, mae lleihau faint o wastraff a gynhyrchir yn hollbwysig ac yn fater o frys erbyn hyn. Felly, a wnewch chi bopeth o fewn eich gallu i ddarbwylllo pob ysbyty yng Nghymru i ddefnyddio clytiau go iawn, yn lle gwaredu clytiau untro?

Carwyn Jones: Gwnaf. Mae llawer iawn i'w ddweud dros glytiau go iawn. Rhaid cyfaddef mai clwt go iawn oedd y clwt cyntaf a newidiais i—a hynny cyn imi fod yn dad—ac yr oedd yn beth brawychus i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni edrych yn ofalus, yn enwedig yn y sector cyhoeddus, ar ddefnyddio deunyddiau wedi'u hailgylchu, os gallaf ei roi felly. Mae angen hefyd inni ystyried yr esiampl y mae hynny'n ei rhoi i rieni sy'n tybio bod clytiau teri, fel y byddent yn eu cofio, yn golygu pinnau cau, ac ati, er eu bod mor hawdd i'w defnyddio â chlytiau untro mewn gwirionedd. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ymchwilio ymhellach i hynny. Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi mai'r peth olaf y dylem ei wneud, os oes gennym broblem gwaredu gwastraff yn ein rhan ni o'r byd, yw ei allforio i rywle arall.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): This relates to statements in the Chamber. Have you had a request, Presiding Officer, from the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport to make a statement on the chairing of the Arts Council of Wales, given that Geraint Talfan Davies's term of office comes to a close at the end of March, and that there is no-one to take over? This is a serious situation. No-one is being nominated by the arts council, and it is a serious situation for the whole nation. However, the Government stands by and does nothing, when the opposition parties, the arts community—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This matter was raised, to my recollection, yesterday during questions, and exchanges took place.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae a wnelo hyn â datganiadau yn y Siambr. A ydych wedi cael cais, Lywydd, gan y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, i wneud datganiad ar gadeiryddiaeth Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, o gofio bod cyfnod Geraint Talfan Davies yn y swydd yn dod i ben ddiwedd mis Mawrth, ac nad oes neb i gymryd ei le? Mae hon yn sefyllfa ddifrifol. Nid oes neb yn cael ei enwebu gan gyngor y celfyddydau, ac mae'n sefyllfa ddifrifol i'r wlad gyfan. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud dim, er bod y gwrthbleidiau, cymuned y celfyddydau—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Codwyd y mater hwn ddoe, os cofiaf yn iawn, yn ystod y cwestiynau, a'r dadleuon a gafwyd. Nid yw'n

This is not a point of order for me. The Government can come forward and make a statement. I see the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, with his elegant tie, sitting over there; I think that he is getting up. Is it on this point of order, Minister?

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Yes, Llywydd. The Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee will meet tomorrow, and this will be a major item in my ministerial report.

Jenny Randerson: Further to that point of order—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not think that there can be anything further to this point of order. The Minister has indicated that he will say something in committee tomorrow. That is quite appropriate, and indicates that honour has been satisfied, has it not?

Jenny Randerson: Would it become a point of order for you, Presiding Officer, if and when the arts council becomes improperly constituted? Would you regard that as a point of order for you at that time?

The Presiding Officer: This is a legal matter, rather than a point of order for me. I would be surprised if the Government of Wales would allow us to come to a situation in which any public body in Wales was illegally constituted, especially one of which I was once happily, for a short time, a member.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): There is an important issue here. You say that you would think that the Government would not allow that to happen. However, the reality is that, in a few days' time, we could face that situation, and the Assembly would have had no opportunity whatsoever to deal with it. What we are asking, in a sense, if I could move on from the point of order, or the comments made by—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Provided that it is a point of order for me.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: My point is, how can we as Assembly Members—and we are asking

bwynt o drefn i mi. Gall y Llywodraeth wneud datganiad. Gwelaf y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, gyda'i dei hardd, yn eistedd acw; credaf ei fod yn codi ar ei draed. Ai ar y pwynt o drefn hwn yr ydych yn codi, Weinidog?

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Ie, Lywydd. Bydd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yn cyfarfod yfory, a bydd hon yn eitem bwysig yn fy adroddiad gweinidogol.

Jenny Randerson: Yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwnnw—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn credu y gall fod dim byd yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwn. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi datgan y bydd yn dweud rhywbeth yn y pwyllgor yfory. Mae hynny'n gwbl briodol, ac yn awgrymu bod y Gweinidog wedi ymateb ichi, onid yw?

Jenny Randerson: A fyddai'n bwynt o drefn i chi, Lywydd, pe bai a phan fyddai cyfansoddiad cyngor y celfyddydau yn amhriodol? A fyddech yn ystyried bod hynny'n bwynt o drefn i chi bryd hynny?

Y Llywydd: Mater cyfreithiol yw hwn, yn hytrach na phwynt o drefn i mi. Synnwn pe bai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn caniatáu inni gyrraedd sefyllfa lle câi unrhyw gorff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ei gyfansoddi'n amhriodol, yn enwedig un yr oedd yn bleser imi fod yn aelod ohono, am gyfnod byr.

Arweinydd y Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Cyfyd mater o bwys. Fe ddywedwch nad ydych yn credu y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani yw, ymhen ychydig ddyddiau, galleu wynebu'r sefyllfa honno, ac ni fyddai'r Cynulliad wedi cael cyfle o gwbl i fynd i'r afael â hi. Yr hyn yr ydym yn gofyn amdano, ar un ystyr, os caf symud o'r pwynt o drefn, neu'r sylwadau a wnaed gan—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ar yr amod ei fod yn bwynt o drefn i mi.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Fy mhwynt yw sut y gallwn ni fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad—ac yr

for your advice and guidance—scrutinise the Government when it is not prepared to come to the Assembly to make a clear statement on this? Everyone in Wales is discussing it—why cannot the Assembly do so?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have not noticed everyone in Wales discussing this. However, as far as scrutiny is concerned, this matter was raised yesterday in questions, and, apparently, it is to be discussed at the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee meeting tomorrow. Therefore, I do not see how this could possibly be a point of order for me. This seems to be an occasion when points of order are being used to raise other issues. I have heard this go on in other places, and some of you might even have been involved then.

ydym yn gofyn am gyngor ac arweiniad gennyfych—graffu ar waith y Llywodraeth pan fydd y Llywodraeth yn gwrthod dod gerbron y Cynulliad i wneud datganiad clir am hyn? Mae pawb yng Nghymru yn ei drafod—pam na all y Cynulliad wneud hynny?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf wedi sylwi bod pawb yng Nghymru yn trafod hyn. Fodd bynnag, o ran craffu, codwyd y mater hwn ddoe yn ystod y cwestiynau, ac, mae'n debyg, bydd yn cael ei drafod yng nghyfarfod Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yfory. Felly, ni allaf weld sut y gall hwn fod yn bwynt o drefn o gwbl i mi. Ymddengys fod pwyntiau o drefn yn cael eu defnyddio i godi materion eraill. Yr wyf wedi clywed hyn yn digwydd mewn lleoedd eraill, a hwyrach fod rhai ohonoch hyd yn oed wedi cymryd rhan bryd hynny.

**Cymeradwyo Newidiadau o fewn Prif Grwpiau Gwariant o dan Reol Sefydlog
Rhif 21
Approval of Changes within Main Expenditure Groups under Standing Order
No. 21**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.6, approves the changes to main expenditure groups for the financial year 2005-06 laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 14 March by the Finance Minister, Sue Essex. (NDM2941)

This motion is a tidying up of the in-year budget in readiness for the end of the financial year. The changes shown in the table have been reported to committees over the last few months or so and should be familiar to Members. There are 31 transfers of existing provision between the main expenditure groups. All of these transfers are routine in nature and have no overall financial impact. A description of each transfer is given in the notes to table 1, which is attached to the motion. In addition to transfers between portfolios, the motion also increases the Assembly budget for this year. This increase is a result of three things: the take-up of carry forward provision, commonly known as end-year flexibility,

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.6, yn cymeradwyo'r newidiadau i brif grwpiau gwariant ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2005-06, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth 14 Mawrth gan y Gweinidog Cyllid, Sue Essex. (NDM2941)

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn rhoi trefn ar y gyllideb yn ystod y flwyddyn yn barod ar gyfer diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol. Dywedwyd wrth y pwyllgorau am y newidiadau yn y tabl dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, a dylent fod yn hysbys i'r Aelodau. Mae 31 o drosglwyddiadau o'r ddarpariaeth bresennol rhwng y prif grwpiau gwariant. Mae pob un o'r trosglwyddiadau hyn yn rhai arferol ac nid ydynt yn cael dim effaith ariannol. Disgrifir pob trosglwyddiad yn y nodiadau i dabl 1, sydd wedi ei gysylltu wrth y cynnig. Yn ogystal â throsglwyddo rhwng portffolios, mae'r cynnig hefyd yn cynyddu cyllideb y Cynulliad am eleni. Mae'r cynnydd hwn yn ganlyniad i dri pheth: manteisio ar y ddarpariaeth i gario symiau ymlaen, a elwir

transfers from other Government departments, and, thirdly, increases in annually-managed expenditure, that is, money funded directly by the Treasury. Details of these changes are set out in the tables that have been issued to all Members. The additional end-year flexibility has been drawn down as part of the spring supplementary estimate and will be used to meet the cost of activities previously unfunded. The Assembly's financial monitoring systems will be updated to reflect these changes as soon as possible.

With your indulgence, and as agreed, Presiding Officer, I will say a few words about the budget announcement by Gordon Brown. As people will realise, this has only recently been placed in the public domain and it will take time for all of us to go through all the various elements. It was an hour-long speech, or an hour and one minute to be exact, and clearly there was a lot in it. However, my initial conclusions are that it continues to be a good budget, underlining the competence of the UK Government in running the economy. This is incredibly important to us here in Wales, because it is the main issue in terms of achieving sustainable economic regeneration in Wales. Secondly—and this, again, is very good news for Wales—there will be an extra £45 million available for public services over the next two years. I do not think there has been a budget announcement by this Chancellor that has not given us additional money over and above our allocation. That is again good news, adding on to what we knew in December. Our aim would be to spend that money in a way that makes the most difference to front-line services, and the Cabinet will give urgent consideration to the purposes for which the additional money in Wales will be allocated.

David Lloyd: Croesawaf ddatganiad y Gweinidog, ac fel y dywedodd, mae'r cynnig hwn yn cynyddu cyllideb y Cynulliad, a mater technegol ydyw, wrth i'r flwyddyn ariannol ddod i ben. Fy nghwestiwn, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun yr hyn y mae'r

yn arferol yn hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn, trosglwyddiadau o adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth, ac yn drydydd, cynnydd mewn gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol, sef arian a roddir yn uniongyrchol gan y Trysorlys. Mae manylion y newidiadau hyn wedi eu gosod allan yn y tablau a roddwyd i bob Aelod. Mae'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn ychwanegol wedi'i hawlio fel rhan o amcangyfrif atodol y gwanwyn, a chaiff ei ddefnyddio i dalu cost gweithgareddau na chaent eu hariannu'n gynt. Caiff systemau monitro ariannol y Cynulliad eu diweddarau i adlewyrchu'r newidiadau hyn mor fuan â phosibl.

Os ydych yn fodlon, ac fel y cytunwyd, Lywydd, dywedaf ychydig eiriau am y cyhoeddiad gan Gordon Brown ar y gyllideb. Fel y bydd pobl yn sylweddoli, dim ond gynnu fach y daeth y wybodaeth hon yn gyhoeddus, a bydd yn cymryd amser i bob un ohonom ystyried y gwahanol elfennau. Parhaodd yr araith am awr, neu awr a munud i fod yn fanwl, ac yn amlwg yr oedd yn cynnwys llawer iawn. Fodd bynnag, fy nghasgliadau cychwynnol yw ei bod yn parhau'n gyllideb dda, sy'n pwysleisio medr Llywodraeth y DU i redeg yr economi. Mae hyn yn hynod bwysig inni yma yng Nghymru, oherwydd dyna'r prif fater o ran sicrhau adfywio economaidd cynaliadwy yng Nghymru. Yn ail—ac unwaith eto, mae hyn yn newyddion da iawn i Gymru—bydd £45 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Credaf nad yw'r Canghellor hwn wedi gwneud yr un cyhoeddiad am y gyllideb nad oedd yn rhoi arian inni yn ychwanegol at ein dyraniad. Mae hynny unwaith eto yn newyddion da, gan ychwanegu at yr hyn a wyddem ym mis Rhagfyr. Byddem yn anelu at wario'r arian hwnnw mewn ffordd a fyddai'n gwneud y gwahaniaeth mwyaf i wasanaethau rheng flaen, a bydd y Cabinet yn ystyried ar fyrder at ba ddibenion y caiff yr arian ychwanegol yng Nghymru ei ddyrannu.

David Lloyd: I welcome the Minister's statement, and as she said, this motion increases the Assembly's budget, and it is a technical matter, as the financial year comes to an end. My question, especially in the context of what the Minister said about

Gweinidog newydd ei ddweud ynglŷn â chyllideb Gordon Brown—ac yn naturiol, nid wyf wedi cael y cyfle i graffu ar hwnnw yn fanwl—yw, yn nhermau'r cynnig sydd o'n blaenau ynglŷn â sut mae'r Gweinidog yn gwario peth o'r arian sydd ar ôl ar ddiwedd blwyddyn, pa strategaethau sydd gan y Gweinidog i ddelio â phwysau ariannol newydd nad yw hi'n gallu eu rhagweld, ac sy'n datblygu yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol? Yr wyf yn meddwl am bethau fel pensiynau llywodraeth leol, materion cyflog cyfartal ac ati, heb sôn am ddyledion y GIG, er ymdrechion gogoneddus y Gweinidog, fel y clywsom eisoes yn barod. Byddwn, fel plaid, yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, ond hoffwn wybod pa strategaethau sydd gan y Gweinidog i ddelio gyda materion ariannol sy'n codi'n ddisymwth yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol.

Sue Essex: Money is already allocated in the budget to the examples you gave in your question: there is money for pensions and equal pay. You will remember that that is part of the local government settlement this year. On the discussion of the NHS that we had earlier, as I indicated, there is a question of working and managing with the NHS trusts and the local health boards, and that is ongoing for Brian and his team.

3.10 p.m.

The other point that is worth making is that you will remember that, during the budget debate, I strongly made the point that we need to build up a good level of reserves in Wales. The next financial year will be the first year in which we will get what I think is a reasonable reserve. It is my intention to increase that for the following year. That reserve is there for the unexpected items—the things that come at us for which we cannot plan.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support this, because it is very much a routine piece of business. I simply wanted to ask the Minister one question, which relates to her last comment. Table 3 states that £68 million will be added to the reserve. This is a substantial increase, because the previous reserve was about £100 million. The notes, however, say that this will

Gordon Brown's budget—and naturally, I have not had the opportunity to scrutinise that in any depth—is, in terms of the motion before of how the Minister spends some of the money which is left over at the end of the year, what strategies does the Minister have to deal with new financial pressures which she cannot not foresee and which develop during the financial year? I am thinking of such things as local government pensions, equal pay issues, and so on, not to mention NHS debts, despite the excellent efforts of the Minister, as we have already heard. We, as a party, will support this motion, but I wish to know what strategies the Minister has to deal with financial issues that arise suddenly warning during the financial year.

Sue Essex: Mae arian eisoes wedi'i ddyrannu yn y gyllideb ar gyfer yr enghreifftiau a roddwyd gennych yn eich cwestiwn: mae arian wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer pensiynau a chyflog cyfartal. Fe gofiwch fod hynny'n rhan o'r setliad llywodraeth leol eleni. O ran y drafodaeth am y GIG a gawsom yn gynharach, fel y dywedais mae yna fater gweithio a rheoli gydag ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG a'r byrddau iechyd lleol, ac i Brian a'i dîm mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n parhau.

Y pwynt arall y mae'n werth ei wneud yw y byddwch yn cofio, yn ystod y ddadl ar y gyllideb, imi ddadlau'n gryf fod angen inni gronni llawn iawn o gronfeydd wrth gefn yng Nghymru. Y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf fydd y flwyddyn gyntaf pan gawn yr hyn a gredaf sy'n gronfa resymol gefn. Fy mwriad yw cynyddu hynny am y flwyddyn ganlynol. Bydd y gronfa honno wrth gefn ar gael ar gyfer eitemau annisgwyl—pethau sy'n codi ac na allwn gynllunio ar eu cyfer.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi hyn, oherwydd trafodion arferol yw hyn. Dim un cwestiwn yr oeddwn am ei ofyn i'r Gweinidog, sy'n ymwneud â'i sylw olaf. Dywed tabl 3 y caiff £68 miliwn ei ychwanegu at y gronfa wrth gefn. Mae hyn yn gynydd sylweddol, oherwydd tua £100 miliwn oedd yn y cronfeydd wrth gefn o'r

mainly be used for roads depreciation, and I wondered why, if this was to be spent on roads, it was being kept in the reserve. Can you explain this? It is very much a housekeeping matter.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is a debate, not a statement. I agreed that the Minister should extend her contribution to the debate, but it is not a budget statement, and, therefore, I will call speakers in order, as I normally would. It is a debate on a motion; it is not a statement. Had the Government wished a statement, then it would be run as a statement.

Jenny Randerson: I did preface my remarks—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The next speaker is Glyn Davies.

Glyn Davies: We support the motion before us, and we are perfectly happy with the changes, as we think that they will be sensible. It is the sort of motion that comes before us annually at this stage of the year, and we accept it. However, the Minister went on to speak very favourably of the budget that has been delivered by the Chancellor, and she will not be surprised to hear that I do not share her enthusiasm for the way in which the Chancellor has managed the economy. I was shocked to hear the Chancellor tell the people that he intends to borrow £175 billion over the next six years. We have a Chancellor who is mortgaging this country, and to the hilt. This will have an effect on Wales. Not only that, but I sat and listened to the Chancellor's speech—

Leighton Andrews: Will you give way?

Glyn Davies: I will give way in a moment, but if Leighton Andrews is going to intervene, I would wish for him to know all of the bad news before he speaks. The Chancellor did not tell us that we have the lowest level of productivity in this country that we have ever had, or that we have the

blaen. Fodd bynnag, dywed y nodiadau y caiff y swm hwn ei ddefnyddio' bennaf ar gyfer gostyngiad yng ngwerth ffyrdd, ac yr oeddem yn dyfalu pam yr oedd yn cael ei gadw yn y gronfa wrth gefn os oedd i gael ei wario ar ffyrdd. A allwch esbonio hyn? Mater o gadw tŷ ydyw i raddau helaeth.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Dadl yw hon, nid datganiad. Cytunais y dylai'r Gweinidog gael ymestyn ei chyfraniad i'r ddadl, ond nid datganiad am y gyllideb ydyw, ac felly, byddaf yn galw siaradwyr yn eu trefn, fel y byddwn yn ei wneud yn arferol. Dadl am gynnig ydyw; nid datganiad. Pe bai'r Llywodraeth wedi dymuno gwneud datganiad, yna byddai wedi'i gyflwyno fel datganiad.

Jenny Randerson: Cyn imi ddechrau gwneud fy sylwadau dywedais—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Glyn Davies yw'r siaradwr nesaf.

Glyn Davies: Cefnogwn y cynnig ger ein bron, ac yr ydym yn hollol fodlon ar y newidiadau, gan ein bod yn credu y byddant yn synhwyrol. Y math hwn o gynnig sy'n dod ger ein bron bob blwyddyn yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn, ac yr ydym yn ei dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, aeth y Gweinidog yn ei blaen i siarad yn ffafriol iawn am y gyllideb a draddodwyd gan y Canghellor, ac ni fydd yn synnu clywed nad wyf fi mor frwdfrydig â hi ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae'r Canghellor wedi rheoli'r economi. Fe'm syfrdanwyd pan glywais y Canghellor yn dweud wrth y bobl ei fod yn bwriadu benthycu £175 biliwn dros y chwe blynedd nesaf. Mae'r Canghellor yn morgeisio'r wlad hon, a hynny hyd yr eithaf. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith ar Gymru. Ac nid hynny'n unig, ond eisteddais i wrando ar araith y Canghellor—

Leighton Andrews: A ildiwch?

Glyn Davies: Ildiaf ymhen eiliad, ond os dymuna Leighton Andrews ymyrryd, yr wyf am iddo wybod yr holl newyddion drwg cyn iddo siarad. Ni soniodd y Canghellor fod cynhyrchiant yn y wlad hon yn is nag erioed, na bod mwy o drethi nag erioed yn cael eu codi arnom—hyn yn oed yn fwy nag yn ystod

highest level of taxes now—even higher than when Dennis Healy was making the pips squeak. We have the lowest level of business investment, and some of the performances in Britain at the moment are as bad as they have ever been.

Leighton Andrews: We also have the lowest inflation rate and the lowest interest rates for a generation. When your party leader was the adviser to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1992, interest rates went through the roof to 15 per cent.

Glyn Davies: I do not think that that is worthy of response, to be honest. The point is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the spokesperson here have today had a forum, for which they had a huge amount of preparation, to give us a clear statement about the British economy. The Chancellor has given us several facts and figures, which include all of those that you probably filched from his speech. However, there are a whole load of others that demonstrate absolutely that the economy in Britain has been mortgaged to the hilt and that we will have a huge price to pay in the future.

Another important point that really should worry the Government here is that the Chancellor at Westminster made no mention whatsoever of the national health service. Despite there being £1 billion of debt in the NHS in England, he did not deem it sensible to make any reference to that whatsoever.

I hope that when we deal with the budget consequences in this place the Minister considers the debts in the national health service here far more seriously.

There are a number of issues in that speech today that we, as a party, will welcome. First, there is the element of attempting a return to integrity in the statistics and figures that the Government uses. I think that everyone, across the parties, will welcome the fact that there is now an official level of independence in the statistics, because, frankly, the whole of Britain has stopped believing the statistics and figures that the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses.

cyfnod Dennis Healy pan oedd yn ein trethu hyd yr eithaf. Mae buddsoddiad busnes yn is nag erioed, ac mae rhai o'r perfformiadau ym Mhrydain ar hyn o bryd cynddrwg ag y buont erioed.

Leighton Andrews: Mae cyfradd chwyddiant hefyd yn is nag erioed, ynghyd â'r cyfraddau llog isaf ers cenhedlaeth. Pan oedd arweinydd eich plaid chi'n cynghori Canghellor y Trysorlys ar y pryd yn 1992, aeth cyfraddau llog drwy'r to i 15 y cant.

Glyn Davies: Ni chredaf fod hynny'n haeddu ateb, a bod yn onest. Y pwynt yw bod Canghellor y Trysorlys a'r llefarydd yma wedi cael llwyfan heddiw, ac yr oeddent yn gallu paratoi'n drwyadl iawn ar ei gyfer, i roi inni ddatganiad clir am economi Prydain. Mae'r Canghellor wedi rhoi nifer o ffeithiau a ffigurau inni, sy'n cynnwys pob un o'r rhai yr ydych wedi'u dwyn o'i araith mae'n siŵr. Fodd bynnag, mae llwyth o ffeithiau eraill sy'n dangos yn llwyr fod economi Prydain wedi ei morgeisio hyd yr eithaf ac y bydd yn rhaid i dalu'n hallt yn y dyfodol.

Pwynt pwysig arall a ddylai fod yn achos pryder gwirioneddol i'r Llywodraeth yma yw'r ffaith na soniodd y Canghellor yn San Steffan yr un gair am y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Er bod y GIG yn Lloegr mewn dyled o £1 biliwn, ni chredai y byddai'n synhwyrol cyfeirio o gwbl at hynny.

Gobeithio pan fyddwn yn ymdrin â chanlyniadau'r gyllideb yn y lle hwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried y dyledion yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yma mewn modd llawer mwy difrifol.

Mae nifer o faterion yn yr araith honno heddiw y byddwn ni, fel plaid, yn eu croesawu. Yn gyntaf, yr elfen o geisio dychwelyd at gywirdeb yn yr ystadegau a'r ffigurau a ddefnyddia'r Llywodraeth. Credaf y bydd pawb, ym mhob plaid, yn croesawu'r ffaith fod yna bellach lefel swyddogol o annibyniaeth yn yr ystadegau oherwydd, a dweud y gwir, mae Prydain gyfan wedi rhoi'r gorau i gredu'r ystadegau a'r ffigurau a ddefnyddir gan Ganghellor y Trysorlys.

It is also true that, as a party, we will welcome the focus that the Chancellor put in today's speech on environmental issues, which are really important, particularly to the National Assembly. Listening to the Chancellor speaking about that is something that we welcome. He announced the establishment of a new environment and energy institute today, with a huge sum of money behind it. It may be that the Minister is not in a position to answer at this stage, but given that it is such a significant development, will Wales be able to play some part in that? Perhaps we could even replicate it in some way. I hope so, as that would be one way of taking seriously an issue that matters to this country.

Underlying everything is the fact that we have a Chancellor and a Government that are destroying the private sector in Britain. They are transferring virtually all of the influence in running Britain from the private sector to the state. Most new jobs are in the public sector and everybody is now dependent on the state, either directly or indirectly, which is changing the nature of this country. That is what is driving us down, that is why he has had to mortgage the country, why our productivity levels are so low, why private sector business investment is so low, and why it is only Government-dependent bodies and organisations that will speak warmly of this budget. You will find the private sector standing up and condemning it, particularly when, as usual, it sees the small print of the Chancellor's budget, which will probably contain completely different information from what was given in the House of Commons today.

The Presiding Officer: Jenny Randerson?

Jenny Randerson: I have already spoken in this debate; you called me earlier.

The Presiding Officer: Some people seemed to think that this was a statement and I understand from people's body language that there was some dissatisfaction on the Liberal Democrat benches regarding how I had handled this matter. Therefore, I am giving another opportunity to the Liberal Democrat spokesperson to contribute to the debate, if

Mae hefyd yn wir y byddwn ni, fel plaid, yn croesawu'r ffocws a roddodd y Canghellor yn ei araith heddiw ar faterion amgylcheddol, sy'n wirioneddol bwysig, yn arbennig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae gwranddo ar y Canghellor yn siarad am hyn yn rhywbeth a groesawn. Cyhoeddodd heddiw y caiff sefydliad amgylcheddol ac ynni newydd ei greu, gyda swm mawr o arian i'w gefnogi. Efallai nad yw'r Gweinidog mewn sefyllfa i ymateb ar hyn o bryd, ond o gofio ei fod yn ddatblygiad mor bwysig, a fydd gan Gymru ryw ran yn hynny? Efallai y gallwn hyd yn oed ei ddyblygu mewn rhyw ffordd. Gobeithio'n wir, oherwydd byddai'n un ffordd i gymryd o ddifrif fater sydd o bwys i'r wlad hon.

Yn sail i bopeth mae'r ffaith fod gennym Ganghellor a Llywodraeth sy'n dinistrio'r sector preifat ym Mhrydain. Maent yn trosglwyddo bron yr holl ddylanwad wrth redeg Prydain o'r sector preifat i'r wladwriaeth. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o swyddi newydd yn y sector cyhoeddus ac mae pawb bellach yn ddibynnol ar y wladwriaeth, naill ai'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol, sy'n newid natur y wlad hon. Dyna sy'n ein tynnu i lawr, dyna pam mae wedi gorfod morgeisio'r wlad, pam mae ein lefelau cynhyrchiant mor isel, pam mae buddsoddiad busnes yn y sector preifat mor isel, a pham mai dim ond cyrff a sefydliadau sy'n ddibynnol ar y Llywodraeth fydd yn croesawu'r gyllideb hon. Bydd y sector preifat yn sefyll ar ei draed a'i chondemnio, yn arbennig print mân cyllideb y Canghellor, sy'n debygol o gynnwys gwybodaeth hollol wahanol i'r hyn a roddwyd yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin heddiw.

Y Llywydd: Jenny Randerson?

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf eisoes wedi siarad yn y ddadl hon; fe alwoch arnaf yn gynharach.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ymddangos bod rhai pobl yn meddwl mai datganiad oedd hwn, a deallaf o edrych ar wybebau pobl fod ychydig anfodlonrwydd ymhlith meinciau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am y modd yr oeddwn wedi ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Felly, yr wyf am roi cyfle arall i lefarydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gyfrannu i'r

she wishes to do so.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I wanted to keep my remarks short, and I introduced them by saying that the Welsh Liberal Democrats would be supporting this, as it is very much a routine issue.

John Marek: Leighton Andrews might say that we have had historically low interest rates and inflation, but he has only to look across to the continent to see that the European Central Bank interest rates are at least 1.5 per cent lower, and have been for many years. If he can think of only 15 per cent, I can do better than that; if he goes back to 1977-78, there was a party in power at that time that managed to get inflation up to 27 per cent. I wonder which party that was. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. These fine Welsh oak desks were not designed for being banged.

John Marek: Some of us have seen the error of our ways while others are still lost in the desert. However, having had a jibe at the Labour Party, let me now speak briefly, for 30 seconds, as the Deputy Presiding Officer.

For Members' information, the changes in the motion that we are debating today, where they concern the House Committee, have been discussed and agreed by that committee. No new money is involved; they are simply changes as a result of the process of the separation of the Assembly Parliamentary Service from the Welsh Assembly Government. If any Member intends to vote against this motion, I urge them not to do so, because of the House Committee content in this motion in the different tables.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I think that I may have caused an undue problem by leaping to answer Dai's question too early and I apologise if I misled anyone. I thank Jenny for supporting the motion. It is a complicated table, Jenny. The money is actually coming from end-year flexibility into capital charge reserves.

ddadl, os yw'n dymuno gwneud hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch i chi, Lywydd. Yr oeddwn am gadw fy sylwadau'n fyr, ac fe'u cyflwynais drwy ddweud y byddai Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi hyn, gan mai mater arferol ydyw i raddau helaeth.

John Marek: Efallai y byddai Leighton Andrews yn dweud bod gennym hanes o gyfraddau llog a chwyddiant isel, ond dim ond iddo edrych draw i'r Cyfandir, fe wêl fod cyfraddau llog Banc Canolig Ewrop o leiaf 1.5 y cant yn is, ac wedi bod felly ers blynyddoedd lawer. Os mai am 15 y cant yn unig y gall feddwl, gallaf wneud lawer yn well na hynny; os aiff yn ôl i 1977-78, yr oedd plaid mewn grym ar y pryd a lwyddodd i godi chwyddiant i 27 y cant. Tybed pa blaid oedd honno. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chynlluniwyd y desgiau cain hyn o dderw Cymreig i gael eu taro.

John Marek: Mae rhai ohonom wedi cydnabod ein camgymeriadau, tra mae eraill yn dal ar goll yn yr anialwch. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl gwawdio'r Blaid Lafur, gadewch imi siarad yn fyr, am 30 eiliad, fel y Dirprwy Lywydd.

Er gwybodaeth i'r Aelodau, mae'r newidiadau yn y cynnig a drafodir gennym heddiw, lle maent yn ymwneud â Phwyllgor y Tŷ, wedi cael eu trafod a'u cytuno gan y pwyllgor hwnnw. Nid oes unrhyw arian newydd yn hyn; dim ond newidiadau ydynt o ganlyniad i'r broses o wahanu Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Os yw'n fwriad gan unrhyw Aelod i bleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig hwn, pwysaf arnynt i beidio â gwneud hynny, oherwydd cynnwys Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn y cynnig hwn yn y gwahanol dablau.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Credaf efallai fy mod wedi achosi problem ddiangen drwy lamu i ateb cwestiwn Dai yn rhy gynnar, ac ymddiheuraf os camarweiniais unrhyw un. Diolch i Jenny am gefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Mae'n dabl cymhleth, Jenny. Daw'r arian, mewn gwirionedd, o hbylgrwydd diwedd blwyddyn i gronfeydd

taliadau cyfalaf.

3.20 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I heard the Minister say that an extra sum had been allocated under the Barnett formula as a result of the Chancellor's announcement today. Towards the end of last year, there was an announcement of another sum, which I think was in the region of £28 million. Will the Minister tell the Assembly whether that is included in the current sum, or whether the two together give us about £70 million?

Sue Essex: The sum of £28 million was allocated over a couple of years. The sum that I think that you are referring to went into the reserves, so it has not gone into an expenditure programme. I will give you a note on that, because I am pretty sure that it is not shown here. It has not been transferred into any spending programme because it is an in-year MEG movement. Next year and the year after, it will show up in the budget. There was a distinction between capital and revenue. I take Jenny's point because I asked the same question. We need to make more of a distinction in that table between capital charge reserves and normal reserves.

Those are the only issues raised on the in-year motion. I think that I picked up on the points that Dai raised. Turning to the points made by Glyn and John Marek, clearly everyone will have their view on the budget, but I find it really strange that there is anyone here who cannot welcome an extra £45 million. Whatever our political differences, I find that strange. On the point about borrowing, all Governments borrow money. Your Government borrowed huge amounts of money. Every Government borrows money; it is called the public sector borrowing requirement—*[Interruption.]* The question is what level of public borrowing is required. Our borrowing requirement is almost the lowest of all the G8 countries. We compare favourably with the US, France and Italy. So, to give the impression that the debt is out of hand is clearly fallacious.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Clywais y Gweinidog yn dweud bod swm ychwanegol wedi ei ddyrannu o dan fformiwla Barnett o ganlyniad i gyhoeddiad y Canghellor heddiw. Tua diwedd y llynedd, cafwyd cyhoeddiad am swm arall, sef oddeutu £28 miliwn, mi gredaf. A ddywed y Gweinidog wrth y Cynulliad a yw hwnnw wedi ei gynnwys yn y swm cyfredol, ynteu a yw'r ddau gyda'i gilydd yn rhoi tua £70 miliwn inni?

Sue Essex: Dyrannwyd y swm o £28 miliwn dros ddwy flynedd. Dyrannwyd y swm y credaf yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato i'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, felly, nid yw wedi ei roi mewn rhaglen wariant. Rhoddaf nodyn ichi ar hynny, oherwydd yr wyf yn lled sicr nad yw wedi ei ddangos yma. Nid yw wedi ei drosglwyddo i unrhyw raglen wariant gan mai symudiad prif grŵp gwariant yn ystod y flwyddyn ydyw. Y flwyddyn nesaf a'r flwyddyn ganlynol, bydd yn ymddangos yn y gyllideb. Yr oedd gwahaniaeth rhwng cyfalaf a reffeniw. Derbyniaf bwynt Jenny gan imi ofyn yr un cwestiwn. Rhaid inni wahaniaethu mwy yn y tabl hwnnw rhwng cronfeydd taliadau cyfalaf a chronfeydd arferol.

Dyna'r unig faterion a godwyd am y symudiad yn ystod y flwyddyn. Credaf imi ddelio â'r pwyntiau a gododd Dai. I droi at y pwyntiau a wnaed gan Glyn a John Marek, mae'n amlwg y bydd gan bawb eu barn am y gyllideb, ond mae'n rhyfeddod imi fod yma rywun yma nad yw'n croesawu £45 miliwn yn ychwanegol. Beth bynnag yw ein gwahaniaethau gwleidyddol, mae hynny'n fy synnu. O ran y pwynt ynglŷn â benthyca, mae pob Llywodraeth yn benthyca arian. Benthycodd eich Llywodraeth chi symiau anferth o arian. Mae pob Llywodraeth yn benthyca arian; gelwir hyn yn ofyniad benthyca'r sector cyhoeddus—*[Torri ar draws.]* Y cwestiwn yw faint o fenthyca cyhoeddus sy'n angenrheidiol. Ein hanghenion benthyca ni yw'r isaf bron o holl wledydd yr G8. Yr ydym yn cymharu'n dda â'r Unol Daleithiau, Ffrainc a'r Eidal. Felly, mae rhoi'r argraff fod y ddyled wedi mynd allan o reolaeth yn amlwg yn dwyllodrus.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not believe that the Minister is going to give way.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chredaf fod y Gweinidog am ildio.

Sue Essex: We will have this debate in other areas. I will pick up Glyn's point about the environment centre. I think that we all welcome the new measures on the environment, so I will pick that up and send it on to him.

Sue Essex: Fe gawn y ddadl hon mewn meysydd eraill. Atebaf bwynt Glyn am y ganolfan amgylchedd. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn croesawu'r mesurau newydd ar yr amgylchedd, felly, atebaf hynny a'i anfon ato.

The First Minister, on my right, who has a memory better than anyone, told me that, in 1980—when we were not in Government—inflation was at 23 per cent. That is the figure that I remember. We are all very glad to get back to normal levels of inflation.

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, ar y dde imi, sydd â chof gwell na neb, wrthyf mai 23 y cant oedd lefel chwyddiant yn 1980—pan nad oeddem mewn grym. Dyna'r ffigur a gofiat fi. Yr ydym i gyd yn falch iawn o ddod yn ôl i lefelau arferol o chwyddiant.

Alun Cairns: Will the Minister give way?

Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ildio?

The Presiding Officer: I believe that the Minister has sat down.

Y Llywydd: Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi eistedd.

Cynnig (NDM2941): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2941): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Orchymyn Diddymu Awdurdod Datblygu
 Cymru a Gorchymyn Diddymu Bwrdd Croeso Cymru i'r Prif Weinidog
 The Delegation of Functions under the Welsh Development Agency Abolition
 Order and the Wales Tourist Board Abolition Order to the First Minister**

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

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.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate the functions transferring to the National Assembly from the Welsh Development Agency under article 2 of the Welsh Development Agency (Transfer of Functions to the National Assembly for Wales and Abolition) Order 2005 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated. The delegations will take effect on 1 April 2006. (NDM2943)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu dan adran 62(1)(b) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad y swyddogaethau sy'n trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oddi wrth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru dan erthygl 2 Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Diddymu) 2005, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. Bydd y swyddogaethau'n cael eu dirprwyo ar 1 Ebrill 2006. (NDM2943)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate the functions transferring to the National Assembly from the Wales Tourist Board under article 2 of the Wales Tourist Board (Transfer of

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu dan adran 62(1)(b) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad y swyddogaethau sy'n trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oddi wrth Fwrdd Croeso Cymru dan erthygl 2

Functions to the National Assembly for Wales and Abolition) Order 2005 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated. The delegations take effect on 1 April 2006. (NDM2944)

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddwn yn cefnogi'r ddau gynnis hyn.

Codaf ddau fater sy'n ymwneud â'r newid hwn, wrth i'r WDA a'r bwrdd croeso gael eu tynnu i mewn i'r Llywodraeth. Dwy o'r dadleuon sy'n cael eu harfer yw bod hyn yn gwneud y gweithredu'n fwy atebol i ni a'i fod yn cynyddu a gwella'r broses graffu. Mae angen sylw'r Llywodraeth ar y ddau fater hyn a, maes o law, ymateb.

O ran y craffu, mae'n deg dweud bod pawb yn cytuno nad yw'r drefn bwyllgora bresennol yn hyrwyddo craffu da o gwbl. Mae'r symud hwn o ddod â'r WDA a'r bwrdd croeso i mewn yn gofyn i ni newid ein ffyrdd o weithredu. Nid yw'r ffaith y bydd Gareth Hall, yn achos y WDA, yn ymddangos gerbron y pwyllgor bob pythefnos neu fis yn gwella'r craffu ynddo'i hun. Gellid dadlau bod hynny'n feirniadaeth ar yr Aelodau, ond nid yw'r drefn bresennol wedi'i gerio ar gyfer cadw cyfrif. Yn yr un modd, gellid dadlau yr oedd yn haws cadw golwg ar gyllideb y WDA pan oedd y tu allan fel corff unigol nag ydyw i dracio symudiadau ariannol o fewn cyllidebau'r Llywodraeth. Mae angen gwneud y newidiadau hynny yn awr, ac nid ymhen blwyddyn.

Mae'r pwynt arall yn fater y cyfeiriodd yr Athro Kevin Morgan ato yn y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf, sef yr hyn a alwodd yn '*politicisation*'—ni wn ai 'gwleidyddu' fyddai'r Gymraeg am hynny—yn y broses o hyrwyddo busnes a'r economi. Ar un ystyr, mae synnwyr i'r hyn sy'n digwydd, sef os yw'r Llywodraeth yn credu mewn sianelu arian cyhoeddus i faes neu ardal arbennig, gall wneud hynny, a'n busnes ni yw craffu ar hynny. Wrth gwrs, y peth pwysig yw bod pawb yn deall mai dyna sy'n digwydd. Y perygl yw y bydd gofynion gwleidyddol yn arwain y Llywodraeth i guddio tueddiadau o'r fath. Mae temtasiwn real iawn hefyd i

Gorchymyn Bwrdd Croeso Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Diddymu) 2005, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. Bydd y swyddogaethau'n cael eu dirprwyo ar 1 Ebrill 2006. (NDM2944)

Alun Ffred Jones: We will support these two motions.

I will address two matters that are related to this change, as the WDA and the tourist board are brought in-house. Two of the arguments put forward are that this will make operations more accountable to us and that it increases and enhances scrutiny. These two matters require attention from the Government and, in due course, a response.

With regard to scrutiny, it is fair to say that everyone agrees that the present committee structure does not promote good scrutiny at all. This move to incorporate the WDA and the WTB requires us to change our ways of working. The fact that Gareth Hall, in the case of the WDA, will appear before the committee every fortnight or month does not, in itself, enhance scrutiny. It could be argued that that is a criticism of Members, but the current arrangements are not geared towards keeping track. In much the same way, it could be argued that it was easier to keep track of the WDA budget when it was outside the Government as an individual body. That is easier than tracking the movement of funds within Government budgets. Those changes need to be made now, and not in a year's time.

The other point is a matter to which Professor Kevin Morgan referred in the Assembly last week, namely what he called '*politicisation*' in the process of promoting business and the economy. In some respects, what is happening makes sense, in that, if the Government believes in channelling public funds into a particular field or area, it can do so, and our job then is to scrutinise it. Of course, the important thing is that everybody understands that that is what is happening. The danger is that political demands will lead the Government to cover up such tendencies. There is also a very real temptation for Ministers to interfere in that executive

Weinidogion ymyrryd yn y broses weithredol honno, i gefnogi cynlluniau neu beidio am ba reswm bynnag. Nid wyf wedi clywed awgrym am sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu codi unrhyw fath o furiau diadlam rhwng yr adran bolisi a'r adran weithredu a sicrhau tegwch i bawb. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Prif Weinidog ac Andrew Davies yn ddynion anrhydeddus, ond mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gweld eu bod yn gweithredu'n anrhydeddus ac yn deg â phawb yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig ein bod ni, yr Aelodau cyffredin, yn gallu gweld bod hynny'n digwydd.

Alun Cairns: Thank you, Mr Llywydd, for the opportunity to contribute to this debate, albeit when the schedule is extremely brief and tight. That is indicative of the whole process that has led up to this final motion. The First Minister made his statement to wind up the quangos—certainly the WDA, the Wales Tourist Board and ELWa—on the last day before the summer recess, which demonstrated how embarrassed and ashamed he was of what he was doing. [*Laughter.*] Members may well laugh, but Professor Kevin Morgan, who is certainly not a member or supporter of my party, destroyed the actions of the Welsh Assembly Government, line by line, to a packed room in the Assembly last week. He destroyed line by line what the new head of the department was saying, because he was quite clearly given a poisoned chalice in having to deliver the Minister's agenda rather than deliver what the business community wants.

Leighton Andrews *rose*—

Alun Cairns: I will give way in a moment, but I want the Member to hear a little bit more first. [*Interruption.*] I will give way if he stops interrupting me.

This really is a sad day because, effectively, this will give power to the First Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government to take away people who have experience in the private sector and to replace them with a team of civil servants à la Sir Humphrey Appleby from *Yes Minister*. The civil servant is obsessed with process. The civil servant loses his job because of a lack of process. The difference here is that business people, and private-sector minded people lose their

process, to support or not to support schemes, for whatever reason. I have not heard any suggestion as to how the Government intends to build some sort of Chinese walls between policy departments and the implementing departments and to ensure fairness for all. I am sure the First Minister and Andrew Davies are honourable men, but it is important that they are seen to be acting honourably and equitably in their dealings with everyone in Wales. It is also important that we, as ordinary Members, are able to see that that is the case.

Alun Cairns: Diolch, Mr Llywydd, am y cyfle i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon, er bod yr amserlen yn fyr ac yn gyfyng iawn. Mae hyn yn arwyddocaol o'r holl broses sydd wedi arwain at y cynnig terfynol hwn. Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog ei ddatganiad i ddiddymu'r cwangos—yn bendant WDA, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ac ELWa—ar y diwrnod olaf cyn toriad yr haf, a oedd yn dangos ei embaras a'i gywilydd o wneud y fath beth [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'n ddigon hawdd i'r Aelodau chwerthin, ond dinistriodd yr Athro Kevin Morgan, nad yw, yn sicr, yn aelod nac yn cefnogi fy mhlaid i, weithredoedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fesul llinell, i ystafell lawn yn y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf. Dinistriodd fesul llinell yr hyn yr oedd pennaeth newydd yr adran yn ei ddweud, gan ei fod yn amlwg wedi cael ffiol wenwynig i geisio cyflawni agenda'r Gweinidog yn hytrach na darparu'r hyn mae'r gymuned fusnes am ei chael.

Leighton Andrews *a gododd*—

Alun Cairns: Fe ildiaf ymhen eiliad, ond hoffwn i'r Gweinidog glywed ychydig mwy yn gyntaf. [*Torri ar draws.*] Fe ildiaf os bydd yn rhoi'r gorau i dorri ar fy nhraws.

Mae hwn yn ddiwrnod trist iawn oherwydd bydd hyn, i bob pwrpas, yn rhoi grym i'r Prif Weinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddisodli pobl sydd â phrofiad yn y sector preifat gan ddim o weision sifil, fel Syr Humphrey Appleby yn *Yes Minister*. Proses sy'n mynd â bryd y gwas sifil. Mae'r gwas sifil yn colli ei swydd oherwydd diffyg proses. Y gwahaniaeth yma yw bod pobl fusnes, a phobl sy'n cefnogi'r sector preifat, yn colli eu swyddi oherwydd diffyg

jobs because of a lack of outcomes. That is the difference that will occur should the motion be passed. The Welsh Conservative Party will vote against it.

In previous statements, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport has said that he wants to change this culture. I do not know who he thinks he is, but changing the culture of any large organisation takes several years—decades in some cases. However, he thinks that he can do it in an extremely short time. The trend of the Assembly Government has been to centralise. It talks about a bottom-up approach, and it talks about community ownership and community support. However, even in a presentation about the tidal lagoon, it was clearly highlighted that community support does not really exist in the Labour Party because its members are control freaks who like to be in the centre and like to direct policy in whichever way they can. I will give way.

Leighton Andrews: I think that Alun Cairns must have been at a different meeting. Kevin Morgan made a witty speech, certainly, but he certainly did not manage a line-by-line denunciation. In fact, he was completely unable to answer the question of why, if the merger was going so badly, the new economic development department is attracting people of calibre from the private sector and people returning from the old WDA. I thought that what we got at that meeting was an impressive performance by the new head of that department, whom you have disparaged in the Chamber for the past 18 months.

Alun Cairns: The evidence is in Kevin Morgan's paper, so his recollection might be generous to the Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government, but it states quite clearly, line by line, in the paper—

3.30 p.m.

Leighton Andrews *rose*—

Alun Cairns: I have given way once, and I would be grateful if the Member would listen

canlyniadau. Dyna'r gwahaniaeth a fydd yn digwydd os caiff y cynnig ei basio. Bydd Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn pleidleisio yn ei erbyn.

Mewn datganiadau blaenorol, mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wedi dweud ei fod am newid y diwylliant hwn. Ni wn pwy y mae'n ei feddwl ydyw, ond mae'n cymryd blynyddoedd lawer i newid diwylliant unrhyw sefydliad mawr—degawdau mewn rhai achosion. Fodd bynnag, mae ef o'r farn y gall wneud hyn mewn amser byr iawn. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod yn dueddol o ganoli. Mae'n siarad am ymagwedd o'r bôn i'r brig, ac mae'n siarad am berchnogaeth gymunedol a chefnogaeth gymunedol. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed mewn cyflwyniad am y morlyn llanw, yr oedd yn amlwg nad oes cefnogaeth gymunedol yn bodoli mewn gwirionedd yn y Blaid Lafur, gan mai pobl sy'n caru rheolaeth yw ei haelodau, yn hoffi bod yn y canol ac yn hoffi cyfarwyddo polisi ym mha bynnag ffordd a allant. Fe ildiaf.

Leighton Andrews: Credaf fod Alun Cairns, mae'n rhaid, wedi bod mewn cyfarfod gwahanol. Cyflwynodd Kevin Morgan araith ffraeth, yn sicr, ond yn sicr ni roddodd gondemniad fesul llinell. A dweud y gwir, ni allai ateb y cwestiwn pam mae'r adran ddatblygu economaidd newydd yn denu pobl o safon o'r sector preifat a phobl sy'n dychwelyd o'r hen WDA os oedd yr uno'n mynd mor wael. Yr oeddwn i'n credu mai'r hyn a gawsom yn y cyfarfod hwnnw oedd perfformiad a wnaeth argraff gan bennaeth newydd yr adran honno, y sawl yr ydych chi wedi bod yn ei ddilorni yn y Siambr am y 18 mis diwethaf.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r dystiolaeth ym mhapur Kevin Morgan, felly, hwyrach fod ei gof yn garedig wrth at y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond mae'n datgan yn eithaf clir, fesul llinell, yn y papur—

Leighton Andrews *a gododd*—

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf wedi ildio unwaith, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Aelod yn

to the response.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a private conversation between Leighton Andrews and Alun Cairns.

Alun Cairns: Line by line, Professor Kevin Morgan—a far more eloquent figure than anyone who sits on the front bench—destroyed the rationale of the Welsh Assembly Government and the Minister’s policy. In response to what Leighton Andrews said, I have never personally attacked the individual concerned, and that person, when I have spoken to him in open company, has accepted that. Therefore, I am extremely disappointed—

Leighton Andrews *rose*—

Alun Cairns: Let me respond; good gracious me, he is obviously getting very excited. Listen to a few facts: I have always attacked the process by which the new chief executive of the Welsh Development Agency was appointed. The First Minister, so committed to the Nolan principles, decided to throw them out of the window when it came to the appointment of the chief executive of one Wales’s largest quangos. The First Minister is responsible for the Welsh Assembly Government, and it is the Welsh Assembly Government that must sign-off that final appointment. So, do not say that you had nothing to do with it—we are all familiar with the First Minister saying, when there is any bad news in sight, that he had nothing to do with it. He was the first to point the finger of blame at some of his opposition numbers in the Conservative Party when the Nolan principles were not being used, but it took John Major to clean it up. The First Minister was one of the strongest advocates of the Nolan principles, as we would expect.

I know what Leighton Andrews’s tactics are: he clearly wants to focus on personalities rather than on the issue, because it was he who brought up the point. However, the issue is that this is a sad day for the Welsh economy, a sad day for community, a sad day for entrepreneurship and a sad day for the private sector. When will the Minister finally agree that his policies are failing and that we

gwrando ar yr ymateb.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid sgwrs breifat rhwng Leighton Andrews ac Alun Cairns yw hon.

Alun Cairns: Fesul llinell, dinistriodd yr Athro Kevin Morgan—rhywun sydd lawer yn fwy huawdl na neb sy’n eistedd ar y fainc flaen—resymeg Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a pholisi’r Gweinidog. Mewn ymateb i’r hyn a ddywedodd Leighton Andrews, nid wyf erioed wedi ymosod yn bersonol ar yr unigolyn dan sylw, ac mae’r person hwnnw, pan fûm yn siarad ag ef yn gyhoeddus, wedi derbyn hynny. Felly, yr wyf yn siomedig iawn—

Leighton Andrews *a gododd*—

Alun Cairns: Gadewch imi ymateb; mawredd mawr, mae’n amlwg yn cynhyrfu. Gwrandewch ar ychydig ffeithiau: yr wyf bob amser wedi ymosod ar y broses a ddefnyddiwyd i benodi prif weithredwr newydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Penderfynodd y Prif Weinidog, sydd wedi ymrwymo cymaint i egwyddorion Nolan, eu taflu o’r neilltu pan ddaeth yn fater o benodi prif weithredwr un o gwangos mwyaf Cymru. Mae’r Prif Weinidog yn gyfrifol am Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy’n gorfod cymeradwyo’r penodiad terfynol hwnnw. Felly, peidiwch â gwadu eich cyfraniad—yr ydym i gyd yn gyfarwydd â chlywed y Prif Weinidog yn datgan, pan fydd unrhyw newyddion drwg ar y gorwel, nad oedd a wnelo ef â hynny. Ef oedd y cyntaf i fwrw bai ar rai o aelodau’r wrthblaid yn y Blaid Geidwadol pan na ddefnyddiwyd egwyddorion Nolan, ond bu’n rhaid aros i John Major unioni’r cam. Y Prif Weinidog oedd un o gefnogwyr pennaf egwyddorion Nolan, fel y byddem yn ei ddisgwyl.

Gwn beth yw tactegau Leighton Andrews: mae’n amlwg ei fod am ganolbwyntio ar bersonoliaethau yn hytrach nag ar y mater, gan mai ef a gododd y pwynt. Fodd bynnag, y gwir amdani yw bod heddiw yn ddiwrnod trist i economi Cymru, yn ddiwrnod trist i gymuned, yn ddiwrnod trist i entrepreneuriaeth ac yn ddiwrnod trist i’r sector preifat. Pryd y mae’r Gweinidog am

are now the poorest part of the United Kingdom, after nine years of a Labour Government and after seven years of this administration? The First Minister's blood is over all of this.

Lisa Francis: For some reason, which I cannot explain, First Minister, I am reminded of the comments of Philip Evans, chair of the Wales Tourist Board, at the Wales Tourism Alliance conference in 2004, when he said that team Wales Tourist Board is currently winning on all tracks, but the driver is changing. He went on to ask, 'Is he qualified, is he responsible, and can he win?'. We still do not know, do we?

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport talks about best in class—we hear that mantra all the time—but there is also a matter of best in value. The war in tourism is no longer a price war—it is a value war—and, in future, we can expect China to become the world leader in that market. China already has the fourth biggest economy in the world. Looking at tourism globally, which you must do because that is where our competitors are, it is a market that has to be very competitive. Do you seriously think that your Government can cope with that? Can your civil servants cope with that? Do you they have enough of a sense of urgency to cope with that? If the culture department is anything to go by, I would not have thought so. Fast moving sectors cannot afford to engage with an organisation burdened with an onerous compliance culture.

As we heard in last week's lecture, structural change induces enormous institutional upheaval and imposes huge hidden costs, not least in terms of the internal networks that are disrupted, both of which take time to renew. It is not the environment to deliver business as usual, even though you keep telling tourism operators out there that it is possible. They are definitely not convinced.

To wind up, you need to learn that to be successful in business, you need to know

gytuno o'r diwedd fod ei bolisiau'n methu ac mai ni erbyn hyn yw'r rhan dlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ar ôl naw mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur a saith mlynedd o'r weinyddiaeth hon? Mae gwaed yn amlwg ar ddwylo'r Prif Weinidog.

Lisa Francis: Am ryw reswm, na allaf ei egluro, Brif Weinidog, caf fy atgoffa o sylwadau Philip Evans, cadeirydd Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, yng nghynhadledd Cynghrair Twristiaeth Cymru yn 2004, pan ddywedodd bod tîm Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn ennill pob ras, ond bod yr un wrth y llyw yn newid. Aeth ymlaen i ofyn, 'A yw'n gymwys, a yw'n gyfrifol, ac a all ennill?' Nid ydym yn gwybod eto, ydym ni?

Mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn cyfeirio at y gorau yn y dosbarth—clywn y mantra hwnnw drwy'r amser—ond rhaid ystyried gorau o ran gwerth hefyd. Nid rhyfel prisiau yw'r rhyfel dwristiaeth bellach—ond rhyfel o ran gwerth—ac yn y dyfodol gallwn ddisgwyl mai Tsieina fydd arweinydd y byd yn y farchnad honno. Economi Tsieina yw'r bedwaredd economi fwyaf yn y byd eisoes. Wrth ystyried twristiaeth fyd-eang, a rhaid ichi wneud hynny gan mai dyna ble y mae ein cystadleuwyr, rhaid iddi fod i'r farchnad gystadleuol iawn. A ydych yn credu o ddifrif y gall eich Llywodraeth ymdopi â hynny? A all eich gweision sifil ymdopi â hynny? A oes ganddynt ddigon o syniad o frys i ymdopi â hynny? Os yw'r adran ddiwylliant yn esiampl, ni chredaf hynny. Ni all sectorau sy'n prysur ddatblygu fforddio ymwneud â sefydliad sy'n gweithredu o dan faich diwylliant cydymffurfio beichus.

Fel y clywsom yn y ddarlith yr wythnos diwethaf, mae newid strwythurol yn arwain at newidiadau sefydliadol aruthrol a chostau cudd sylweddol, yn anad dim yn nhermau'r rhwydweithiau mewnlol y mae'n tarfu arnynt, ac mae angen amser i adfer y sefyllfa honno. Nid yw'n amgylchedd lle y gellir parhau i weithredu fel arfer, er eich bod yn dal i ddweud wrth gwmnïau twristiaeth fod hynny'n bosibl. Yn sicr, nid ydynt wedi'u darbwyllo.

I gloi, mae angen ichi ddysgu bod angen ichi wybod mwy na neb arall er mwyn llwyddo

more than anyone else. The mistake that the Government is making is that it thinks it knows it all.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): First, I will respond to Alun Ffred's valid questions on the method of scrutiny post the merger. I have discussed that with the Chair of the Economic Development and Transport Committee. The present method of scrutinising ASPBs has not worked. Their ability to deliver on our priorities as a Government and those of the Economic Development and Transport Committee on a range of issues has shown that their priorities were not those agreed by the Assembly. Therefore, I felt that the current scrutiny procedures were ineffective. I have said to the committee and to Plenary that I am committed to ensuring that the future scrutiny methods that are used will ensure greater transparency and accountability. However, it is not for me, as a Minister, to decide how the Assembly or its committees undertake their scrutiny, but I have given that commitment.

At present, Gareth Hall, the chief executive of the WDA and director designate of the new department, comes to committee every six months; in future, he will be with me at every Economic Development and Transport Committee meeting, or every enterprise, innovation and networks committee meeting, as director of that new department.

On the alleged politicisation of decision making, that is not the case now. As a Minister, I have not been involved in any decisions on grant, for example—and neither have any of my predecessors—whether that is Assembly investment grant or regional selective assistance, with the exception of grants over £350,000, which go to the Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board, which is a body appointed under the Nolan principles and whose members have real business expertise. That system will remain in place and the board will have a wider remit than it currently has. It makes

ym myd busnes. Camgymeriad y Llywodraeth yw credu ei bod yn gwybod y cyfan.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Yn gyntaf, ymatebaf i gwestiynau dilys Alun Ffred am y dull craffu a ddefnyddir ar ôl y broses uno. Yr wyf wedi trafod hynny gyda Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth. Nid yw'r dull presennol o graffu ar CCNCau wedi gweithio. Mae eu gallu i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau ni fel Llywodraeth a blaenoriaethau'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar amrywiol faterion wedi dangos nad eu blaenoriaethau hwy oedd y blaenoriaethau y cytunwyd arnynt gan y Cynulliad. Felly, nid oedd y gweithdrefnau craffu presennol, yn fy marn i, yn effeithiol. Yr wyf wedi dweud wrth y pwyllgor ac wrth y Cyfarfod Llawn fy mod wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau y bydd y dulliau craffu a ddefnyddir yn y dyfodol yn sicrhau mwy o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd. Fodd bynnag, nid fy nghyfrifoldeb i, fel Gweinidog, yw penderfynu sut y bydd y Cynulliad na'i bwyllgorau yn ymgymryd â'u gwaith craffu, ond yr wyf wedi rhoi'r addewid hwnnw.

Ar hyn o bryd, daw Gareth Hall, prif weithredwr WDA a darpar gyfarwyddwr yr adran newydd, i'r pwyllgor bob chwe mis; yn y dyfodol, bydd yn bresennol gyda mi ym mhob un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, neu ym mhob un o gyfarfodydd y pwyllgor menter, arloesi a rhwydweithiau, fel cyfarwyddwr yr adran newydd honno.

O ran yr honiad fod y broses o wneud penderfyniadau wedi troi'n broses wleidyddol, nid dyna'r achos bellach. Fel Gweinidog, ni fûm yn rhan o unrhyw benderfyniadau grant, er enghraifft-nac unrhyw un o'm rhagflaenwyr ychwaith-boed yn un o grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad neu'n gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, ac eithrio grantiau dros £350,000, a roddir i Fwrdd Cynghorol Datblygu Diwydiannol Cymru. Corff yw hwnnw a benodwyd o dan egwyddorion Nolan ac y mae gan ei aelodau arbenigedd busnes gwirioneddol. Bydd y system honno'n parhau i weithredu, a bydd

recommendations to Ministers and, to the best of my knowledge, the Secretary of State for Wales and, since the Assembly was set up, Assembly Government Ministers, have never overturned a decision recommendation by WIDAB. Therefore, I am confident that the existing delegations and decision making by the current system is transparent and accountable and leads to effective decisions being made.

Alun Ffred Jones: Is that advice made public by the committee?

Andrew Davies: No, because these are commercial decisions. Companies come with an application for significant financial assistance and they have to provide a great deal of commercial-in-confidence information, and it would be entirely inappropriate to put that into the public domain because their competitors would learn about the business's situation. The other point is that if we were to divulge that information, no company would want to do business with us as a Government because they would not be able to do things confidentially. However, if a WIDAB recommendation is overturned by a Minister—and, as I said, that has never been done—for example, if I turned down a WIDAB recommendation, I would have to come to the Assembly with a written statement and report, so, once again, a great deal of transparency and accountability is built into the current system. I am determined, and I have said this to committee, that, if anything, there will be greater scrutiny and transparency.

In response to Alun Cairns and Lisa Francis, the Conservatives do not want to get rid of the quangos because they ruled Wales through the quangos from 1979 to 1997 and, because the people of Wales remembered what the quangocracy meant and the fact that they had no democratic mandate in Wales, Labour was returned in 1997 and in 1999 with a clear understanding that we would get rid of the quango state.

Mark Isherwood: You refer to the period between 1980 and 1997, are you not aware

gan y bwrdd gylch gwaith ehangach na'i gylch gwaith presennol. Mae'n cyflwyno argymhellion i Weinidogion, a hyd y gwn, i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, nid yw Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad erioed wedi gwrthdro argymhelliad ar benderfyniad gan y Bwrdd. Felly, yr wyf yn hyderus fod y dirprwyaethau presennol a gwneud penderfyniadau gan y system bresennol yn dryloyw ac yn atebol, ac yn arwain at wneud penderfyniadau effeithiol.

Alun Ffred Jones: A gaiff y cyngor hwnnw ei gyhoeddi gan y pwyllgor?

Andrew Davies: Na chaiff, gan mai penderfyniadau masnachol ydynt. Bydd cwmnïau'n cyflwyno cais am gymorth ariannol sylweddol, a rhaid iddynt ddarparu llawer iawn o wybodaeth fasnachol gyfrinachol. Byddai'n gwbl amhriodol cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth honno oherwydd y byddai eu cystadleuwyr yn cael gwybod am eu sefyllfa fusnes. Hefyd, pe byddem yn rhyddhau'r wybodaeth honno, ni fyddai'r un cwmni'n awyddus i wneud busnes gyda ni fel Llywodraeth gan na allent weithredu'n gyfrinachol. Fodd bynnag, os caiff argymhelliad gan y Bwrdd ei wrthdroi gan Weinidog—ac fel y dywedais, ni wnaed hynny erioed—er enghraifft, pe byddwn i'n gwrthdroi un o argymhellion y Bwrdd, byddai'n rhaid imi gyflwyno datganiad ysgrifenedig ac adroddiad i'r Cynulliad. Felly, unwaith eto, mae llawer iawn o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd yn y system bresennol. Yr wyf yn benderfynol, ac yr wyf wedi dweud hyn wrth y pwyllgor, os rhywbeth y bydd gwell dulliau craffu a thryloywder.

Mewn ymateb i Alun Cairns a Lisa Francis, nid yw'r Ceidwadwyr am gael gwared ar y cwangos oherwydd iddynt reoli Cymru drwy'r cwangos o 1979 i 1997, a chan fod pobl Cymru yn gallu cofio dyddiau cwangocratiaeth a'r ffaith nad oedd ganddynt unrhyw fandad democrataidd yng Nghymru, dychwelodd Llafur i rym yn 1997 ac yn 1999 gyda dealltwriaeth glir y byddem yn cael gwared ar y wladwriaeth cwangos.

Mark Isherwood: Yr ydych yn cyfeirio at y cyfnod rhwng 1980 a 1997. Oni wyddoch,

that, during that period, the WDA delivered 137,000 new VAT business registrations in Wales, unemployment halved, going down faster than in any other UK region, and that Wales, with 5 per cent of the population, obtained 22 per cent of all UK inward investment when Britain was second only to the US internationally in terms of inward investment? Those are facts, Minister; please do not try to deny them.

3.40 p.m.

Andrew Davies: In 1999, Wales had an unemployment rate that was 30 per cent above the UK average. For the past two years, it has had an unemployment level that is below or equal to the UK level. We have had to clear up the mess bequeathed to us by the Conservative Party. However, the Tories—

Carl Sargeant: The Minister also recognises the importance of the fact that the highest unemployment figures and the mass redundancies announced in Alyn and Deeside came under the Conservative Government. The opposition Member failed to mention that.

Andrew Davies: People in Wales have long memories of what life was like under the Tories, and they did not like it. The Tories do not want the quangos to go because that is how they ruled Wales for 18 years.

There has been extensive consultation on the merger of the ASPBs. Since July 2004, when the First Minister made his statement, I have—

Lisa Francis *rose*—

Andrew Davies: I am not taking any more interventions.

Since then, I have had over 80 meetings with a range of stakeholders, and I am confident that the new department, as of 3 April, will deliver the commercially focused, customer-centred services that people, be they in tourism, industry or any other sector, have

yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, fod WDA wedi llwyddo i sicrhau 137,000 o gofrestrïadau busnes TAW newydd yng Nghymru, bod diweithdra wedi haneru, a gostwng yn gyflymach nag mewn unrhyw ranbarth arall yn y DU, a bod Cymru, gyda 5 y cant o'r boblogaeth, wedi denu 22 y cant o holl fewnfuddsoddi'r DU ar adeg pan oedd Prydain yn ail i'r UD yn unig yn rhyngwladol o ran mewnfuddsoddi? Dyna'r ffeithiau, Weinidog; peidiwch â cheisio'u gwadu.

Andrew Davies: Yn 1999, yr oedd cyfradd ddiweithdra Cymru 30 y cant yn uwch na chyfartaledd y DU. Am y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, cafwyd yma lefel ddiweithdra sy'n is neu'n gyfwerth â lefel y DU. Yr ydym wedi gorfod clirio'r llanastr a etifeddwyd gennym oddi wrth y Blaid Geidwadol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Torïaid—

Carl Sargeant: Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y ffaith mai o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol y gwelwyd y ffigurau diweithdra uchaf a'r diswyddiadau anferth a gyhoeddwyd yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Methodd yr Aelod o'r wrthblaid â sôn am hynny.

Andrew Davies: Mae pobl Cymru yn cofio'n dda sut oedd bywyd o dan reolaeth y Torïaid, ac nid oeddent yn hoff ohono. Nid yw'r Torïaid am weld diwedd y cwangos gan mai dyna sut yr oeddent yn llywodraethu Cymru am 18 mlynedd.

Bu ymgynghori helaeth am y broses o uno'r CCNCau. Er mis Gorffennaf 2004, pan wnaeth y Prif Weinidog ei ddatganiad, yr wyf—

Lisa Francis *a gododd*—

Andrew Davies: Ni dderbyniaf ragor o ymyraethau.

Ers hynny, cefais dros 80 o gyfarfodydd gydag amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid, ac yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd yr adran newydd, o 3 Ebrill ymlaen, yn darparu'r gwasanaethau masnachol sy'n canolbwyntio ar gwsmeriaid. Dyna'r gwasanaethau y mae pobl, boed yn y

told me that they want. It is a complete lie to say that the civil service is risk averse.

Nick Bourne: On a point of order, I ask the Minister to withdraw the word 'lie'—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not think that the Minister accused anyone of lying.

Andrew Davies: The new department has a new culture, and many of the senior management team come with extensive private sector experience. Sharon Linnard, who is the head of Finance Wales and the acting chief executive officer, comes from KPMG. Ian Williams, the head of Trade and Invest Wales, was a senior executive with Shell. Michael Eaton, head of Broadband Wales, similarly comes from the private sector, and my press officer worked for Corus. Therefore, the idea that this organisation is led by people who are risk averse and not au fait with the commercial environment is absolute nonsense. I wish to ask the Conservatives: since when was any senior member of the Welsh Development Agency ever dismissed for failure to perform? I am not aware of that having ever happened. With the new system of governance, we will have a strong principle of transparency and accountability.

On appointments, the members of my ministerial advisory group are currently being recruited. The appointments were advertised according to the Nolan principles, and the method of selection to the group has been agreed by representatives of the Economic Development and Transport Committee. I think that the process that we have undertaken is transparent and accountable and a model for the new way of working. I thank Plaid Cymru for supporting the motion today, but I note, like most Members, that the Conservatives are again in favour of their friends in the quangos.

*Cynnig (NDM2943): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.
Motion (NDM2943): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 10.*

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

sector twristiaeth, diwydiant neu unrhyw sector arall, wedi dweud wrthyf eu bod am eu gweld. Celwydd llwyr fyddai dweud bod y gwasanaeth sifil yn wrth-risg.

Nick Bourne: O ran pwynt o drefn, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog dynnu'r gair 'celwydd' yn ôl—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chredaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cyhuddo neb o ddweud celwydd.

Andrew Davies: Mae gan yr adran newydd ddiwylliant newydd, ac mae gan sawl un o'r uwch dîm rheoli brofiad helaeth o'r sector preifat. Daw Sharon Linnard, pennaeth Cyllid Cymru a'r prif swyddog gweithredol dros dro, o KPMG. Yr oedd Ian Williams, pennaeth Masnach a Buddsoddi Cymru, yn uwch swyddog gweithredol gyda Shell. Yn yr un modd, daw Michael Eaton, pennaeth Band Eang Cymru, o'r sector preifat, ac arferai fy swyddog y wasg weithio i Corus. Felly, mae'r syniad bod y sefydliad hwn yn cael ei arwain gan bobl sy'n wrth-risg ac nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd â'r amgylchedd masnachol yn hollol wirion. Hoffwn ofyn i'r Ceidwadwyr: ers pa bryd y cafodd unrhyw uwch aelod o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ei ddiswyddo am fetu â chyflawni? Nid wyf yn ymwybodol i hynny ddigwydd erioed. Gyda'r system lywodraethu newydd, bydd gennym egwyddor gref o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd.

O ran penodiadau, yr ydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn recriwtio aelodau fy ngrŵp cynghori gweinidogol. Hysbysebwyd y penodiadau, yn unol ag egwyddorion Nolan, a chytunodd cynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar y dull o ddethol aelodau'r grŵp. Credaf fod y broses a ddilynwyd gennym yn dryloyw ac yn atebol ac yn batrwm ar gyfer y ffordd newydd o weithio. Diolch i Blaid Cymru am gefnogi'r cynnig heddiw, ond sylwaf, fel y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau, fod y Ceidwadwyr eto o blaid eu cyfeillion yn y cwangos.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Janet
 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, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2944): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.

Motion (NDM2944): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 10.

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

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

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

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

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, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Orchymyn Diddymu ELWa a Gorchymyn
 Diddymu ACCAC i'r Prif Weinidog
 Delegation of Functions under the ELWa Abolition Order and the ACCAC
 Abolition Order to the First Minister**

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

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.

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

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

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate the functions transferring to the National Assembly from the National Council for Education and Training for Wales under article 2 of the National Council for Education and Training for Wales (Transfer of Functions to the National Assembly for Wales and Abolition) Order 2005 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu dan adran 62(1)(b) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad, y swyddogaethau sy'n trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oddi wrth Gyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant dan erthygl 2 Gorchymyn Cyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Diddymu) 2005, ac eithrio'r rhai na

delegated. The delegations will take effect on 1 April 2006. (NDM2945)

I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998,

resolves to delegate the functions transferring to the National Assembly from the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales under article 2 of the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales (Transfer of Functions to the National Assembly for Wales and Abolition Order) 2005 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated. The delegations will take effect on 1 April 2006. (NDM2946)

Janet Ryder: I do not think that ELWa's merger with the Assembly Government will arouse as heated a debate as that which we have just had on the merger of the WDA. It is a sad day, because many people supported the creation of ELWa and the idea that you should have one governing body to look at post-16 education.

The great sadness is that the body that was created was not given the guidance that it should have received as a new body, and a number of mistakes ensued. Unfortunately, on some occasions in the old Chamber, the Minister hid behind the fact that it was an arm's-length body. Plaid Cymru welcomes this move to bring that body in-house and to make the Minister fully responsible for post-16 education.

While ELWa has made a number of mistakes, it has been willing to come to committee to answer questions and to be open with committee members. While we are able to scrutinise the Minister, it is important that the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee can scrutinise those officers on a comparable level to that on which we have been able to scrutinise officers from ELWa. I hope that the Minister will give the guarantee that we heard from Andrew Davies—that his officers

ellir, yn ôl y gyfraith, eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. Bydd y swyddogaethau'n cael eu dirprwyo ar 1 Ebrill 2006. (NDM2945)

Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu dan adran 62(1)(b) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998,

yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad, y swyddogaethau sy'n trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oddi wrth Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru dan erthygl 2 Gorchymyn Cyngor Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Diddymu) 2005, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir, yn ôl y gyfraith, eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. Bydd y swyddogaethau'n cael eu dirprwyo ar 1 Ebrill 2006. (NDM2946)

Janet Ryder: Ni chredaf y bydd y broses o uno ELWa â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ysgogi dadl mor fywiog â'r ddadl honno ar uno WDA. Mae'n ddiwrnod trist, gan fod nifer o bobl wedi cefnogi creu ELWa a'r syniad y dylai fod gennych un corff llywodraethu i edrych ar addysg ôl-16.

Y trueni mawr yw na chafodd y corff a grëwyd y canllawiau y dylai fod wedi eu cael fel corff newydd, a chafwyd nifer o gamgymeriadau o ganlyniad. Yn anffodus, ar rai adegau yn yr hen Siambr, cuddiodd y Gweinidog y tu ôl i'r ffaith ei fod yn gorff hyd braich. Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu'r symudiad hwn i ddod â'r corff hwnnw yn rhan o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac i wneud y Gweinidog yn gwbl gyfrifol am addysg ôl-16.

Er bod ELWa wedi gwneud nifer o gamgymeriadau, yr oedd yn barod i ddod i'r pwyllgor i ateb cwestiynau ac i fod yn agored gydag aelodau'r pwyllgor. Er y gallwn graffu ar y Gweinidog, mae'n bwysig y gall y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes graffu ar y swyddogion hynny i'r un graddau ag yr ydym ni wedi gallu craffu ar swyddogion o ELWa. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi'r sicrwydd yr ydym wedi'i glywed gan Andrew Davies—y bydd ei swyddogion yn

will be accountable to committee—and that the Minister and these officers will be accountable to committee with regard to post-16 education.

William Graham: The Conservatives will support this motion this afternoon because, as the Welsh Assembly Government will recall, ELWa is entirely its creation. Sadly, the Assembly Government proved unable to guarantee proper controls over the spending of taxpayers' money. You will recall that, three years ago, ELWa was severely criticised by the then Auditor General for Wales, John Bourn, for making unauthorised and irregular payments totalling more than £2 million. In a report issued today, Jeremy Colman, the current Auditor General for Wales, outlines continuing serious concerns about the body's financial controls. He estimates that the council may have made payments to training providers, in excess of their contractual entitlements, totalling more than £3.3 million. When this is taken completely under the Minister's wing, there can be no excuses whatsoever. Will she apologise for the money that has already been wasted?

The function of ACCAC is to advise on matters relating to curriculum, assessment and qualifications in schools. Despite some merits 'A Learning Country' is a work in progress, and will require detailed scrutiny. We must be aware of the effect these changes will have upon the staff currently employed in these organisations. Many have chosen to develop their careers within these organisations because of specific qualifications that they have gained or because of the working environment and conditions of employment. Changes can lead to low morale, especially if there are wider changes to conditions of service. The Minister must address the fears of staff on this matter and provide them with the necessary assurances. This is another area in which the Minister must accept a measure of responsibility.

Peter Black: One of the outcomes of this Order and the various other Orders we have taken is that, from now on, the Minister will

atebol i'r pwyllgor—ac y bydd y Gweinidog a'r swyddogion hyn yn atebol i'r pwyllgor o ran addysg ôl-16.

William Graham: Bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn y prynhawn yma oherwydd, fel y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cofio, hwy a greodd ELWa. Yn anffodus, ni lwyddodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau rheolaethau priodol dros wario arian trethdalwyr. Byddwch yn cofio, dair blynedd yn ôl, fod ELWa wedi ei feirniadu'n hallt gan John Bourn, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ar y pryd, am wneud taliadau afreolaidd a heb awdurdod o gyfanswm o fwy na £2 filiwn. Mewn adroddiad a gyhoeddir heddiw, mae Jeremy Colman, Archwilydd Cyffredinol cyfredol Cymru, yn amlinellu pryderon difrifol parhaus ynglŷn â rheolaethau ariannol y corff. Mae'n amcangyfrif y gall y cyngor fod wedi gwneud taliadau o gyfanswm o fwy na £3.3 miliwn i ddarparwyr hyfforddiant a oedd yn fwy na'u hawliau cytundebol. Pan fydd y Gweinidog yn gwbl gyfrifol am hyn, ni all fod unrhyw esgusodion o gwbl. A wnaiff ymddiheuro am yr arian a wastraffwyd eisoes?

Swyddogaeth ACCAC yw rhoi cyngor ar faterion yn ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm, asesu a chymwysterau mewn ysgolion. Er bod iddo rai rhinweddau, mae 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu' yn waith sy'n mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd, a bydd angen craffu'n fanwl arno. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r effaith a gaiff y newidiadau hyn ar y staff a gyflogir yn y sefydliadau hyn ar hyn o bryd. Mae nifer wedi dewis datblygu eu gyrfaedd o fewn y sefydliadau hyn oherwydd cymwysterau penodol y maent wedi'u hennill, neu oherwydd yr amgylchedd gwaith ac amodau cyflogaeth. Gall newidiadau arwain at forâl isel, yn enwedig os bydd newidiadau ehangach mewn amodau gwasanaeth. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog fynd i'r afael ag ofnau staff am y mater hwn a rhoi'r sicrwydd angenrheidiol iddynt. Mae hwn yn faes arall lle y mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog dderbyn rhywfaint o gyfrifoldeb.

Peter Black: Un o ganlyniadau'r Gorchymyn hwn a'r amrywiol Orchmynion eraill yr ydym wedi'u cymryd yw y bydd y Gweinidog, o

be responsible for what is happening in the new education, lifelong learning and skills department. Some of the issues that she will inherit from ELWa will need to be sorted out. Like William, I saw the report today and the auditor general's estimate that there were erroneous payments totalling more than £4.6 million—£1.3 million relating specifically to the introduction of the lifelong learning Wales record in supporting the payment of work-based learning funding and £3.3 million as a result of long-standing control weaknesses as training providers. Those are clearly matters of concern, but the Audit Committee will consider that report in due course and will address that issue.

My concern, and I think that it is the concern of every Member on this side of the Chamber, is that we need to be assured that, when ELWa is subsumed into the new education, lifelong learning and skills department, we are able to maintain the level of scrutiny that is necessary to ensure that any further weaknesses of this kind will be identified and dealt with. I know that the Minister will start by bringing an annual report of the education, lifelong learning and skills department to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, and we will have to see how the scrutiny of that report improves, and look at the transparency and the accountability of her department and at how we can get to the bottom of issues of that kind. It is a matter for concern, and one that we have raised every time that these Orders have come up. The size of ELWa made it unwieldy and difficult to control. We have to acknowledge that it addressed many of these issues and that there were improvements and that, by and large, matters were dealt with, but—

3.50 p.m.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Peter Black: In a minute.

Clearly, there is a need for us, as a committee and Assembly, to be able to scrutinise what is happening and to get to the bottom of any such problems in the future.

hyn ymlaen, yn gyfrifol am yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn yr adran newydd ar addysg, dysgu gydol oes a sgiliau. Bydd angen datrys rhai o'r materion y bydd yn eu hetifeddu odi wrth ELWa. Fel William, gwelais yr adroddiad heddiw ac amcangyfrif yr archwilydd cyffredinol fod taliadau gwallus o gyfanswm o fwy na £4.6 miliwn—£1.3 miliwn yn ymwneud yn benodol â chyflwyno cofnod dysgu gydol oes Cymru i gefnogi talu am ddysgu'n seiliedig ar waith a £3.3 miliwn oherwydd gwendidau rheoli maith fel darparwyr hyfforddiant. Mae'r rheini'n amlwg yn faterion sy'n peri pryder, ond bydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn ystyried yr adroddiad hwnnw maes o law ac yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw.

Fy mhryder i, a phryder pob Aelod ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr, mi gredaf, yw bod angen inni gael ein sicrhau, pan gaiff ELWa ei ymgorffori yn yr adran newydd ar gyfer addysg, dysgu gydol oes a sgiliau, y gallwn gynnal y lefel graffu sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau y caiff unrhyw wendidau pellach o'r fath eu nodi ac yr eir i'r afael â hwy. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn dechrau drwy gyflwyno adroddiad blynyddol yr adran addysg, dysgu gydol oes a sgiliau i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, a bydd yn rhaid inni weld sut y bydd y broses o graffu ar yr adroddiad hwnnw yn gwella, ac edrych ar dryloywder ac atebolrwydd ei hadran a sut y gallwn fynd at wraidd materion o'r fath. Mae'n destun pryder, ac yn un yr ydym wedi'i godi bob tro wrth i'r Gorchmynion hyn ddod gerbron. Yr oedd maint ELWa yn ei wneud yn drwsogl ac yn anodd ei reoli. Rhaid inni gydnabod iddo fynd i'r afael â nifer o'r materion hyn a bod gwelliannau wedi digwydd ac, ar y cyfan, wedi mynd i'r afael â materion, ond—

Alun Cairns: A wnewch chi ildio?

Peter Black: Ymhen munud.

Yn amlwg, mae angen i ni, fel pwyllgor a Chynulliad, allu craffu ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd a mynd ar wraidd unrhyw broblemau o'r fath yn y dyfodol.

Alun Cairns: Do you agree that many of the recommendations that came from the auditor general and from the Audit Committee were for the Welsh Assembly Government to get a grip on ELWa and to offer clear guidance? What happened was regularly down to a deficiency in guidance given by the Assembly's education division. Given that, do you accept that the Minister must take much of the responsibility for not ensuring that appropriate guidance was in place?

Peter Black: What was telling was that, once the auditor general had reported and the Minister had started to improve and strengthen her grip on, and guidance to, the organisation, ELWa improved. So, there was clearly a deficit before that, but this is history and we are now moving on to a new structure. My concern is how that new structure will be scrutinised in terms of its transparency and accountability. I will be looking to see how that settles down and I will seek assurances from the Minister on that.

On the community consortia for education and training, I know that we are expecting a report on their future at some stage, but it is a bit disturbing that we are effectively finalising the transfer of ELWa into the Assembly while we still have not settled on the future of those bodies and that organisation. Many people want to know what the future is and how they will be consulted and involved on a regional and local level in the delivery of 16 to 19 education.

Jeff Cuthbert: I fully support these two motions because they will enhance our provision and ability to deliver on the skills agenda. They have to be linked clearly with NDM2943 and NDM2944 with which we dealt some moments ago, because, by bringing these organisations in-house, we will be able to move to a position must faster of offering a vocational training route mixed with a traditional education route for younger people in Wales.

We have long had a declared aim, shared by

Alun Cairns: A gytunwch fod llawer o'r argymhellion a gafwyd gan yr archwilydd cyffredinol a chan y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fynd i'r afael ag ELWa a chynnig canllawiau clir? Yr oedd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn aml o ganlyniad i ddiffyg yn y canllawiau a roddwyd gan is-adran addysg y Cynulliad. O gofio hynny, a ydych yn derbyn fod yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog gymryd llawer o'r cyfrifoldeb dros beidio â sicrhau bod canllawiau priodol ar waith?

Peter Black: Yr hyn a oedd yn arwyddocaol oedd fod ELWa wedi gwella cyn gynted ag y cafwyd adroddiad yr archwilydd cyffredinol, a chyn gynted ag y dechreuodd y Gweinidog wella ac atgyfnerthu ei gafael ar y sefydliad a'i chanllawiau ar ei gyfer. Felly, yr oedd yn amlwg fod yna ddiffyg cyn hynny, ond hanes yw hynny ac yr ydym bellach yn symud ymlaen i strwythur newydd. Fy mhryder i yw sut y creffir ar y strwythur newydd hwnnw o ran ei dryloywder a'i atebolrwydd. Byddaf yn edrych i weld sut y bydd hynny'n mynd rhagddo ac yn ceisio sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ar hynny.

O ran y consortia cymunedol dros addysg a hyfforddiant, gwn ein bod yn disgwyl adroddiad ar eu dyfodol rywbryd. Ond mae'n destun pryderus ein bod, i bob diben, yn cadarnhau'r trefniadau ar gyfer trosglwyddo ELWa i'r Cynulliad er nad ydym eto wedi penderfynu dyfodol y cyrff hynny a'r sefydliad hwnnw. Mae nifer o bobl am wybod beth yw'r dyfodol a sut yr ymgynghorir â hwy a'u cynnwys ar lefel ranbarthol a lleol wrth ddarparu addysg 16 i 19.

Jeff Cuthbert: Cefnogaf y ddau gynnig hyn yn llawn oherwydd byddant yn gwella ein darpariaeth a'n gallu i sicrhau'r agenda sgiliau. Rhaid iddynt gael eu cysylltu'n glir ag NDM2943 ac NDM2944 y buom yn ymdrin â hwy'n gynharach, oherwydd drwy ddod â'r sefydliadau hyn yn rhan o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, gallwn symud lawer yn gyflymach i sefyllfa lle y gallwn gynnig llwybr hyfforddiant galwedigaethol gyda llwybr addysg draddodiadol ar gyfer pobl iau yng Nghymru.

Ein nod hirsefydlog, sy'n nod i'r holl

all parties, to ensure that vocational education achieves parity of esteem with traditional education. These moves will help that by enabling greater collaboration and greater joined-up thinking between these departments so that we can have an education and training system in this country that is fit for purpose.

I also look forward to the new convergence funding, for which credit must go to the Welsh Assembly Government, in particular, because it will allow us to develop this resource in terms of meeting the skills gap to a greater extent than before. We know about the problems with work-based learning and I am convinced that these new measures will enable industry, through the WDA, and education and training, through ELWa, to come together to ensure much better delivery and provision of work-based learning in Wales.

Similarly, I support the bringing in of ACCAC because it is crucial that there is clarity in terms of accrediting and assessing various vocational courses and that there is joined-up working and thinking. It is important that ACCAC is fully aware of the main economic and training agendas.

Alun Cairns: I note that you fully support this motion, and I respect your position, but would you have fully supported, as did your colleagues, the creation of ELWa six or seven years ago? If so, do you think that the Minister or the Welsh Assembly Government should apologise for creating ELWa and wasting all of that money in the process?

Jeff Cuthbert: There is no need for an apology; it would serve no purpose. I supported the creation of ELWa. It has done some excellent work. We only need to look at the number of young people on modern apprenticeships and older people undertaking the adult skills diploma; those are important initiatives that have been rightly developed.

It is important now that we move forward. Lessons have been learnt following the performance of ELWa and we do not seek to repeat those mistakes. We are building on

bleidiau, yw sicrhau rhoi'r un parch i addysg alwedigaethol ag i addysg draddodiadol. Bydd y symudiadau hyn yn helpu hynny drwy alluogi mwy o gydweithredu a mwy o feddwl cydgysylltiedig rhwng yr adrannau hyn, fel y gallwn gael cyfundrefn addysg a hyfforddiant yn y wlad hon sy'n addas at y diben.

Edrychaf ymlaen hefyd at yr arian cydgyfeirio newydd, a rhaid rhoi clod i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru amdano, yn arbennig, oherwydd bydd yn caniatáu inni ddatblygu'r adnodd hwn i gau'r bwlc sgiliau i raddau helaethach nag o'r blaen. Gwyddom am y problemau gyda dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith, ac yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig y bydd y mesurau newydd hyn yn galluogi diwydiant, drwy WDA, ac addysg a hyfforddiant, drwy ELWa, i ddod at ei gilydd i sicrhau dull llawer gwell o gyflwyno a darparu dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith yng Nghymru.

Yn yr un modd, yr wyf yn cefnogi'r broses o gynnwys ACCAC, oherwydd mae'n hanfodol cael eglurder o ran achredu ac asesu amrywiol gyrsiau galwedigaethol a chael dull cydgysylltiedig o weithio a meddwl. Mae'n bwysig i ACCAC fod yn hollol ymwybodol o'r prif agendâu economaidd a hyfforddi.

Alun Cairns: Sylwaf eich bod yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn yn llawn, a pharchaf eich safbwynt. Ond a fydddech wedi rhoi eich cefnogaeth lawn, fel y gwnaeth eich cyd-Aelodau, i greu ELWa chwe neu saith mlynedd yn ôl? Os felly, a ydych yn credu y dylai'r Gweinidog neu Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymddiheuro am greu ELWa a gwastraffu'r holl arian hynny yn y broses?

Jeff Cuthbert: Nid oes angen ymddiheuriad; ni fyddai diben i hynny. Cefnogais greu ELWa. Mae wedi gwneud rhywfaint o waith ardderchog. Y cyfan y mae angen inni ei wneud yw edrych ar nifer y bobl ifanc ar brentisiaethau modern a'r bobl hyn sy'n ennill y diploma sgiliau i oedolion; mae'r rheini'n fentrau pwysig sydd wedi eu datblygu'n gywir.

Mae'n bwysig yn awr inni symud ymlaen. Dysgwyd gwersi yn sgil perfformiad ELWa ac nid ydym am ailadrodd y camgymeriadau hynny. Yr ydym yn adeiladu ar lwyddiant, ac

success and I have every confidence that these moves will improve that considerably.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am delighted to debate both of these motions today. What we have learned during the lifetime of this Assembly is that, if we are really going to deliver on the education and lifelong learning agenda, we do not need aspects of the agenda that are pre-16 or post-16. We need to make sure that we have learning pathways and progression in routes, and that, from the first point at which a young person comes into the education system, they can be adequately supported all the way through.

However, I commend the Assembly for its foresight, early in the first Assembly—when, in fact, I was in the Presiding Office with the Presiding Officer—in looking at how important it was to offer opportunities to young people equally across the college sector, the schools sector, and work-based learning. I assure all Members that, despite the Conservative opposition to that agenda, which remains today, the rest of us solidly believe in ensuring that young people have that access to work-based learning routes, to college routes or to school.

Alun Cairns: This debate is reminiscent of the contribution that Jonathan Morgan made at the debate that created ELWa in the first place. I remind the Minister that the Conservative Party voted against it at that time because we felt that it was the wrong thing to do. You created it, but, just seven years down the road, you are changing your mind. Do you not think that you should apologise for the millions of pounds that have been spent on it?

Jane Davidson: I am grateful for that because I can remind other Members that it was only the Conservative Party—because of its belief that hanging on to sixth-forms was the only way in which post-16 children were to be educated in Wales—that opposed the establishment of ELWa. The rest of the Assembly, through the report led by Cynog Dafis in committee with the support of Plaid Cymru and the Labour and Liberal Democrat parties, wanted to open up opportunities to

yr wyf yn gwbl hyderus y bydd y symudiadau hyn yn gwella hynny'n sylweddol.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae'n bleser gennyf drafod y ddau gynnig hyn heddiw. Yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i ddysgu yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn yw, os ydym yn wir i ddarparu'r agenda addysg a dysgu gydol oes, nid oes arnom angen agweddau cyn-16 neu ar ôl-16 ar yr agenda. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gennym lwybrau dysgu a dilyniant mewn llwybrau, ac y gall person ifanc sy'n ymuno â'r system addysg gael cefnogaeth ddigonol bob cam o'r daith.

Fodd bynnag, cymeradwyaf y Cynulliad am ei ragwelediad, yn gynnwys yn y Cynulliad cyntaf—pan oeddwn i, mewn gwirionedd, yn Swyddfa'r Llywydd gyda'r Llywydd—wrth edrych mor bwysig oedd inni gynnig cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc yn gyfartal ar draws y sector colegau, y sector ysgolion, a dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith. Gallaf sicrhau pob Aelod, er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad y Ceidwadwyr i'r agenda honno, sy'n parhau heddiw, fod y gweddill ohonom yn gadarn o blaid sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn gallu cael mynediad i lwybrau dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith, i lwybrau colegau neu i ysgolion.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r ddadl hon yn fy atgoffa o gyfraniad Jonathan Morgan i'r ddadl a greodd ELWa yn y lle cyntaf. Atgoffaf y Gweinidog fod y Blaid Geidwadol wedi pleidleisio yn ei erbyn bryd hynny oherwydd ein bod yn teimlo mai dyna oedd y peth anghywir i'w wneud. Chi a'i creodd, ond gwta saith mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, yr ydych yn newid eich meddwl. Oni chredwch y dylech ymddiheuro am y miliynau o bunnoedd a wariwyd arno?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny oherwydd gallaf atgoffa Aelodau eraill mai dim ond y Blaid Geidwadol—am ei bod yn credu mai cadw dosbarthiadau chweched oedd yr unig ffordd i addysgu plant ôl-16 yng Nghymru—a wrthwynebodd sefydlu ELWa. Yr oedd gweddill y Cynulliad, drwy'r adroddiad a arweiniwyd gan Cynog Dafis yn y pwyllgor gyda chefnogaeth Plaid Cymru a'r blaid Lafur a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, am ehangu cyfleoedd i blant yng Nghymru.

children in Wales. You continue to want to close them down; we want to continue to open them up.

You should look at the way in which education and lifelong learning has developed under ELWa over those years, with the exception of the fact that ELWa did not respond appropriately to Assembly Government guidance and the control framework that had been in place for many years from the civil service which indicated, absolutely, that money should not be given out in advance of need. As has already been said, once I knew about that, we picked it up and dealt with it in committee, we regularly reported on it to the Assembly, we asked PricewaterhouseCoopers to come in to look at all of these issues, and we made sure that we had improved arrangements in place. It is important to say that, although I cannot respond in any way at present to the report that is being published by the Wales Audit Office and will be discussed in detail by the Audit Committee, I will quote the auditor general who says:

'I am satisfied that the Council's introduction of the LLWR and its new contract and payment administration arrangements via the use of electronic data submission is conceptually robust and has facilitated improvements in the delivery of the WBL programmes and helped to secure European funding.'

We have record European funding in Wales. We have record apprenticeships in Wales. Record numbers of young people are getting qualified in ways that they have not done before and ELWa has been responsible for that. Bringing ELWa and ACCAC into the Assembly Government gives us a real opportunity to have an education and lifelong learning system that can operate from the youngest children right the way through people's lives, ensuring that they can have the right learning routes.

Yr ydych chi'n dal yn awyddus i rwystro'r cyfleoedd hynny; yr ydym ni am barhau i'w hehangu.

Dylech edrych ar y ffordd y mae addysg a dysgu gydol oes wedi datblygu o dan ELWa dros y blynyddoedd hynny, ac eithrio'r ffaith nad ymatebodd ELWa yn briodol i ganllawiau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r fframwaith rheoli a oedd wedi bod ar waith am flynyddoedd lawer gan y gwasanaeth sifil a oedd yn dweud, yn hollol bendant, na ddylid rhoi arian cyn bod ei angen. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, cyn gynted ag y daethom i wybod hynny, rhoesom sylw i'r peth a deliwyd ag ef yn y pwyllgor. Cafodd y Cynulliad adroddiad rheolaidd gennym ar y mater, gofynnwyd i PricewaterhouseCoopers ddod i mewn i edrych ar yr holl faterion hyn, a gwnaethom yn siŵr fod gennym drefniadau gwell ar waith. Mae'n bwysig dweud hynny, er na allaf ymateb mewn unrhyw ffordd ar hyn o bryd i'r adroddiad sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Caiff hwnnw ei drafod yn fanwl gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio, a dyfynnaf yr archwilydd cyffredinol sy'n dweud:

'Rwy'n fodlon bod proses y Cyngor o gyflwyno'r LLWR a'i drefniadau contract a gweinyddu taliadau newydd trwy gyflwyno data ar ffurf electronig yn gysyniad cadarn a'i bod wedi hwyluso gwelliannau yn y broses o ddarparu'r rhaglen Dysgu Seiliedig ar Waith ac wedi helpu i sicrhau arian Ewropeaidd.'

Yr ydym yn cael lefelau o arian Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru na welwyd eu tebyg o'r blaen. Mae mwy o bobl nag erioed yng Nghymru yn bwrw prentisiaeth. Mae mwy o bobl ifanc nag erioed yn ennill cymwysterau mewn ffyrdd na wnaethent o'r blaen, ac ELWa a fu'n gyfrifol am hynny. Mae cynnwys ELWa ac ACCAC yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi cyfle gwirioneddol inni gael system addysg a dysgu gydol oes sy'n gallu gweithredu o lefel y plant ieuengaf bob cam drwy gydol oes pobl, gan sicrhau y gallant gael y llwybrau dysgu cywir.

*Cynnig (NDM2945): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2945): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
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
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

4.00 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM2946): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2946): 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
 Cairns, Alun
 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
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 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, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru
 The Report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill**

Motion (NDM2940): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2940): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

notes the report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill, which was laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006.

yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, and Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

(a) clause 7, page 4, line 36, leave out from second 'region' to end of line 38, and make any consequential amendments required throughout the Bill.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, and Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

page 18, line 6, leave out the text of clause 29, and insert:

'The standing orders shall include provision for ensuring that, in appointing members to committees and sub-committees, regard is had to the balance of political parties in the Assembly.'

Amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, and Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

a) clause 102, page 57, line 5, at end insert:

'(3A) If a resolution passed by the Assembly under section 103 includes the text of the question which the Assembly proposes should be included on the ballot paper at the referendum, that text shall be included in any recommendation made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order in Council under subsection (1).'

b) clause 103, page 57, line 28, leave out from 'which' to end of line 30 and insert:

'a majority of Assembly Members present and voting vote in favour'.

Amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, a Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

(a) cymal 7, tudalen 4, llinell 36, dileu'r testun o'r ail 'region' hyd at ddiwedd llinell 38, a gwneud unrhyw ddiwygiadau canlyniadol sy'n ofynnol drwy'r Mesur.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, a Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

tudalen 18, llinell 6, dileu testun cymal 29, a mewnosod:

'The standing orders shall include provision for ensuring that, in appointing members to committees and sub-committees, regard is had to the balance of political parties in the Assembly.'

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, a Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

a) cymal 102, tudalen 57, llinell 5, ar y diwedd mewnosod:

'(3A) If a resolution passed by the Assembly under section 103 includes the text of the question which the Assembly proposes should be included on the ballot paper at the referendum, that text shall be included in any recommendation made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order in Council under subsection (1).'

b) cymal 103, tudalen 57, llinell 28, dileu'r testun o 'which' hyd at ddiwedd llinell 30 a mewnosod:

'a majority of Assembly Members present and voting vote in favour'.

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Add a new point at the end of the motion: Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

recognises that the contents of the Government of Wales Bill is motivated more by political considerations than the needs of the people of Wales and believes that the interests of Wales will be best served with the implementation of the Richard commission recommendations. yn cydnabod mai ystyriaethau gwleidyddol yw'r prif gymhelliad y tu ôl i gynnwys Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn hytrach nag anghenion pobl Cymru ac yn credu mai drwy weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard y caiff buddiannau Cymru eu gwasanaethu orau.

Amendment 5 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 5 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion: Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

notes that the Welsh Assembly Government has failed to secure energy as a field over which the Assembly has powers and has missed the opportunity the Bill presents to expand the competences of the Assembly. yn nodi nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi llwyddo i sicrhau bod ynni yn faes y mae gan y Cynulliad bwerau drosto a'i bod wedi colli'r cyfle y mae'r Mesur yn ei ddarparu i ehangu'r meysydd y mae'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt.

Amendment 6 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 6 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion: Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes when Part 4 of the Bill comes into force the number of MPs representing Welsh constituencies should be reduced accordingly. yn credu pan ddaw Rhan 4 y Mesur i rym y dylid gostwng nifer yr ASau sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau Cymru yn unol â hynny.

Amendment 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

notes that in the event of a constituency candidate dying, not only would the return of a member for that constituency be delayed but clause 8(2) would prevent the return of the relevant regional list members, and believes that the Bill should be amended to allow that in such an eventuality: yn nodi petai ymgeisydd mewn etholaeth yn marw, nid yn unig y byddai oedi cyn ethol aelod dros yr etholaeth honno, ond na fyddai cymal 8(2) yn caniatáu ethol aelodau'r rhestr ranbarthol berthnasol, ac yn credu y dylid diwygio'r mesur i ganiatáu, mewn sefyllfa o'r fath:

a) the delegated nominating officer for the candidate who had died should be given 48 hours to nominate an alternative candidate for that seat; and a) y dylid rhoi 48 awr i swyddog enwebu dirprwyedig yr ymgeisydd a fu farw enwebu ymgeisydd arall ar gyfer y sedd honno; a

b) the election timetable for that seat should be reset to ensure that a member is returned for that constituency seat and the relevant list seats within a maximum of 21 days of the original polling day. b) y dylid ailosod amserlen yr etholiad ar gyfer y sedd honno i sicrhau y caiff aelod ei ethol ar gyfer y sedd etholaethol honno a'r seddi rhestr perthnasol cyn pen 21 diwrnod i ddyddiad y bleidlais wreiddiol.

Amendment 8 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 8 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to provide for the election of Assembly Members via the method of single transferable vote in place of the additional member system.</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu ar gyfer ethol Aelodau Cynulliad drwy'r dull pleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy yn hytrach na'r system aelod ychwanegol.</i>
Amendment 9 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 9 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended such that the election of the Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officer and First Minister take place on the same day.</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru fel bo'r Llywydd, y Dirprwy Lywydd a'r Prif Weinidog yn cael eu hethol ar yr un diwrnod.</i>
Amendment 10 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 10 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 25, page 16, line 9, at end insert:</i>	<i>cymal 25, tudalen 16, llinell 9, ar y diwedd mewnosod:</i>
<i>'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'</i>	<i>'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'</i>
Amendment 11 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 11 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 94, page 52, line 22, at end insert:</i>	<i>cymal 94, tudalen 52, llinell 22, ar y diwedd mewnosod:</i>
<i>'(8A) A refusal that falls within (7)(b) only applies if the Secretary of State has reason to believe that the Order in Council—</i>	<i>'(8A) A refusal that falls within (7)(b) only applies if the Secretary of State has reason to believe that the Order in Council—</i>
<i>(a) would have an adverse effect on any matter which is not specified in Part 1 of Schedule 5,</i>	<i>(a) would have an adverse effect on any matter which is not specified in Part 1 of Schedule 5,</i>
<i>(b) might have a serious adverse impact on water resources in England, water supply in England or the quality of water in England,</i>	<i>(b) might have a serious adverse impact on water resources in England, water supply in England or the quality of water in England,</i>

<i>(c) would have adverse impact on the law as it applies in England, or</i>	<i>(c) would have adverse impact on the law as it applies in England, or</i>
<i>(d) would be incompatible with any international obligation or the interests of defence or national Security.'</i>	<i>(d) would be incompatible with any international obligation or the interests of defence or national Security.'</i>
Amendment 12 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 12 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 103, page 57, line 24, leave out:</i>	<i>cymal 103, tudalen 57, llinell 24, dileu:</i>
<i>'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.</i>	<i>'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.</i>
Amendment 13 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 13 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>notes that Assembly measures will have a similar effect to an Act of Parliament and therefore believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn nodi y bydd mesurau Cynulliad yn cael effaith debyg i Ddeddf Seneddol ac o'r herwydd yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>delete Part 3, pages 50 to 56, clauses 92 to 101.</i>	<i>dileu Rhan 3, tudalennau 50 i 56, cymalau 92 i 101.</i>
Amendment 14 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 14 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the post of Children's Commissioner for Wales must be seen to be impartial and therefore believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu bod yn rhaid i swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru gael ei gweld i fod yn ddiuedd ac yn credu felly y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 16, page 10, line 1, at end insert:</i>	<i>cymal 16, tudalen 10, llinell 1, ar y diwedd mewnosod:</i>
<i>'or (f) holds the office of Children's Commissioner for Wales.'</i>	<i>'or (f) holds the office of Children's Commissioner for Wales.'</i>
Amendment 15 in the name of John Marek. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 15 yn enw John Marek. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to provide for the Assembly to have power to give directions to</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu pŵer i'r Cynulliad roi cyfarwyddiadau i Weinidogion Cymru gyda</i>

Welsh Ministers in relation to the exercise of their functions. golwg ar arfer eu swyddogaethau.

Amendment 16 in the name of John Marek. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 16 yn enw John Marek. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to enable the Assembly to vary the provisions relating to the membership of the Assembly commission.

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i alluogi'r Cynulliad i amrywio'r darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud ag aelodaeth comisiwn y Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, a Kirsty Williams, gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a 12 yn enw Kirsty Williams, gwelliannau 13 ac 14 yn enw Lisa Francis a gwelliannau 15 ac 16 yn enw John Marek.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, and Kirsty Williams, amendments 4, 5, and 6 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the name of Kirsty Williams, amendments 13 and 14 in the name of Lisa Francis and amendments 15 and 16 in the name of John Marek.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigaf fod

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales

yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2940)

notes the report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill, which was laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006. (NDM2940)

Cynigaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, a Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Lisa Francis, and Kirsty Williams. Amendment 1: add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

(a) cymal 7, tudalen 4, llinell 36, dileu'r testun o'r ail 'region' hyd at ddiwedd llinell 38, a gwneud unrhyw ddiwygiadau canlyniadol sy'n ofynnol drwy'r Mesur.

(a) clause 7, page 4, line 36, leave out from second 'region' to end of line 38, and make any consequential amendments required throughout the Bill.

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

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

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

tudalen 18, llinell 6, dileu testun cymal 29, a mewnosod:

page 18, line 6, leave out the text of clause 29, and insert:

'The standing orders shall include provision for ensuring that, in appointing members to

'The standing orders shall include provision for ensuring that, in appointing members to

committees and sub-committees, regard is had to the balance of political parties in the Assembly.'

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

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

a) *cymal 102, tudalen 57, llinell 5, ar y diwedd mewnosod:*

'(3A) If a resolution passed by the Assembly under section 103 includes the text of the question which the Assembly proposes should be included on the ballot paper at the referendum, that text shall be included in any recommendation made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order in Council under subsection (1).'

b) *cymal 103, tudalen 57, llinell 28, dileu'r testun o 'which' hyd at ddiwedd llinell 30 a mewnosod:*

'a majority of Assembly Members present and voting vote in favour'.

Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod mai ystyriaethau gwleidyddol yw'r prif gymhelliad y tu ôl i gynnwys Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn hytrach nag anghenion pobl Cymru ac yn credu mai drwy weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard y caiff buddiannau Cymru eu gwasanaethu orau.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi llwyddo i sicrhau bod ynni yn faes y mae gan y Cynulliad bwerau drosto a'i bod wedi colli'r cyfle y mae'r Mesur yn ei ddarparu i ehangu'r meysydd y mae'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt.

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

yn credu pan ddaw Rhan 4 y Mesur i rym y

committees and sub-committees, regard is had to the balance of political parties in the Assembly.'

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

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

a) *clause 102, page 57, line 5, at end insert:*

'(3A) If a resolution passed by the Assembly under section 103 includes the text of the question which the Assembly proposes should be included on the ballot paper at the referendum, that text shall be included in any recommendation made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order in Council under subsection (1).'

b) *clause 103, page 57, line 28, leave out from 'which' to end of line 30 and insert:*

'a majority of Assembly Members present and voting vote in favour'.

I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 4: add a new point at the end of the motion:

recognises that the contents of the Government of Wales Bill is motivated more by political considerations than the needs of the people of Wales and believes that the interests of Wales will be best served with the implementation of the Richard commission recommendations.

I propose amendment 5. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that the Welsh Assembly Government has failed to secure energy as a field over which the Assembly has powers and has missed the opportunity the Bill presents to expand the competences of the Assembly.

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

believes when Part 4 of the Bill comes into

dylid gostwng nifer yr ASau sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau Cymru yn unol â hynny.

force the number of MPs representing Welsh constituencies should be reduced accordingly.

Yr wyf yn gwneud rhywbeth cwbl ryfeddol y prynhawn yma, a dweud y lleiaf. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dewis peidio â chynnig cynnig ar drafodaethau pwysig ar ei Mesur ei hun, sef Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru.

I am doing something quite incredible this afternoon, to say the least. The Government has chosen not to propose a motion on extremely important discussions on its own Bill, namely the Government of Wales Bill.

Mesur Llywodraeth yr ydym yn ei drafod y prynhawn yma—Mesur Llafur. Cynigion Llafur sydd yn y Mesur, ac eto, gwelwn y Prif Weinidog a'r Trefnydd yn eistedd ar eu dwylo, un ai am bod ganddynt gywilydd o'r Mesur, neu eu bod yn golchi eu dwylo yn llwyr o'u cyfrifoldeb.

We are discussing a Government Bill this afternoon—a Labour Bill. These are Labour's proposals in the Bill, yet the First Minister and the Business Minister are sitting on their hands, either because they are ashamed of the Bill, or because they are washing their hands of their responsibility.

Mae hyn yn ymarfer da imi, oherwydd dyma yr hyn y byddaf yn disgwyl ei wneud ar ôl 2007. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf neges i'r Llywodraeth: ni chaiff unrhyw Fesur Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru ei gynnig gan y Blaid Lafur—gallaf ei sicrhau o hynny.

This is good practice for me, because this is what I expect to be doing post 2007. However, I have a message for the Government: no Plaid Cymru Government Bill will be proposed by the Labour Party—I can assure it of that.

Dyna oedd patrwm y pwyllgor hefyd. Yr oedd y Gweinidog fel pe bai ofn ei chysgod; hyd yn oed pan oedd gwelliannau yr oedd hi'n cytuno â hwy, yr oedd yn gwrthod eu derbyn.

That was the pattern also in the committee. The Minister acted as if she was afraid of her own shadow; even when there were amendments with which she agreed, she refused to accept them.

Gwnaf nifer o bwyntiau ynglŷn â'r Mesur, cyn imi drafod y gwelliannau fesul un. Yn gyntaf, cyd-destun y drafodaeth ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru yw argymhellion comisiwn Richard. Sefydlwyd y comisiwn hwn gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad. Treuliodd y comisiwn 18 mis yn ystyried tystiolaeth, daeth i argymhellion unfrydol, gyda phob plaid yn rhan o'r broses, a chostiodd £1 miliwn.

I have several points on the Bill, before I discuss the amendments one by one. First, the context of the debate on the Government of Wales Bill is the recommendations by the Richard commission. This commission was established by the Labour Assembly Government. The commission spent 18 months gathering evidence, presented unanimous recommendations, with all parties being part of that process, and it cost £1 million.

Atgoffwn ein hunain yn fras o gynnwys adroddiad y comisiwn. Yn gyntaf, yr oedd yn nodi bod y setliad presennol yn rhy wan ac yn rhy gymhleth, ac na allai fod yn barhaol. Yn ail, yr oedd yn nodi bod angen symleiddio cyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad, a sicrhau bod gennym bwerau deddfu llawn erbyn 2011. Yr oedd hefyd yn nodi y byddai'n ddymunol pe caem bwerau trethu, 80 o Aelodau i'r Cynulliad newydd, a defnyddio'r bleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy. Yr oedd y Prif Weinidog ei hun, pan gyhoeddwyd yr

Let us remind ourselves briefly of the contents of the commission's report. First, it stated that the current settlement was too weak and too complex, and that it could not be permanent. Secondly, it stated the need to simplify the Assembly's responsibilities, and to ensure that we have full legislative powers by 2011. It also stated that it would be desirable for us to have tax-raising powers, to have 80 Members in the new Assembly, and to use the single transferable vote. The First Minister himself, when the report was

adroddiad, yn dweud ei fod o blaid pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, rywle ar hyd y daith, tynnodd yn ôl o hynny.

Yr hyn sydd gennym, mewn gwirionedd, ym Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, yw cyfaddawd arall, ac nid cyfaddawd o safbwynt yr hyn y byddai Cymru ei eisiau. Nid Mesur a luniwyd yn ôl dymuniadau pobl Cymru yw hwn, ond Mesur a luniwyd yn ôl yr hyn sydd orau i'r Blaid Lafur.

Mae'n Fesur cymhleth. Ar yr wyneb, gallai dyn ddadlau bod y syniad hwn o gael Gorchymynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn beth clyfar iawn—mae rhai pobl yn ei ddisgrifio fel deddfu drwy'r drws cefn. Fodd bynnag, y realiti yw, gan bod gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru fetu absoliwt, gall gau'r drws yn glep yn ein hwyneb.

This Bill has not been drawn up in the best interests of the people of Wales, because it fails to address the failings of the current settlement. It aims to please everyone in the Labour Party. I am suspicious of a Bill that can please Carwyn Jones and Don Touhig at the same time. I am worried about a Bill that manages to achieve that.

The Order in Council may be a streamlined procedure, and it may simplify matters, but you must ask yourself 'What about this permanent veto that the Secretary of State has?' We are not quite sure what the Secretary of State is saying. It is said of the French rugby team that one is never quite sure which team will turn up to play Wales at the national stadium. We are never quite sure which Secretary of State is going to turn up here. When he comes to the National Assembly, he tells us that this measure will give us much more than we have at the moment, it will widen our powers and give us every opportunity to be innovative. Yet, when he is questioned in Parliament, he says totally the opposite: 'Do not worry', he tells the MPs, 'We are still in charge, if we do not like what they want, we can turn it down, and it will have a three arm-lock procedure against it: I would have to agree it and the House of Commons would have to agree it, and so on'. I do not think that this is a measure that will enable the people of Wales,

published, said he was in favour of full legislative powers for the Assembly. However, somewhere along the line, he withdrew from that.

What we have, in fact, in the Government of Wales Bill is another compromise, and not a compromise from the point of view of what Wales would want. This Bill was not drawn up according to the wishes of the people of Wales, but according to what is best for the Labour Party.

It is a complex Bill. On the face of it, one could argue that this idea of having Orders in Council was a very clever one—some people describe it as legislating through the back door. However, the reality is that the Secretary of State for Wales, since he has an absolute veto, can slam the door in our faces.

Ni luniwyd y Mesur hwn er budd pobl Cymru, am nad yw'n llwyddo i fynd i'r afael â methiannau'r setliad presennol. Ei nod yw bodloni pawb yn y Blaid Lafur. Yr wyf yn amheus o Fesur a all fodloni Carwyn Jones a Don Touhig ar yr un pryd. Yr wyf yn bryderus ynglŷn â Mesur sy'n llwyddo i gyflawni hynny.

Efallai fod y Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn weithdrefn wedi'i symleiddio, ac efallai ei fod yn symleiddio materion, ond rhaid ichi ofyn ichi'ch hun 'Beth am y fetu barhaol hon sydd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol?' Nid ydym yn hollol siŵr beth y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei ddweud. Dywedir am dîm rygbi Ffrainc na ŵyr neb byth pa dîm fydd yn ymddangos i chwarae yn erbyn tîm Cymru yn y stadiwm cenedlaethol. Nid ydym byth yn hollol siŵr pa Ysgrifennydd Gwladol sy'n mynd i ymddangos yma. Pan ddaw i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dywed wrthym y bydd y mesur hwn yn rhoi llawer mwy inni nag sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd, y bydd yn ehangu ein pwerau ac yn rhoi pob cyfle inni fod yn arloesol. Eto, pan gaiff ei holi yn y Senedd, mae'n dweud y gwrthwyneb yn llwyr: 'Peidiwch â phoeni', meddai wrth yr ASau, 'Ni sy'n gyfrifol o hyd. Os nad ydym yn hoffi'r y maent am ei gael, gallwn ei wrthod, a bydd modd ei atal unrhyw bryd mewn unrhyw un o dri cham: byddai'n rhaid i mi

through the Orders in Council, to have the confidence that we can move ahead.

I will mention two or three things about the Orders in Council. First, the Secretary of State's absolute veto means that you might just about see this work if you have a Labour Government in both places. It is not going to work when you have Governments of different political persuasions, because there will be major policy differences between both.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you accept that the best situation for the people of Wales is to have a Labour Government in the United Kingdom and a Labour administration here?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is fairly typical of the Labour Party: it believes that everything has to turn around it. What we want is a constitutional settlement that is robust enough to have Governments of different political persuasions in both places. That is why I believe we should be moving to Part 4 of the Bill and forgetting Part 3 altogether, and why our amendment to move to a referendum, via a simple vote in the Assembly, is the best way forward. I will deal briefly with the amendments, as time is running away. Amendment 4 calls for the Richard commission's recommendations to be implemented in full. That is the much cleaner way to move ahead. In amendment 5, we call for energy to be included as a new field. I do not understand why the Government refuses that, because it has backed that itself. Amendment 6 simply recognises that when we move to the Part 4 powers, there will have to be a reduction in the number of Welsh MPs in Westminster. We will see how Labour will vote on that particular amendment.

There are three joint amendments. Amendment 1 seeks to get rid of that partisan, miserable little clause that insists that you either have to stand on the list or in a constituency. The people of Wales should be entitled to allow candidates to stand on both the list and in a constituency if they so wish.

gytuno arno a byddai'n rhaid i Dŷ'r Cyffredin gytuno arno, ac yn y blaen'. Yn fy marn i, ni fydd y mesur hwn yn golygu y bydd pobl Cymru, drwy'r Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, yn hyderus y gallwn symud ymlaen.

Soniaf am ddau neu dri pheth ynglŷn â'r Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Yn gyntaf, mae fetio absoliwt yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn golygu y gallech efallai weld hyn yn gweithio os bydd gennych Lywodraeth Lafur yn y ddau le. Nid yw'n mynd i weithio pan fydd gennych Lywodraethau o bleidiau gwahanol, oherwydd bydd gwahaniaethau polisi mawr rhwng y ddwy.

Jeff Cuthbert: A dderbyniwch mai'r sefyllfa orau i bobl Cymru yw cael Llywodraeth Lafur yn y Deyrnas Unedig a gweinyddiaeth Lafur yma?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae hynny'n weddol nodweddiadol o'r Blaid Lafur: mae'n credu bod yn rhaid i bopeth droi o'i chwmpas hi. Yr hyn a ddymunwn ni yw setliad cyfansoddiadol sy'n ddigon cadarn i gael Llywodraethau o bleidiau gwahanol yn y ddau le. Dyna pam y credaf y dylem fod yn symud i Ran 4 y Mesur ac anghofio am Ran 3 yn llwyr, a dyna pam mai ein gwelliant i symud i refferendwm, drwy bleidlais syml yn y Cynulliad, yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Ymdriniaf yn gyflym â'r gwelliannau, gan fod amser yn brin. Mae gwelliant 4 yn galw am weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard yn llawn. Dyna'r ffordd lawer glanach i symud ymlaen. Yng ngwelliant 5, galwn am gynnwys ynni fel maes newydd. Ni allaf ddeall pam mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwrthod hynny, gan ei bod ei hun wedi ei gefnogi. Mae gwelliant 6 yn cydnabod y bydd yn rhaid lleihau nifer yr ASau o Gymru yn San Steffan, pan symudwn i bwerau Rhan 4. Cawn weld sut y bydd Llafur yn pleidleisio ar y gwelliant penodol hwnnw.

Mae yma dri gwelliant ar y cyd. Mae gwelliant 1 yn ceisio dileu'r cymal bach pleidiol a thruenus hwnnw sy'n mynnu bod yn rhaid ichi sefyll naill ai ar y rhestr neu mewn etholaeth. Dylai fod gan bobl Cymru yr hawl i ganiatáu i ymgeiswyr sefyll ar y rhestr ac mewn etholaeth os dymunant. Mae'r

That clause is highly undemocratic. Amendment 2 would remove the d'Hondt way of calculating committee membership under clause 29—this clause, again, is a measure to help the Labour Party. Even if it loses the next election, if it remains the largest party, it will be ruling the roost in terms of committees. That is, again, highly undemocratic. Amendment 3 deals with a referendum. We believe that the people of Wales should be given an opportunity for a referendum on Part 4 powers sooner rather than later. What has the Labour Party here got to lose? I would imagine that there is a clear majority in the Assembly, even on the Labour benches, to move to that quickly. What I cannot understand is why Labour cannot support us on that. All in all, this Bill is a missed opportunity and it would be substantially strengthened if the amendments I have proposed were passed by the Assembly. I hope that they will find favour with Members today.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 13: add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that Assembly measures will have a similar effect to an Act of Parliament and therefore believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

delete Part 3, pages 50 to 56, Clauses 92 to 101.

I propose amendment 14. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the post of Children's Commissioner for Wales must be seen to be impartial and therefore believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

clause 16, page 10, line 1, at end insert:

'or (f) holds the office of Children's Commissioner for Wales.'

I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this debate this afternoon. The Committee

cymal hwnnw yn annemocrataidd iawn. Byddai gwelliant 2 yn dileu'r ffordd d'Hondt o gyfrifo aelodaeth pwyllgorau o dan gymal 29—mae'r cymal hwn, unwaith eto, yn fesur i helpu'r Blaid Lafur. Hyd yn oed os bydd yn colli'r etholiad nesaf, os hi fydd y blaid fwyaf o hyd, hi fydd yn rheoli o ran pwyllgorau. Mae hynny, unwaith eto, yn annemocrataidd iawn. Mae gwelliant 3 yn ymdrin â refferendwm. Credwn y dylai pobl Cymru gael cyfle i gael refferendwm ar bwerau Rhan 4 gorau po gyntaf. Beth sydd gan y Blaid Lafur yma i'w gollu? Byddwn yn dychmygu bod mwyaftrif clir yn y Cynulliad, hyd yn oed ar feinciau Llafur, o blaid symud at hynny'n gyflym. Ni allaf ddeall pam na all Llafur ein cefnogi yn hynny. At ei gilydd, mae'r Mesur hwn yn gyfle a gollwyd, a phe byddai'r Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo'r gwelliannau a gynigiwyd gennyf, câi ei atgyfnerthu'n sylweddol. Gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau'n pleidleisio o'u plaid heddiw.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 13: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi y bydd mesurau Cynulliad yn cael effaith debyg i Ddeddf Seneddol ac o'r herwydd yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

dileu Rhan 3, tudalennau 50 i 56, cymalau 92 i 101.

Cynigiau welliant 14. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod yn rhaid i swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru gael ei gweld i fod yn ddiuedd ac yn credu felly y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

cymal 16, tudalen 10, llinell 1, ar y diwedd mewnosod:

'or (f) holds the office of Children's Commissioner for Wales.'

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddaidl hon y prynhawn yma. Yr oedd y

on the Government of Wales Bill has been anything but a consensual committee. I set that out from the start; every vote we have taken has seen the Government on one side and the opposition on the other. The Government did not give way on a single amendment, and one had the distinct feeling throughout—and this was not limited to me—that the line was being driven by London, and that any matter referred was referred by the Minister to London, for a line. The Business Minister is smiling, but I will happily give way to her to hear of any amendment that she has accepted from an opposition party. The report is published, and people can read it: it was 5 for and 5 against, with the Presiding Officer's casting vote against, on every conceivable issue. Some of those issues divide the parties, some, frankly, do not, but the Government at Westminster was so determined that every single jot and iota of this Bill would remain unaltered that the Government has not given way on a single item.

4.10 p.m.

I come to the joint amendments that have been referred to by the leader of the opposition. None of the issues that we are seeking to amend were in the Richard commission report. There was no mention of dual candidacy in the Richard commission report, and the proposal to ban people from standing on the list and in a first-past-the-post election did not find favour with the Electoral Reform Society, an independent body, nor with the Electoral Commission, which said that it would add to the prevailing distrust of politicians. How true that is. It is not something that is applied in Scotland, it is not something that the Arbuthnott committee recommended for Scotland, and it is not something that the Government encouraged when it was brought forward in relation to Scotland—it was voted down there. Why was it voted down in Scotland? Could it be to do with the fact that that favours the Labour Party in Scotland, but does not in Wales? If this is not a partisan measure, how come no-one other than the Labour Party supports this particular amendment? As I said, it was not in the Richard commission report.

Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru ymhell o fod yn bwyllgor cydsyniol. Nodais hynny o'r cychwyn; mae pob pleidlais a gynhaliwyd gennym wedi gweld y Llywodraeth ar y naill ochr a'r gwrthbleidiau ar y llall. Nid ildiodd y Llywodraeth ar yr un gwelliant, a theimlid drwyddi draw—ac nid fi'n unig oedd yn teimlo hyn—mai Llundain oedd yn rhoi'r cyfarwyddyd, a bod unrhyw fater a gyfeirid yn cael ei gyfeirio gan y Gweinidog i Lundain, i gael cyfarwyddyd. Mae'r Trefnydd yn gwenu, ond yr wyf yn fodlon ildio iddi i glywed am unrhyw welliant y mae wedi'i dderbyn gan wrthblaid. Mae'r adroddiad wedi'i gyhoeddi, a gall pobl ei ddarllen: yr oedd 5 o blaid a 5 yn erbyn, gyda phleidlais fwrw y Llywydd yn erbyn, ar bob mater posibl. Mae rhai o'r materion hynny'n rhannu'r pleidiau, nid yw eraill yn gwneud hynny, ond yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan mor benderfynol y byddai pob un rhan o'r Mesur hwn yn aros heb ei newid fel nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ildio ar yr un eitem.

Dof at y gwelliannau ar y cyd y cyfeiriodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid atynt. Nid oedd yr un o'r materion y ceisiwn eu diwygio wedi'u cynnwys yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard. Ni soniwyd am ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard, ac nid oedd y cynnig i wahardd pobl rhag sefyll ar y rhestr ac mewn etholaeth y cyntaf i'r felin wrth fodd y Gymdeithas Diwygio Etholiadol, sy'n gorff annibynnol, na'r Comisiwn Etholiadol. Dywedodd hwnnw y byddai'n ychwanegu at ddiffyg ymddiriedaeth pobl mewn gwleidyddion yn gyffredinol. Mae hynny'n ddigon gwir. Nid yw'n cael ei ddefnyddio yn yr Alban, nid yw wedi ei argymhell gan bwyllgor Arbuthnott ar gyfer yr Alban, ac ni chafodd ei annog gan y Llywodraeth pan gafodd ei gyflwyno mewn perthynas â'r Alban—fe'i gwrthodwyd yno. Pam y cafodd ei wrthod yn yr Alban? A allai fod a wnelo hynny â'r ffaith fod gwneud hynny'n fuddiol i'r Blaid Lafur yn yr Alban, ond nad yw'n fuddiol i'r blaid Lafur yng Nghymru? Os nad yw hwn yn fesur pleidiol, pam nad oes neb heblaw'r Blaid Lafur yn cefnogi'r gwelliant penodol hwn? Fel y dywedais, nid oedd wedi'i gynnwys yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard.

I move to the second joint amendment on d'Hondt and clause 29 of the Bill. This, again, is a partisan measure, which Labour has sometimes pretended is a fallback provision. It is not a fallback provision, it is on the face of the Bill, and it means that if the Labour Party loses power here and remains the largest party, which is at least possible, it will remain the largest party on committees. That is distinctly and undeniably undemocratic, and I do not see how anyone who believes in democracy can defend it, but they do. Once again, this was not in the Richard commission report.

The third joint amendment is on the trigger for a referendum, which is set at two thirds, and that is not just two thirds of the Members voting, but two thirds of all Members, whether they vote or not. This is undemocratic, and there is no precedent for it anywhere in the British constitution. It is all about a narrow, party-driven machine that wants to remain in power: if it loses power here, it does not want anyone else to exercise it. That is what this is all about. It is a mean, divisive measure, and it was not in the Richard commission report.

I remember, as will the First Minister, the day that the Richard commission report was published, when he welcomed the unanimous report and said how proud he was of his nation. We had the distinct feeling that perhaps he would get behind it and push, because he said that he would. He pushed for a while, until he found Peter Hain pushing in the opposite direction, and then it was different, because the Labour Party could not agree on it. This is all about keeping the Labour Party together; this is not about the interests of Wales at all.

I move to the other amendments, all of which we will support, except for amendment 4, on which we will abstain, and amendment 8, which we will vote against. To turn to our amendments, amendment 14, on the children's commissioner, is a perfectly sensible amendment and not at all party-

Symudaf at yr ail welliant ar y cyd ar d'Hondt a chymal 29 yn y Mesur. Mae hwn unwaith eto yn fesur pleidiol, a'r Blaid Lafur wedi esgus weithiau ei fod yn ddarpariaeth wrth gefn. Nid yw'n ddarpariaeth wrth gefn: mae ar wyneb y Mesur, a golyga os bydd y Blaid Lafur yn colli grym yma ac yn parhau'n blaid fwyaf, sy'n bosibl o leiaf, bydd yn parhau'n blaid fwyaf ar y pwyllgorau. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn annemocrataidd, ni ellir gwadu hynny. Ni welaf sut y gall neb sy'n credu mewn democratiaeth ei amddiffyn, ond dyna a wnânt. Unwaith eto, nid oedd hwn wedi'i gynnwys yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard.

Mae a wnelo'r trydydd gwelliant ar y cyd â'r amodau cyn cynnal refferendwm, sef bod yn rhaid cael dwy ran o dair o'r Aelodau i bleidleisio dros hynny, ac nid dim ond dwy ran o dair o'r Aelodau sy'n pleidleisio yw hynny, ond dwy ran o dair o'r holl Aelodau, p'un a fyddant yn pleidleisio neu beidio. Mae hyn yn annemocrataidd, ac nid oes cynsail iddo yn unman yng nghyfansoddiad Prydain. Mae'n ymwneud yn llwyr â budd un blaid sydd am aros mewn grym: os bydd yn colli grym yma, nid yw am i neb arall ei gael. Dyna yw ystyr hyn i gyd. Mae'n fesur crintachlyd sy'n peri rhwyg ac nid oedd wedi'i gynnwys yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard.

Yr wyf yn cofio, fel y bydd y Prif Weinidog, y diwrnod pan gyhoeddwyd adroddiad comisiwn Richard, pan groesawodd yr adroddiad unfrydol gan fynegi ei falchder yn ei genedl. Cawsom y teimlad pendant y byddai efallai yn ei gefnogi ac yn ei wthio, am iddo ddweud y byddai'n gwneud hynny. Gwthiodd am ychydig, tan iddo ddarganfod bod Peter Hain yn gwthio i'r cyfeiriad arall. Yna yr oedd pethau'n wahanol, am na allai'r Blaid Lafur gytuno arno. Mae a wnelo hyn i gyd â chadw'r Blaid Lafur gyda'i gilydd; nid oes a wnelo â buddiannau Cymru o gwbl.

Symudaf at y gwelliannau eraill, y byddwn yn cefnogi pob un ohonynt, ac eithrio gwelliant 4, y byddwn yn ymatal arno, a gwelliant 8, y byddwn yn pleidleisio yn ei erbyn. I droi at ein gwelliannau, mae gwelliant 14, ar y comisiynydd plant, yn welliant cwbl synhwyrol ac nid yw'n pleidiol

driven, which is to ensure that the children's commissioner should not be able to hold political office. The Government was unable to accept that, because the line from London was 'Let's hold the line, members of the Labour Party, we don't want to give way on anything'.

Similarly, on amendment 13, on the deletion of Part 3 of the Bill, there was nothing about Orders in Council in the Richard commission report, which the First Minister welcomed so much on the day that it was published, until Peter Hain told him, 'No, we're not going to welcome it', and then he changed his mind. We would delete part 3 and move straight to having a referendum on the all-important issue of legislative powers. That shows that we are well ahead of the game in terms of a clear and expeditious route for legislative powers, which the Labour Party does not have. The Labour Party is hopelessly divided on these issues, and all of the issues that are so contentious in the Bill were not in the Richard commission report and were not on Labour's agenda until Labour decided that it had to keep things together. It wanted to avoid a referendum, and not because it was afraid of losing it—I do not believe that for a minute. The real reason is as stated in the amendment put forward by Plaid Cymru: it is afraid of losing Labour MPs at Westminster. Why? It is because it is afraid of losing power at Westminster. Hasten the day, and let us get this place on a proper footing and have this referendum sooner rather than later.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 7: add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that in the event of a constituency candidate dying, not only would the return of a member for that constituency be delayed but clause 8(2) would prevent the return of the relevant regional list members, and believes that the bill should be amended to allow that in such an eventuality:

a) the delegated nominating officer for the candidate who had died should be given 48

o gwbl, sef sicrhau na ddylai fod gan y comisiynydd plant yr hawl i ddal swydd wleidyddol. Ni allai'r Llywodraeth dderbyn hynny, gan mai'r cyfarwyddyd o Lundain oedd 'Gadewch inni ddilyn y cyfarwyddyd, aelodau o'r Blaid Lafur, nid ydym am ildio ar ddim'.

Yn yr un modd, ar welliant 13, ar ddileu Rhan 3 o'r Mesur. Nid oedd dim ynglŷn â Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard, a groesawyd mor gynnes gan y Prif Weinidog gymaint ar ddiwrnod ei gyhoeddi, tan i Peter Hain ddweud wrtho, 'Na, nid ydym yn mynd i'w groesawu', ac yna newidiodd ei feddwl. Byddem ni'n dileu rhan 3 ac yn symud yn syth at gael refferendwm ar fater hollbwysig pwerau deddfu. Dengys hynny ein bod ymhell ar y blaen o ran cael llwybr clir a hwylus ar gyfer pwerau deddfu, sy'n rhywbeth nad oes gan y Blaid Lafur. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn anobeithiol o ranedig ar y materion hyn, ac nid oedd yr holl faterion sydd mor ddadleuol yn y Mesur wedi'u cynnwys yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard nac ar agenda Llafur tan i'r Blaid Lafur benderfynu bod yn rhaid iddi gadw'r blaid at ei gilydd. Yr oedd am osgoi refferendwm, ac nid am ei bod yn ofni ei golli—ni chredaf hynny am funud. Mae'r rheswm gwirioneddol fel y dywedir yn y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru: mae'n ofni colli ASau Llafur yn San Steffan. Pam? Y rheswm yw ei bod yn ofni colli grym yn San Steffan. Brysied y dydd, a gadewch inni osod sail gadarn i'r lle hwn a chynnal y refferendwm hwn gorau po gyntaf.

Arweinydd y Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 7: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi petai ymgeisydd mewn etholaeth yn marw, nid yn unig y byddai oedi cyn ethol aelod dros yr etholaeth honno, ond na fyddai cymal 8(2) yn caniatáu ethol aelodau'r rhestr ranbarthol berthnasol, ac yn credu y dylid diwygio'r mesur i ganiatáu, mewn sefyllfa o'r fath:

a) y dylid rhoi 48 awr i swyddog enwebu dirprwyedig yr ymgeisydd a fu farw enwebu

<i>hours to nominate an alternative candidate for that seat; and</i>	<i>ymgeisydd arall ar gyfer y sedd honno; a</i>
<i>b) the election timetable for that seat should be reset to ensure that a member is returned for that constituency seat and the relevant list seats within a maximum of 21 days of the original polling day.</i>	<i>b) y dylid ailosod amserlen yr etholiad ar gyfer y sedd honno i sicrhau y caiff aelod ei ethol ar gyfer y sedd etholaethol honno a'r seddi rhestr perthnasol cyn pen 21 diwrnod i ddyddiad y bleidlais wreiddiol.</i>
I propose amendment 8. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Cynigiaf welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to provide for the election of Assembly Members via the method of single transferable vote in place of the additional member system.</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu ar gyfer ethol Aelodau Cynulliad drwy'r dull pleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy yn hytrach na'r system aelod ychwanegol.</i>
I propose amendment 9. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Cynigiaf welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended such that the election of the Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officer and First Minister take place on the same day.</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru fel bo'r Llywydd, y Dirprwy Lywydd a'r Prif Weinidog yn cael eu hethol ar yr un diwrnod.</i>
I propose amendment 10. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Cynigiaf welliant 10. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 25, page 16, line 9, at end insert:</i>	<i>cymal 25, tudalen 16, llinell 9, ar y diwedd mewnosod:</i>
<i>'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'</i>	<i>'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'</i>
I propose amendment 11. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Cynigiaf welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:</i>	<i>yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:</i>
<i>clause 94, page 52, line 22, at end insert:</i>	<i>cymal 94, tudalen 52, llinell 22, ar y diwedd mewnosod:</i>
<i>'(8A) A refusal that falls within (7)(b) only applies if the Secretary of State has reason to believe that the Order in Council—</i>	<i>'(8A) A refusal that falls within (7)(b) only applies if the Secretary of State has reason to believe that the Order in Council—</i>
<i>(a) would have an adverse effect on any matter which is not specified in Part 1 of</i>	<i>(a) would have an adverse effect on any matter which is not specified in Part 1 of</i>

Schedule 5,

(b) might have a serious adverse impact on water resources in England, water supply in England or the quality of water in England,

(c) would have adverse impact on the law as it applies in England, or

(d) would be incompatible with any international obligation or the interests of defence or national Security.'

I propose amendment 12. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

clause 103, page 57, line 24, leave out:

'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.

The problem with the report that is before us today is that it does not do anything more than give a description of a discussion that we had over a number of weeks, which did not change anything. You would have expected, with any Bill that is laid out for us to look at in the National Assembly, there to have been some changes or amendments, even on small matters. The problem that we faced was that not one amendment or change was taken on by the Government, and yet the Government refuses to propose the motion that is before us today, as it was not a Bill that it was supporting. I will be speaking to some of the amendments as we move through this debate.

I would like the First Minister, when he responds, to tell us about the gatekeeper role of the Secretary of State, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It is quite clear, and I think that Nick Bourne referred to it, that Part 1 of the Bill does not make legislation any easier for us. In fact, the House of Lords' Constitution Committee, when it met fairly recently, said the following.

'Part 3 of the bill does nothing to simplify either the sources of law relating to Wales or the process by which those laws are made.

Schedule 5,

(b) might have a serious adverse impact on water resources in England, water supply in England or the quality of water in England,

(c) would have adverse impact on the law as it applies in England, or

(d) would be incompatible with any international obligation or the interests of defence or national Security.'

Cynigiau welliant 12. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

cymal 103, tudalen 57, llinell 24, dileu:

'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.

Y broblem gyda'r adroddiad sydd ger ein bron heddiw yw nad yw'n gwneud dim mwy na rhoi disgrifiad o drafodaeth a gawsom dros nifer o wythnosau, nad oedd yn newid. Byddech wedi disgwyl, gydag unrhyw Fesur a gyflwynir inni ei ystyried yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, weld rhai newidiadau neu welliannau, hyd yn oed ar fân faterion. Y broblem yr oeddem yn ei hwynebu oedd na dderbyniodd y Llywodraeth yr un gwelliant na newid, ac eto mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwrthod cynnig y cynnig sydd ger ein bron heddiw, am nad oedd yn Fesur yr oedd yn ei gefnogi. Byddaf yn trafod rhai o'r gwelliannau wrth i'r ddadl hon fynd rhagddi.

Hoffwn i'r Prif Weinidog, pan fydd yn ymateb, ddweud wrthym am rôl yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi fel porthorion. Mae'n hollol glir, a chredaf i Nick Bourne gyfeirio at hyn, nad yw Rhan 1 y Mesur yn gwneud deddfwriaeth yn haws inni o gwbl. Mewn gwirionedd, dywedodd Pwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi fel hyn, pan gyfarfu'n gymharol ddiweddar.

Nid oes dim yn Rhan 3 yn y mesur i symleiddio ffynonellau'r gyfraith sy'n ymwneud â Chymru na'r broses a ddefnyddir

Problems with access to law, whether for citizens, public authorities or legal professionals, are not merely practical inconveniences but go to the heart of the constitutional principle of the...law....We believe that there is a clear risk that the gains in transparency and promotion of public understanding by ending the corporate status of the Assembly in Parts 1 and 2 of the bill may be obscured by the intricacies created by Part 3.'

That says to me that we have a clouded process.

The gatekeeper role of the Secretary of State is crucial. After all, if we propose something here and it is supported by a majority in the National Assembly, that democratic view would surely be the one that we would want to carry through into an Assembly measure through an Order in Council. Yet there is nothing in the Bill that lays out the reasons for which the Secretary of State can turn down an Order in Council. Secondly, there is nothing in the Bill that says why the House of Commons could turn down such an Order and, thirdly, there are no reasons noted why the House of Lords could turn down a request for an Order in Council. Each one of those three is seen as being quite separate. When I asked a question about the House of Lords, which is the unelected part of the whole process, I was told that, if necessary the Parliament Act 1949 or some other Act would apply, which would be a convention. However, the convention concerns the manifesto pledges of parties that form the Government in the House of Commons, and not here. Therefore, it could well be that the House of Lords could turn down a request for an Order in Council, it would go back to the House of Commons and, on a ping-pong basis, the House of Commons might say, 'It was not a manifesto commitment of ours, here in Parliament, so we could continue to support it'. There is a major issue about how this will cloud the whole process of the democratic rights of our people.

I also want to speak to amendment 10, which relates to the way in which the structure of the office of the Presiding Officer and the

i lunio'r cyfreithiau hynny. Nid anghyfleusterau ymarferol yn unig yw'r problemau o ran cael mynediad i'r gyfraith, boed ar gyfer dinasyddion, awdurdodau cyhoeddus neu weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes y gyfraith. Yn hytrach, maent yn mynd at wraidd egwyddor gyfansoddiadol y...gyfraith...Credwn fod risg amlwg y gellir colli'r manteision tryloywder a hyrwyddo dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd o ganlyniad i ddileu statws corfforaethol y Cynulliad yn Rhannau 1 a 2 yn y mesur oherwydd y cymhlethdodau sy'n cael eu creu gan Ran 3.

Mae hynny'n awgrymu i mi mai proses gymylog sydd gennym.

Mae rôl yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fel porthor yn hanfodol. Wedi'r cyfan, os byddwn yn cynnig rhywbeth yma a mwyafrif yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei gefnogi, yna yn sicr dyna'r farn ddemocrataidd y byddem am ei throsglwyddo i fesur y Cynulliad drwy Orchymyn yn y Cyngor. Eto, nid oes dim yn y Mesur sy'n gosod allan y rhesymau pam y gall yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wrthod Gorchymyn yn y Cyngor. Yn ail, nid oes dim yn y Mesur sy'n dweud pam y gallai Tŷ'r Cyffredin wrthod Gorchymyn felly, ac yn drydydd, ni nodir unrhyw resymau pam y gallai Tŷ'r Arglwyddi wrthod cais am Orchymyn yn y Cyngor. Ystyrir bod y tri hynny yn hollol ar wahân i'w gilydd. Pan ofynnais gwestiwn am Dŷ'r Arglwyddi, sef y rhan anetholedig o'r holl broses, dywedwyd wrthyf, pe byddai angen, y byddai Deddf y Senedd 1949 neu ryw Ddeddf arall yn gymwys, a fyddai'n gonfensiwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r confensiwn yn ymwneud ag addewidion maniffesto pleidiau sy'n llunio'r Llywodraeth yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, ac nid yma. Felly, gallai Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yn hawdd iawn wrthod cais am Orchymyn yn y Cyngor, byddai'n dychwelyd i Dŷ'r Cyffredin, a gallai Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn ei dro ddweud, 'Nid ydym wedi ymrwymo i hyn yn ein maniffesto ni, yma yn y Senedd, felly galleu barhau i'w gefnogi'. Un mater pwysig yw sut y bydd hyn yn cymylu holl broses hawliau democrataidd ein pobl.

Hoffwn hefyd sôn am welliant 10, sy'n ymwneud â'r ffordd y caiff strwythur swydd y Llywydd a'r Dirprwy Lywydd ei lunio yn y

Deputy Presiding Officer are constructed in the new Assembly. The current Bill says that, within seven days, you will elect a Presiding Officer and a Deputy Presiding Officer and then, within 28 days, you will elect your Government. That means that there is no way of judging whether or not the Presiding Officer and Deputy Presiding Officer are from the Government side, since they are not elected simultaneously. It seems to us that there must be some form of amendment or written statement in this Bill, either in the explanatory memorandum or the Bill itself, so that it does not predict that the will of the people of Wales—as expressed through the democratic returns of Members to the National Assembly—will be frustrated by having to elect a Deputy Presiding Officer and a Presiding Officer from the non-Government side. There is no way of resolving that matter as it stands beyond saying, as was put to us in committee, that one of these people would have to resign voluntarily.

I turn to what I consider to be some of the biggest issues in the Bill. We are faced with an undemocratic decision as to whether members of political parties or individuals should be able to stand wherever there is a vacancy. That, in my view, is an act of political spite, as it has not been supported by any evidence whatsoever. If there were evidence on that, we would like to see it; it is certainly not supported by the evidence from Scotland.

Finally, the Bill could have been improved here, by the National Assembly, but it was not. I deeply regret the fact that the National Assembly has not taken a view on this legislation, which will affect its future for decades to come. We should have had a far better opportunity in the Bill committee.

4.20 p.m.

John Marek: I propose the following amendments in my name. Amendment 15: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to provide for the

Cynulliad newydd. Dywed y Mesur presennol y byddwch yn ethol Llywydd a Dirprwy Lywydd ymhen saith niwrnod ac yna, ymhen 28 diwrnod, y byddwch yn ethol eich Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n golygu nad oes modd gwybod a yw'r Llywydd a'r Dirprwy Lywydd o ochr y Llywodraeth, gan na chânt eu hethol ar yr un pryd. Mae'n ymddangos i ni fod angen rhyw fath o welliant neu ddatganiad ysgrifenedig yn y Mesur hwn, naill ai yn y memorandwm esboniadol neu yn y Mesur ei hun, fel nad yw'n rhag-weld y caiff ewyllys pobl Cymru—fel y caiff ei mynegi drwy'r Aelodau a etholir yn ddemocrataidd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—ei rhwystro drwy orfod ethol Dirprwy Lywydd a Llywydd o'r ochr nad yw'n Llywodraeth. Nid oes ffordd i ddatrys y mater hwnnw fel y mae ar wahân i ddweud, fel y dywedwyd wrthym yn y pwyllgor, y byddai'n rhaid i un o'r bobl hyn ymddiswyddo o'i wirfodd.

Trof at rai o'r problemau mwyaf yn y Mesur, yn fy marn i. Yr ydym yn wynebu penderfyniad annemocrataidd ynghylch a ddylai aelodau o bleidiau gwleidyddol neu unigolion allu sefyll ble bynnag y bydd sedd gwag. Malais gwleidyddol yw hynny, yn fy marn i, gan nad oes tystiolaeth o gwbl i gefnogi hyn. Pe byddai tystiolaeth i'w gefnogi, hoffem ei gweld; yn sicr nid yw'r dystiolaeth o'r Alban yn cefnogi hyn.

Yn olaf, gellid bod wedi gwella'r Mesur yma, gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond ni ddigwyddodd hynny. Mae'n drueni mawr nad yw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi rhoi ei farn am y ddeddfwriaeth hon, a fydd yn effeithio ar ei ddyfodol am ddegawdau i ddod. Dylem fod wedi cael cyfle llawer gwell ym mhwyllgor y Mesur.

John Marek: Cynigaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 15: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu pŵer i'r Cynulliad roi

Assembly to have power to give directions to Welsh Ministers in relation to the exercise of their functions.

I propose amendment 16. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended to enable the Assembly to vary the provisions relating to the membership of the Assembly commission.

Subject to the course of the debate, I intend to vote for all the amendments tabled, as they are all intended to improve the Bill. I agree with what has been said by those who proposed the other amendments. I agree particularly with what Mike German has just said, which is that we have the opportunity to amend the Bill and to improve it, but we have not taken that opportunity, principally because the Government in Westminster has given instructions to the Government here that nothing should be changed and, of course, the Government here has dutifully followed course.

My amendment 15 is very clear. It seeks to give to the Assembly power to give directions to Welsh Ministers in relation to the exercise of their functions. At the moment, functions are transferred to the Assembly and we then transfer them to the First Minister, who can transfer them to Ministers. This is not going to happen in the new Assembly. The functions will be transferred by Her Majesty in Council directly to the Ministers. The Ministers will not be responsible to the Assembly for the exercise of those functions. We will be able to quiz and scrutinise Ministers on the way in which they exercise their functions, but it is conceivable—in fact, I think, probable—that some Ministers, certainly from this Government, will say to the National Assembly, ‘I am sorry, but this function has been given to me by Her Majesty in Council. It is not for you to direct me on how to exercise it. I propose to do it this way, and I care not one jot about your opinion if you wish me to do it in a different way’. What can the Assembly do?

cyfarwyddiadau i Weinidogion Cymru gyda golwg ar arfer eu swyddogaethau.

Cynigiaf welliant 16. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i alluogi'r Cynulliad i amrywio'r darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud ag aelodaeth comisiwn y Cynulliad.

Yn dibynnu ar hynt y ddadl, yr wyf yn bwriadu pleidleisio o blaid yr holl welliannau a gyflwynwyd, gan mai gwella'r Mesur yw bwriad pob un ohonynt. Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedwyd gan y rhai a gynigiodd y gwelliannau eraill. Cytunaf yn arbennig â'r hyn y mae Mike German newydd ei ddweud, sef bod gennym gyfle i gynnig gwelliannau yn y Mesur a'i wella, ond nid ydym wedi manteisio ar y cyfle hwnnw, yn bennaf am fod y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan wedi rhoi cyfarwyddiadau i'r Llywodraeth yma na ddylid newid dim, ac wrth gwrs, mae'r Llywodraeth yma wedi dilyn yn ufudd.

Mae gwelliant 15 yn fy enw i yn glir iawn. Ei nod yw rhoi pŵer i'r Cynulliad roi cyfarwyddiadau i Weinidogion Cymru mewn perthynas ag arfer eu swyddogaethau. Ar hyn o bryd, caiff swyddogaethau eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad ac wedyn byddwn yn eu trosglwyddo i'r Prif Weinidog, a all eu trosglwyddo i Weinidogion. Ni fydd hyn yn digwydd yn y Cynulliad newydd. Caiff y swyddogaethau eu trosglwyddo gan Ei Mawrhydi yn y Cyngor yn uniongyrchol i'r Gweinidogion. Ni fydd y Gweinidogion yn atebol i'r Cynulliad am arfer y swyddogaethau hynny. Byddwn yn gallu holi Gweinidogion ac archwilio'r modd y maent yn arfer eu swyddogaethau, ond mae'n bosibl—yn wir, mae'n debygol, yn fy marn i, —y bydd rhai Gweinidogion, yn sicr o'r Llywodraeth hon, yn dweud wrth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ‘Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond rhoddwyd y swyddogaeth hon imi gan Ei Mawrhydi yn y Cyngor. Nid eich lle chi yw rhoi cyfarwyddyd i mi sut i'w harfer. Bwriadaf ei harfer fel hyn, ac nid oes mymryn o ots gennyf am eich barn chi os ydych yn dymuno imi ei harfer yn wahanol’. Beth y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud?

The Assembly will be able, through a vote, to dismiss the whole Government, but surely that is an option of last resort and the National Assembly could be treated with contempt if it did that on a day-to-day basis. Of course, it would not. It would be a measure that could be used once perhaps every 10 or 15 years. Therefore, the option of dismissing the Government is not possible.

In the committee on the Bill, we spoke about whether the Assembly could dismiss an individual Minister. That is not allowed, and is being resisted by the Welsh Assembly Government. The Assembly will be responsible for passing any new legislation, and it will have to pass the budget. That is probably the only piece of important work that the Assembly will have if the Bill goes through unchecked. You could say to me that that is exactly what happens in Westminster and that is true. There is no written constitution at Westminster, but, if the House of Commons passed a motion, it would be inconceivable for Ministers and Members not to abide by the will of the House. I see nothing in this Bill—as we are a subsidiary, devolved institution—that would make our Ministers in our Assembly do the same if the National Assembly passed a motion regarding the use and exercise of functions by Ministers.

So, amendment 15 is simple. It expresses the view that something ought to be done. There ought to be something in the Bill to say that the Assembly is the supreme body. While I would not want to go so far as to ask that we be allowed to prescribe every dot and comma that any Minister would have to pay attention to in exercising his or her functions, there ought to be something that would require Ministers to listen to what the Assembly has to say. Unfortunately, this Bill says nothing about that.

My amendment 16 proposes a bit more freedom between the roles of the Presiding Officer and the Deputy Presiding Officer. There are only two of us in the role of political heads of the Assembly Parliamentary Service. There is a House Committee at present, comprising seven

Bydd y Cynulliad, drwy bleidlais, yn gallu diswyddo'r Llywodraeth yn gyfan, ond mae'n sicr mai dewis olaf yw hynny, a gallai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael ei ddirmygu pe byddai'n gwneud hynny bob dydd. Wrth gwrs, ni fyddai hynny'n digwydd. Byddai'n fesur y gellid ei ddefnyddio unwaith bob 10 neu 15 mlynedd, hwyrach. Felly, nid yw'r dewis o ddiswyddo'r Llywodraeth yn bosibl.

Yn y pwyllgor ar y Mesur, buom yn sôn a allai'r Cynulliad ddiswyddo Gweinidog unigol. Ni chaniateir hynny, a chaiff ei wrthod gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Y Cynulliad fydd yn gyfrifol am basio unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth newydd, a bydd yn rhaid iddo dderbyn y gyllideb. Mae'n debyg mai dyna fydd yr unig waith pwysig a fydd gan y Cynulliad os caiff y Mesur ei gyflwyno'n ddirwystr. Gallech ddweud wrthyf mai dyna'n union sy'n digwydd yn San Steffan, ac mae hynny'n wir. Nid oes cyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig o gwbl yn San Steffan, ond pe byddai Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn derbyn cynnig, byddai'n amhosibl i Weinidogion ac Aelodau beidio â derbyn ewyllys y Tŷ. Ni welaf fod dim yn y Mesur hwn—gan mai is-sefydliad datganoledig ydym—a fyddai'n golygu bod ein Gweinidogion yn ein Cynulliad ni yn gwneud yr un peth pe byddai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn derbyn cynnig ynghylch defnyddio ac arfer swyddogaethau gan Weinidogion.

Felly, mae gwelliant 15 yn syml. Mae'n mynegi'r farn y dylid gwneud rhywbeth. Dylid cynnwys rhywbeth yn y Mesur i ddweud mai'r Cynulliad yw'r goruchaf gorff. Er na fyddwn am fynd mor bell â gofyn am ganiatâd i nodi pob manylyn y byddai'n rhaid i unrhyw Weinidog roi sylw iddo wrth arfer ei swyddogaethau, dylid cael rhywbeth a fyddai'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion wrando ar yr hyn sydd gan y Cynulliad i'w ddweud. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r Mesur hwn yn dweud dim am hynny.

Mae gwelliant 16 yn fy enw i yn cynnig ychydig mwy o ryddid rhwng rôl y Llywydd a rôl y Dirprwy Lywydd. Dim ond dau ohonom sydd â rôl fel penaethiaid gwleidyddol Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad. Mae yna Bwyllgor y Tŷ ar hyn o bryd, sy'n cynnwys saith o bobl, ond prif

people, but everyone on that committee with a vote, except for me, has as their prime job the job of being an Assembly Member pursuing political ideas. As Deputy Presiding Officer, I am paid to look at the dots, commas and details of what goes on in the House Committee. It could be that, in a different Assembly, the Presiding Officer will be paid to do that, and he would do that.

I suspect that this particular clause is there because I am the Deputy Presiding Officer, but I have to say to Labour Members that I have no intention of being Deputy Presiding Officer in the next Assembly. I will not seek that office in the next Assembly, and I will not accept nomination for it. The House Committee, with the agreement of Labour Members, agreed that there ought to be freedom to give some sort of party-political balance to the members of the House Committee, or the commission, as it will be. At present, we simply have in the Bill four members, one from each of the four main parties. That is too restrictive, and it will place an onerous imposition on whoever fills the position of Presiding Officer, given that the Deputy Presiding Officer is specifically prohibited from having anything to do with the commission. I ask that we at least pass this amendment in order that we can decide the best way, as Members of this legislature, of organising our parliamentary services.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I do not think that it will come as a surprise to Members to learn that Labour Members will not support any of the amendments. There will be robust debate, as there was today, on 17 January and during the eight meetings of the Bill committee. I want to concentrate on that process and the positive aspects and outcomes of that, which will, of course, afford new opportunities for the people of Wales. That is what they want to hear about.

The publication last December of the Government of Wales Bill by a Labour Government represented another step forward for devolution. The Bill expresses a manifesto commitment made by Welsh Labour at the last general election that received strong support. That is support to legislate for a stronger Assembly with enhanced legislative powers, to improve

waith pawb ar y pwyllgor hwnnw sydd â phleidlais, heblaw amdanaf fi, yw bod yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad sy'n gweithredu syniadau gwleidyddol. Fel Dirprwy Lywydd, fe'm telir i edrych ar fanylion yr hyn sy'n digwydd ym Mhwyllgor y Tŷ. Efallai y byddai'r Llywydd yn cael ei dalu i wneud hynny mewn Cynulliad gwahanol, a byddai'n gwneud hynny.

Tybiaf fod y cymal arbennig hwn yn cael ei gynnwys gan mai fi yw'r Dirprwy Lywydd, ond rhaid imi ddweud wrth Aelodau Llafur nad oes gennyf unrhyw fwriad bod yn Ddirprwy Lywydd yn y Cynulliad nesaf. Ni fyddaf yn ymgeisio am y swydd honno yn y Cynulliad nesaf, ac ni fyddaf yn derbyn enwebiad ar ei chyfer. Cytunodd Pwyllgor y Tŷ, gyda chytundeb Aelodau Llafur, y dylid cael rhyddid i sicrhau rhyw fath o gydbwysedd rhwng y pleidiau o ran aelodau Pwyllgor y Tŷ, neu'r comisiwn, fel y'i gelwir yn y dyfodol. Ar hyn o bryd, pedwar aelod sydd gennym yn y Mesur, un o bob un o'r pedair prif blaid. Mae hynny'n rhy gul, a bydd yn golygu baich trwm i bwy bynnag sy'n cymryd swydd y Llywydd, o gofio bod y Dirprwy Lywydd yn cael ei wahardd yn benodol rhag ymwneud o gwbl â'r comisiwn. Gofynnaf inni dderbyn y gwelliant hwn o leiaf fel y gallwn benderfynu, fel Aelodau'r ddeddfwrfa hon, ar y ffordd orau i roi trefn ar ein gwasanaethau seneddol.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Ni chredaf y bydd yr Aelodau'n synnu clywed na fydd Aelodau Llafur yn cefnogi unrhyw un o'r gwelliannau. Bydd dadl gref, fel y cafwyd heddiw, ar 17 Ionawr ac yn ystod wyth cyfarfod pwyllgor y Mesur. Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y broses honno ac ar yr agweddau cadarnhaol a chanlyniadau hynny a fydd, wrth gwrs, yn gyfleoedd newydd i bobl Cymru. Dyna'r hyn y maent am ei glywed.

Yr oedd cyhoeddi Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru gan Lywodraeth Lafur fis Rhagfyr diwethaf yn gam arall ymlaen i ddatganoli. Mae'r Mesur yn mynegi ymrwymiad maniffesto a wnaed gan Lafur Cymru yn yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf a gafodd gefnogaeth gref. Cefnogaeth yw honno i ddeddfu i gael Cynulliad cryfach gyda phwerau deddfu gwell, i wella atebolrwydd drwy ddileu

accountability by ending the confusing corporate status of the Assembly, to provide clarity by separating the Executive and the legislature, which all Members are signed up to, and also to end the confusion in the electoral system by preventing candidates from standing for the lists and in constituencies.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: If this motion is derived from the Labour Party's manifesto, and if it encapsulates the Labour Party's vision for the future of a devolved Government in Wales, why were you not prepared to propose it?

Jane Hutt: It was the Bill committee that, quite rightly, met, as it did, over those eight sessions to scrutinise aspects of the Bill and bring amendments forward. Let us put the record straight about the Bill committee: 130 amendments were tabled, 95 of which were identical, or almost identical, to the amendments tabled at Westminster. They were, therefore, considered at Westminster, and then we had them here in the Assembly, and half of them were replicated in amendments tabled again today. Nick, I would like to say that the Bill committee was constructive and productive, because it included discussion and clarification. You welcomed the assurances that I gave you with regard to the purpose and intent behind six amendments that would be dealt with more appropriately under Standing Orders. You welcomed that because we clarified it. We do not want everything on the face of the Bill; we want as much here so that we can manage our own business in implementing the Government of Wales Bill. Those opportunities under Standing Orders are important if we are mature enough to grasp them.

Nick Bourne: If you do not want everything on the face of the Bill, we might ask why there is the d'Hondt principle, which even the First Minister has said would be, with six Members, distinctly unfair to all the opposition parties. Why is that on the face of the Bill? Why is there a reserved power for the Secretary of State to write Standing Orders? You try to present this, Minister—as you did in committee—as though, somehow, we proceeded on a consensual basis. All who

statws corfforaethol dryswch y Cynulliad, i sicrhau eglurder drwy wahanu'r Weithrediaeth a'r ddeddfwrfa, sef rhywbeth y mae'r holl Aelodau yn cytuno ag ef, a hefyd i ddileu'r dryswch yn y system etholiadol drwy atal ymgeiswyr rhag sefyll ar y rhestrau ac mewn etholaethau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Os yw'r cynnig hwn yn dod o fanifesto'r Blaid Lafur, ac os yw'n cwmpasu gweledigaeth y Blaid Lafur ar gyfer dyfodol Llywodraeth ddatganoledig yng Nghymru, pam nad oeddech yn barod i'w gynnig?

Jane Hutt: Pwyllgor y Mesur a fu'n cyfarfod, yn hollol briodol, dros yr wyth sesiwn hynny i graffu ar agweddau ar y Mesur ac i gyflwyno gwelliannau. Gadewch inni gael y ffeithiau'n gywir am bwyllgor y Mesur: cyflwynwyd 130 o welliannau, ac yr oedd 95 o'r rheini yr un fath, neu bron yr un fath, â'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd yn San Steffan. Felly, fe'u hystyriwyd yn San Steffan, ac yna fe'u cyflwynwyd yma yn y Cynulliad, a dyblygwyd hanner y rheini yn y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd eto heddiw. Nick, hoffwn ddweud bod pwyllgor y Mesur yn adeiladol ac yn gynhyrchiol, oherwydd inni gael trafodaeth ac eglurhad. Yr oeddech chi'n croesawu'r sicrwydd a roddais ichi am ddiben a bwriad chwech o'r gwelliannau y byddai'n fwy priodol ymdrin â hwy o dan Reolau Sefydlog. Yr oeddech yn croesawu hynny am ein bod wedi egluro'r mater. Nid ydym am gael popeth wedi'i gynnwys yn y Mesur; yr ydym am gael cymaint yma fel y gallwn reoli ein busnes ein hunain wrth weithredu Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r cyfleoedd hynny o dan Reolau Sefydlog yn bwysig os ydym yn ddigon aeddfed i fanteisio arnynt.

Nick Bourne: Os nad ydych am gael popeth wedi'i gynnwys yn y Mesur, galledd ofyn pam mae gennym egwyddor d'Hondt. Mae'r Prif Weinidog hyd yn oed wedi dweud, gyda chwe Aelod, y byddai'n annheg iawn i'r holl wrthbleidiau. Pam mae hynny'n cael ei gynnwys yn y Mesur? Pam y cedwir pŵer i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ysgrifennu Rheolau Sefydlog? Yr ydych yn ceisio cyflwyno hyn, Weinidog—fel yr oeddech yn y pwyllgor—fel pe baem, rywsut, yn dal yn gytûn. Mae

were present know that that was not the case, and anybody who reads the Record can see that that was not the case. You did not give way on a single amendment, some of which, admittedly, replicated those at Westminster, but some did not. In the case of all of them, you got the line from Westminster and you followed it. You opposed even those amendments that related to issues that go to the core of what your party stands for at Westminster. You did not give way on a single thing.

Jane Hutt: When I said that a certain amendment could be more appropriately dealt with in our Standing Orders, you do recall welcoming that, however.

4.30 p.m.

These are very important examples, such as the arrangements to protect time for the introduction of measures by Members who are not in the Welsh Assembly Government and for measures to be proposed by committees. That was welcomed by the opposition Members on the Bill committee. There were also issues relating to how effective we are in promoting equality of opportunity. Nick raised the issue about the children's commissioner, and whether that should be on the face of the Bill. I would contend that that is something that we could deal with in the Assembly—we have the opportunity to deal with many of those issues.

Following some of the points that came up in the amendments, changes were made as a result of discussion in the Assembly and Westminster. One example is the business scheme. You welcomed that, Nick, because we had the backing of the Confederation of British Industry, Wales TUC and backbench Members—Carl Sargeant was involved in this. This has resulted in an amendment being accepted at the final Report Stage in Westminster relating to the requirement for a business scheme. These are indications of the way in which we listened to the amendments, looked at their spirit, and, where possible, said that it could be a matter to be dealt with under Standing Orders. What we were

pawb a oedd yn bresennol yn gwybod nad oedd hynny'n wir, a gall unrhyw un sy'n darllen y Cofnod weld nad oedd hynny'n wir. Nid oeddech yn ildio ar unrhyw welliant o gwbl. Derbyniaf fod rhai ohonynt yn dyblygu'r gwelliannau yn San Steffan, ond nid pob un. Ym mhob un ohonynt, cawsoch gyfarwyddyd gan San Steffan a'i ddilyn. Yr oeddech hyn yn oed yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliannau hynny a oedd yn ymwneud â materion sy'n mynd at graidd yr hyn y mae eich plaid yn sefyll drosto yn San Steffan. Nid oeddech yn ildio ar ddim un mater o gwbl.

Jane Hutt: Pan ddywedais y gellid ymdrin â gwelliant penodol yn fwy priodol yn ein Rheolau Sefydlog, yr ydych yn cofio croesawu hynny, fodd bynnag.

Mae'r rhain yn enghreifftiau pwysig, megis y trefniadau i ddiogelu amser i Aelodau nad ydynt yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gyflwyno mesurau ac i bwyllgorau gynnig mesurau. Croesawyd hyn gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau ar bwyllgor y Mesur. Yr oedd pryderon hefyd ynglŷn â'n heffeithiolrwydd wrth hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal. Cododd Nick fater y comisiynydd plant ac a ddylid rhoi lle blaenllaw iddo yn y Mesur. Byddwn i'n maentumio bod hynny'n rhywbeth y gallem ymdrin ag ef yn y Cynulliad—mae'r cyfle gennym i fynd i'r afael â nifer o'r materion hynny.

Yn dilyn rhai o'r pwyntiau a gododd yn y gwelliannau, gwnaed newidiadau o ganlyniad i drafodaeth yn y Cynulliad ac yn San Steffan. Mae'r cynllun busnes yn un enghraifft. Croesawyd hwnnw gennych, Nick, oherwydd inni gael cefnogaeth Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, TUC Cymru ac aelodau'r meinciau cefn—yr oedd Carl Sargeant yn gysylltiedig â hyn. Yn sgîl hyn, derbyniwyd gwelliant yng Ngham terfynol yr Adroddiad yn San Steffan yn ymwneud â'r gofyniad am gynllun busnes. Mae'r rhain yn dangos y modd yr oeddem wedi gwrandao ar y gwelliannau, wedi ystyried yr ysbryd y tu cefn iddynt, a lle yr oedd yn bosibl, wedi dweud y gellid ymdrin

discussing was being considered and fed through to colleagues in Westminster, and I have mentioned the business scheme as one example where an amendment came forward.

It was not a politically sterile process, and if you look at the amendments that were ultimately put to the vote over the eight meetings, of the 32 amendments, there was a division across party lines on a third of them. We had some very valuable discussion, particularly towards the end of the series of meetings, where we looked at the whole issue of the separation of the Executive and the legislature. I remember colleagues commenting on the fact that some of the amendments that came forward had not properly reflected an understanding that we would no longer have that corporate status—which resulted in their withdrawal or division when it came to a vote—and that we are moving to a much clearer separation in terms of the Executive and legislature.

There was also a very positive discussion regarding the voluntary sector, and whether the voluntary sector partnership council should be laid down in statute. As a result of the committee discussion, I met voluntary sector representatives and we worked through these issues. I have agreed to meet with the voluntary sector opposition spokespersons and to feed this back. As far as Labour's commitment is concerned, we want to continue with the voluntary sector partnership council, while recognising that it would be in a different mode in terms of its relationship with Government.

In terms of the outcomes of the Bill committee, it was instructive, I made clarifications and we have accepted that there are ways in which we can take this forward in terms of Standing Orders. The people of Wales want to see how the Bill will deliver for them, and I look forward to the Bill finishing its passage through the Houses of Parliament and to the implementation of its provisions after May 2007.

Ieuan, contrary to your largely negative contribution, if we had not had a Labour Government in 1997 to enable us—the 'Yes for Wales' campaign was very effective in

â'r mater hwnnw o dan Reolau Sefydlog. Câi'r hyn yr oeddem yn ei drafod ei ystyried a'i gyflwyno i'n cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan ac yr wyf wedi crybwyll y cynllun busnes fel enghraifft pan gyflwynwyd gwelliant.

Ni fu'n broses wleidyddol ddiffwrwyth, ac os edrychwch ar y gwelliannau y pleidleisiwyd arnynt yn y pen draw dros yr wyth cyfarfod, o'r 32 o welliannau yr oedd rhaniad ar draws y pleidiau mewn un rhan o dair. Cawsom drafodaeth werthfawr iawn, yn enwedig tua diwedd y gyfres o gyfarfodydd, lle buom yn edrych ar wahanu'r Weithrediaeth a'r ddeddfwrfa fel pwnc yn ei grynswth. Cofiaf i gyd-Aelodau nodi nad oedd rhai o'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd wedi adlewyrchu'n iawn y ddealltwriaeth na fyddai gennym bellach y statws corfforaethol hwnnw—a arweiniodd at eu tynnu yn ôl neu raniad yn achos pleidlais—a'n bod yn symud at raniad cliriach rhwng y Weithrediaeth a'r ddeddfwrfa.

Cafwyd trafodaeth gadarnhaol iawn hefyd ar y sector gwirfoddol a'r cwestiwn a ddylai cyngor partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol fod yn gorff statudol. Yn sgîl trafodaeth y pwyllgor, cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr y sector gwirfoddol gan weithio drwy'r materion hyn. Yr wyf wedi cytuno i gyfarfod â llefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau ar y sector gwirfoddol ac i ddod â'r wybodaeth yn ôl. O ran ymrwymiad Llafur, yr ydym am barhau gyda'r chynngor partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol, er ein bod yn cydnabod y byddai ar ffurf wahanol o ran ei berthynas â'r Llywodraeth.

O ran canlyniadau pwyllgor y Mesur, yr oedd yn addysgiadol, cyflwynais bwyntiau o eglurhad, ac yr ydym wedi derbyn bod yna ffyrdd i fynd â hyn yn ei flaen yng nghydestun Rheolau Sefydlog. Mae pobl Cymru am weld sut y bydd y Mesur yn gwneud gwahaniaeth iddynt hwy, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld hynt y Mesur drwy'r Senedd yn dod i'w derfyn ac at weithredu'r darpariaethau ar ôl Mai 2007.

Ieuan, yn groes i'ch cyfraniad cyffredinol negyddol, pe na bai Llywodraeth Lafur gennym yn 1997 i'n galluogi—ac yr oedd yr ymgyrch 'Ie dros Gymru' yn effeithiol iawn

terms of the referendum, on which we worked together—we and you would not be here today. This Bill aims to please the people of Wales, and that is the important point.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Does the Minister recognise that the settlement in 1997 was a compromise within the Labour Party and, as a result, was unstable? We now find another settlement that will probably be unstable. Why did the Labour party, if it felt that this was matter for consensus, not consult the other parties before the Bill was drawn up?

Jane Hutt: You do not want to see the development and the opportunities that have come about as a result of the support for devolution, which has grown since 1999 as a result of the Labour Assembly Government and Labour in Westminster working towards a new Government of Wales Bill. For example, if you look at the recent ICM poll, it showed that the Government of Wales Bill is at the centre of gravity of Welsh public opinion. Devolution in Wales has moved forward. [*Interruption.*]

If you do not want to hear the polls, that is fine—you only want to hear the polls when they please you. Support for devolution has grown since 1999, with 60 per cent of people now favouring either the status quo or more powers. Ieuan, does that not show that the Government of Wales Bill is at the centre of gravity of Welsh public opinion?

Nick Bourne and Jenny Randerson *rose—*

The Presiding Officer: Order. One at a time.

Nick Bourne: Since you quote the ICM poll with such clarity and belief, perhaps you would tell us what figures it indicated for support for the Orders in Council procedure, which is the procedure that you are wedded to and is the centre of gravity that you are referring to.

Jane Hutt: The centre of gravity is the Welsh people recognising that they will have

o ran y refferendwm, lle buom yn cydweithio—ni fyddem ni na chi yma heddiw. Nod y Mesur hwn yw plesio pobl Cymru, a dyna'r pwynt pwysig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cydnabod mai cyfaddawd o fewn y Blaid Lafur oedd y setliad yn 1997, ac o ganlyniad nad oedd seiliau cadarn iddo? Mae gennym o'n blaenau yn awr setliad arall a fydd, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn simsan. Os oedd y blaid Lafur o'r farn mai mater ar gyfer consensws oedd hyn, pam nad ymgynghorodd â'r pleidiau eraill cyn llunio'r Mesur?

Jane Hutt: Nid ydych am weld y datblygiadau na'r cyfleoedd sydd wedi deillio o'r gefnogaeth i ddatganoli sydd wedi cynyddu er 1999 oherwydd bod Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad a Llafur yn San Steffan yn gweithio tuag at Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru newydd. Er enghraifft, os edrychwch ar bôl piniwn ICM yn ddiweddar, dangosodd fod Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn ganolbwynt i farn gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae datganoli yng Nghymru wedi symud ymlaen. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Os nad ydych am glywed am y polau, mae hynny'n iawn—dim ond polau sy'n eich plesio chi yr ydych am eu clywed. Mae cefnogaeth i ddatganoli wedi tyfu er 1999, ac mae 60 y cant o'r bobl bellach o blaid y sefyllfa fel y mae neu fwy o bwerau. Ieuan, onid yw hynny'n dangos bod Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn ganolbwynt i farn gyhoeddus yng Nghymru?

Nick Bourne a Jenny Randerson *a gododd—*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Un ar y tro.

Nick Bourne: Gan eich bod yn dyfynnu pól ICM gyda chymaint o eglurder ac argyhoeddiad, efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym pa ffigurau a oedd yn dangos cefnogaeth i'r drefn Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, sef y drefn honno yr ydych yn ei choleddu ac sy'n ganolbwynt i'r hyn yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato.

Jane Hutt: Y canolbwynt yw pobl Cymru yn cydnabod y bydd ganddynt fwy o gyfleoedd

more opportunities as a result of the Government of Wales Bill. Is it not up to the leadership here to show the maturity and confidence to take the opportunity, with the powers that come through the Government of Wales Bill, to take forward and develop legislation that delivers policies that are made in Wales, in this Assembly Chamber?

Jenny Randerson: Do you not think that it is time that the Labour Party used that leadership and took the opportunity to impress upon the Government in London and the Labour Party as a whole that it is time, in view of the support that the public now has for the Assembly and for greater powers, to stop treating us as second-class citizens and, instead, to give us parity of powers with Scotland?

Jane Hutt: We would not have a Government of Wales that is taking this significant step forward in terms of the powers and opportunities that it will provide if we did not have a Labour Government in Westminster that has taken this successfully through the House of Commons and now into the House of Lords for debate. We are doing that today. Let us face it: it has had a very smooth passage through the House of Commons. All parties were able to scrutinise this important Bill on the floor of the House during six full days of debate, although, as I said last week, unfortunately, the opposition did not take up the full allocation that they had, as they could have chosen to do if they were so concerned. We know that the people out there are confident that, if we are mature enough and show confidence today, we can take forward these opportunities.

They will be made-in-Wales laws, through Orders in Council and, through those measures, we can show that these new powers are powers for a purpose. People want to know how we can deliver to meet the needs of the people and communities of Wales. That is what the people of Wales want to hear from this debate.

Jocelyn Davies: If that is the centre of gravity of public opinion, I do not know which planet you are on, because it certainly does not reflect the reality that I live in. It appears that, even though many parts of this

o ganlyniad i Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Oni ddylai'r arweinyddiaeth yma ddangos yr aeddfedrwydd a'r hyder i fanteisio ar y cyfle, gyda'r pwerau a ddaw drwy gyfrwng Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu deddfwriaeth sy'n sicrhau polisïau a gaiff eu llunio yng Nghymru, yn y Siambr hon?

Jenny Randerson: Oni chredwch ei bod yn bryd i'r Blaid Lafur ddefnyddio'r arweinyddiaeth honno a manteisio ar y cyfle i argyhoeddi'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain a'r Blaid Lafur yn ei chrynsyth ei bod yn bryd, yng ngoleuni cefnogaeth y cyhoedd bellach i'r Cynulliad ac i fwy o bwerau, i roi'r gorau i'n trin fel dinasyddion eilradd, a rhoi'r un pwerau inni ag i'r Alban?

Jane Hutt: Heb Lywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan sydd wedi sicrhau hynt lwyddiannus i'r Mesur drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin ac yn awr drwy Dŷ'r Arglwyddi i'w drafod, ni fyddai gennym Lywodraeth yng Nghymru sy'n cymryd y cam arwyddocaol hwn ymlaen o ran y pwerau a'r cyfleoedd y bydd yn eu darparu. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny heddiw. Gadewch inni wynebu ffeithiau: cafodd rwydd hynt drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin. Yr oedd modd i bob plaid graffu ar y Mesur pwysig hwn ar lawr y Tŷ yn ystod chwe diwrnod llawn o ddadlau. Ond ysywaeth, fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf, na ddefnyddiodd y gwrthbleidiau yr holl amser a oedd ar gael iddynt, fel y gallent fod wedi dewis gwneud os oeddent yn mor bryderus. Gwyddom fod y cyhoedd yn hyderus, os byddwn yn ddigon aeddfed a hyderus heddiw, i ddatblygu'r cyfleoedd hyn.

Byddant yn ddeddfau wedi eu gwneud yng Nghymru, drwy Orchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, a thrwy'r mesurau hynny gallwn ddangos bod y pwerau newydd hyn yn bwerau sydd â phwrpas iddynt. Mae pobl am wybod sut y gallwn ddiwallu anghenion pobl a chymunedau Cymru. Dyna y mae pobl Cymru am ei glywed o'r ddadl hon.

Jocelyn Davies: Os hynny yw canolbwynt y farn gyhoeddus, ni wn ar ba blaned yr ydych chi, oherwydd nid yw'n adlewyrchu realaeth bywyd i mi. Er bod llawer rhan yn y Mesur hwn yn ddadleuol—ac yr ydym wedi clywed

Bill are controversial—and we have heard about some of those today—there is a general consensus that the Assembly, as a corporate body, should cease to be. Some people are more enthusiastic than others about that, and I sort of welcome it but with many caveats, because there are dangers. Without doubt, this Bill creates an over-mighty Executive and virtually reduces the Assembly to being an advisory body. That cannot be right and it replicates one of the worst aspects of the modern Westminster, namely a Government that can ignore its legislature. That will not serve democracy well and it runs the risk of increasing cynicism in Welsh voters.

am rai ohonynt heddiw—mae'n ymddangos bod consensws cyffredinol y dylai'r Cynulliad, fel corff corfforaethol, beidio â bod. Mae rhai yn fwy brwd na'i gilydd dros hynny, ac yr wyf innau yn ei groesawu i ryw raddau, ond gyda nifer o rybuddion, oherwydd bod yna peryglon. Yn ddiamau, mae'r Mesur hwn yn creu Gweithrediaeth orbwerus ac yn lleihau rôl y Cynulliad i gorff ymgynghorol i bob pwrpas. Ni all hynny fod yn iawn ac mae'n efelychu un o agweddau gwaethaf y San Steffan modern, sef Llywodraeth sy'n gallu anwybyddu ei deddfwrfa. Ni fydd hynny'n gwasanaethu democratiaeth yn dda iawn ac mae perygl y bydd yn cynyddu sinigiaeth ymhlith etholwyr Cymru.

*Daeth Peter Black i'r Gadair am 4.38 p.m.
Peter Black took the Chair at 4.38 p.m.*

We have the opportunity to address that in balance when we create our new Standing Orders, and I look forward to that. The Bill also proposes the Orders in Council mechanism, which, theoretically, will enhance the powers of the Assembly and its Executive. That mechanism is clever and it has the potential to bestow additional powers while avoiding a debate on whether this institution should become a Parliament. The Orders in Council mechanism is based on the royal prerogative and we must ask whether this is the most appropriate tool for a national Government, not whether this will save face for Labour. We will see whether that happens. For me, it definitely fails the appropriateness—

Mae gennym gyfle i fynd i'r afael â hynny wrth lunio ein Rheolau Sefydlog newydd, ac edrychaf ymlaen at hynny. Mae'r Mesur hefyd yn cynnig y mecanwaith Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, a fydd, yn ddamcaniaethol, yn ehangu pwerau'r Cynulliad a'i Weithrediaeth. Mae'r mecanwaith hwnnw'n ddyfeisgar, ac mae iddo'r potensial i ganiatáu pwerau ychwanegol gan osgoi dadl ar y cwestiwn a ddylai'r sefydliad hwn fod yn Senedd. Mae'r dull Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn seiliedig ar yr uchelfraint frenhinol, a rhaid inni ofyn ai hwn yw'r offeryn mwyaf addas ar gyfer Llywodraeth genedlaethol, nid a fydd yn achub croen Llafur. I mi, mae'n methu—

Leighton Andrews: Point of order.

Leighton Andrews: Pwynt o drefn.

Peter Black: You cannot raise a point of order while I am in the Chair; you will have to do it when the Presiding Officer comes back.

Peter Black: Ni allwch godi pwynt o drefn tra yr wyf fi yn y Gadair. Rhaid ichi wneud hynny pan ddaw'r Llywydd yn ei ôl.

4.40 p.m.

Jocelyn Davies: If you want to make an intervention, Leighton—he is not listening, which does not surprise us. It fails the appropriateness test because it fails to provide a firm constitutional foundation and will rely on goodwill. That is much the same as the current position, and goodwill has not

Jocelyn Davies: Os ydych am ymyrryd, Leighton—nid yw'n gwrando, ac nid yw hynny fy synnu. Mae'n methu'r prawf priodoldeb oherwydd ei fod yn methu â darparu sail gyfansoddiadol gadarn a bydd yn dibynnu ar ewyllys da. Mae hynny'n debyg iawn i'r sefyllfa bresennol, ac nid yw ewyllys

served us well up until now. Jeff Cuthbert said earlier that the best interests of Wales will be served if Labour is constantly and forever more in power in Westminster and Cardiff. No intellectual rigour was applied there. Are we surprised? Did they not tell the people of Caerphilly that it would be in their best interest if Labour ran the council there? That has also been found to be untrue, Jeff. We will see what happens there at the next election.

I acknowledge that some UK Government departments have been more accommodating than others. However, this goes to the heart of the problem: will Orders in Council provide appropriate powers or will there have to be some persuasion as to whether the purpose of those powers is acceptable? Will there be appropriate powers or powers for a purpose? The First Minister appeared to favour the appropriateness model when he gave evidence to the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper, but the Business Minister's strapline, of course, is 'powers for a purpose'. I disagree with her approach. Needing policy approval is not the way to proceed because it will fail to provide an integrated framework on which policies can be fully pursued.

I am cynical about constitutional arrangements that rely on goodwill. When we question how this goodwill will work, we are always given the predictable assurances and told that we will also get framework powers in all new Acts enacted since last June. However, this is not true of this Bill, is it? Can you believe that it dictates the formula according to which we allocate committee places? This is ridiculous and acutely embarrassing. Although the Minister has told us this afternoon that we are mature enough to sort these things out in Standing Orders, she did not want to discuss that before. However, when it comes to allocating committee places, she wants to put it on the face of the Bill, along with the fact that a regional AM cannot pretend to be a first-past-the-post AM. Never mind Standing Orders then; let us put it on the face of the Bill.

da wedi bod o fudd inni hyd yma. Dywedodd Jeff Cuthbert yn gynharach mai'r hyn fyddai orau i fuddiannau Cymru fyddai Llafur mewn grym parhaus yn San Steffan a Chaerdydd. Ni fu trylwyredd deallusol yn sail i'r datganiad hwnnw. A ydym yn synnu? Oni ddywedwyd wrth bobl Caerffili mai cyngor Llafur fyddai orau iddynt? Gwelwyd bod hynny'n hefyd yn anghywir, Jeff. Cawn weld beth a ddigwydd yno yn yr etholiad nesaf.

Cydnabyddaf i rai adrannau o Lywodraeth y DU fod yn fwy hyblyg nag eraill. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn mynd at wraidd y broblem: a fydd Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn darparu pwerau priodol, neu a fydd angen dwyn rhywfaint o berswâd ynglŷn â'r cwestiwn a yw dibenion y pwerau hyn yn dderbyniol? A fydd yna bwerau priodol neu bwerau at ddiben? Ymddengys fod y Prif Weinidog wedi ffafrio'r model priodoldeb pan roddodd dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor ar Bapur Gwyn Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru. Ond, wrth gwrs, pennawd y Trefnydd yw 'pwerau at ddiben'. Yr wyf yn anghytuno â'i dull. Nid yr angen am gymeradwyaeth polisi yw'r ffordd ymlaen, oherwydd ni fydd yn darparu fframwaith integredig i ddatblygu polisiâu'n llawn.

Yr wyf yn sinigaidd ynglŷn â threfniadau cyfansoddiadol sy'n dibynnu ar ewyllys da. Pan fyddwn yn holi sut y bydd yr ewyllys da hwn yn gweithio, cawn y sicrwydd disgwyliadwy a'r faith y byddwn hefyd yn cael pwerau fframwaith ym mhob Deddf newydd a weithredwyd er mis Mehefin diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn wir am y Mesur hwn, onid yw? A allwch gredu ei fod yn pennu'r fformiwla a ddefnyddiwn fel sail i ddyrannu lleoedd ar bwyllgorau? Mae hyn yn chwerthinllyd ac yn peri achosi embaras mawr. Er i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym y prynhawn yma ein bod yn ddigon aeddfed i ddatrys y materion hyn mewn Rheolau Sefydlog, nid oedd am drafod hynny o'r blaen. Fodd bynnag, o ran dyrannu lleoedd ar bwyllgorau, mae am ei ymgorffori yn y Mesur, ynghyd â'r ffaith na all AC rhanbarthol esgus ei fod yn AC wedi ei ethol yn ôl y system y cyntaf i'r felin. Anghofiwn y Rheolau Sefydlog felly; beth am ei ymgorffori yn y Mesur.

We have complained since 1999 that the current Act is not flexible enough in terms of committee places, and yet we have this inflexible formula on the face of the Bill. The Bill creates a powerful Executive and a weak Assembly, and favours the largest party in allocating committee places. That is before we even consider the spiteful ban on dual candidacy. I say that as someone who has not been a dual candidate, and not many of you sitting there can say that, can you? Dual candidacy was good enough for Labour in the last election when 85 per cent of its candidates were dual candidates.

Peter Black: Order. You need to wind up, Jocelyn.

Jocelyn Davies: The Labour Party had by far the biggest proportion of dual candidates in Wales. You cannot get away from that. Not one member of the public has raised that issue with me. This is the issue that has exercised the minds of Labour Members since 2003, but it does not seem to bother the voters. We increasingly use—

Peter Black: Order. Your time is up. Will you please bring your contribution to a close?

Jocelyn Davies: Yes, certainly.

Gwenda Thomas: Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar welliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, sy'n cyhuddo Llafur o gael amcan gwleidyddol. Hoffwn geisio troi'r gwelliant ar ei ben. Dechreuaf drwy ofyn: beth mae'r Mesur hwn yn ei olygu i Plaid? Mae'n ofynnol iddo gynnig eglurdeb yn awr. A yw'n ceisio defnyddio'r Mesur fel cam tuag at annibyniaeth ai peidio? Mae Llafur yn gweld y Mesur fel cam democrataidd tuag at hyrwyddo pwerau ein Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, tra'n ceisio dwyn pobl Cymru gyda ni yr un pryd. Credwn fod hyn yn hollbwysig.

Mae'r Mesur hwn yn ceisio hyrwyddo'r broses o ddatganoli, a, thrwy hynny, adeiladu gallu ein Cynulliad i gwrdd ag anghenion pobl Cymru. Mae'r Mesur yn caniatáu galw refferendwm ar bwerau llawn—mesur syddystal amddiffyniad yn erbyn unrhyw

Yr ydym wedi cwyno er 1999 nad yw'r Ddeddf bresennol yn ddigon hyblyg o ran lleoedd mewn pwyllgorau, ac eto mae'r fformiwla anhyblyg hon yn y Mesur. Mae'r Mesur yn creu Gweithrediaeth bwerus a Chynulliad gwan, ac mae'n ffafrio'r blaid fwyaf wrth ddyrannu lleoedd mewn pwyllgorau. Mae hynny cyn inni hyd yn oed ystyried y gwaharddiad maleisus ar ymgeiswyr deuol. Gallaf ddweud hynny fel rhywun na fu'n ymgeisydd deuol, ac ni all llawer ohonoch sy'n eistedd yma ddweud hynny, oni allwch? Yr oedd ymgeiswyr deuol yn ddigon da i Lafur yn yr etholiad diwethaf, pan oedd 85 y cant o'i ymgeiswyr yn ymgeiswyr deuol.

Peter Black: Trefn. Mae angen ichi ddirwyn eich sylwadau i ben, Jocelyn.

Jocelyn Davies: Gan y Blaid Lafur yr oedd y gyfran uchaf o ymgeiswyr deuol yng Nghymru o bell ffordd. Ni allwch osgoi'r ffaith honno. Nid oes neb o'r cyhoedd wedi codi'r mater hwnnw gyda mi. Dyma'r mater sydd wedi bod ar feddyliau Aelodau Llafur er 2003, ond nid yw fel pe bae'n pryderu'r etholwyr. Yr ydym yn defnyddio—

Peter Black: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben. A wnewch chi gloi eich cyfraniad?

Jocelyn Davies: Gwnaf, yn siŵr.

Gwenda Thomas: I wish to concentrate on amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, which accuses Labour of having a political motive. I wish to try to turn the amendment on its head. I will start by asking: what does this Bill mean to Plaid? It is necessary for it to offer clarity now. Is it trying to use this Bill as a step towards independence or not? Labour sees the Bill as a democratic step towards promoting the powers of our National Assembly, while trying to carry the people of Wales with us at the same time. We see that as being vital.

This Bill attempts to promote the process of devolution, and, in so doing, to build on the skills of our Assembly to meet the needs of the people of Wales. The Bill allows for a referendum to be called on full legislative powers—a measure which is as good a

weithred afresymol ar ran Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, yn awr neu yn y dyfodol, ag y gall unrhyw Fesur fod. Mae Plaid yn galw am ostyngiad yn nifer Aelodau Seneddol Cymru pe gweithredid Rhan 4 y Mesur. Beth yw'r cymhelliad dros hyn? Pam mae Plaid yn galw am wanhau llais Cymru ar faterion fel amddiffyn, materion tramor, trethi a'r wladwriaeth les? Ai hunan wasanaethu i anelu at Gymru annibynnol yw'r gwelliant hwn ar ran Plaid? Fel y dywedodd Jocelyn Davies, ai pwerau at bwrpas yw hyn?

Yr wyf yn falch fod y Mesur yn ceisio sicrhau dilyniant i gyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol ein Cynulliad tuag at gyfluoedd cyfartal. Bydd y cyfrifoldeb hwn yn gwrthdaro ar Lywodraeth Cymru, y comisiwn newydd ac ar y corff deddfu, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am ei gefnogaeth ar y mater pwysig hwn. Bydd Cymru, eto, yn arwain ar faterion cydraddoldeb. Teimlaf ei bod yn fraint inni fod yn Aelodau o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar adeg mor gyffrous ac yr wyf yn falch iawn o fod yn Aelod Llafur, yn ymfalchïo yn ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Lafur at ddatganoli ac at ddyfodol ein gwlad.

David Melding: The Minister left us with an incredible vision that, down in the saloon bar of the 'Dog and Order in Council', they talk of nothing but the Government of Wales Bill and how the Labour Party has found the centre of gravity on devolution. I find it incredible that Labour has the gall to come here and say that, on the one hand, the popularity of this Government is such that devolution is soaring in the polls, while, on the other hand, the Government does not have the guts to put the real question to the people of Wales, which, incidentally, should have been put in 1997: should this be a proper Parliament to balance the fact that we already have—at least in legal terms—a proper Government? It does not know what to do with its powers, but that is a different matter. I find it incredible that the way that this Bill has been examined in the Assembly has led to no intellectual curiosity whatsoever on the Labour benches; they accept completely what is proposed by their colleagues in Westminster.

defence against any unreasonable act on the part of the Secretary of State, now or in future years, as any Bill could be. Plaid is calling for a reduction in the number of Welsh Members of Parliament if Part 4 of the Bill is implemented. What is the motivation for that? Why is Plaid asking to weaken the voice of Wales on issues such as defence, foreign affairs, taxation and the welfare state? Is this amendment merely self-serving on the part of Plaid, with the aim of an independent Wales? As Jocelyn Davies said, is it powers for a purpose?

I am pleased that the Bill aims to ensure that the legal responsibility of our Assembly for equal opportunity continues. This responsibility will impact upon the Government of Wales, the new commission, and on the legislature, and I am grateful to the Secretary of State for his support on this important issue. Wales will, once again, lead on issues of equality. I feel it is a privilege for us all to be Members of the National Assembly for Wales at such an exciting time and I am proud to be a Labour Member, taking pride in the Labour Government's commitment to devolution and to the future of our nation.

David Melding: Rhoddodd y Gweinidog inni weledigaeth anghredadwy eu bod, i lawr ym mar salŵn y 'Dog and Order in Council', yn siarad am ddim byd ond Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru a sut y mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi dod o hyd i'r canolbwynt ar ddatganoli. Ni allaf gredu bod Llafur yn ddigon haerllug i ddod yma a dweud, ar y naill law, fod y Llywodraeth hon mor boblogaidd nes bod datganoli yn mynd yn saethu i fyny yn y polau piniwn, ond ar y llaw arall, nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn ddigon dewr i roi'r cwestiwn gwirioneddol gerbron pobl Cymru, a ddylai, gyda llaw, fod wedi'i roi yn 1997: a ddylai hon fod yn Senedd go iawn i gydbwysu'r effaith fod gennym—o leiaf yn gyfreithiol—Llywodraeth go iawn? Ni ŵyr beth i'w wneud â'i phwerau, ond mae hynny'n fater gwahanol. Ni allaf gredu nad yw'r ffordd y mae'r Mesur hwn wedi ei archwilio yn y Cynulliad wedi arwain at ddim chwilfrydedd deallusol o gwbl ar feinciau Llafur; maent yn derbyn yn llwyr yr hyn a gynigir gan eu cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan.

I do not know if Stalin ever wrote poetry—it would, no doubt, have been exceptionally bad poetry had he done so. Given his personality, he would probably have passed his first draft to a minion and said, ‘Please criticise it freely’, and the minion would have come back with some epic poem of praise saying that it should not be altered in any way, not one jot or comma. That is the approach that we seem to have had from the Government. It looked at a Bill of over 140 clauses, and did it propose an amendment? Not a sausage; not a cocktail sausage came from the Minister. She has completely swallowed everything. I am grateful for the mixed metaphor that has come from my right—‘hook, line and sinker’.

Let us return to the Order in Council, because it is very much like the first day of a slick New Labour budget. It seemed such a clever idea to those who support it; indeed, it confused others for a little while. After a few days, it all started to unravel under the light of scrutiny. What is an Order in Council? It either leaves a veto in another legislature, or with another Government Minister—not in this Government—or it, in effect, creates primary powers. It gives you an elegant system that saves the notional sovereignty of Parliament, in that everything has to go through Westminster, but it is the equivalent of the Royal Assent. If that is the way that you expect Orders in Council to operate—that powers will be given on request in any area for which the Government has devolved responsibility in Wales—you should have the guts to say that that is primary powers.

4.50 p.m.

You should go to the people of Wales and ask whether they approve or not. That is why we tabled amendment 13. It would do away with Part 3 of the Bill, which creates this peculiar mechanism—unique, as far as I can work out, in the English-speaking world—and put in Part 4, which would create a Scottish-style Parliament or a Northern-Ireland-style Assembly that could pass laws and hold its Government properly to account

Ni wn a ysgrifennodd Stalin farddoniaeth erioed—byddai'n farddoniaeth eithriadol o wael, yn ddiau, pe bai wedi gwneud. O gofio sut ddyn ydoedd, byddai wedi rhoi'r drafft cyntaf i was bach a dweud, ‘Beirniada hon fel y mynni’, a byddai'n rhaid i'r gwas ddychwelyd gyda chanmoliaeth fawr yn dweud na ddylid ei newid mewn unrhyw fodd, dim mymryn nac atalnod. Ymddengys mai dyma'r ymagwedd a gawsom gan y Llywodraeth. Edrychodd ar Fesur o fwy na 140 o gymalau, ac ni chynigiodd yr un gwelliant? Dim ffeuen; ni ddaeth yr un ffeuen gan y Gweinidog. Mae wedi llyncu'r cyfan yn llwyr. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y metaffor cymysg o'r dde i mi—‘croen, cyrn a charnau’.

Gadewch inni ddychwelyd at y Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, gan ei fod yn debyg iawn i ddiwrnod cyntaf cyllideb slic Llafur Newydd. Yr oedd yn ymddangos yn syniad clyfar i'r rhai sy'n ei chefnogi; yn wir, yr oedd yn drysu eraill am ychydig. Ar ôl ychydig ddyddiau, dechreuodd ddatod o dan y chwyddwydr. Beth yw Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor? Mae naill ai'n gadael feto mewn deddfwrfa arall, neu gyda Gweinidog arall yn y Llywodraeth-nid yn y Llywodraeth hon-neu, i bob diben, mae'n creu pwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Mae'n rhoi ichi system goeth sy'n arbed penarglwyddiaeth ddamcaniaethol y Senedd, yn yr ystyr bod yn rhaid i'r cyfan fynd drwy San Steffan, ond mae'n cyfateb i'r Cydsyniad Brenhinol. Os dyna sut y disgwyliwch i Orchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor weithio-y caiff pwerau eu rhoi ar gais mewn unrhyw faes y mae gan y Llywodraeth gyfrifoldeb datganoledig drosto yng Nghymru-dylech fod yn ddigon dewr i ddweud mai pwerau deddfu sylfaenol yw hynny.

Dylech fynd at bobl Cymru a gofyn a ydynt yn cymeradwyo ai peidio. Dyma pam y cyflwynwyd gwelliant 13 gennym. Byddai'n cael gwared â Rhan 3 o'r Mesur, sy'n creu'r mecanwaith rhyfeddol hwn—sy'n unigryw, hyd y gwelaf fi, yn y gwledydd sy'n siarad Saesneg—ac ychwanegu Rhan 4, a fyddai'n creu Senedd ar wedd yr Alban neu Gynulliad ar ffurf Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon a allai ddeddfu a gwneud ei Llywodraeth yn gyfrifol

in that process. That would have been the way to take forward the constitutional settlement and the way to better balance the British constitution.

However, it would have had one consequence, namely that the number of MPs from Wales—and I now address Gwenda Thomas's points—like the number of MPs from Scotland, would have been reduced to a figure based on the population. This talk of not having our say on macro-economic and defence policy is nonsense. We would have as much of a say as the people of England and we would have as many representatives as England per head of population. So, let us not let this Labour Party off the hook. It is Labour that wants this system; it wants mock primary powers. We have everything other than an Act of Parliament, but that is their function. Yet, we still have a system that over-represents the Labour Party in Westminster because you know that the next general election will be a tighter contest than the last election and you may have to generate your majority in other parts of the United Kingdom. That is your motivation.

I am genuinely disappointed that the position of children's commissioner is not excluded, on the face of the Bill, from the ability to stand for election to the Assembly. I think that that office stands alongside the auditor general and the ombudsman. It has that dignity and weight. Finally, although it could not have been delivered in this Bill because another Act of Parliament is involved, I believe that the children's commissioner should be appointed by the Assembly and not by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Leighton Andrews: I thought that this Government of Wales Bill committee exercise was an entirely pointless one and I was opposed to having it from the start, as colleagues in my group will recall. I thought that it would be pointless because all that would happen would be that we would have a committee in which the opposition members would simply roll out the amendments that their colleagues had tabled at Westminster. What happened? A total of 130 amendments were tabled, 95 of which had already been

yn y broses honno. Dyna fuasai'r ffordd i fynd ymlaen â'r trefniant cyfansoddiadol yn ei flaen a'r ffordd i gydbwysu'r cyfansoddiad Prydeinig yn well.

Fodd bynnag, byddai wedi arwain at un canlyniad, sef y byddai nifer yr ASau o Gymru-a chyfeiriaf at bwyntiau Gwenda Thomas yn awr-fel nifer yr ASau o'r Alban, wedi gostwng i ffigur yn seiliedig ar y boblogaeth. Mae'r holl sôn am beidio â chael cyfle i roi ein barn ar bolisi macro-economaidd ac amddiffyn yn lol. Byddem yn cael yr un cyfle i fynegi barn â phobl Lloegr, a byddai gennym gynifer â Lloegr o gynrychiolwyr y pen o'r boblogaeth. Felly, gadewch inni beidio â rhoi dihangfa i'r Blaid Lafur. Llafur sydd am gael y system hon; mae am gael ffug bwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Mae gennym bopeth heblaw Deddf Seneddol, ond dyna yw eu swyddogaeth hwy. Ac eto, mae gennym system o hyd lle mae'r Blaid Lafur yn cael ei gorgynrychioli yn San Steffan, oherwydd gwyddoch y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf yn gystadleuaeth dynnach na'r etholiad diwethaf, ac efallai y bydd rhaid ichi gynhyrchu eich mwyafrif mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dyna yw eich cymhelliad.

Yr wyf wedi fy siomi'n wirioneddol nad eithriwyd swydd comisiynydd plant, ar wyneb y Mesur, rhag gallu sefyll mewn etholiad i'r Cynulliad. Credaf fod y swydd yn sefyll ochr yn ochr â'r archwilydd cyffredinol a'r ombwdsmon. Mae iddi'r urddas a'r pwys hwnnw. Yn olaf, er na ellid bod wedi ei gyflwyno yn y Mesur hwn gan fod hynny'n ymwneud â Deddf Seneddol arall, credaf mai'r Cynulliad, nid Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a ddylai benodi'r comisiynydd plant.

Leighton Andrews: Yr oeddwn wedi credu bod sefydlu pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymarfer cwbl ddiwerth, ac yr oeddwn yn gwrthwynebu ei gael o'r dechrau, fel y bydd cyd-aelodau o'm grŵp yn cofio. Credwn y byddai'n ddiwerth oherwydd y cwbl a ddigwyddai fyddai ein bod yn sefydlu pwyllgor lle y byddai aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn cynnig y gwelliannau a fyddai wedi eu cynnig gan eu cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan. Beth ddigwyddodd? Cyflwynwyd cyfanswm o 130 o welliannau,

tabled in Westminster. So, my prediction that it was going to be a pointless exercise was pretty much proven.

I suggested at the outset of the committee that perhaps we should focus on areas that might relate to how this Assembly would work after 2007 and see if we could find any measure of agreement. As I said in committee, I would have thought that that was a more sensible use of our time. However, of course, this was not something that found favour on the opposition benches, and they continued to roll out the amendments that they wanted to see. So, it was inevitable that we ended up with a report that, as far as I am concerned, is of one page with a series of annexes: it includes a page of background, annexes listing the votes and then the verbatim report of what took place. It was a pretty pointless process, which, in my view, has not added anything and was never likely to.

Jenny Randerson: To examine the logic of what you just said—that it is pointless for the Assembly to show an interest in, and to debate, the legislation that will govern its future and that it is, in some way, wrong that the same amendments should crop up here and in London—do you not, in some tiny corner of your mind, think that you might have called the opposition parties inconsistent if they had produced different amendments here from those tabled in London?

Leighton Andrews: I do not think that I said that it had to be pointless; I said that it was going to be pointless because of how I thought the opposition parties would operate. That was proven to be true.

David Melding: Will you give way?

Leighton Andrews: I have just given way to Jenny Randerson. I will give way later.

David Melding: But it is on this point.

Leighton Andrews: I have given way; I will give way later.

a 95 o'r rheini eisoes wedi eu cyflwyno yn San Steffan. Felly, profwyd i raddau helaeth fy mhroffwydoliaeth y byddai'n ymarfer diwerth.

Awgrymais ar ddechrau'r pwyllgor y dylem, efallai, ganolbwyntio ar feysydd a allai fod yn berthnasol i'r ffordd y byddai'r Cynulliad hwn yn gweithio ar ôl 2007, a gweld a allem gytuno mewn rhyw ffordd. Fel y dywedais yn y pwyllgor, byddwn wedi credu bod hynny'n defnyddio ein hamser yn well. Ond wrth gwrs, nid oedd hynny wrth fodd y gwrthbleidiau, ac aethant ymlaen i gynnig y gwelliannau y dymument eu gweld. Felly, yr oedd yn anochel inni lunio adroddiad sydd, o'm rhan i, yn ddim mwy nag dudalen a chyfres o atodiadau: mae'n cynnwys tudalen gefndir, atodiadau'n rhestru'r pleidleisiau ac yna adroddiad gair-am-air o'r hyn ddigwyddodd. Yr oedd yn broses ddigon diwerth, ac yn fy marn i nid yw wedi ychwanegu dim nac yn debygol o wneud hynny.

Jenny Randerson: I archwilio rhesymeg yr hyn a ddywedwyd gennych—ei fod yn ddiwerth i'r Cynulliad ddangos diddordeb yn y ddeddfwriaeth a fydd yn rheoli ei dyfodol a'i thrafod a'i bod, mewn rhyw ffordd, yn anghywir i'r un gwelliannau ymddangos yma ag yn Llundain—onid ydych, mewn rhyw gornel fach o'ch meddwl, yn credu y gallech fod wedi galw'r gwrthbleidiau yn anghyson pe baent wedi cynnig gwelliannau gwahanol yma i'r rhai a gynigiwyd yn Llundain?

Leighton Andrews: Ni chredaf imi ddweud ei bod yn rhaid iddo fod yn ddiwerth; dywedais y byddai'n ddiwerth oherwydd y ffordd y credwn y byddai'r gwrthbleidiau'n gweithredu. Profwyd fod hynny'n wir.

David Melding: A ildiwch?

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf newydd ildio i Jenny Randerson. Byddaf yn ildio'n ddiweddarach.

David Melding: Ond ar y pwynt hwn yr hoffwn ymyrryd.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf wedi ildio, byddaf yn ildio'n ddiweddarach.

The Government of Wales Bill that has been introduced in Parliament takes devolution forward. It puts primary legislation on the statute book. It means that, if the people of Wales vote in favour of primary legislation in a referendum, we will have those powers in due course. It takes devolution forward before that through the system of Assembly measures. It enforces the separation of the Government and the rest of the Assembly, as everyone here has signed up to. It also deals with the issue of dual candidacy. All of these issues were set out in Labour's election manifesto. Having been set out in that way, they were then put into a White Paper. On that White Paper, we had a process of consultation and we, as an Assembly, have contributed to that process.

Mae Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru a gyflwynwyd yn y Senedd yn mynd â datganoli yn ei flaen. Mae'n rhoi deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ar y llyfr statud. Golyga, os bydd pobl Cymru yn pleidleisio o blaid deddfwriaeth sylfaenol mewn refferendwm, y bydd gennym y pwerau hynny maes o law. Mae'n mynd â datganoli yn ei flaen cyn hynny drwy system o fesurau'r Cynulliad. Mae'n gorfodi gwahanu'r Llywodraeth a gweddill y Cynulliad, fel y cytunodd pawb yma. Mae hefyd yn ymdrin â'r mater o ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol. Gosodwyd yr holl faterion hyn yn maniffesto etholiad Llafur. Ar ôl eu gosod allan fel hynny, fe'u rhoddwyd mewn Papur Gwyn. Ymgynghorwyd ar y Papur Gwyn hwnnw, ac fel Cynulliad yr ydym wedi cyfrannu at y broses honno.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.56 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.56 p.m.*

Nick Bourne: I have checked the Labour Party manifesto and it says:

'In Wales we will develop democratic devolution by creating a stronger Assembly with enhanced legislative powers and a reformed structure and electoral system to make the exercise of Assembly responsibilities clearer and more accountable to the public.'

There is nothing about banning dual candidacy, nothing about orders in council, nothing about a two-thirds majority to trigger a referendum, nothing about fixing committees with the d'Hondt structure. Where is that in your manifesto? I have the manifesto here.

Leighton Andrews: You will find that the dual candidacy issue was in the manifesto and it was in the White Paper. I quote to you from the report of the House of Lords Constitution Committee:

'We note that the Government's commitment to introducing a bar on dual candidacy was contained in the Labour Party's general election manifesto in 2005.'

Do not take my word for it; take the words of

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf wedi edrych ar faniffesto'r Blaid Lafur ac mae'n dweud:

Yng Nghymru byddwn yn datblygu datganoli democrataidd drwy greu Cynulliad cryfach gyda mwy o bwerau deddfu a strwythur diwygiedig a system etholiadol a fydd yn gwneud y ffordd y mae'r Cynulliad yn arfer ei gyfrifoldebau yn gliriach ac yn fwy atebol i'r cyhoedd.

Nid oes dim ynglŷn â gwahardd ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol, dim am orchmynion yn y cyfrin gyngor, dim am fwyafriaf o ddwy ran o dair cyn cynnal refferendwm, dim am ffurfio pwyllgorau gyda'r strwythur d'Hondt. Ble mae hynny yn eich maniffesto? Mae'r maniffesto gennyf yma.

Leighton Andrews: Fe welwch fod y mater o ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol yn y maniffesto ac yr oedd yn y Papur Gwyn. Dyfynnaf ichi o adroddiad Pwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi.

Sylwn fod ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno gwaharddiad ar ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol wedi ei gynnwys ym maniffesto etholiad cyffredinol y Blaid Lafur yn 2005.

Peidiwch â chymryd fy ngair i am hynny;

the House of Lords Constitution Committee.
[*Interruption.*]

Presumably, you are implying that members of the House of Lords Constitution Committee cannot read either.

Let us talk about the big picture. Labour is implementing devolution and taking it forward. That is the reality and that is what the opposition parties do not like.

However, we had some revealing glimpses of what the opposition parties really want, in the process of this committee. That was one valuable aspect of it. We discovered the commitment of opposition parties to working together to form a coalition after the next Assembly election. Repeatedly throughout the proceedings of that committee, opposition Members tested what would happen under the new arrangements if a coalition was formed. Therefore, we know where they are going. We know what the choice will be in 2007: it will be a choice between a Labour Government or a Tory-led coalition. The Tories are driving the opposition; we will be there to stop them.

cymerwech eiriau Pwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Yn ôl pob tebyg, yr ydych yn awgrymu na all aelodau o Bwyllgor Cyfansoddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ddarllen ychwaith.

Gadewch inni sôn am y darlun cyfan. Mae Llafur yn gweithredu datganoli ac yn mynd ag ef yn ei flaen. Dyna yw'r gwir amdani a dyna'r hyn nad yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n ei hoffi.

Fodd bynnag, cawsom gipolwg dadlennol ar yr hyn y mae'r gwrthbleidiau am ei gael mewn gwirionedd, yn ystod y pwyllgor hwn. Dyna un agwedd werthfawr ami. Gwelsom ymrwymiad y gwrthbleidiau i gydweithio i ffurfio clymblaid ar ôl etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad. Drosodd a thro yn ystod trafodion y pwyllgor hwnnw, profodd Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau beth fyddai'n digwydd o dan y trefniadau newydd pe câi clymblaid ei ffurfio. Felly, gwyddom beth fydd y dewis yn 2007: bydd yn ddewis rhwng Llywodraeth Lafur neu glymblaid o dan arweiniad y Torïaid. Mae'r Torïaid yn arwain y gwrthbleidiau; byddwn ni yno i'w hatal.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gan ei bod bron yn 5 p.m., gofynnaf am gynnig trefniadol i ychwanegu at hyd y cyfarfod er mwyn gwarchod y ddadl fer, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn estyn y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw tan 6 p.m..

Y Llywydd: A oes 10 Aelod o blaid y cynnig? Gwelaf fod. Galwaf felly am bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: Order. As it is almost 5 p.m., I ask for a procedural motion to extend the meeting in line with Standing Order No. 6.21, in order to safeguard the short debate.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.21, extends today's Plenary meeting until 6 p.m..

The Presiding Officer: Are there 10 Members in favour of the motion? I see that there are. I therefore call for a vote.

*Cynnig: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Motion: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick

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

Andrews, Leighton

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

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
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
 Motion defeated.*

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru: Parhad The Report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill: Continued

Y Llywydd: Symudwn felly at y pleidleisio.

The Presiding Officer: We will therefore move to the votes.

Lisa Francis: I request that the division bell be rung.

Lisa Francis: Gofynnaf am i gloch y bleidlais gael ei chanu.

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.24, rhaid i o leiaf dri Aelod ofyn i'r gloch gael ei chanu. A oes tri Aelod yn cefnogi'r cynnig? Gwelaf fod tri yn cefnogi. Glerc, canwch y gloch.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 6.24, at least three Members must request that the bell be rung. Are there three Members in support? I see that there are. Clerk, please ring the bell.

5.00 p.m.

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

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane

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

Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 2: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 19, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 4: For 19, Abstain 10, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 5: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 6: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 7: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick

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

Andrews, Leighton

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 40.
 Amendment 8: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 40.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
 Amendment 9: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

The Presiding Officer: I call for a vote on amendment 10.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf am bleidlais ar welliant 10.

Jane Hutt: I raise a point of order on that last

Jane Hutt: Codaf bwynt o drefn ar y

vote.

bleidlais ddiwethaf honno.

The Presiding Officer: Order, I have opened the next vote.

Y Llywydd: Trefn, yr wyf wedi agor y bleidlais nesaf.

5.10 p.m.

Ann Jones: Point of order.

Ann Jones: Pwynt o drefn.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am conducting a vote. I will call the point of order when the vote is finished. [*Interruption.*] Order. I am completing the vote on amendment 10.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn cynnal pleidlais. Byddaf yn galw'r pwynt o drefn pan fydd y bleidlais drosodd. [*Torri ar draws.*] Trefn. Yr wyf yn cwblhau'r bleidlais ar welliant 10.

Ann Jones: The system is not working properly.

Ann Jones: Nid yw'r system yn gweithio'n iawn.

The Presiding Officer: Order. You cannot interrupt me when I am conducting a vote. I will announce the result of the vote and then I will call your point of order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allwch dorri ar fy nhraws pan fyddaf yn cynnal pleidlais. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi canlyniadau'r bleidlais ac wedyn yn galw eich pwynt o drefn.

Gwelliant 10: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.

Amendment 10: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 25.

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Ann Jones: Point of order. The system has not worked for the last three votes in which I have tried to vote, even though you called it. The system is not working, and, therefore, I ask that we go back to the vote on amendment 7. We will have to vote by show of hands or by roll call.

The Presiding Officer: It is not possible for me to retake votes that have already been taken. [*Interruption.*] Order. Unless I have clear advice from the information and communications technology people who advise me that the system is indeed defective, I will regard the votes as a true record of what has happened.

Ann Jones: I am grateful to you for allowing a further point of order. My voting system has not worked since amendment 6. I have tried to alert you of this. I think that others' voting systems have not worked either. The screen is showing that all 29 of us are here, and yet we are not getting those figures in. I have alerted the information technology people to the fact that my screen has not been logged on since I came back into the Chamber. Therefore, I have indicated to the information technology team that there might be a problem.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Logging on does not relate to the voting system. The voting system stands alone and is not related to logging on. We have no evidence on the presiding bench—and, as you see, I am taking advice—that there is any defect in the voting system.

Huw Lewis: Further to that point of order, Presiding Officer, I can lend you incontrovertible, simple arithmetical proof that there is a problem—there are two Members missing here and yet on, I think, amendment 6 we had a 29 for 29 against vote, with your casting vote bringing it up to 30 against. It is arithmetically impossible.

Leighton Andrews: Further to that point of order, I want to suggest that, going forward, we take all the votes via roll call, because then we will be absolutely clear. We know that there are 29 Government Members and 29 opposition Members. It does not mean that

Ann Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Nid yw'r system wedi gweithio am y tair pleidlais ddiwethaf lle yr wyf wedi ceisio pleidleisio, er ichi ei galw. Nid yw'r system yn gweithio'n iawn, ac felly gofynnaf am inni ddychwelyd i'r bleidlais ar welliant 7. Bydd yn rhaid inni bleidleisio drwy godi llaw neu drwy alw ein henwau.

Y Llywydd: Nid yw'n bosibl imi ailgymryd pleidleisiau sydd wedi'u cymryd eisoes. [*Torri ar draws.*] Trefn. Oni bai fy mod yn cael cyngor clir gan y staff technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu sy'n dweud wrthyf fod y system yn wir yn ddiffygiol, byddaf yn ystyried bod y pleidleisiau yn gofnod cywir o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd.

Ann Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ganiatáu pwynt o drefn arall. Nid yw fy system bleidleisio wedi gweithio ers gweliant 6. Yr wyf wedi ceisio tynnu eich sylw at hyn. Credaf nad yw systemau pleidleisio eraill wedi gweithio ychwaith. Mae'r sgrîn yn dangos bod pob un o'r 29 ohonom yma, ond eto nid ydym yn cael y ffigurau hynny. Yr wyf wedi dweud wrth y staff technoleg gwybodaeth nad yw fy sgrîn wedi'i mewngofnodi ers imi ddychwelyd i'r Siambr. Felly, yr wyf rhoi gwybod i'r tîm technoleg gwybodaeth y gall fod problem.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw mewngofnodi yn gysylltiedig â'r system bleidleisio. Mae'r system bleidleisio yn annibynnol ac nid yw'n gysylltiedig â mewngofnodi. Nid oes gennym unrhyw dystiolaeth ar y fainc lywyddu—ac fel y gwelwch fy mod yn ceisio cael cyngor—fod unrhyw ddiffyg ar y system bleidleisio.

Huw Lewis: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, Lywydd, gallaf roi prawf mathemategol syml diymwad ichi fod yna broblem—mae dau Aelod ar goll yma ac eto, ar welliant 6, mi gredaf, cawsom bleidlais o 29 o blaid a 29 yn erbyn, sy'n golygu 30 yn erbyn gan gynnwys eich pleidlais fwrw chi. Mae'n hynny'n fathemategol amhosibl.

Leighton Andrews: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr wyf am awgrymu, o hyn ymlaen, ein bod yn cynnal pob un o'r pleidleisiau drwy alw ein henwau, oherwydd wedyn byddwn yn gwbl glir. Gwyddom fod 29 o Aelodau'r Llywodraeth a 29 o

everyone will vote the same way on the opposition side, but it is pretty likely that the Government Members will.

Nick Bourne: Further to that point of order, in the results that you announced, 58 people voted on amendments 7 and 8, so, on that basis, I cannot see how anyone's system could not have been working.

Ann Jones: My system did not work.

Nick Bourne: You must have voted.

Jane Hutt: Further to that point of order, as Business Minister, I am concerned, because my Members do not know whether their votes were recorded. I feel that, unfortunately, this then means that we cannot accept the results that are coming through. The screen itself shows that the numbers have not been included.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will take one more point of order on this matter, and then I will continue with the voting on the amendments. I do not need any help.

Christine Gwyther: I was not able to vote on amendment 9 either. I was pressing the button but it did not work. There is clearly a system fault somewhere in this row of seats.

The Presiding Officer: That is not the advice that I am receiving on this matter. This is a voting system that is used in the European Parliament, and the people who installed it have tested it on many occasions. There has been acceptance testing on the part of my officials on a number of occasions and until I receive incontrovertible evidence that there is a technological issue here, I will continue to use a technology that, as far as I am advised, is functioning clearly and properly. I call Sandy Mewies to make the final point of order on this matter.

Sandy Mewies: During the vote on the last amendment, I was pressing the 'against' button and the display did not light up. That

Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau. Nid yw'n golygu y bydd pawb o'r gwrthbleidiau'n pleidleisio'r un ffordd, ond mae'n weddol debygol y bydd Aelodau'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud hynny.

Nick Bourne: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yn y canlyniadau a gyhoeddwyd gennych, pleidleisiodd 58 o bobl ar welliannau 7 ac 8. Felly, ar sail hynny, ni allaf weld sut nad oedd system neb wedi methu gweithio.

Ann Jones: Nid oedd fy system i yn gweithio.

Nick Bourne: Rhaid eich bod wedi pleidleisio.

Jane Hutt: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, fel Trefnydd yr wyf yn pryderu oherwydd nad yw fy Aelodau'n gwybod a gafodd eu pleidleisiau eu cofnodi neu beidio. Yn anffodus, teimlaf fod hyn yn golygu na allwn dderbyn y canlyniadau a gyhoeddir. Mae'r sgrîn ei hun yn dangos nad yw'r niferoedd wedi'u cynnwys.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Derbyniaf un pwynt o drefn arall ar y mater hwn, ac wedyn af ymlaen â'r pleidleisio ar y gwelliannau. Nid oes angen unrhyw gymorth arnaf.

Christine Gwyther: Nid oeddwn yn gallu pleidleisio ar welliant 9 ychwaith. Yr oeddwn yn pwyso'r botwm ond ni weithiodd. Mae'n amlwg bod nam yn y system rywle yn y rhes hon o seddi.

Y Llywydd: Nid dyna'r cyngor a gaf ar y mater hwn. Mae hon yn system bleidleisio a ddefnyddir yn Senedd Ewrop, ac mae'r bobl a'i gosododd wedi'i phrofi droeon. Cafwyd profion derbyn ar ran fy swyddogion droeon, a nes imi gael tystiolaeth ddiymwad fod yma broblem dechnolegol, byddaf yn parhau i ddefnyddio technoleg sy'n gweithio'n glir ac yn gywir, cyhyd ag y dywedir wrthyf. Galwaf ar Sandy Mewies i wneud pwynt o drefn terfynol ar y mater hwn.

Sandy Mewies: Yn ystod y bleidlais ar y gwelliant olaf, yr oeddwn yn pwyso'r botwm 'yn erbyn' ac ni ddaeth y golau ymlaen. Nid

is not fantasy on my part—that is what happened.

wyf yn dychmygu hynny—dyna a ddigwyddodd.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will now move on to a vote on amendment 11 and for the avoidance of doubt, I will go very slowly.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Symudaf yn awr i bleidlais ar welliant 11 ac er mwyn osgoi unrhyw amheuaeth, af yn araf iawn.

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 11: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 12: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

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

Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 13: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 13: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

*Gwelliant 14: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 14: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Carl Sargeant *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am not taking further points of order on the matter of the voting system. If it is on another matter, we will have it at the end of the votes.

Carl Sargeant *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn derbyn pwyntiau o drefn eraill ar y system pleidleisio. Os yw'n ymwneud â mater arall, byddaf yn ei dderbyn ar ddiwedd y pleidleisiau.

*Gwelliant 15: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 15: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, 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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 16: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 16: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM2940 as amended:

Cynnig NDM2940 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

notes the report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill, which was laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006;

yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006;

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended such that the election of the Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officer and First Minister take place on the same day;

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru fel bo'r Llywydd, y Dirprwy Lywydd a'r Prif Weinidog yn cael eu hethol ar yr un diwrnod;

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

clause 25, page 16, line 9, at end insert:

cymal 25, tudalen 16, llinell 9, ar y diwedd mewnosod:

'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'; and

'or (c) different political groups both of which are political groups without an executive role.'; ac

believes that the Government of Wales Bill should be amended in the following way:

yn credu y dylid diwygio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn y ffordd a ganlyn:

clause 103, page 57, line 24, leave out:

cymal 103, tudalen 57, llinell 24, dileu:

'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.

'moved by the First Minister or a Welsh Minister appointed under section 48'.

5.20 p.m.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amended motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion defeated.*

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Jeff Cuthbert: I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 1.10, which states the following.

‘In the absence of the Presiding Officer or at his or her request, the Deputy shall perform the duties of the Presiding Officer and may exercise his or her powers.’

During the previous debate, Peter Black took the chair while the Deputy Presiding Officer was present in the Chamber. I ask you for a ruling as to whether that was in order.

The Presiding Officer: Clearly, it is in order because it is a course of action that I took today and have taken on a number of occasions. Peter Black was presiding, as has been our practice, in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.11, which allows temporary relief for the occupant of the Chair for obvious reasons. Standing Order No. 1.10 relates to an absence of the Presiding Officer

Jeff Cuthbert: Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1.10, sy'n dweud fel hyn.

‘Yn absenoldeb y Llywydd neu yn unol â chais ganddo, rhaid i'r Dirprwy gyflawni dyletswyddau'r Llywydd a chaiff arfer ei bwerau.’

Yn ystod y ddadl flaenorol, aeth Peter Black i'r gadair tra oedd y Dirprwy Lywydd yn y Siambr. Gofynnaf ichi am ddyfarniad a oedd hynny mewn trefn.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n amlwg ei fod mewn trefn am fy mod i wedi gwneud hynny heddiw ac wedi ei wneud droeon. Yr oedd Peter Black yn llywyddu, yn ôl ein harfer, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.11, sy'n caniatáu i'r sawl sydd yn y Gadair ymadael dros dro am resymau amlwg. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.10 yn ymwneud ag absenoldeb y Dirprwy Lywydd sy'n fwy na gadael dros dro. Byddai

that is more than necessary for temporary relief. It would have been totally improper for the Deputy Presiding Officer to preside over a debate, when he had tabled amendments to the motion under discussion. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘Hear, hear.’] Order. I do not need any help. The motion was, of course, in my name, but it was a take-note, formulaic motion expressing no substantive view. I decided therefore that it was possible for me to preside over the debate under these circumstances, although, on reflection, my time might have been better spent in the House of Lords. [Laughter.] That was not in the script. I did not believe it appropriate for the Assembly to be presided over by a Member elected under Standing Order No. 1.3 for this very important debate.

I wish the Deputy Presiding Officer well, and I understand that it is his wish—and he has my agreement—that we will be back to normal, as it were, next week.

Carl Sargeant: Point of order. While we were in the process of voting, I took your advice that we were to proceed with the vote and that I would make a point of order afterwards.

I am concerned that this prestigious building and the new voting system used here, or any of the equipment, should not be brought into disrepute. We have debated a serious matter today: the report of the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill. It is my understanding that there is clearly a fault in the IT system, and I urge you to look at it, because that is a serious matter. The IT problems affecting today’s events have been brought to your attention by many Members, and I think that it is worthy of you to investigate that as soon as you possibly can.

The Presiding Officer: I investigate all systems in this building at all times if there is evidence of a problem. Tomorrow morning, we have a meeting of the House Committee, which I will chair on behalf of the usual Chair and with the agreement of the House Committee, and it is my intention to spend some time, if members of the House Committee agree, reporting on today’s events. So far, I have not received any evidence—[*Interruption.*] Order. It is not a

wedi bod yn gwbl amhriodol i’r Dirprwy Lywydd lywyddu dadl, ac yntau wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau i’r cynnig a drafodid. [AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Clyweh, clyweh.’] Trefn. Nid oes angen unrhyw gymorth arnaf. Yr oedd y cynnig yn fy enw i, wrth gwrs, ond cynnig ffurfiolaidd i’w nodi ydoedd heb fynegi barn gadarn. Felly, penderfynais ei bod yn bosibl imi lywyddu’r ddadl o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny, er, o feddwl, efallai y byddwn wedi treulio fy amser yn fwy buddiol yn Nhŷ’r Arglwyddi. [*Chwerthin.*] Nid oedd hynny yn y sgrïpt. Nid oeddwn yn credu ei bod yn briodol i’r Cynulliad gael ei lywyddu gan Aelod wedi ei ethol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1.3 ar gyfer y ddadl bwysig iawn hon.

Dymunaf yn dda i’r Dirprwy Lywydd, a deallaf ei fod yn dymuno—ac yr wyf yn cytuno ag ef—inni fod yn gweithio yn ôl yr arfer, fel petai, wythnos nesaf.

Carl Sargeant: Pwynt o drefn. Tra oeddem wrthi’n pleidleisio, derbyniais eich cyngor ein bod i gynnal y bleidlais ac y byddwn yn gwneud pwynt o drefn wedyn.

Yr wyf yn awyddus na ddylid rhoi enw gwael i’r adeilad godidog hwn, nac i’r system bleidleisio newydd a ddefnyddir yma, nac unrhyw offer. Yr ydym wedi cynnal dadl ar fater difrifol heddiw: adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Yr wyf yn deall bod nam yn amlwg yn y system TG, ac fe’ch anogaf i ymchwilio iddo, gan ei fod yn fater difrifol. Mae nifer o Aelodau wedi tynnu’ch sylw at y problemau TG sydd wedi effeithio ar y digwyddiadau heddiw, a chredaf y byddai’n deilwng ohonoch i ymchwilio iddynt cyn gynted â phosibl.

Y Llywydd: Byddaf yn ymchwilio i bob system yn yr adeilad hwn bob amser os bydd tystiolaeth o broblem. Bore yfory, cynhelir cyfarfod o Bwyllgor y Tŷ, y byddaf yn ei gadeirio ar ran y Cadeirydd arferol a chyda chytundeb Pwyllgor y Tŷ. Bwriadaf dreulio ychydig amser, os bydd aelodau Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn cytuno, yn rhoi adroddiad ar y digwyddiadau heddiw. Hyd yma, ni chefais unrhyw dystiolaeth—[*Torri ar draws.*] Trefn. Nid mater o bobl yn rhoi tystiolaeth imi

matter of people getting evidence to me— [Interruption.] Order. I wish there was a bit more courtesy here. This behaviour does not help us at all. I will call the Minister when I have finished.

The operation of the Chamber depends on two things: the effective operation of technology and its proper use by all. I may have been at fault in rushing through some of the votes, and there may be an argument for looking at the possibility of having voting time, when we would know that time was available and devoted on our agenda for voting, and when I would not be, as I was trying to do today, trying to protect the time for the short debate, which we can no longer have.

The position as it appears now is that I will report to the House Committee tomorrow on the performance of the ICT equipment. As I said earlier, this equipment has been thoroughly tested on thousands of occasions, before we came into this Chamber and I have every confidence in the quality of the technology and in the care and support of it by our staff. I will continue to use it until I have incontrovertible evidence to the contrary.

Jane Hutt: Further to that point of order, with due courtesy, I thank you, Llywydd, for agreeing to look into the matter. Perhaps it would be helpful if I passed the message on to you that there was an e-mail to our Members that a problem was being experienced. The ICT department mentioned that to people outside this Chamber and said that it could not get that message through to you or the Chamber Secretariat. Therefore, I am just passing on this information that came to us on an e-mail during the voting.

The Presiding Officer: The way to get messages through to us here is to send us e-mails. We receive e-mails throughout. I have received advice that there was no attempt to communicate with us in relation to the voting system at all during the debate today.

Leighton Andrews: Point of order. I raise this point of order on the question of the short debate. My understanding from my early

ydyw—[Torri ar draws.] Trefn. Hoffwn pe bai pobl yn fwy cwrtais yma. Nid yw'r ymddygiad hwn yn ein helpu o gwbl. Byddaf yn galw ar y Gweinidog ar ôl imi orffen.

Mae gweithredu'r Siambr yn dibynnu ar ddau beth: gweithredu technoleg yn effeithiol a'i ddefnyddio'n gywir gan bob un ohonom. Efallai i mi fod ar fai wrth frysio drwy rai o'r pleidleisiau, ac efallai fod dadl dros ystyried posiblirwydd cael amser pleidleisio, pan fyddem yn gwybod bod amser ar gael ac wedi'i neilltuo ar ein hagenda ar gyfer pleidleisio, a phan na fyddwn i, fel yr oeddwn yn ceisio'i wneud heddiw, yn ceisio diogelu'r amser ar gyfer y ddadl fer na allwn ei chael mwyach.

Y sefyllfa fel y mae'n ymddangos yn awr yw y byddaf yn cyflwyno adroddiad i Bwyllgor y Tŷ yfory ar berfformiad yr offer TGCh. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r offer hwn wedi'i brofi'n drylwyr filoedd o weithiau, cyn inni ddod i'r Siambr hon ac mae gennyf ffydd llwyr yn ansawdd y dechnoleg ac yn y ffordd y mae ein staff yn gofalu amdani ac yn ei chynnal. Byddaf yn parhau i'w defnyddio nes bydd tystiolaeth ddiymwad gennyf i'r gwrthwyneb.

Jane Hutt: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, gyda phob parch, yr wyf yndiolch ichi, Lywydd, am gytuno i ymchwilio i'r mater. Efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe byddwn i'n trosglwyddo'r neges ichi fod neges e-bost wedi ei hanfon at ein Haelodau fod yna broblem. Soniodd yr adran TGCh am hynny wrth bobl y tu allan i'r Siambr hon a dweud na allent gyfleu'r neges honno i chi nac i Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Siambr. Felly, nid wyf ond yn trosglwyddo'r wybodaeth hon a anfonwyd atom ar ffurf neges e-bost yn ystod y pleidleisiau.

Y Llywydd: Y ffordd i gyfleu negeseuon inni yma yw drwy anfon negeseuon e-bost atom. Cawn negeseuon e-bost drwy'r amser. Dywedwyd wrthyf na fu ymgais o gwbl i gyfathrebu â ni mewn perthynas â'r system bleidleisio yn ystod y ddadl heddiw.

Leighton Andrews: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn ynghylch y ddadl fer. Ers fy nyddiau cyntaf yma, yr oeddwn ar ddeall

days here was that that time was protected. I just wanted to ask for your guidance on that.

bod yr amser hwnnw wedi'i ddiogelu. Hoffwn ofyn am eich cyfarwyddyd ar hynny.

The Presiding Officer: I have confirmed that we began voting just before 5 p.m., so the envelope for the short debate is protected.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi cadarnhau inni ddechrau pleidleisio ychydig cyn 5 p.m. Felly, mae'r amser ar gyfer y ddadl fer wedi'i ddiogelu.

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cefnogi Rhieni: Dysgu o Arfer Gorau Supporting Parents: Learning from Best Practice

Leighton Andrews: I have agreed that Ann Jones and Lorraine Barrett may have a minute of time each to speak in this debate.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf wedi cytuno y gall Ann Jones a Lorraine Barrett gael munud yr un i siarad yn y ddadl hon.

The subject of the debate is support for parents and learning from best practice. To some, that may seem to be a strange subject to choose, but it is important that we establish that parenting is a political issue. Wherever you go, issues of parenting are raised in our communities by teachers seeking to cope in the classroom with bad or untrained behaviour and by health specialists concerned about the diets of young people and the mounting issues of obesity; they are also raised in general by our citizens who are concerned about anti-social behaviour in their communities. Many of the policies developed by the Assembly address issues linked to parenting, including some of those that I have mentioned. Some of the policies that we have adopted, such as the childcare strategy for Wales, the child poverty strategy, the parenting action plan and the Flying Start programme, address some of those issues. I am afraid that, sometimes, we appear to have strategies and action plans coming out of our ears, so I want to focus today on best practice in providing support for parents accessibly, in a welcoming setting, on a multi-agency basis and at an affordable cost, focusing principally on parenting. I could have spoken about another valuable Assembly-funded exercise, this time in childcare, in Rhondda Cynon Taf, namely the Genesis project, but I want to talk about On Track in Tylorstown, in my constituency.

Testun y ddadl yw cefnogi rhieni a dysgu o arfer gorau. I rai pobl, efallai fod hwnnw'n destun rhyfedd i'w ddewis, ond mae'n bwysig inni sefydlu bod magu plant yn fater gwleidyddol. Ble bynnag yr ewch, codir materion magu plant yn ein cymunedau gan athrawon sy'n ceisio ymdrin ag ymddygiad gwael neu ddireolaeth yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, a chan arbenigwyr iechyd sy'n pryderu am ddeiet pobl ifanc a phroblemau cynyddol gordewdra; fe'u codir hefyd yn gyffredinol gan ein dinasyddion, sy'n pryderu am ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn eu cymunedau. Mae llawer o'r polisiau a ddatblygwyd gan y Cynulliad yn ymdrin â materion sy'n gysylltiedig â magu plant, gan gynnwys rhai o'r rheini yr wyf wedi eu crybwyll. Mae rhai o'r polisiau a fabwysiadwyd gennym, megis strategaeth gofal plant Cymru, y strategaeth tlodi ymhlith plant, y cynllun gweithredu rhianta a'r rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg, yn ymdrin â rhai o'r materion hynny. Yn anffodus, weithiau mae'n ymddangos bod gennym lu o strategaethau a chynlluniau gweithredu, felly yr wyf am ganolbwyntio heddiw ar arfer gorau wrth roi cymorth cyfleus i rieni, mewn lleoliad croesawgar, gan nifer o asiantaethau ac yn rhad, gan ganolbwyntio ar fagu plant yn bennaf. Gallwn fod wedi siarad am ymarfer gwerthfawr arall sy'n cael ei ariannu gan y Cynulliad, ym maes gofal plant y tro hwn, yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, sef y prosiect Genesis. Ond yr wyf am siarad am On Track yn Tylorstown, yn fy etholaeth i.

On Track is a scheme originally funded by

Mae On Track yn gynllun a ariannwyd yn

the Home Office and, since 2000, by the National Assembly for Wales. It was originally part of the national crime reduction programme. There are 24 pilot schemes in the UK, two of which are in Wales. It is a research-based project that measures the validity of the early identification of problems and the viability of effective prevention. It works with families with children aged four to 12.

Specifically in the Rhondda, the scheme offers targeted services for those who need them, within a context of enhanced community support available to all. Therefore, the targeted services are not stigmatised and there is a greater likelihood that they will be taken up. A multi-agency team is based in the community and is capable of offering multiple kinds of intervention. There is also a major focus on community involvement and participation.

The scheme was rolled out in 2001-02 from the Tylorstown ward in the Rhondda, where it originally began, to Maerdy and Ferndale, encompassing upper Rhondda Fach.

5.30 p.m.

The age range has subsequently been extended to below four and above 12. The key things to stress about the scheme is that it is community based—there is no need for users of the service to travel or try to find their way between a range of services—it is linked to the education system through the primary school cluster group so that no children are lost through the net, and there is outreach to people's homes where extra support is needed.

Tylorstown On Track offers a range of programmes. The pre-school programme addresses the transition from home to school. It helps to identify at an early stage children who may struggle, and it helps to provide support for those who need it in families, or in community or school settings. The parent support and training element uses the Webber-Stratton curriculum, with which the Minister will be familiar, tackling play and safety issues, tackling challenging behaviour issues, family relationships and child

wreiddiol gan y Swyddfa Gartref, ac er 2000 gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr oedd yn wreiddiol yn rhan o'r rhaglen genedlaethol i leihau troseddu. Mae 24 o gynlluniau peilot yn y DU, gyda dau ohonynt yng Nghymru. Mae'n brosiect yn seiliedig ar ymchwil sy'n mesur dilysrwydd nodi problemau'n gynnar a dichonoldeb mesurau atal effeithiol. Mae'n gweithio gyda theuluoedd sydd â phlant rhwng pedair a 12 oed.

Yn Rhondda yn benodol, mae'r cynllun yn cynnig gwasanaethau sy'n targedu'r rhai sydd ag arnynt eu hangen, mewn cyd-destun lle y mae cymorth cymunedol gwell ar gael i bawb. Felly, nid oes stigma yn gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaethau sy'n targedu, ac mae pobl yn fwy tebygol o fanteisio arnynt. Mae yna dîm aml-asiantaeth yn y gymuned a all gynnig sawl math o ymyriad. Mae pwyslais mawr hefyd ar ymwneud a chyfranogiad cymunedol.

Cyflwynwyd y cynllun yn 2001-02 o ward Tylorstown yn Rhondda, lle y dechreuodd yn wreiddiol, i'r Maerdy a Glynrhedynog, gan gwmpasu Rhondda Fach uchaf.

Mae'r ystod oedran wedi ei estyn wedyn i blant dan bedair a thros ddeuddeg. Y pethau allweddol i'w pwysleisio ynglŷn â'r cynllun yw ei fod yn seiliedig ar y gymuned—nid oes angen i'r sawl sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth deithio neu chwilio'u ffordd rhwng amrywiaeth o wasanaethau—mae'n gysylltiedig â'r system addysg drwy'r grŵp clwstwr o ysgolion cynradd fel na cholllir unrhyw blant drwy'r rhwyd, ac mae system allgymorth i gartrefi pobl lle y mae angen cymorth ychwanegol.

Mae Tylorstown On Track yn cynnig amrywiaeth o raglenni. Mae'r rhaglen cyn ysgol yn mynd i'r afael â'r newid o'r cartref i'r ysgol. Mae'n helpu nodi'n gynnar y plant a allai gael trafferth, ac mae'n helpu darparu cymorth i'r rheini sydd ag arnynt ei angen mewn teuluoedd, neu yn y gymuned neu'r ysgol. Mae'r elfen cymorth a hyfforddiant i rieni yn defnyddio'r cwricwlwm Webber-Stratton, y bydd y Gweinidog yn gyfarwydd ag ef, gan fynd i'r afael â materion chwarae a diogelwch, mynd i'r afael â materion

development. It is also supported through home visiting. There is a school links programme based around family and school relationships, looking at issues of academic, social and cognitive development, working in class and out of school, and also helping with the transition from primary to secondary school.

Home visiting is a key element. All families referred to the scheme are visited. Volunteers are recruited to befriend and visit families to offer support and help with parenting skills to encourage and build confidence.

Specialist interventions are also available through the scheme—counselling advice services, substance misuse services and domestic violence services—based around a parent centre which gives community access to the services from the On Track base. A wide range of statutory and voluntary partners are involved from areas such as health, social services, education, community safety and so on.

The On Track programme overall provides a range of support—the family worker, the health visitor, the parents as first teachers scheme, the school and community links built around children's development, the Rhondda Fach parent support group, the parent training programmes, and three parent mutual support groups, which give either specialist advice or simply provide a social opportunity for people to meet and discuss problems that may arise. There is also a fathers group.

The key thing about On Track is that there is a research base behind it that demonstrates that it is working and that it can be a model for other kinds of integrated children's services in the community, which are accessible, and, as I said at the beginning, come at a relatively low cost. On Track has delivered over 4,000 interventions to over 2,000 individuals. Sixty per cent of those have been with children, and 40 per cent with adults. Twenty per cent of the interventions have been from the targeted schemes, and 80

ymddygiad heriol, perthynas deuluol a datblygiad plant. Fe'i cefnogir hefyd drwy ymweliadau â'r cartref. Mae yna raglen o gysylltiadau â'r ysgol yn seiliedig ar y berthynas â'r teulu a'r ysgol, ystyried materion academiaidd, cymdeithasol a datblygiad gwybyddol, gweithio yn y dosbarth a'r tu allan i'r ysgol, a helpu hefyd gyda'r newid o'r ysgol gynradd i'r ysgol uwchradd.

Mae ymweliadau â'r cartref yn elfen allweddol. Ymwelir â phob teulu a gyfeirir at y cynllun. Caiff gwirfoddolwyr eu recriwtio i fod yn gyfeillachwyr ac i ymweld â theuluoedd i gynnig cymorth a help gyda sgiliau rhianta i annog a chynyddu hyder.

Mae ymyriadau arbenigol ar gael hefyd drwy'r cynllun—gwasanaethau cwnsela, gwasanaethau camddefnyddio sylweddau a gwasanaethau trais yn y cartref—yn seiliedig ar ganolfan rhieni sy'n rhoi mynediad cymunedol i'r gwasanaethau o dan y cynllun On Track. Mae ystod eang o bartneriaid statudol a gwirfoddol yn rhan o hyn o feysydd megis iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, addysg, diogelwch cymunedol, ac ati.

Mae'r rhaglen On Track gyffredinol yn darparu amrywiaeth o gymorth—y gweithiwr teulu, yr ymwelydd iechyd, y rhieni fel cynllun athrawon cyntaf, y cysylltiadau ysgol a chymunedol sy'n datblygu o amgylch datblygiad plant, grŵp cymorth i rieni yn Rhondda Fach, y rhaglenni hyfforddiant i rieni, a'r tri grŵp cymorth i rieni helpu ei gilydd, sy'n rhoi naill ai gyngor arbenigol neu gyfle cymdeithasol i bobl gwrdd a thrafod problemau a all godi. Mae yna grŵp i dadau hefyd.

Y peth allweddol ynglŷn ag On Track yw bod sail ymchwil yn ei ategu sy'n dangos ei fod yn gweithio, ac y gall fod yn fodel i fathau eraill o wasanaethau integredig i blant yn y gymuned sy'n hwylus ac sydd, fel y dywedais ar y dechrau, ar gael yn gymharol rad. Mae On Track wedi darparu dros 4,000 o ymyriadau i fwy na 2,000 o unigolion. Mae 60 y cant o'r rheini wedi ymwneud â phlant, a 40 y cant wedi ymwneud ag oedolion. Daeth 20 y cant o'r ymyriadau o'r cynlluniau wedi eu targedu, ac 80 y cant o'r rhaglenni

per cent from the universal programmes that they run. I genuinely believe that the blend of targeted and universal schemes is important. When we deal with families who have problems, it is too often the case that they have been categorised and stigmatised from the outset. If there is a sense of stigma around, it is less likely that families will take up targeted programmes, because they will be seen as different from the rest of the community. Offering these programmes in the context of wider services to which other families will have access has clearly improved the take-up.

What are the outcomes of this scheme? In the mid 1990s, social services referrals from the area currently covered by On Track made up roughly 45 per cent of those in the whole Rhondda district. The figure is now 7.5 per cent, and that is the average for the population as a whole. There has been a fall in the number of persistent and occasional offenders seen by the youth offending team in the area. There has been a reduction in referrals to the child and adolescent mental health services in the On Track age range. Perhaps most striking of all is the fact that the referrals to the pupil review panel for the secondary school area of Ferndale Community School have reduced from 88 in 2001 to eight in 2004-05. It is perhaps no surprise that Ferndale Community School is very much committed to the On Track scheme.

There has also been external endorsement of On Track. There has been a Sheffield university national evaluation of the On Track programme, and there has been a very significant examination of the work done by the scheme across the UK, but the scheme in Tylorstown has been singled out for explicit recognition of the work that it has been undertaking. People from that project have been invited to conferences to explain precisely what the benefits have been. There has been a specific evaluation of the Rhondda scheme in Tylorstown by a team at Cardiff University. There is buy-in and support from the schools in the Rhondda Fach, and there has also been policy endorsement from the local authority. Eighteen community school

cyffredinol a redir ganddynt. Yr wyf yn credu o ddifrif fod y gymysgedd o gynlluniau wedi eu targedu a chynlluniau cyffredinol yn bwysig. Pan fyddwn yn ymdrin â theuluoedd sydd â phroblemau, yn amlach na pheidio byddant wedi eu categorioedd ac wedi dioddef stigma o'r cychwyn. Os oes ymdeimlad o stigma, mae teuluoedd yn llai tebygol o ddilyn rhaglenni wedi eu targedu, oherwydd fe'u hystyrir yn wahanol i weddill y gymuned. Mae'n amlwg fod cynnig y rhaglenni hyn, yng nghyd-destun gwasanaethau ehangach y bydd teuluoedd eraill yn gallu eu cael, wedi cynyddu'r nifer sy'n ymgymryd â hwy.

Beth yw canlyniadau'r cynllun hwn? Ganol y 1990au, yr oedd cyfeiriadau gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol o'r ardal a gynhwysir ar hyn o bryd gan On Track yn cynnwys yn fras tua 45 y cant o'r rheini yn ardal gyfan Rhondda. Bellach mae'r ffigur yn 7.5 y cant, a dyna'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer y boblogaeth yn gyffredinol. Bu gostyngiad yn nifer y troseddwr cyson ac achlysurol a welir gan y tîm troseddwr ifanc yn yr ardal. Bu gostyngiad yn nifer y cyfeiriadau i'r gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed yn yr ystod oedran On Track. Hwyrach mai'r peth mwyaf trawiadol o'r cyfan yw'r ffaith fod y cyfeiriadau i'r panel adolygu disgyblion ar gyfer ardal ysgol uwchradd Ysgol Gymunedol Glynrhedynog wedi gostwng o 88 yn 2001 i wyth yn 2004-05. Efallai nad yw'n syndod fod Ysgol Gymunedol Glynrhedynog wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i'r cynllun On Track.

Cymeradwywyd On Track yn allanol hefyd. Gwnaed gwerthusiad cenedlaethol o'r rhaglen On Track gan brifysgol Sheffield, a gwnaed archwiliad sylweddol iawn o'r gwaith a wneir gan y cynllun ledled y DU. Ond mae'r cynllun yn Tylorstown wedi ei ddewis i'w gydnabod yn benodol am y gwaith y mae wedi bod yn ei wneud. Gwahoddwyd pobl o'r prosiect hwnnw i gynadleddau i egluro'n union beth fu'r buddiannau. Gwnaed gwerthusiad penodol o gynllun Rhondda yn Tylorstown gan dîm ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd. Mae'r ysgolion yn Rhondda Fach yn cefnogi'r cynllun ac wedi ymrwymo iddo, a chafwyd cymeradwyaeth polisi hefyd gan yr awdurdod lleol. Penodwyd 18 o weithwyr clwstwr ar gyfer

cluster workers have been appointed, and there are social services intervention coordinators in each district working with the scheme.

The local authority has been supporting the roll-out of On Track by developing field social workers who can refer quickly to it. Therefore, there has been significant integration of local authority services as a result of the scheme. As my colleagues, Ann Jones and Huw Lewis, witnessed when they visited the scheme recently, there is significant buy-in from parents. We heard parents saying that these schemes had made a significant difference to their lives, to the way that they interacted with their children, and to the way in which they contributed to the development of their children. Those are important outcomes of a project that has now been running for a number of years.

The Minister works in a department where 'evidence-based' is one of the most popular phrases used. I think that we have evidence of a scheme of integrated children's centres that works and of something that we should be looking to build on and learn from for the development of similar interventions in the future. I also said that it was cost effective. The scheme, depending on the full range of services that it has, has cost between £300,000 and £400,000 for the school cluster area. With possibly another two or three schemes, you could cover the whole of my constituency, for example, and with two or three more, you would cover the whole of the county borough. This is an effective and measurable scheme that is delivering good results, and I think that that in itself is to be commended.

The scheme is now to be mainstreamed, and I would like to comment on mainstreaming because I think that we should mainstream success. I worry that the concept of mainstreaming sometimes means that service providers say that they are taking on board all of the lessons that have been learned while not demonstrating in practice, on the ground, that their delivery of services is changing in a meaningful way. Sometimes, the successful

ysgolion cymunedol, ac mae cydgysylltwyr ymyriadau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ym mhob ardal yn gweithio gyda'r cynllun.

Mae'r awdurdod lleol wedi bod yn cefnogi'r gwaith o gyflwyno On Track drwy ddatblygu gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn y maes a all gyfeirio ato'n gyflym. Felly, mae gwasanaethau awdurdod lleol wedi eu hintegreiddio'n sylweddol o ganlyniad i'r cynllun. Fel y gwelodd fy nghyd-Aelodau, Ann Jones a Huw Lewis, pan fuont yn ymweld â'r cynllun yn ddiweddar, mae ymrwymiad sylweddol iddo gan rieni. Clywsom rieni'n dweud bod y cynlluniau hyn wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i'w bywydau, i'r ffordd yr oeddent yn rhyngweithio â'u plant, ac i'r ffordd yr oeddent yn cyfrannu at ddatblygiad eu plant. Mae'r rheini'n ganlyniadau pwysig i brosiect sydd wedi bod yn rhedeg ers nifer o flynyddoedd bellach.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn gweithio mewn adran lle mae 'ar sail tystiolaeth' yn un o'r ymadroddion mwyaf poblogaidd a ddefnyddir. Credaf fod gennym dystiolaeth am gynllun o ganolfannau plant integredig sy'n gweithio, a thystiolaeth am rywbeth y dylem ystyried ei ddatblygu a dysgu ohono er mwyn datblygu ymyriadau tebyg yn y dyfodol. Dywedais hefyd ei fod yn effeithiol o ran cost. Mae'r cynllun, gan ddiybennu ar yr amrywiaeth lawn o wasanaethau sydd ganddo, wedi costio rhwng £300,000 a £400,000 ar gyfer ardal glwstwr yr ysgol. Gyda dau neu dri o gynlluniau eraill, o bosibl, gallech gwmpasu fy etholaeth gyfan, er enghraifft, a chyda dau neu dri yn ychwanegol gallech gwmpasu'r fwrdeistref sirol gyfan. Mae hwn yn gynllun effeithiol a mesuradwy sy'n sicrhau canlyniadau da, a chredaf fod hynny ynddo'i hun i'w ganmol.

Bwriedir prif-ffrydio'r cynllun yn awr, a hoffwn wneud sylw ar brif-ffrydio oherwydd credaf y dylem brif-ffrydio llwyddiant. Yr wyf yn pryderu bod y cysyniad o brif-ffrydio weithiau'n golygu bod darparwyr gwasanaethau yn dweud eu bod yn ystyried yr holl wersi a ddysgwyd ond nad ydynt yn dangos yn ymarferol, ar lawr gwlad, fod y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt yn newid mewn ffordd ystyrion. Weithiau, gall y

projects can be absorbed into the mainstream without really demonstrating any real change in the delivery of services. When we see schemes such as this being mainstreamed, it is important that they remain accessible to the community, remain present in the community, remain actively engaged with the community, and that members of the community are really involved by not only participating in receiving the services, but engaging in the planning of those services and having some direct say in how they are shaped and delivered.

In mainstreaming this scheme, the Welsh Assembly Government will seek to ensure that when it recommends policy developments in this area, the lessons of On Track are learned and are properly shared across all of the services that may be engaged in developing this kind of working with children and parents.

Ann Jones: I thank Leighton for choosing the topic of supporting parents and, in doing so, highlighting the excellent On Track in Tylorstown scheme, which, as Leighton mentioned, I have been along to see. By choosing this subject for the short debate, he has opened up the excellent work in that valley so that we can all learn from it, and there are some lessons for us all to learn regarding how we take this forward. I was delighted to accompany you on that visit and to hear the testimony of those who are involved with the scheme. We heard the testimony of those who are users and of those who are former users but who are now support officers and workers within that community. This project is truly at the heart of the community and is run by the community for the community. We have to extend it across Wales.

5.40 p.m.

You are right to say that we need to be careful when mainstreaming that we maintain the high standards that On Track has developed with the community. I, like you, would want the Welsh Assembly Government to consider rolling this project out across Wales. It is a model for the future,

prosiectau llwyddiannus gael eu cymryd i mewn i'r brif ffrwd heb yn wir ddangos unrhyw newid gwirioneddol wrth ddarparu'r gwasanaethau. Pan welwn gynlluniau fel hwn yn cael ei brif-ffrydio, mae'n bwysig iddynt barhau'n hwylus i'r gymuned, parhau'n bresennol yn y gymuned, dal i ymwneud yn weithgar â'r gymuned, a bod aelodau o'r gymuned yn rhan wirioneddol o hyn, nid yn unig drwy gymryd rhan wrth gael y gwasanaethau, ond drwy ymwneud â chynllunio'r gwasanaethau hynny a chael rhywfaint o lais uniongyrchol yn y modd y cânt eu llunio a'u darparu.

Wrth brif-ffrydio'r cynllun hwn, bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ceisio sicrhau, pan fydd yn argymhell datblygiadau polisi yn y maes hwn, y caiff gwarsi On Track eu dysgu a'u rhannu'n briodol ar draws yr holl wasanaethau a all fod yn rhan o ddatblygu'r math hwn o weithio gyda phlant a rhieni.

Ann Jones: Diolch i Leighton am ddewis pwnc cefnogi rhieni, ac wrth wneud hynny dynnu sylw at gynllun rhagorol On Track yn Tylorstown yr wyf wedi ei weld, fel y soniodd Leighton. Drwy ddewis y pwnc hwn ar gyfer y ddadl fer, mae wedi amlygu'r gwaith rhagorol yn y cwm hwnnw fel y gallwn i gyd ddysgu ohono. Mae rhai gwarsi inni i gyd eu dysgu o ran sut i weithredu ar hyn. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd yn cael dod gyda chi ar yr ymweliad hwnnw a chlywed tystiolaeth y rheini sy'n ymwneud â'r cynllun. Clywsom dystiolaeth y rhai sy'n ei ddefnyddio, a'r rheini sydd wedi ei ddefnyddio ond sydd bellach yn swyddogion cymorth a gweithwyr yn y gymuned honno. Mae'r prosiect hwn yn wirioneddol wrth wraidd y gymuned ac yn cael ei redeg gan y gymuned ar gyfer y gymuned. Rhaid inni ei ehangu ledled Cymru.

Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod angen inni fod yn ofalus wrth brif-ffrydio ein bod yn cynnal y safonau uchel y mae On Track wedi eu datblygu gyda'r gymuned. Yr wyf fi, fel chithau, am i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ystyried cyflwyno'r prosiect hwn ledled Cymru. Mae'n batrwm ar gyfer y dyfodol, i

for parents and those young children who will become parents in the future. I want to thank you, Leighton, and those who work with On Track for the way in which they accepted me into that community and told me quite openly and frankly about their problems and how they, as a community, overcame them together. I think that it is an excellent project, and you are lucky to have it within your constituency. I, like you, would like to see it rolled out across Wales.

Lorraine Barrett: Parents in St Mellons in my constituency have benefited enormously from schemes such as Sure Start, which has improved their parenting skills, and have gained qualifications with the support of a community crèche. This is excellent best practice. Some of those parents are lone parents and are doing a great job, despite having been demonised by John Redwood some 10 years ago—they still remember that. I wonder how he feels now that he has left his wife? Will he apologise to the lone parents in St Mellons for not understanding that people become lone parents for all sorts of reasons, which are sometimes beyond their control, such as being deserted by their partners? The lone parents of St Mellons have moved on and up since those dark days when the Vulcan descended on them.

The Deputy Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Christine Chapman): I thank Leighton Andrews for taking the opportunity today to turn the spotlight on such an important area of policy, namely support for parents. I also thank him for illustrating this by mentioning the excellent work that is going on as part of the On Track scheme in Tylorstown. As you said, Leighton, it is a research project with the primary aim of preventing crime and anti-social behaviour by delivering services to children aged between four and 12 who are considered to be at risk of becoming offenders later in life.

As you may know, there are two On Track projects in Wales; one is in Tylorstown in your constituency, and the other is in Caerau outside Maesteg. They operate in areas where crime levels are higher than normal and where substance misuse is a real problem.

rieni a'r plant ifanc hynny a fydd yn rhieni yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf am ddiolch ichi, Leighton, ac i'r rheini sy'n gweithio gydag On Track am y ffordd y maent wedi fy nerbyn i'r gymuned honno ac wedi dweud wrthyf yn hollol agored ac onest am eu problemau a'r ffordd y maent hwy, fel cymuned, wedi eu goresgyn gyda'i gilydd. Credaf ei fod yn brosiect rhagorol, ac yr ydych yn ffodus ei gael yn eich etholaeth. Fel chithau, hoffwn weld ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae rhieni yn Llaneirwg yn fy etholaeth i wedi cael llawer o fudd o gynlluniau megis Cychwyn Cadarn, sydd wedi gwella eu sgiliau rhianta, ac maent wedi ennill cymwysterau gyda chymorth meithrinfa gymunedol. Mae hyn yn arfer gorau rhagorol. Mae rhai o'r rhieni hynny yn rhieni unigol ac yn gwneud gwaith gwych, er iddynt gael eu cythreulio gan John Redwood tua 10 mlynedd yn ôl—maent yn cofio hynny o hyd. Tybed sut y mae ef yn teimlo erbyn hyn, ac yntau bellach wedi gadael ei wraig? A fydd yn ymddiheuro i'r rhieni unigol yn Llaneirwg am beidio â deall bod pobl yn rhieni unigol am bob math o resymau, sydd y tu hwnt i'w rheolaeth weithiau, megis cael eu gadael gan eu partneriaid? Mae rhieni unigol Llaneirwg wedi symud ymlaen ac i fyny ers y dyddiau tywyll hynny pan ddisgynnodd y Fwlcen arnynt.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Christine Chapman): Diolch i Leighton Andrews am fanteisio ar y cyfle heddiw i dynnu sylw at faes polisi mor bwysig, sef cymorth i rieni. Diolch iddo hefyd am ddangos hyn drwy sôn am y gwaith rhagorol sy'n mynd ymlaen fel rhan o'r cynllun On Track yn Tylorstown. Fel yr oeddech yn dweud, Leighton, prosiect ymchwil ydyw gyda'r nod pennaf o atal troseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol drwy ddarparu gwasanaethau i blant rhwng pedair a 12 oed yr ystyrir eu bod mewn perygl o droseddu'n ddiweddarach mewn bywyd.

Fel y gwyddoch, hwyrach, mae dau brosiect On Track yng Nghymru; mae'r naill yn Tylorstown yn eich etholaeth chi a'r llall yng Nghaerau y tu allan i Faesteg. Maent yn gweithredu mewn ardaloedd lle mae lefelau uwch nag arfer o droseddu a lle mae

High unemployment rates, low income, poor housing and a high proportion of people with long-term limiting illness and poor mental health contribute to poor parent-child relationships and family conflicts, which often result in children not attending school or not achieving their potential when they do. As you have reminded us, Leighton, the On Track teams are made up of a range of professionals, including health visitors, teachers and family counsellors, who offer support to families and children. The help offered includes parenting skills classes, support networks for both mothers and fathers, and teaching confidence-building skills to children. As you said, the results have been remarkable. The number of referrals to social services has reduced dramatically, and children are coping far better with the transition from primary school to secondary school.

The On Track programme is now in its sixth year. It has been heavily evaluated from the start, and this will continue until the first children involved in the project are aged between 14 and 21. The final report is planned for 2010. Evidence from the first published evaluation shows that setting up complex multi-agency lead programmes such as On Track, which aim to bring about changes in practice, can take time. However, early indications show that the On Track approach is effective. It has proved to work so well in Tylorstown and Caerau that the model is now being mainstreamed into children services by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and Bridgend County Borough Council. I am pleased, Ann, that you had the opportunity to visit the On Track programme in Tylorstown and that you recognise the good work that is going on. There are implications for all parts of Wales.

The Welsh Assembly Government has invested almost £3 million in these projects, which are intended to provide a test bed that could usefully inform future policy development. Two conferences have been held, in July 2003 and September 2005, where the two Welsh On Track teams

camddefnyddio sylweddau'n broblem wirioneddol. Mae cyfraddau diweithdra uchel, incwm isel, tai gwael a chyfran uchel o bobl sydd â salwch cyfyngus hirdymor ac iechyd meddwl gwael yn cyfrannu at berthynas wael rhwng rhieni a phlant a gwrthdaro ymhlith teuluoedd. Mae hynny'n aml yn golygu nad yw plant yn mynd i'r ysgol neu'n methu cyflawni eu potensial pan wnânt hynny. Fel yr ydych wedi ein hatgoffa, Leighton, mae timau On Track yn cynnwys amrywiaeth o weithwyr proffesiynol, gan gynnwys ymwelwyr iechyd, athrawon a chynghorwyr teuluol, sy'n cynnig cymorth i deuluoedd a phlant. Mae'r help a gynigir yn cynnwys dosbarthiadau sgiliau rhianta, rhwydweithiau cymorth i famau a thadau, ac addysgu sgiliau cynyddu hyder i blant. Fel yr oedech yn dweud, mae'r canlyniadau wedi bod yn rhyfeddol. Mae nifer y cyfeiriadau i wasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi gostwng yn sylweddol, ac mae plant yn delio lawer yn well â'r newid o'r ysgol gynradd i'r ysgol uwchradd.

Mae'r rhaglen On Track bellach yn ei chweched flwyddyn. Cafodd ei gwerthuso'n llym o'r dechrau, a bydd hyn yn parhau nes bydd y plant cyntaf sy'n gysylltiedig â'r prosiect rhwng 14 ac 21 oed. Bwriedir cyhoeddi'r adroddiad terfynol yn 2010. Dengys tystiolaeth o'r gwerthusiad cyntaf a gyhoeddwyd y gall sefydlu rhaglenni arwain cymhleth rhwng asiantaethau, megis On Track, sy'n anelu at greu newidiadau mewn gwirionedd, gymryd amser. Fodd bynnag, mae'r arwyddion cyntaf yn dangos bod y dull On Track yn effeithiol. Mae wedi gweithio cystal yn Tylorstown a Chaerau nes bod y model yn cael ei brif-ffrydio erbyn hyn i wasanaethau plant gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr wyf yn falch, Ann, ichi gael y cyfle i ymweld â rhaglen On Track yn Tylorstown a'ch bod yn cydnabod y gwaith da sy'n mynd ymlaen. Mae yna oblygiadau i bob rhan o Gymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi buddsoddi bron i £3 miliwn yn y prosiectau hyn. Bwriedir iddynt fod yn fainc arbrofi a allai, yn ddefnyddiol, lywio'r broses o ddatblygu polisïau yn y dyfodol. Cynhaliwyd dwy gynhadledd, ym mis Gorffennaf 2003 ac ym mis Medi 2005, pan fu'r ddau dîm On

disseminated to delegates from all over Wales the structures and interventions that they use to achieve multi-agency preventative child and family work involving the whole community. These events proved successful and generated a great deal of interest in the On Track multi-agency approach.

The Welsh Assembly Government is already committed to a wider implementation of many aspects of services provided under On Track. For example, in December 2005 we published our parenting action plan, providing a basis for our work on parenting until March 2008. We all know that parenting is a big job. The bond between children and their mothers, fathers and carers is the most significant influence on a child's life. All parents need support and encouragement in undertaking this role. I was grateful to Lorraine Barrett for reminding us of the good work that has been done in St Mellons despite the earlier bad media. Thank you, Lorraine, for reminding us of that in St Mellons.

The action plan also aims to raise the profile of parenting among policy makers and service providers, and to further the development of policies and services that support mothers, fathers and carers. The overall aim is to ensure that parents get the advice and support that they need and know where to go for help when they need it. A key commitment in the action plan concerned extra money for parent services. Significant additional funding will be available to local children and young people's partnerships under Cymorth in 2006-07 and 2007-08. Guidance to partnerships made it clear that we expect some of this additional funding to go on increased support for parents. I am pleased to report that the partnerships have allocated £15.6 million to family support in their plans for 2006-07, funding over 250 individual projects across Wales to provide families with support that will foster positive relationships between parents and children.

Leighton has also mentioned the evidence

Track yng Nghymru yn ymgysylltu â chynadledwyr i rannu'r strwythurau a'r ymyriadau a ddefnyddir ganddynt i sicrhau gwaith ataliol aml-asiantaeth gyda phlant a theuluoedd gan gynnwys y gymuned gyfan. Yr oedd y digwyddiadau hyn yn llwyddiannus, ac enynnwyd llawer iawn o ddiddordeb yn null aml-asiantaeth On Track.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes wedi ymrwymo i weithredu llawer agwedd ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir o dan On Track yn ehangach. Er enghraifft, ym mis Rhagfyr 2005 cyhoeddwyd ein cynllun gweithredu ar rianta, gan ddarparu sail ar gyfer ein gwaith ar rianta tan fis Mawrth 2008. Gwyddom i gyd fod rianta yn waith caled. Y berthynas rhwng plant a'u mamau, eu tadau a'u gofalwyr yw'r dylanwad mwyaf arwyddocaol ar fywyd plentyn. Mae angen cymorth ac anogaeth ar bob rhiant i gyflawni'r rôl hon. Hoffwn ddiolch i Lorraine Barrett am ein hatgoffa o'r gwaith da a wnaed yn Llaneirwg er y sylw gwael cynharach yn y cyfryngau. Diolch, Lorraine, am ein hatgoffa o hynny yn Llaneirwg.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hefyd yn anelu at godi proffil rianta ymhlith y sawl sy'n llunio polisiau a'r sawl sy'n darparu gwasanaethau, ac at ddatblygu ymhellach bolisiau a gwasanaethau sy'n cynorthwyo mamau, tadau a gofalwyr. Y nod cyffredinol yw sicrhau bod rhieni'n cael y cyngor a'r cymorth y mae arnynt eu hangen a'u bod yn gwybod i ble i fynd am help pan fydd arnynt ei angen. Yr oedd un o'r ymrwymadau allweddol yn y cynllun gweithredu yn ymwneud ag arian ychwanegol ar gyfer gwasanaethau i rieni. Bydd arian ychwanegol sylweddol ar gael i bartneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc lleol o dan Cymorth yn 2006-07 a 2007-08. Yr oedd canllawiau ar bartneriaethau yn ei gwneud yn glir ein bod yn disgwyl i rywfaint o'r arian ychwanegol hwn gael ei wario ar roi mwy o gymorth i rieni. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y partneriaethau wedi dyrannu £15.6 miliwn i gymorth i deuluoedd yn eu cynlluniau ar gyfer 2006-07, gan ariannu dros 250 o brosiectau unigol ledled Cymru i ddarparu cymorth i deuluoedd a fydd yn meithrin perthynas gadarnhaol rhwng rhieni a phlant.

Mae Leighton hefyd wedi sôn am y sail

base that the Welsh Assembly Government relies upon. The parenting action plan particularly seeks to encourage the uptake of evidence-based parenting programmes that have a proven track record and have been thoroughly evaluated. For example, the Incredible Years programme, researched and provided in Wales by the University of Wales Bangor, is the kind of evidence-based programme that we would like to see taken up across Wales. In 2006-07, the Welsh Assembly Government will be funding Incredible Years Wales to train up to 120 leaders in six locations across Wales. To help inform decisions about investment in future years, locally and nationally, the Welsh Assembly Government will commission a review of evidence-based parenting programmes in Wales.

The action plan also commits the Welsh Assembly Government to setting up a new bilingual helpline for parents, planned to be operational from 1 April 2007. This will provide parents with up-to-date information and advice about what is available in their local area. It will also be able to refer them on to other local sources of help and support.

In addition, being aware that all parents value and need good quality, accessible sources of information, we have started working on a series of booklets for parents. Some examples of this include 'From Breakfast to Bedtime', which gives tips to parents of under-fives on handling everyday situations, and 'Over the Top Behaviour in the Under 10s', which is aimed at parents of children aged 5 to 10 and seeks to help them to manage challenging behaviour and distinguish between normal childhood behaviour and where there are more serious causes for concern. During 2006-07, we will be working with Children are Unbeatable! to develop a further booklet on alternatives to physical discipline which we hope will be ready for distribution to new parents from 2007.

5.50 p.m.

dystiolaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dibynnu arni. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu ar rianta yn arbennig yn ceisio annog mwy o rieni i ymuno â rhaglenni rhianta sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth ac sydd â record dda ac wedi eu gwerthuso'n drylwyr. Er enghraifft, mae'r rhaglen Blynyddoedd Anhygoel, yr ymchwiliwyd iddi ac a ddarparwyd yng Nghymru gan Brifysgol Cymru Bangor, yn un o'r rhaglenni'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth yr hoffem weld ei mabwysiadu ledled Cymru. Yn 2006-07, bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ariannu Blynyddoedd Anhygoel Cymru i hyfforddi hyd at 120 o arweinwyr mewn chwe man ar draws Cymru. Er mwyn helpu llywio penderfyniadau am fuddsoddi yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol, bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn comisiynu adolygiad o raglenni rhianta sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth yng Nghymru.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hefyd yn ymrwmo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sefydlu llinell gymorth ddwyieithog newydd i rieni, a bwriedir iddi fod ar waith o 1 Ebrill 2007. Bydd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth a'r cyngor diweddaraf i rieni am yr hyn sydd ar gael yn eu hardal leol. Bydd hefyd yn gallu eu cyfeirio at ffynonellau lleol eraill i gael cymorth a chefnogaeth.

Yn ogystal, gan gofio bod pob rhiant yn gwerthfawrogi ffynonellau gwybodaeth hwylus sydd o ansawdd da a bod arnynt eu hangen, yr ydym wedi dechrau gweithio ar gyfres o lyfrynnau i rieni. Ymhlith rhai o'r enghreifftiau mae 'From Breakfast to Bedtime', sy'n rhoi cyngor i rieni plant o dan bum mlwydd oed sut i ymdrin â sefyllfaoedd pob dydd, a 'Over the Top Behaviour in the Under 10s', sy'n anelu at rieni plant rhwng 5 a 10 mlwydd oed ac sy'n ceisio'u helpu i reoli ymddygiad heriol ac i wahaniaethu rhwng ymddygiad arferol plentyndod ac ymddygiad sy'n peri pryder mwy difrifol. Yn ystod 2006-07, byddwn yn gweithio gyda 'Sdim Curo Plant! i ddatblygu llyfryn arall ar yr hyn y gellir ei wneud ar wahân i ddisgyblu plant yn gorfforol. Gobeithiwn y bydd yn barod i'w ddsbarthu i rieni newydd o 2007.

We are also seeking to encourage the development of local parent networks. These already exist in some areas, providing support for parents and enabling them to have a bigger say in what services are available and how they are organised. We know that there is a lot of interest from the children and young people's partnerships in setting up these networks.

We are also undertaking a piece of work on grandparenting, being aware of the important role that grandparents and other family members play in supporting parents and in raising children and young people. A small working group is currently helping to develop policy in this area, in line with our older people strategy and the parenting action plan.

The Welsh Assembly Government is also committed to increasing parental involvement in schools. This goes far beyond involving parents in the formal education process, although that remains important. The community-focused schools initiative and the development of integrated centres will provide opportunities for much closer working with families, such as family support, early years education, play, childcare, health services and community training. To date, 23 integrated centres, or satellite facilities, have opened, with an additional 14 centres scheduled to open in the next six months, and a further three are planned by the end of March 2007. One of the great advantages of having an action plan is that we can bring together, in one document, existing initiatives and new developments and check their progress. This action plan is a living document; it is about continually pushing forward our commitment to supporting mothers, fathers and carers with supporting children in Wales. Again, that is positive commitment from the Welsh Assembly Government.

Finally, Jane Davidson, as you know, launched Flying Start, a programme aimed at our youngest children in the most needy areas of Wales. Crucially, this programme will provide the foundation for the foundation phase. Together, Flying Start and the foundation phase will provide a continuum of provision for children until the age of seven.

Yr ydym hefyd yn ceisio annog datblygu rhwydweithiau rhieni lleol. Mae'r rhain ar gael eisoes mewn rhai ardaloedd, i roi cymorth i rieni a'u galluogi i gael mwy o ddylanwad ar y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael a sut y cânt eu trefnu. Gwyddom fod llawer o ddiddordeb gan y partneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc mewn sefydlu'r rhwydweithiau hyn.

Yr ydym hefyd yn ymgymryd â darn o waith ar neiniau a theidiau, o gofio rôl bwysig neiniau a theidiau ac aelodau eraill o'r teulu wrth gynorthwyo rhieni ac wrth fagu plant a phobl ifanc. Mae gweithgor bach wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn helpu datblygu polisi yn y maes hwn, yn unol â'n strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hyn a'r cynllun gweithredu ar rianta.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru hefyd wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod rhieni'n chwarae mwy o ran mewn ysgolion. Mae hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i gynnwys rhieni yn y broses addysg ffurfiol, er bod hynny'n dal yn bwysig. Bydd y fenter ysgolion cymunedol a datblygu canolfannau integredig yn darparu cyfleoedd i weithio lawer yn agosach gyda theuluoedd, megis cymorth i deuluoedd, addysg blynyddoedd cynnar, chwarae, gofal plant, gwasanaethau iechyd a hyfforddiant cymunedol. Hyd yma, agorwyd 23 o ganolfannau integredig, neu gyfleusterau ategol, a bwriedir agor 14 o ganolfannau ychwanegol yn ystod y chwe mis nesaf, a thair arall wedyn erbyn diwedd Mawrth 2007. Un o fanteision mawr cael cynllun gweithredu yw y gallwn ddwyn ynghyd y mentrau presennol a datblygiadau newydd mewn un ddogfen, a chadw golwg ar eu hynt. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hwn yn ddogfen fyw; mae'n ymwneud â gwthio ymlaen ein hymrwymiad i gynorthwyo mamau, tadau a gofaluwr yn barhaus, ynghyd â chynorthwyo plant yng Nghymru. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n ymrwymiad cadarnhaol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Yn olaf, mae Jane Davidson, fel y gwyddoch, wedi lansio Dechrau'n Deg, rhaglen sy'n anelu at ein plant ieuegaf yn ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru. Yn hanfodol, bydd y rhaglen hon yn darparu'r sail ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen. Gyda'i gilydd, bydd Dechrau'n Deg a'r cyfnod sylfaen yn darparu continwmm o ddarpariaeth ar gyfer plant hyd

Flying Start will also provide free part-time care of high quality for two-year-olds as part of an integrated service in each target community. These very powerful, early interventions are important so that we can give children as much opportunity as possible as they go through life.

I know that a number of schools are well on their way to being part of these initiatives and are beginning to develop in the direction in which we want them to travel. I welcome the huge amount of progress that is happening in communities. Leighton mentioned Ferndale—an area that I know very well—and it is about schools and the community taking pride in their achievements and being able to obtain public recognition within the community. I thank Leighton for using this good opportunity to talk about a very important policy area, and I also thank Ann Jones and Lorraine Barrett.

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

at saith mlwydd oed. Bydd Dechrau'n Deg hefyd yn darparu gofal rhan amser am ddim ar gyfer plant dwyflwydd oed fel rhan o wasanaeth integredig ym mhob cymuned darged. Mae'r ymyriadau cynnar a phwerus iawn hyn yn bwysig fel y gallwn roi cymaint o gyfle â phosibl i blant wrth iddynt fynd drwy fywyd.

Gwn fod nifer o ysgolion yn agos iawn at ymuno â'r mentrau hyn ac yn dechrau datblygu i'r cyfeiriad yr ydym am iddynt fynd. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cynnydd enfawr a wneir mewn cymunedau. Soniodd Leighton am Lyn Rhedynog—ardal yr wyf yn ei hadnabod yn dda—ac mae'n ymwneud ag ysgolion a'r gymuned yn ymfalchïo yn eu llwyddiannau a gallu sicrhau cydnabyddiaeth gyhoeddus o fewn y gymuned. Hoffwn ddiolch i Leighton am ddefnyddio'r cyfle hwn i siarad am faes polisi pwysig iawn, a hefyd hoffwn ddiolch i Ann Jones a Lorraine Barrett.

The Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.53 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.53 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)