



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

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

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

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

**Anerchiad gan Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr, y Gwir Anrhydeddus yr
Arglwydd Woolf**
**Address by the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, the Right Honourable
Lord Woolf**

Y Llywydd: Mae hi'n bleser arbennig i mi i groesawu Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am y tro cyntaf, ac, ar nodyn personol, i groesawu cyd-aelod o'r croesfeinciau yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi.

The Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales (Lord Woolf): Presiding Officer, First Minister, Members of the National Assembly, I am delighted to have this opportunity to be with you this afternoon. I thought that the Indian dancing that you arranged for my welcome was extremely impressive. We cannot do that in Westminster, which is rather sad. I had an opportunity yesterday, for which I was most grateful, to speak over lunch to the First Minister and the other party leaders of the National Assembly and it was an advantage to hear their views.

On behalf of the judiciary, I welcome the involvement and interest of the National Assembly for Wales and the First Minister in promoting close relations between the National Assembly and the judiciary. I think that those relations bode very well for the future. They do not affect the independence of the judiciary, which is critical. You can have dialogue without sacrificing independence. It is recognised that a strong, independent legal system is a critical part of any country's infrastructure; without it, it is not possible to have either a just society or a healthy economy. I am sure that the dialogue that we will have over the years will benefit both Wales and the justice system. I am told, and I am sure that it is right, that 1 per cent of Welsh gross domestic product is involved in the provision of legal services. No doubt no-one would be displeased if that percentage could be increased.

It is quite extraordinary in speaking to you that I should be able to say that it was only my immediate predecessor as Lord Chief

The Presiding Officer: It gives me great pleasure to welcome the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales to the National Assembly for the first time, and, on a personal note, to welcome a colleague from the crossbenches of the House of Lords.

Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr (Yr Arglwydd Woolf): Lywydd, Brif Weinidog, Aelodau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mae'n bleser gennyf gael y cyfle hwn i fod gyda chi y prynhawn yma. Credais fod y dawnsio Indiaidd a drefnasoch i'm croesawu'n wefreiddiol dros ben. Ni allwn wneud hynny yn San Steffan, ac mae hynny braidd yn drist. Ddoe cefais gyfle, yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn amdano, i siarad dros ginio â'r Prif Weinidog ac arweinyddion y pleidiau eraill yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac yr oedd clywed eu barn yn brofiad buddiol.

Ar ran y farnwriaeth, croesawaf yr ymwneud a'r diddordeb gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a'r Prif Weinidog yn y gwaith o hybu cysylltiadau agos rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r farnwriaeth. Credaf fod y cysylltiadau hynny'n argoeli'n dda ar gyfer y dyfodol. Nid ydynt yn effeithio ar annibyniaeth y farnwriaeth, sy'n hollbwysig. Gellir cynnal deialog heb aberthu annibyniaeth. Cydnabyddir bod system gyfreithiol annibynnol, gryf yn rhan hanfodol o seilwaith unrhyw wlad; hebddi nid oes modd cael na chymdeithas gyfiawn nag economi iach. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y ddeialog a fydd rhyngom dros y blynyddoedd yn dod â budd i Gymru ac i'r system gyfiawnder. Dywedir wrthyf, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn gywir, fod 1 y cant o gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth Cymru'n gysylltiedig â darparu gwasanaethau cyfreithiol. Mae'n sicr na fyddai neb yn ddig os gellid cynyddu'r ganran honno.

Rhyfedd iawn yw gallu dweud, wrth siarad â chi, mai fy rhagflaenydd uniongyrchol yn Arglwydd Brif Ustus, yr Arglwydd Bingham,

Justice, Lord Bingham, who changed the title of my office from Lord Chief Justice of England to Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. You may be reassured that outside my room in the Law Courts my title is very clearly set out: the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. If you go to the traditional court of the Chief Justice—it is a court which has been used by the Chief Justice ever since the Royal Courts were built—both on the public side and on the judicial side, the same legend appears: Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. I have no doubt that my successors in this office will have the same consciousness that they have a dual responsibility for the administration of justice in England and for the administration of justice for England and Wales. It is my belief that it is possible, if one jurisdiction is smaller than the other, to take advantage of the advantages of scale, while having the benefit of local justice which is of high quality. The challenge to the judiciary is to ensure not only that we provide justice that is the same throughout England and Wales, but that, in every part of England and Wales, the justice which is provided is of the same quality and at the same time caters for the needs of the different parts of the jurisdiction which make up the whole.

We have had within the judiciary the great advantage that over the years the input of Welsh jurists has been of the highest quality. During my judicial lifetime, which is of substantial length, we had very distinguished figures from Wales. It was Lord Elwyn Jones who organised a chamber for me to go to for my pupillage, and I have always been indebted to him for that. I had a Welsh pupil master, and the chambers of which I was a member always had a connection with Wales through figures such as Roderic Bowen and Tasker Watkins, the latter being a name with which most Welsh people are familiar and are proud of.

We are entering a time of unprecedented change. One of the changes will be the new national supreme court, which will be a supreme court for three jurisdictions: England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. The fact that it will serve those three jurisdictions distinguishes it from the role that I have, which is confined to England

oedd y sawl y newidiodd deitl fy swydd o fod yn Arglwydd Brif Ustus Lloegr i fod yn Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr. Gallwch fod yn dawel eich meddwl bod fy nheitl wedi'i nodi'n glir iawn y tu allan i'm hystafell yn y Llysoedd Cyfraith: Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr. Os ewch i lys traddodiadol y Prif Ustus—llys ydyw a ddefnyddiwyd gan y Prif Ustus byth ers codi'r Llysoedd Brenhinol—ar ochr y cyhoedd ac ochr y barnwyr, yr un geiriau a welir: Arglwydd Brif Ustus Cymru a Lloegr. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd fy olynwyr yn y swydd hon yr un mor ymwybodol bod ganddynt gyfrifoldeb deuol i weinyddu cyfiawnder yn Lloegr ac i weinyddu cyfiawnder ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr. Credaf fod modd manteisio ar faint awdurdodaethau, gan fod rhai yn llai na'i gilydd, ac, ar yr un pryd, cael budd o gyfiawnder lleol o ansawdd gwell. Yr her i'r farnwriaeth yw sicrhau nid yn unig ein bod yn darparu system gyfiawnder sydd yr un fath ledled Cymru a Lloegr, ond hefyd fod y cyfiawnder a ddarperir o'r un ansawdd ym mhob rhan o Gymru a Lloegr a'i fod yn darparu yr un pryd ar gyfer anghenion y gwahanol rannau o'r awdurdodaeth sy'n ffurfio'r cyfangorff.

Cawsom fantais fawr yn y farnwriaeth dros y blynyddoedd o gael mewnbwn gan gyfreithyddion o Gymru a oedd o'r ansawdd gorau. Yn ystod fy nghyfnod yn farnwr, sy'n un hir iawn, cawsom ffigyrau nodedig o Gymru. Yr Arglwydd Elwyn Jones a drefnodd imi gael mynd i siambrau ar gyfer fy nhymor prawf, a bûm yn ddyledus iddo erioed am hynny. Cefais ddisgybl-feistr o Gymro, a bu cysylltiad â Chymru bob amser gan y siambrau y bûm yn aelod ohonynt drwy ffigyrau fel Roderic Bowen a Tasker Watkins. Gwn fod r olaf yn enw y mae'r rhan fwyaf o Gymry'n gyfarwydd ag ef ac yn ymfalchïo ynddo.

Yr ydym ar drothwy cyfnod o newid na welwyd ei fath o'r blaen. Un o'r newidiadau fydd y goruchaf lys cenedlaethol newydd, a fydd yn oruchaf lys i dair awdurdodaeth: Cymru a Lloegr, Gogledd Iwerddon, a'r Alban. Mae'r ffaith y bydd yn gwasanaethu'r tair awdurdodaeth hynny'n ei wahaniaethu oddi wrth y rôl sydd gennyf fi, sy'n

and Wales. One of the features of our system, which is outstanding, is that although we have a final Court of Appeal, which, until now, has been part of the House of Lords and caters for these three jurisdictions, those jurisdictions have been able to retain their separate identity and have enriched each other. The Scots are very proud of their separate legal system and there is no doubt that it has played a very real part in maintaining the separate identity of Scotland. The Scots, however, use the House of Lords in the way that has happened historically for well over 100 years and, with the supreme court, they will go on doing that. One question that is asked is: where will the supreme court sit? I cannot answer that, because it is not my responsibility to say what the situation will be. I can, however, answer in respect of the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal is mainly based in London. However, I have come to Cardiff on occasions to primarily sit as part of the Court of Appeal. I did so previously as Master of the Rolls in the civil Court of Appeal; as Chief Justice, I came with the criminal Court of Appeal. One thing that I can say with confidence is that I see a pattern of sittings continuing, but how often they take place will depend on the demand, and it is quite difficult as a matter of administration to organise the right time for sittings to make them productive and to ensure that cases are dealt with as expeditiously as they should be. We are now setting in process machinery for keeping cases that are coming into the system under review so that we can perform local justice at the appellant level as frequently as possible.

Another important matter that I should perhaps mention is that there has been, within legal Wales, a huge increase in the attention which is being paid to the use of the Welsh language. It is starting at the bottom and going to the top. One of the initiatives to which I have attached particular importance is the schools initiative by the courts. I think that it is very important that the courts play their part in increasing citizen awareness among the young. We therefore have children coming to the courts and judges going to schools and we encourage this. I am glad to say that the pack that we provide for schools, for which there has been great demand, is

gyfyngedig i Gymru a Lloegr. Un o nodweddion ein system eithriadol yw, er bod gennym Lys Apêl terfynol a fu, hyd yma, yn rhan o Dŷ'r Arglwyddi ac sy'n darparu ar gyfer y tair awdurdodaeth hyn, fod yr awdurdodaethau hynny wedi gallu cadw eu hunaniaeth ac wedi cyfoethogi ei gilydd. Mae'r Albanwyr yn ymfalchïo'n fawr yn eu system gyfreithiol, ac nid oes amheuaeth nad yw wedi chwarae rhan bwysig iawn wrth gadw hunaniaeth neilltuol yr Alban. Er hynny, mae'r Albanwyr wedi defnyddio Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yn y modd a welwyd am ymhell dros 100 mlynedd a, chyda'r goruchaf lys, byddant yn parhau i wneud hynny. Un cwestiwn a ofynnir yw: ym mhle y bydd y goruchaf lys yn eistedd? Ni allaf ateb hynny, gan nad fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw dweud beth fydd y sefyllfa. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ateb yng nghyd-destun y Llys Apêl. Mae'r Llys Apêl wedi'i leoli yn Llundain yn bennaf. Er hynny, deuthum i Gaerdydd yn achlysurol i eistedd yn bennaf fel rhan o'r Llys Apêl. Gwneuthum hynny o'r blaen pan oeddwn yn Feistr y Rholiau yn y Llys Apêl sifil; fel Prif Ustus, deuthum gyda'r Llys Apêl troseddol. Un peth y gallaf ei ddweud yn sicr yw y rhagwelaf y bydd patrwm yr eisteddiadau'n parhau, ond y bydd eu hamlder yn dibynnu ar y galw ac, o ran gweinyddu, mae'n eithaf anodd trefnu'r adeg iawn ar gyfer eisteddiadau er mwyn peri iddynt fod yn gynhyrchiol a sicrhau y trafodir achosion mor gyflym ag y dylid. Yr ydym yn rhoi dull gweithredu ar waith yn awr i ddal achosion sy'n dod i'r system o dan sylw fel y gallwn gyflawni cyfiawnder lleol ar lefel yr apelydd mor aml ag y bo modd.

Mater pwysig arall y dylwn ei grybwyll efallai yw bod cynnydd aruthrol wedi bod, ym myd y gyfraith yng Nghymru, yn y sylw a roddir i'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Mae'n dechrau ar y gwaelod ac yn codi i'r pen uchaf. Un o'r mentrau y rhoddais bwys neilltuol arni yw menter ysgolion y llysoedd. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod y llysoedd yn chwarae eu rhan wrth hybu ymysg yr ifanc ymwybyddiaeth o fod yn ddinesydd. Gan hynny, cawn blant yn ymweld â llysoedd a barnwyr yn ymweld ag ysgolion ac yr ydym yn hyrwyddo hynny. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y pecyn a ddarparwn i ysgolion, y bu galw mawr amdano, yn un sydd ar gael

now available in English and Welsh. I gather that last Friday a seminar was held for the judiciary in Wales to help with regard to the bilingual conduct of proceedings, which we consider is an important part of the justice system.

Lastly, I should refer to the fact that we now have an advisory committee for the Welsh Assembly Government on matters legal, in which our presiding judges who come from Wales, one of whom is a fluent Welsh speaker, take part, together with suitable other interests. I think that that is a positive move for the future because it will undoubtedly be the case that more and more attention will have to be paid to how we deliver justice in a jurisdiction where there is devolution, as there is in Wales. It will not be a static situation, but it will continually change and I think that dialogue is important to ensure that it happens positively.

I will finish by thanking you for allowing me to come today and to have a dialogue with you, continuing the dialogue I had yesterday over lunch, and to indicate that I hope that there will be a process of continuous dialogue. That is the way in which the judiciary—particularly the Welsh members of the judiciary—will achieve what it wishes to do, which is to improve access to justice for the people of Wales and for the people of England, and the quality of justice that our citizens receive. Thank you very much indeed. I am most grateful for this opportunity. Diolch yn fawr. [*Applause.*]

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Arglwydd Brif Ustus Woolf, yr wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn siarad ar ran pob Aelod Cynulliad wrth ddweud ein bod yn ddiolchgar iawn i chi am ein hanrhydeddu â'ch anerchiad heddiw ar yr achlysur hanesyddol hwn.

I am sure that I speak on behalf of everyone here in thanking you for participating in an historic occasion by addressing us today. There we have it, now: we have an unwritten constitution, a homeless supreme court, and, in Wales, we have a disestablished Church. Nobody can say that in Britain we are obsessed with neatness in our method of

yn awr yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Deallaf fod seminar wedi'i gynnal ddydd Gwener diwethaf ar gyfer y farnwriaeth yng Nghymru i gynnig cymorth wrth gynnal achosion yn ddwyieithog, ac yr ydym yn ystyried hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r system gyfiawnder.

Yn olaf, dylwn gyfeirio at y ffaith bod gennym bwyllgor ymgynghorol yn awr ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n ymdrin â materion cyfreithiol, y mae ein barnwyr llywyddol o Gymru, y mae un ohonynt yn siarad y Gymraeg yn rhugl, yn cymryd rhan yng ngwaith y pwyllgor, ynghyd â chyfranogion priodol eraill. Credaf fod hynny'n gam cadarnhaol ar gyfer y dyfodol gan yn ddi-os y bydd yn rhaid rhoi mwyfwy o sylw i'r modd y darparwn gyfiawnder mewn awdurdodaeth lle y mae datganoli, fel y ceir yng Nghymru. Nid sefyllfa ddigyfnewid fydd hi, ond un sy'n newid yn barhaus a chredaf ei bod yn bwysig cynnal deialog er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd mewn modd cadarnhaol.

Terfynaf drwy ddiolch i chi am ganiatáu imi ddod yma heddiw i gynnal deialog â chi, gan barhau â'r ddeialog a gefais ddoe dros ginio, a dweud fy mod yn gobeithio y bydd y ddeialog yn parhau. Dyna'r modd y bydd y farnwriaeth—yn enwedig aelodau Cymreig y farnwriaeth—yn cyflawni ei dymuniad i wella mynediad i gyfiawnder ar gyfer pobl Cymru a phobl Lloegr ynghyd â gwella ansawdd y cyfiawnder a gaiff ein dinasyddion. Diolch yn fawr iawn i chi i gyd. Yr wyf yn dra diolchgar am y cyfle hwn. Diolch yn fawr. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Lord Chief Justice Woolf, I am sure that I speak for all Assembly Members when I say that we are very grateful to you for honouring us with your address today on this historic occasion.

Yr wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn siarad ar ran pawb sydd yma wrth ddiolch i chi am gymryd rhan mewn achlysur hanesyddol drwy ein hannerch heddiw. Fel hyn y mae: mae gennym gyfansoddiad anysgrifenedig, goruchaf lys sydd heb gartref, ac, yng Nghymru, mae gennym Eglwys a ddatgysylltwyd. Ni all neb ddweud bod gan

governing ourselves. The significance of today is the amount of constitutional change and the implications of each step in the constitutional changes that have taken place since 1997: the setting up of the Assembly, the Scottish Parliament and the Northern Ireland Assembly—albeit suspended at the moment—the independent supreme court, and the domestic application into our law of the European Human Rights Act 2000, all of which is probably more constitutional change in the space of seven years than we have seen previously, except perhaps around 1688 and perhaps even exceeding that. In terms of the implications of devolution for the administration of justice, you only have to look to our first Welsh Act, which set up the office of the Children’s Commissioner for Wales. It conferred new rights on the children of Wales, and is part of the way in which we have impacted as an Assembly on the rights of our citizens.

Your final message was that we in the Assembly need this constant dialogue with the justice system because devolution inevitably impacts on the administration of justice, and the administration of justice impacts on devolution. Thank you very much for your presence today and for the undertakings that you have given to cooperate with us and to take efficient administration of justice in the new context of the United Kingdom with devolution.

Brydain obsesiwn â thaclusrwydd o ran ein dull o’n llywodraethu ein hunain. Yr hyn sy’n arwyddocaol heddiw yw maint y newid cyfansoddiadol a goblygiadau pob cam yn y newidiadau cyfansoddiadol a gafwyd er 1997: sefydlu’r Cynulliad, Senedd yr Alban a Chynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon—er ei fod wedi’i ohirio ar hyn o bryd—y goruchaf lys annibynnol, a rhoi’r Ddeddf Hawliau Dynol 2000 Ewropeaidd ar waith yn ein cyfraith ddomestig. Gyda’i gilydd, mae’r newidiadau cyfansoddiadol hyn, sydd wedi digwydd mewn saith mlynedd, fwy na thebyg yn fwy o newid nag a welsom o’r blaen, heblaw tua 1688 efallai, ond gallai fod yn fwy na hynny. O ran goblygiadau datganoli i weinyddiaeth cyfiawnder, nid oes ond rhaid edrych ar ein Deddf Gymreig gyntaf, a sefydlodd swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Rhoddodd hawliau newydd i blant Cymru, ac mae’n rhan o’r modd yr ydym ni fel Cynulliad wedi effeithio ar hawliau ein dinasyddion.

Eich cenadwri olaf oedd bod arnom ni yn y Cynulliad angen y ddeialog barhaus hon â’r system gyfiawnder gan fod datganoli’n sicr o effeithio ar y gwaith hwnnw, ac mae’r gwaith o weinyddu cyfiawnder yn effeithio ar ddatganoli. Diolch yn fawr iawn i chi am ddod yma heddiw ac am yr ymgymeriadau a roesoch i gydweithredu â ni ac i ystyried y gweinyddu effeithlon ar gyfiawnder yng nghyd-destun newydd y Deyrnas Unedig gyda datganoli.

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 2.00 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 2.00 p.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Coleg Gwent

Q1 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister provide an update on the proposed organisational changes at Coleg Gwent? (OAQ36620)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I have previously undertaken to ask the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to write to you, and I understand that she has since written to you and to other Assembly Members and Members of Parliament with a constituency interest in Coleg Gwent, and that she has provided you with a copy of Education and Learning Wales's recent comprehensive report.

Lynne Neagle: You will be aware that the college has slightly amended its proposals for the Pontypool campus. I remain concerned that we are seeing a significant reduction in educational provision in Pontypool. You will be aware that ELWa's report outlines some concerns about the transport arrangements that have been put in place and the potential impact on future learners in Torfaen. I still believe that it would have been better for the college to have awaited the outcome of the review that it is undertaking with Torfaen County Borough Council on the provision of post-16 education in north Torfaen, before embarking on these cuts. While one access course has been reinstated, it is a source of concern that the other access courses are being moved. Given the transport concerns that have been expressed, that is a serious worry for my constituents. Will you continue to give this matter your urgent attention, First Minister, in partnership with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, to ensure that my constituents and north Torfaen, which faces regeneration challenges, are not disadvantaged?

The First Minister: I give that undertaking and I am sure that Jane would wish to be

C1 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y newidiadau trefniadaethol arfaethedig i Goleg Gwent? (OAQ36620)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Ymgymerais o'r blaen i ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ysgrifennu atoch, a deallaf ei bod wedi ysgrifennu atoch ers hynny ac at Aelodau Cynulliad eraill ac Aelodau Seneddol sydd â buddiant etholaethol yng Ngholeg Gwent, a'i bod wedi rhoi ichi gopi o adroddiad cynhwysfawr diweddar Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru.

Lynne Neagle: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y coleg wedi newid ychydig ar ei gynigion ar gyfer campws Pont-y-pŵl. Yr wyf yn dal yn bryderus am y gostyngiad sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth addysgol ym Mhont-y-pŵl. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod adroddiad ELWa yn nodi rhai pryderon ynghylch y trefniadau cludiant a wnaed a'r effaith bosibl ar ddysgwyr yn Nhor-faen yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn credu o hyd y buasai'n well i'r coleg ddisgwyl canlyniad yr adolygiad y mae'n ei wneud gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen ar ddarparu addysg ôl-16 yng ngogledd Torfaen, cyn dechrau ar y toriadau hyn. Er bod un cwrs mynediad wedi'i ailsefydlu, testun pryder yw bod y cyrsiau mynediad eraill yn cael eu symud. Yng ngolwg y pryderon a fynegwyd ynghylch cludiant, mae hynny'n destun gofid mawr i'm hetholwyr. A wnewch chi barhau i roi sylw brys i'r mater hwn, Brif Weinidog, ar y cyd â'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i sicrhau na fydd fy etholwyr a gogledd Torfaen, sy'n wynebu heriau o ran adfywio, yn cael eu rhoi o dan anfantais?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymgymeraf i wneud hynny ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Jane yn

associated with it. I understand that the governing body appraised the outcomes of the consultation, which finished on 25 June, and the ELWa report, and made some modifications. It retains more A-level education and access to nursing at Pontypool, there is a new approach to catering at Ebbw Vale and Cross Keys campuses, as well as joint working with the engineering and manufacturing skills technologies to establish a different provision for engineering in Gwent. This will take account of the drop in demand following the closures at Corus, but will not close the door on trying to assist the process of generating new jobs. It achieves some savings, but it safeguards the interests of some learners and helps better the position for the college and all its future learners.

Jocelyn Davies: First Minister, you will know that we question whether colleges should continue to be independent, self-governing bodies, given the lack of openness and accountability. I agree with Lynne Neagle's comments in that regard, because students tell me that they are not sure what courses will be available to them, and some staff still do not know whether they will have a job in September. Do you believe that the current model is appropriate for the further education sector?

The First Minister: Is the model a perfect one? I do not think that there is perfection on this earth. The loss of local authority control meant that it was difficult for anyone to start new colleges, and my own constituency was adversely affected by that. Therefore, that element caused inconvenience. On the other hand, the sector would point to its achievements since incorporation, and the massive expansion of further education. I would not want to set that aside. Some colleges get into financial difficulties from time to time. When they do, they cannot expect to be subsidised forever more by the rest of the sector and must put it right. The issue then is, in putting it right, who does the college consult, and how does it take the unions who represent the staff along with it, as well as the learners, who, naturally, become worried.

dymuno cael ei chysylltu â hynny. Deallaf fod y corff llywodraethu wedi gwerthuso canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad, a ddaeth i ben ar 25 Mehefin, ac adroddiad ELWa, a'i fod wedi gwneud rhai newidiadau. Bydd Pont-y-Pŵl yn cadw mwy o gyrsiau Safon Uwch a mynediad i nyrsio, mae dull newydd o ymgymryd ag arlwyio ar gampysau Glynebwy a Cross Keys, ynghyd â gwaith ar y cyd â thechnolegau sgiliau peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu i sefydlu darpariaeth wahanol ar gyfer peirianeg yng Ngwent. Bydd hyn yn ystyried y gostyngiad yn y galw ar ôl cau gweithfeydd Corus wrth wneud hyn, ond ni chaeir y drws ar yr ymgais i hybu'r broses o greu swyddi newydd. Mae'n sicrhau rhai arbedion, ond mae'n diogelu buddiannau rhai dysgwyr ac yn helpu i wella'r sefyllfa ar gyfer y coleg a'i holl ddysgwyr yn y dyfodol.

Jocelyn Davies: Brif Weinidog, gwyddoch ein bod yn amau a ddylai colegau barhau i fod yn gyrff annibynnol, hunanlywodraethol, yng ngolwg y diffyg o ran gweithredu agored ac atebolrwydd. Cytunaf â'r sylwadau a wnaeth Lynne Neagle yn hynny o beth, gan fod myfyrwyr yn dweud wrthyf nad ydynt yn sicr pa gyrsiau a fydd ar gael iddynt, ac mae rhai staff na wyddant eto a fydd swyddi iddynt ym mis Medi. A ydych yn credu bod y model presennol yn addas i'r sector addysg bellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: A yw'r model yn un perffaith? Ni chredaf fod perffeithrwydd i'w gael yn y byd hwn. Yr oedd y ffaith bod awdurdodau lleol wedi colli rheolaeth yn golygu ei bod yn anodd i unrhyw un sefydlu colegau newydd, a chafodd hynny effaith negyddol ar fy etholaeth. Felly, yr oedd yr elfen honno wedi peri anhwylystod. Ar y llaw arall, cyfeiriai'r sector at ei gyflawniadau ers yr ymgorffori, a'r ehangu mawr ym maes addysg bellach. Ni fyddwn am anwybyddu hynny. Mae rhai colegau'n mynd i drafferthion ariannol o bryd i'w gilydd. Pan ddigwydd hynny, ni allant ddisgwyl cael eu cynnal am byth gan weddill y sector, a rhaid iddynt gywiro hynny. Y mater sy'n codi wedyn, wrth ei gywiro, yw â phwy y dylai'r coleg ymgynghori, a sut y caiff gefnogaeth yr undebau sy'n cynrychioli'r staff, yn ogystal â'r dysgwyr, sydd, yn ddigon dealladwy, yn dechrau pryderu.

I think that Coleg Gwent has rowed back considerably on its original proposals, which shows that the system, while not perfect, responds in some way to complaints when colleges get into financial difficulties.

Peter Law: Given the proposed closure of courses at the Ebbw Vale campus, my constituents, understandably, say that it is not good enough as far as the Assembly is concerned. Do you appreciate that young people in Blaenau Gwent, who are excluded, deprived and suffer high unemployment, feel betrayed by Coleg Gwent and distressed by the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to intervene? What hope is there now for those young people, who have seen their life chances further reduced, only two years after the closure of Ebbw Vale steelworks? What hope is there now for a new learning campus, when two of the main courses offered in Ebbw Vale have been taken away?

The First Minister: I understand what you are saying in relation to engineering courses, but I thought that, in terms of catering, there had been some rowing back and that it was to be restored by means of a new approach. I do not know what that approach is, because that is all the information that I have: that there is a new approach to catering at Ebbw Vale. I think that parts of the engineering capacity, especially welding, are still up for grabs and are expected to continue at Ebbw Vale, although it will not be in the form of the classic fitter/turner course for 16-year-olds that people will have been used to when Corus was the backbone of the area, providing the demand. The situation is not perfect, but it is looking much better than it was when the college announced its first proposals. Political pressure from all directions, and the Education and Learning Wales report, has helped to bring that about.

William Graham: First Minister, will you dispel the fears expressed within the Coleg Gwent area that the new chief executive agreed to support the proposals before gaining a full knowledge of the college or the community it serves?

Credaf fod Coleg Gwent wedi cefnu ar ei gynigion gwreiddiol i raddau helaeth, a dengys hynny fod y system, er nad yw'n berffaith, yn ymateb mewn rhyw fodd i gwynion pan aiff colegau i drafferthion ariannol.

Peter Law: Yng ngolwg y bwriad i roi terfyn ar gyrsiau ar gampws Glynebwy, dywed fy etholwyr, yn naturiol, nad yw hynny'n ddigon da o ran yr hyn a wnaiff y Cynulliad. A ydych yn deall bod pobl ifanc ym Mlaenau Gwent, sydd wedi'u hallgáu a'u hamddifadu ac yn dioddef gan ddiweithdra uchel, yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u bradychu gan Goleg Gwent a'i bod yn ofid ganddynt nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymyrryd? Pa obaith yn awr sydd i'r bobl ifanc hynny, a welodd leihau eu cyfleoedd yn lleihau ymhellach, ddim ond dwy flynedd ar ôl cau gwaith dur Glynebwy? Pa obaith sydd yn awr i gael campws dysgu newydd, gan fod dau o'r prif gyrsiau a gynigir yng Nglynebwy wedi'u dirwyn i ben?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn deall yr hyn a ddywedwch yng nghyswllt cyrsiau peirianeg, ond yr oeddwn yn meddwl, yn achos arlwyyo, fod rhywfaint o newid meddwl wedi bod a'i fod i gael ei adfer drwy dull gweithredu newydd. Ni wn beth yw'r dull gweithredu hwnnw, gan mai hynny yw'r unig wybodaeth sydd gennyf: bod dull newydd o ymwneud ag arlwyyo yng Nglynebwy. Credaf fod rhai agweddau ar y capasiti peirianeg, yn enwedig weldio, ar gael o hyd a bod disgwyl iddynt barhau yng Nglynebwy, er na fydd ar ffurf y cwrs arferol i ffitwyr a thurnwyr ar gyfer rhai 16 mlwydd oed yr oedd pobl wedi arfer ag ef pan oedd Corus yn asgwrn cefn i'r ardal ac yn creu'r galw am weithwyr â'r sgiliau hyn. Nid yw'r sefyllfa'n berffaith, ond mae'n edrych yn well nag ydoedd pan gyhoeddodd y coleg ei gynigion cyntaf. Mae pwysau gwleidyddol o bob cyfeiriad, ynghyd ag adroddiad Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, wedi cyfrannu yn hyn o beth.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, a wnewch chi chwalu'r ofnau a fynegwyd yn ardal Coleg Gwent fod y prif weithredwr newydd wedi cytuno i gefnogi'r cynigion cyn cael gwybodaeth lawn am y coleg a'r gymuned y mae'n ei gwasanaethu?

The First Minister: I do not have any knowledge of that, and cannot comment.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wybodaeth am hynny, ac ni allaf wneud sylw.

Arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghaerffili Communities First Funding in Caerphilly

Q2 Jeff Cuthbert: Will the First Minister make a statement about the allocation of Communities First funding in Caerphilly? (OAQ36643)

C2 Jeff Cuthbert: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddyrannu arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghaerffili? (OAQ36643)

The First Minister: A total of just over £1.4 million has been awarded for various preparatory projects to benefit the 19 participating areas in the Caerphilly borough area. That funding is secured until 31 March 2006. I believe that the Communities First trust fund has awarded further funding, totalling almost £0.5 million, and there is some £1.5 million to provide play and recreational activities for children and young people, and for transport and safety initiatives.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cyfanswm o ychydig mwy nag £1.4 miliwn wedi'i roi ar gyfer gwahanol brosiectau paratoadol i ddod â budd i'r 19 o ardaloedd sy'n cymryd rhan yn ardal bwrdeistref Caerffili. Mae'r cyllid hwnnw wedi'i warantu hyd 31 Mawrth 2006. Credaf fod cronfa ymddiriedolaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi rhoi cyllid pellach, sy'n dod i gyfanswm o tua £0.5 miliwn, ac mae tua £1.5 miliwn ar gael i ddarparu gweithgareddau chwarae a hamdden ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc, ac ar gyfer mentrau trafndiaeth a diogelwch.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you join me in welcoming the news that the Senghenydd youth drop-in centre has been awarded just over £495,000 of Communities First money? That is testament to the hard work of the partnership within the Aber valley, which includes Senghenydd. As a result, the centre will now be able to expand its work with young people, giving them even more opportunities to develop and grow skills.

Jeff Cuthbert: A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu'r newydd bod ychydig mwy na £495,000 o arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi'i roi i ganolfan galw heibio ieuenticid Senghenydd? Mae hynny'n dyst i waith caled y bartneriaeth yng nghwm Aber, sy'n cynnwys Senghenydd. O ganlyniad, bydd y ganolfan yn awr yn gallu ehangu ei gwaith gyda phobl ifanc, gan gynnig mwy byth o gyfleoedd iddynt feithrin a datblygu sgiliau.

The First Minister: Senghenydd, and the rest of the Aber valley, I am sure, is a classic case of where a drop-in facility for young people is needed, so that they can expand their interests in hobbies such as music, information technology and so on, and crossover from that to develop employment prospects, trainability and raise their self-esteem. I am pleased that the drop-in centre—SYDIC, I think that it is called—has received a grant. Subject to good co-operation between it and other stakeholders in the area, including the local authority, it will make a great success of it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Senghenydd, a gweddill cwm Aber, yr wyf yn siŵr, yn enghraifft nodweddiadol o fan lle y mae angen cyfleuster galw heibio i bobl ifanc, fel y gallant feithrin eu diddordeb mewn hobiau fel cerddoriaeth, technoleg gwybodaeth ac yn y blaen, a mynd ymlaen o hynny i ddatblygu eu cyfleoedd am waith, eu gallu i hyfforddi a'u hunan-barch. Yr wyf yn falch bod y ganolfan galw heibio—SYDIC yw ei henw, yr wyf yn credu—wedi cael grant. Ar yr amod y ceir cydweithredu da rhyngddi a rhanddeiliaid eraill yn yr ardal, gan gynnwys yr awdurdod lleol, bydd yn llwyddiannus iawn.

2.10 p.m.

Laura Anne Jones: Those areas deemed the most deprived do not include pockets of severe deprivation in what are seen as more affluent areas, such as Monmouthshire, where some people may be suffering greatly. What help is available to those living in impoverished communities where the deprivation is too limited to be counted as an electoral division?

The First Minister: It was always clear that Communities First was ward-based, although, sometimes, there is some flexibility in that formulation. It was for the 100 most deprived communities as measured at ward level, with some flexibility to add 10, 15 or 20 other areas which did not fit in. Therefore, if you had two deprived parts of wards that happened to be close together but were divided by a ward boundary and were diluted out by the rest of their wards, it was possible to take account of that. What you may be talking about in Monmouthshire is smaller areas at sub-ward level. No-one has ever said that poverty or deprivation is exclusive to Communities First areas. Many people will be personally deprived or their street will be deprived, but their ward or borough is not—as in the case of Monmouthshire. We must deal with those by other means, because you cannot keep breaking up the Communities First provision, which is meant to be either ward-based, or something close to it. However, I will have to write to you about the other provisions that are available where the deprivation is completely different.

Laura Anne Jones: Nid yw'r ardaloedd hynny y bernir eu bod yn fwyaf difreintiedig yn cynnwys llecynnau o amddifadedd difrifol mewn ardaloedd yr ystyrir eu bod yn fwy llewyrchus, fel sir Fynwy, lle y gallai rhai fod yn dioddef yn enbyd. Pa gymorth sydd ar gael i'r rhai sy'n byw mewn cymunedau tlawd lle y mae'r amddifadedd yn rhy gyfyngedig i'w gyfrif fel adran etholiadol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd yn amlwg o'r dechrau fod Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn seiliedig ar wardiau, er bod rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd, weithiau, yn y fformiwleiddio hwnnw. Yr oedd ar gyfer y 100 cymuned fwyaf difreintiedig fel y'u mesurid ar lefel wardiau, gyda rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd i ychwanegu 10, 15 neu 20 ardal arall nad oeddent yn ffitio. Gan hynny, os oedd dwy ran ddifreintiedig mewn wardiau a oedd yn digwydd bod yn agos i'w gilydd ond a oedd wedi'u rhannu gan ffin ward a'u glastwreiddio gan weddill eu wardiau, yr oedd modd ystyried hynny. Mae'n bosibl mai'r hyn y soniwyd amdano yn sir Fynwy yw ardaloedd llai ar lefel is na'r wardiau. Nid oes neb erioed wedi dweud bod tlodi neu amddifadedd ddim ond i'w gael yn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae llawer o bobl sydd wedi'u hamddifadu'n bersonol neu y mae eu stryd wedi'i hamddifadu, ond nid ydyw eu ward neu fwrdeistref—fel yn achos sir Fynwy. Rhaid inni ddelio â'r rheini drwy ddulliau eraill, oherwydd ni ellir rhannu darpariaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn llai o hyd, gan ei bod i'w seilio ar wardiau neu rywbeth tebyg iddynt. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch am y darpariaethau eraill sydd ar gael lle y mae'r amddifadedd yn gwbl wahanol.

Dysgu Ieithoedd Tramor Modern The Teaching of Modern Foreign Languages

Q3 Janice Gregory: Will the First Minister make a statement on the teaching of modern foreign languages in primary schools in Wales? (OAQ36621)

The First Minister: We do not often get to discuss this subject; it is one of my favourite subjects. There is no doubt that conventional foreign language teaching, starting at the age of 11 when you get to secondary school, is in serious trouble. We all know that and there

C3 Janice Gregory: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddysgu ieithoedd tramor modern mewn ysgolion cynradd yng Nghymru? (OAQ36621)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yn aml y cawn gyfle i drafod y pwnc hwn; mae'n un o'm hoff bynciau. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'r dull confensiynol o ddysgu ieithoedd tramor, gan ddechrau'n 11 oed wrth ddod i'r ysgol uwchradd, wedi mynd i drafferthion enbyd.

are two reasons why. First, it is taught as an academic subject rather than as a skill that should be acquired, and is therefore not seen as fun or cool, and is totally different from how English is taught in most continental countries. Secondly, it is not taught in primary school. Your language ability declines from about the age of two or three onwards. Therefore, if you start at six, seven or eight years old, it is much better than starting at 11, because your brain operates differently. I am pleased with the current procedures for language teaching and learning at key stage 2, which can enrich that curriculum as well as benefiting pupils when they move on to key stage 3.

Janice Gregory: Thank you for that enthusiastic response. Will you join me in commending an initiative between Pen-coed Comprehensive School in my constituency and its feeder primary schools, whereby French is being taught to year 5 and 6 pupils under a three-year Welsh Assembly Government initiative run by CILT—the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research? Will you ensure that the Assembly Government learns from these projects and uses best practice for the benefit of primary school pupils throughout Wales?

The First Minister: Indeed. It is an experiment—a set of pilot projects. I believe that some 100 primary schools and about 92 secondary schools are involved in it. It is a way of trying to prevent this inexorable apparent decline in interest in learning a foreign language; whenever there is an exercise of choice by pupils they tend at secondary school level to go against learning a foreign language. They then miss out dreadfully in terms of job opportunities, leaving aside the travel and communication opportunities in later life. If we start earlier and can make a success of this pilot project, we have the way back into a declining subject area.

Janet Davies: You have made it clear that you agree that modern languages are important for individuals and for the benefit of Wales if they are fluent in a second

Yr ydym oll yn gwybod hynny ac mae dau reswm drosto. Yn gyntaf, fe'i dysgir fel pwnc academiaidd yn hytrach na sgil y dydid ei ddysgu, ac felly nis gwelir yn hwyl, ac mae'n gwbl wahanol i'r modd y dysgir Saesneg yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd y cyfandir. Yn ail, nis dysgir yn yr ysgol gynradd. Mae gallu rhywun i ddysgu iaith yn dirywio o'i ddwy neu dair blwydd oed ymlaen, fwy neu lai. Gan hynny, os dechreuir yn chwech, saith neu wyth mlwydd oed, mae'n well o lawer na dechrau'n 11 oed, gan fod yr ymennydd yn gweithio'n wahanol. Yr wyf yn fodlon ar y gweithdrefnau presennol ar gyfer dysgu ac addysgu ieithoedd yng nghyfnod allweddol 2, gan eu bod yn gallu cyfoethogi'r cwricwlwm hwnnw yn ogystal â dod â budd i ddisgyblion pan ânt ymlaen i gyfnod allweddol 3.

Janice Gregory: Diolch i chi am yr ymateb brwdfrydig hwnnw. A wnewch ymuno â mi i ganmol menter ar y cyd rhwng Ysgol Gyfun Pen-coed yn fy etholaeth a'r ysgolion cynradd sy'n ei phorthi, lle dysgir y Ffrangeg i ddisgyblion blynyddoedd 5 a 6 o dan fenter dair blynedd o eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan CILT—y Ganolfan Wybodaeth ac Ymchwil ar Ddysgu Ieithoedd? A wnewch sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dysgu oddi wrth y prosiectau hynny ac yn defnyddio'r arferion gorau er budd disgyblion ysgol gynradd ledled Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Arbrawf ydyw—set o brosiectau peilot. Credaf fod tua 100 o ysgolion cynradd a thua 92 o ysgolion uwchradd yn cymryd rhan ynddo. Mae'n fodd o geisio atal y dirywiad ymddangosiadol diwrthdro hwn yn y diddordeb mewn dysgu iaith dramor; pryd bynnag y mae disgyblion yn arfer dewis, mae tuedd, yn yr ysgol uwchradd, iddynt benderfynu'n erbyn dysgu iaith dramor. Maent ar eu colled yn fawr o ran cyfleoedd gwaith, heb sôn am y cyfleoedd o ran teithio a chyfathrebu yn ddiweddarach yn eu hoes. Os dechreuwn yn gynharach ac os gallwn lwyddo drwy'r prosiect peilot hwn, cawn fodd i adfer maes pwnc sy'n dirywio.

Janet Davies: Eglurasoch eich bod yn cytuno bod ieithoedd tramor yn bwysig i unigolion ac yn fuddiol i Gymru os ydynt yn rhugl mewn ail iaith. Mae gallu siarad y Gymraeg

language. Being able to speak Welsh and English and then learning a third language is much easier than learning a second language to start with. If this will extend to primary schools, what action is your Government taking to ensure that there will be enough teachers with proper expertise to carry out such a project?

The First Minister: The funding is based on, basically, funding going directly to primary schools—I believe that it is £2,000 a year. On the funding for teacher education, I am not sure that that is the pinch point at present. When I have spoken to foreign language teachers, they see themselves almost becoming surplus to requirement in a few years' time if the demand for foreign-language teaching for those aged between 14 and 17 continues to decline. I am not sure whether or not there is a shortage. However, there will be a shortage in 10 years' time if not enough pupils study those subjects. I will make inquiries on this issue and I or Jane Davidson will write to you regarding whether that is the case.

a'r Saesneg ac wedyn dysgu trydedd iaith yn haws o lawer na dysgu ail iaith i ddechrau. Os bydd hyn yn ymestyn i ysgolion cynradd, pa gamau y mae'ch Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd digon o athrawon a chanddynt arbenigedd priodol i gyflawni prosiect o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyllid yn seiliedig, yn y bôn, ar y swm o gyllid a aiff yn uniongyrchol i ysgolion cynradd—credaf ei fod yn £2,000 y flwyddyn. Ynghylch y cyllid ar gyfer addysg athrawon, nid wyf yn sicr mai hynny yw'r maen tramgwydd ar hyn o bryd. O siarad ag athrawon ieithoedd tramor, cefais eu bod yn rhagweld na fydd eu heisiau ymhen rhai blynyddoedd os bydd y galw am ddisgyblion ieithoedd tramor i rai rhwng 14 a 17 oed yn parhau i ddirywio. Nid wyf yn sicr a oes prinder ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, bydd prinder ymhen 10 mlynedd os na fydd digon o ddisgyblion yn astudio'r pynciau hynny. Gwnaf ymholiadau ar y mater hwn a byddaf fi neu Jane Davidson yn ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch a yw hynny'n wir.

Adfywio Cymunedau Community Regeneration

Q4 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on community regeneration in north Wales? (OAQ36618)

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government is working to revitalise and regenerate north Wales communities via measures such as Communities First, the physical regeneration fund, the community facilities and activities programme, the community buildings grant scheme, and the Welsh Development Agency's community regeneration toolkit. These measures are intended to combat economic inactivity and social deprivation and to aid regeneration.

Brynle Williams: You will be aware that Wrexham County Borough Council gave the go-ahead yesterday to proposals to redevelop a run-down part of Wrexham town centre, which must be welcomed. Following discussions with local residents and relevant organisations, one main concern is the lack of affordable housing in the area. Will you agree to meet with me and local residents in north

C4 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar adfywio cymunedau yn y Gogledd? (OAQ36618)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymdrechu i adfer ac adfywio cymunedau'r Gogledd drwy fesurau fel Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, y gronfa adfywio ffisegol, y rhaglen cyfleusterau a gweithgareddau cymunedol, y cynllun grant ar gyfer adeiladau cymunedol, a phhecyn offer adfywio cymunedol Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Bwriad y mesurau hynny yw mynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd ac amddifadedd cymdeithasol a hybu adfywiad.

Brynle Williams: Gwyddoch fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam wedi rhoi sêl bendith ddoe ar gynigion i ailddatblygu rhan ddirwasgedig o ganol tref Wrecsam, a dylid croesawu hynny. Yn dilyn trafodaethau â thrigolion lleol a chyrrff perthnasol, un o'r prif bryderon yw diffyg tai fforddiadwy yn yr ardal. A wnewch gytuno i gwrdd â mi a thrigolion lleol yn y Gogledd i weld sut y

Wales to see how we can support this project and work in close partnership with the local authority for the benefit of those who we all represent?

The First Minister: We will explore whether a meeting is necessary when we have explored what is causing the problem regarding the provision of affordable housing. We argue about this issue once a fortnight, if not once a week. The issue of affordable housing falls into two categories. We either refer to social housing, for those who cannot afford any private housing, or we refer to assisting access to lower-cost private housing, which is either regenerated old private housing or cheap new houses built specifically to enable people to buy their first house—this is currently a big problem in the housing market. We have said on many occasions that we do not believe that local authorities are currently using the flexibility available to them to assist the provision of affordable housing in those two categories in their planning proposals.

Denise Idris Jones: Will you join me in welcoming the success of Communities First within two wards in my constituency, namely Marchog in Bangor and Tudno in Llandudno? Thanks to the programme, these communities have been empowered. Although still in their infancy, the schemes established in Maesgeirchen and the Tudno ward have inspired and encouraged creativity and imaginative approaches to improving those communities. The development of a boxing club and a healthy living centre is an example of how local communities can be regenerated and improved.

The First Minister: I am grateful for your question and its wording. You used the expression ‘been empowered’. It is critical when taking a bottom-up approach to urban regeneration—which is our preferred approach—that communities come forward with ideas. In order to do that, they must have the confidence of knowing where they want to be in five or 10 years’ time. It is not enough to have a list of whinges; you must also have a list of solutions. We must then see whether ideas are affordable, whether we can provide assistance and whether they can fit within the six or so different schemes that

gallwn gefnogi’r prosiect hwn a chydweithio’n agos â’r awdurdod lleol er budd y rhai yr ydym i gyd yn eu cynrychioli?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymchwiliwn i weld a oes angen cyfarfod wedi inni ymchwilio i’r hyn sy’n peri’r broblem o ran darparu tai fforddiadwy. Dadleuwn ar y pwnc hwn unwaith bob pythefnos, os nad unwaith bob wythnos. Mae mater tai fforddiadwy’n perthyn i ddau gateogori. Un ai yr ydym yn cyfeirio at dai cymdeithasol, ar gyfer y rhai na allant fforddio unrhyw dai preifat, neu yr ydym yn cyfeirio at dai preifat ar gost is, sydd un ai’n hen dai preifat a adnewyddwyd neu dai rhad newydd a godwyd yn benodol i alluogi rhai i brynu eu tŷ cyntaf—mae hon yn broblem fawr yn y farchnad dai ar hyn o bryd. Dywedasom ar lawer achlysur na chredwn fod awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio’r holl hyblygrwydd sydd ar gael iddynt ar hyn o bryd i helpu i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy yn y ddau gateogori hynny yn eu cynigion cynllunio.

Denise Idris Jones: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu llwyddiant Cymunedau yn Gyntaf mewn dwy ward yn fy etholaeth, sef Marchog ym Mangor a Thudno yn Llandudno? Diolch i’r rhaglen honno, mae’r cymunedau hynny wedi’u galluogi. Er mai newydd ddechrau y maent, mae’r cynlluniau a sefydlwyd ym Maesgeirchen ac yn ward Tudno wedi ysbrydoli a hybu gallu creadigol a dulliau dyfeisgar o wella’r cymunedau hynny. Mae datblygu clwb bocsi o chanolfan byw’n iach yn enghraifft o’r modd y gellir adfywio a gwella cymunedau lleol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich cwestiwn ac am y modd y’i geiriwyd. Defnyddiasoch yr ymadrodd ‘wedi’u galluogi’. Mae’n hollbwysig, wrth weithredu o’r bôn i’r brig mewn cysylltiad ag adfywio trefol—sef y dull gweithredu sydd orau gennym—fod cymunedau’n cyflwyno syniadau. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid iddynt fod yn ddigon hyderus i wybod beth y maent am ei gyflawni ymhen pum neu 10 mlynedd. Nid yw’n ddigon cael rhestr o gwynion; rhaid cael rhestr o atebion hefyd. Rhaid inni weld wedyn a yw’r syniadau’n fforddiadwy, a allwn roi cymorth ac a oes

I mentioned in answer to Brynle Williams's question.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Will you list the Welsh Labour Government's achievements since 1 May 2003 for those living in north Wales communities?

The First Minister: I do not wish to be in the position that our University Challenge team faced last week when it had to try to remember various pieces of information. However, I will say what I consider should be included in our top 10 most important achievements. The continuing success of our education reforms and the results linked to those would be high on that list. I would also include the way in which we now have quite modest waiting lists in north Wales, which will be depressed even further following the operation of the second offer guarantee scheme, given the success of the lead-in scheme that operated between January and March of this year before the full second offer scheme was implemented.

Michael German: Last week, one of your Cabinet Ministers who lives in north Wales listed what he believed were your Government's top 10 achievements. By my count, three were due to action taken before 1 May 2003, four had nothing to do with the Assembly and two have not yet happened. Therefore, the good news is that you are responsible for one of your achievements; the bad news is that you are responsible for cutting waiting lists, given that you put them up in the first place. The question to be answered for the people of north Wales—indeed, the whole of Wales—is what actions are being taken today that are making a tangible difference, when compared to the situation as at 1 May 2003?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: There is the continued suppression of unemployment, which has decreased to low levels, and is being held at low levels, the likes of which have not been seen since 1975. You may want to brush that

modd iddynt gydweddu â'r chwe gwahanol gynllun, fwy neu lai, a grybwyllais wrth ateb cwestiwn Brynle Williams.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): A wnewch restru'r hyn a gyflawnodd Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru er 1 Mai 2003 dros y rhai sy'n byw yng nghymunedau'r Gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf am fod yn yr un sefyllfa ag yr oedd ein tîm ar *University Challenge* yr wythnos diwethaf pan oedd yn gorfod ceisio cofio gwahanol bytiau o wybodaeth. Er hynny, nodaf yr hyn yr ystyriaf y dylid ei gynnwys ymhlith ein 10 cyflawniad pwysicaf. Byddai lle uchel ar y rhestr i lwyddiant parhaus ein diwygiadau mewn addysg a'r canlyniadau i hynny. Byddwn hefyd yn cynnwys y rhestrau aros eithaf byr sydd gennym yn y Gogledd yn awr, a gwtogir ymhellach byth ar ôl rhoi cynllun y warant o ail gynnig ar waith, yng ngolwg llwyddiant y cynllun rhagarweiniol a fu ar waith rhwng mis Ionawr a mis Mawrth eleni cyn rhoi cynllun llawn yr ail gynnig ar waith.

Michael German: Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth un o'ch Gweinidogion Cabinet sy'n byw yn y Gogledd restru'r hyn y credai oedd 10 cyflawniad mwyaf eich Llywodraeth. Yn ôl fy nghyfrif i, yr oedd tri'n ganlyniad i gamau a gymerwyd cyn 1 Mai 2003, yr oedd pedwar nad oedd a wnelont ddim â'r Cynulliad ac mae dau nad ydynt wedi digwydd eto. Felly, y newydd da yw eich bod yn gyfrifol am un o'ch cyflawniadau; y newydd drwg yw eich bod yn gyfrifol am dorri rhestrau aros, gan mai chi a'u cynyddodd yn y lle cyntaf. Y cwestiwn i'w ateb ar gyfer pobl y Gogledd—a Chymru gyfan, yn wir—yw pa gamau a gymerir heddiw sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth pendant, o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa fel yr oedd ar 1 Mai 2003?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceir yr atal parhaus ar ddiweithdra, sydd wedi gostwng i lefelau isel, ac a gedwir ar lefelau isel, na welwyd eu bath er 1975. Gallech dymuno anwybyddu'r ffaith honno, ond cofiwch sut yr oedd y

fact aside, but remember what the situation was like in 1997 when Gordon Brown set out his stall and stated that he would recreate a fully employed society. Everyone thought he was romanticising, but we have unemployment of just over 40,000 in Wales, compared with 170,000 at its Conservative peak or 126,000—well over three times higher—when Michael Howard ceased to be Secretary of State for Employment in 1992.

North Wales has seen the full benefit of that drop in unemployment, which means that the recreation of the full employment society is getting closer and closer. That is what you hear from employers, particularly in north Wales. We are virtually at full employment now.

Michael German: You mentioned Gordon Brown, but I do not think that he is a member of the Welsh Assembly Government. I repeat my question: what specific actions has your Assembly Government taken since 1 May 2003 that have made a tangible difference to people's lives in north, south and mid Wales?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is not about south and mid Wales, but north Wales.

Michael German: I will remove the words 'south' and 'mid'.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you.

The First Minister: The important reforms in health and education to which I referred, that is, the excellence of the examination results, and the fall in waiting lists evident from the lead-in and the actual second offer guarantee scheme, have led to major benefits. That is combined with the fact that there are more jobs in the economy now than for 29 years. That is a particular benefit for areas that previously felt economically isolated or weaker; it is also a great tribute to our success in economic development.

If you must nit-pick about it, I mentioned Gordon Brown because of his claim in 1997. Clearly, there is a relationship between our

sefyllfa yn 1997 pan gyflwynodd Gordon Brown ei achos a dweud y byddai'n creu cymdeithas lle byddai pawb yn gyflogedig. Yr oedd pawb yn tybio mai rhamantu yr ydoedd, ond mae gennym ddiweithdra o ychydig mwy na 40,000 yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â 170,000 pan oedd ar ei anterth o dan y Ceidwadwyr neu 126,000—ymhell dros dair gwaith yn fwy—pan beidiodd Michael Howard â bod yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyflogaeth yn 1992.

Mae'r Gogledd wedi elwa'n llawn ar y gostyngiad hwnnw mewn diweithdra, sy'n golygu bod y bwriad i ail-greu cymdeithas lle mae pawb yn gyflogedig yn fwyfwy agos at ei gyflawni. Dyna a glywir gan gyflogwyr, yn enwedig yn y Gogledd. Mae bron pawb yn gyflogedig yn awr.

Michael German: Cyfeiriasoch at Gordon Brown, ond ni chredaf ei fod yn aelod o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Gofynnaf fy nghwestiwn eto: pa gamau penodol y mae'ch Llywodraeth Cynulliad wedi'u cymryd er 1 Mai 2003 a wnaeth wahaniaeth bendant i fywydau pobl yn y Gogledd, y De a'r Canolbarth?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â'r De a'r Canolbarth, ond â'r Gogledd.

Michael German: Tynnaf y geiriau 'y De' a'r 'Canolbarth'.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i chi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r diwygiadau pwysig mewn iechyd ac addysg y cyfeiriais atynt, sef rhagoriaeth y canlyniadau arholiad, a'r gostyngiad mewn rhestrau aros a welir o ganlyniad i'r cynllun rhagarweiniol a chynllun y warrant o ail gynnig ei hun, wedi arwain at gryn fanteision. Ynghyd â hynny y mae'r ffaith bod mwy o swyddi yn yr economi yn awr nag a fu er 29 mlynedd. Mae hynny o fudd penodol i ardaloedd a deimlai eu bod yn economaidd anghysbell neu wan o'r blaen; mae hefyd yn deyrnged fawr i'n llwyddiant ym maes datblygu economaidd.

Os oes rhaid ichi hollti blew am hyn, cyfeiriais at Gordon Brown oherwydd ei honiad yn 1997. Mae'n amlwg bod cysylltiad

economic development responsibilities and his macro-economic responsibilities. You should not nit-pick about that; you should express your wonderment at the fact that there are now only 40,000 people on the dole in Wales.

rhwng ein cyfrifoldebau datblygu economaidd a'i gyfrifoldebau macro-economaidd ef. Ni ddylech hollti blew am hynny; dylech fynegi'ch rhyfeddod at y ffaith nad oes ond 40,000 o bobl ar y dôl yng Nghymru'n awr.

Adolygiad Nodyn Technegol 2 The Review of Technical Note 2

C5 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar amserlen yr adolygiad ar nodyn technegol 2? (OAQ36640)

Q5 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the timetable for the review of technical note 2? (OAQ36640)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ôl yr amserlen ar gyfer adolygu 'Nodyn Cyngor Technegol (Cymru) 2: Cynllunio a Thai Fforddiadwy' anelwn at baratoi drafft o'r canllawiau diwygiedig ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus erbyn diwedd Mawrth 2005. Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn sefydlu grŵp cynghorol technegol o randdeiliaid allweddol i gynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith.

The First Minister: According to the timetable for the revision of 'Technical Advice Note (Wales) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing' we aim to prepare a draft of the revised guidance for public consultation by the end of March 2005. A technical advisory group of key stakeholders is currently being established to assist with this work.

Alun Ffred Jones: Y drafferth gyda'r amserlen yw bod y broblem hon wedi bodoli ers rhai blynnyddoedd ac y mae'n parhau heddiw. Yn ôl eich amserlen, bydd rhaid i ni aros blwyddyn arall, sy'n awgrymu diffyg brys mawr ar ran y Llywodraeth. A yw'n wir dweud nad ydych yn cymryd y broblem o ddifrif?

Alun Ffred Jones: The trouble with the timetable is that this problem has existed for several years and persists to this day. According to your timetable, we will have to wait another year, which suggests a lack of urgency on the Government's part. Is it true to say that you are not taking this problem seriously?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim o gwbl. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i gwestiwn cynt Brynle Williams, wrth ystyried yr ystadegau a ddarperir gan awdurdodau lleol, mae'n deg beirniadu rhai ohonynt, a gofyn a ydynt yn defnyddio yr hawliau sydd ganddynt yn awr i wneud mwy o ran tai fforddiadwy. Er enghraifft, clustnodwyd £2.5 miliwn ar gyfer Cyngor Gwynedd—cyngor y bu ichi ymwneud ag ef—yn eich etholaeth chi, i hybu tai fforddiadwy ond £1.85 miliwn yn unig a wariwyd. Os nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio'r arian a glustnodir ar gyfer y pwrpas hwn, ni ddylent gwyno nad oes ganddynt ddigon o hawliau yn y maes hwn.

The First Minister: Not at all. As I said in my reply to an earlier question from Brynle Williams, in considering the statistics provided by local authorities, it is fair to criticise some of them and to ask if they are making use of the rights that they currently have to do more about affordable housing. For example, £2.5 million was allocated to Gwynedd Council—a council you were involved with—to promote affordable housing, but only £1.85 million was spent. If local authorities do not use the money allocated for that purpose, they should not then complain that their rights in this regard are inadequate.

Mick Bates: I share some of Alun Ffred's concerns about the lack of urgency on this, particularly with regard to gathering evidence, which you mentioned. Do you not believe that it is deplorable that many local

Mick Bates: Rhannaf rai o bryderon Alun Ffred ynghylch y diffyg brys ar hyn, yn enwedig o ran casglu tystiolaeth, y cyfeiriasoch ato. Oni chredwch ei bod yn warthus bod llawer o awdurdodau lleol nad

authorities have not yet undertaken housing assessment needs, so that they know exactly what problems they have?

The First Minister: I would have preferred it had you prefaced your remarks by specifying whether you mean affordable housing in the social housing sense, or affordable homes for first-time buyers. Whether local authorities, as I mentioned in my answer to Alun Ffred, are at present making sufficient use of the social housing grant to provide affordable social housing is open to question, given the figures that we have. If you are talking about homes for first-time buyers, that is out of reach at the moment. It is a problem, and it happens every 15 years or so. It happened in 1973, it happened in 1988-89, and it is happening now. The housing market must adjust. We discussed the issue at the Business Partnership Council meeting last week, although the House Builders Federation was much more sanguine than I am about whether the housing market can carry on if first-time buyers cannot come in at the bottom of the property ladder.

dynt wedi ymgymryd ag asesiadau o anghenion tai eto, fel y gallant wybod pa broblemau sydd ganddynt yn union?

Y Prif Weinidog: Buasai'n well gennyf pe byddech wedi nodi, cyn gwneud eich sylwadau, a ydych yn golygu tai fforddiadwy yng nghyd-destun tai cymdeithasol, neu gartrefi fforddiadwy i brynwyr tro cyntaf. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Alun Ffred, gellir gofyn a yw awdurdodau lleol yn gwneud digon o ddefnydd ar hyn o bryd o'r grant tai cymdeithasol i ddarparu tai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy, o ystyried y ffigurau sydd gennym. Os ydych yn sôn am gartrefi i brynwyr tro cyntaf, mae hynny y tu hwnt i gyrraedd ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n broblem, ac mae'n codi bob 15 mlynedd fwy neu lai. Cododd yn 1973, a chododd yn 1988-89, ac mae'n codi'n awr. Rhaid i'r farchnad dai ymaddasu. Gwnaethom drafod y pwnc hwn yng nghyfarfod y Cyngor Partneriaeth Busnes yr wythnos diwethaf, er bod Ffederasiwn yr Adeiladwyr Tai yn llawer mwy gobeithiol nag yr wyf fi ynghylch gallu'r farchnad dai i barhau os na all prynwyr tro cyntaf ymuno â'r farchnad yn y gwaelod.

Gofal Iechyd i Fabanod Newyddanedig Healthcare for Newborn Babies

Q6 David Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on the right of newborn babies to healthcare in Wales? (OAQ36623)

The First Minister: Newborn babies have an absolute right to medical and nursing care in Wales, as do adults and children, and I would be horrified to think that they were being neglected in any way.

David Davies: It appears, First Minister, that not all newborn babies have an automatic right to healthcare. It has been widely reported that those who are occasionally born alive following botched abortion procedures, or late abortions, are not given the medical care that would be given to premature babies. Will you tell me whether the Welsh Assembly has the power to instruct doctors to afford every available medical facility to babies born alive after an abortion, and, if so,

C6 David Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar hawl babanod newydd-anedig i gael gofal iechyd yng Nghymru? (OAQ36623)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gan fabanod newyddanedig hawl ddiamod i gael gofal nyrsio a meddygol yng Nghymru, fel y mae gan oedolion a phlant, a byddai'n fraw i mi feddwl eu bod yn cael eu hesgeuluso mewn unrhyw fodd.

David Davies: Mae'n ymddangos, Brif Weinidog, nad oes gan bob baban newyddanedig hawl awtomatig i gael gofal iechyd. Cafwyd llawer o adroddiadau nad yw'r rhai a enir yn fyw ar ôl gweithdrefnau erthylu esgeulus, neu erthyladau hwyr, yn cael y gofal meddygol a roddid i fabanod a enir cyn pryd. A wnewch ddweud wrthyf a yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn meddu ar bŵer i gyfarwyddo meddygon i roi pob cymorth meddygol sydd ar gael i fabanod a

do you agree that we should exercise that power immediately?

The First Minister: I am not aware of any such cases in Wales. If you are, I would be grateful if you would let me know about them, because that issue creates an incredibly difficult ethical problem for the medical profession. I have seen newspaper headlines about it, but only in the UK press during the past few weeks. If you know of an example in Wales, please let me know.

enir yn fyw ar ôl erthyliad, ac, os ydyw, a ydych yn cytuno y dylem arfer y pŵer hwnnw ar unwaith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn am unrhyw achosion o'r fath yng Nghymru. Os gwyddoch chi, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe rhoddech wybod i mi amdanynt, gan fod y mater hwnnw'n creu problem foesegol anhygoel o anodd i feddygon. Gwelais benawdau mewn papurau newydd am hyn, ond dim ond yn y wasg ar gyfer y DU yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Os gwyddoch am enghraifft yng Nghymru, rhowch wybod i mi, os gwelwch yn dda.

Strategaeth Economaidd Economic Strategy

Q7 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's economic strategy? (OAQ36629)

The First Minister: 'A Winning Wales' sets out our policies and programmes for Wales. The strategy also identifies the actions that we and our partners are taking to create a prosperous Welsh economy that is dynamic, inclusive and sustainable. In the last six months, the long-awaited rebalancing of the economy has taken place and there is now less concentration on employment in services and a better opportunity for manufacturing. The reason for that is not to do with any particular change in the level of the pound relative to the euro, which is usually the big determinant, but because of the huge demand from China, which has been of great benefit to the Welsh steel industry.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for that response. One important aspect of getting the economy right in Wales, as I am sure the First Minister would agree, is the transport strategy. The First Minister will have received a joint letter from the Trades Union Congress Wales and the Confederation of British Industry Wales about transport. I will quote briefly from that letter and ask him to comment on it.

'Before devolution, the then Welsh Office devoted significant efforts to convincing the

C7 Arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar strategaeth economaidd ei lywodraeth? (OAQ36629)

Y Prif Weinidog: 'Cymru'n Ennill' sy'n nodi ein polisiau a'n rhaglenni ar gyfer Cymru. Mae'r strategaeth hefyd yn nodi'r camau a gymerwn ni a'n partneriaid i greu economi ffyniannus yng Nghymru sy'n ddeinamig, yn gynhwysol ac yn gynaliadwy. Yn y chwe mis diwethaf, mae'r aifantoli hirddisgwyliedig yn yr economi wedi digwydd ac mae llai o bwyslais bellach ar gyflogaeth mewn gwasanaethau a gwell cyfle i weithgynhyrchu. Nid yw'r rheswm am hynny'n gysylltiedig ag unrhyw newid penodol yn lefel y bunt o'i chymharu â'r ewro, sef y penderfynydd pwysig fel arfer, ond â'r galw aruthrol oddi wrth Tsieina, a fu o fudd mawr i ddiwydiant dur Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Un agwedd bwysig ar gywiro'r economi yng Nghymru, fel y cytunai'r Prif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr, yw'r strategaeth trafndiaeth. Bydd y Prif Weinidog wedi cael llythyr ar y cyd oddi wrth Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru a Chyddfederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain Cymru ynghylch trafndiaeth. Dyfynnaf yn fyr o'r llythyr hwnnw a gofyn iddo wneud sylw amdano.

Cyn datganoli, gwnaeth y Swyddfa Gymreig, fel yr oedd bryd hynny, gryn ymdrech i

UK Government to construct a second Severn crossing. Since devolution, investment in enhancing that key transport gateway for south Wales, the M4, has stopped'.

argyhoeddi Llywodraeth y DU o'r angen i godi ail bont dros afon Hafren. Ers datganoli, mae'r buddsoddi i wella'r fynedfa hollbwysig honno i drafnidiaeth i'r De, yr M4, wedi dod i ben.

They have a point, do they not?

Mae ganddynt bwynt, onid oes?

The First Minister: The issue of how to progress the second Severn crossing line westwards remains. There are now two Severn crossings, but not two M4s. The previous proposal, which was always going to undergo heavy environmental weather, given its route around the south side of Newport, is still under consideration and has not been knocked out. There is a pinch point at the Brynglas tunnels. Traffic on the M4 rises by some 2 per cent a year, and various measures, including the provision of better signalling and warnings about impending accidents or anything that can affect queuing near the Brynglas tunnels, have been instituted. Likewise, the Newport southern distributor road, which will act as a relief road if an accident closes the M4, will open in some six months' time, and will be a safety valve. To say that nothing has been done when a major private finance initiative scheme is now approaching completion, which parallels the most difficult stretch of the M4, is to only give part of the picture.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cwestiwn ynghylch y modd i barhau â'r ail linell sy'n croesi Hafren tua'r gorllewin yn aros. Mae dwy bont dros Hafren yn awr, ond nid oes dwy M4. Mae'r cynllun blaenorol, a oedd bob amser yn sicr o fod yn anodd ar sail amgylcheddol, gan ei fod yn dilyn llwybr i'r de o Gasnewydd, yn parhau i gael ei ystyried ac nid yw wedi'i ddiystyru. Mae gwasgbywnt yn nhwneli Bryn-glas. Mae maint y traffig ar yr M4 yn cynyddu tua 2 y cant bob blwyddyn, a chymerwyd amryw o gamau, gan gynnwys darparu gwell arwyddion a rhybuddion ynghylch damweiniau cyfagos neu unrhyw beth a allai effeithio ar y disgwyl wrth dwneli Bryn-glas. Yn yr un modd, bydd ffordd ddsbarthu ddeheuol Casnewydd, a fydd yn gweithredu fel ffordd liniaru os bydd damwain yn cau'r M4, yn agor ymhen tua chwe mis, a bydd yn gweithredu fel falf diogelu. Mae dweud na wnaed dim, tra bo cynllun menter cyllid preifat mawr ar fin cael ei gwblhau, a hwnnw'n rhedeg ochr yn ochr â rhan fwyaf trafferthus yr M4, yn gyfystyr ag anwybyddu'r darlun cyfan.

2.30 p.m.

John Griffiths: Will you assure the Assembly that the Assembly Government will maintain its balanced approach of valuing jobs in both the public and private sectors? That is in contrast to Tory pronouncements that undervalue the public sector, undermine our hardworking public servants and imply that the jobs that they do are not worthwhile and important. This is important in the context of the UK Government's looking to disperse jobs throughout the UK, given that Wales wants to make the strongest case possible to show that we value these jobs and want to bring them to Wales.

John Griffiths: A wnewch sicrhau'r Cynulliad y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau â'i dull gweithredu cytbwys o roi gwerth ar swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat? Mae hynny'n gwrthgyferbynnu â datganiadau gan y Torïaid sy'n tanbriso'r sector cyhoeddus, yn tanseilio ein gweision cyhoeddus diwyd ac yn awgrymu nad yw'r gwaith a wnânt yn fuddiol ac yn bwysig. Mae hynny'n bwysig yng nghyd-destun amcan Llywodraeth y DU o wasgaru swyddi ledled y DU, gan fod Cymru'n dymuno cyflwyno'r ddadl gryfaf posibl i ddangos ein bod yn mawrbriso'r swyddi hyn a'n bod am ddod â hwy i Gymru.

The First Minister: I entirely agree. The private sector depends on an efficient public sector, and the public sector depends on a

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Mae'r sector preifat yn dibynnu ar sector cyhoeddus effeithlon, ac mae'r sector cyhoeddus yn

proficient, high-investing, and high-skilled private sector. I mentioned a return to an investment climate in the steel industry earlier, which will have a positive impact on steel-making communities, especially Shotton, Cardiff, Newport and Ebbw Vale. As a result of demand from China, there are now investment projects worth in the region of £600 million in the steel industry. Therefore, there is every reason to consider this as a matter that needs co-operation between the private and public sectors. We are also trying to persuade as many Government departments as possible to relocate jobs from expensive locations in London to Wales.

Y Llywydd: Cyn i ni symud ymlaen at gwestiwn 8, croesawaf aelodau o Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Eilaidd Senedd yr Alban atom heddiw. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

dibynnu ar sector preifat sy'n fedrus, yn buddsoddi'n helaeth ac sydd â gweithwyr tra medrus. Cyfeiriais yn gynharach at yr adferiad a fu yn yr hinsawdd ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y diwydiant dur, a fydd o les i gymunedau lle y gwneir dur, yn enwedig Shotton, Caerdydd, Casnewydd a Glynebwy. O ganlyniad i'r galw o Tsieina, ceir prosiectau buddsoddi'n awr sy'n werth tua £600 miliwn yn y diwydiant dur. Felly, mae pob rheswm dros gredu bod y mater hwn yn galw am gydweithredu rhwng y sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus. Yr ydym hefyd yn ceisio perswadio cynifer o adrannau Llywodraeth ag y bo modd i adleoli swyddi o fannau drud yn Llundain i Gymru.

The Presiding Officer: Before we move on to question 8, I welcome members of the Scottish Parliament's Secondary Legislation Committee, who have joined us today. [*Applause.*]

Swyddi Gwag i Ymgynghorwyr yn y GIG NHS Consultant Vacancies

C8 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar nifer y swyddi gwag ar gyfer ymgynghorwyr yn y GIG? (OAQ36638)

Q8 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on the number of NHS consultant vacancies? (OAQ36638)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd ar staff yn dangos bod nifer y meddygon ymgynghorol sy'n cyfateb i staff amser llawn wedi cynyddu o 1,312 ym mis Medi 2001 i 1,377 ym Medi 2002—cynnydd o 4.9 y cant. Nodir yn y ffigurau diweddaraf bod 153 o swyddi meddygon ymgynghorol wedi bod yn wag am o leiaf tri mis. Bydd y ffigurau ar gyfer Medi 2003 ar gael wythnos nesaf.

The First Minister: The latest published staffing data show that the number of whole-time equivalent consultants increased from 1,312 in September 2001 to 1,377 in September 2002—an increase of 4.9 per cent. The latest figures show that there are 153 consultant posts in the NHS that have been vacant for three months or more. The figures for September 2003 will be available next week.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n amlwg bod tuedd tuag at fwy o swyddi ymgynghorol gwag yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon? A allwch ein cyfeirio at yr ymddiriedolaethau sydd â'r nifer uchaf o swyddi gwag, a nodi pa arbenigedd sy'n dioddef mwyaf o ran swyddi gwag?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is obvious that there is a tendency towards more vacant consultant posts in the health service. What is the Government of Wales doing to tackle this problem? Can you tell us which trusts have most vacancies, and note which specialism suffers most as a result of vacant posts?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fod gweithio fel meddyg ymgynghorol yng Nghymru yn ddeniadol yn awr, ar ôl arwyddo'r contract newydd gyda chefnogaeth 83 y cant o

The First Minister: I believe that working as a consultant physician in Wales is now attractive, as a result of the new contract that was signed with the support of 83 per cent of

ymgyngorwyr Cymru. Mae strwythur y contract yn wahanol i'r un yn Lloegr oherwydd mae'n golygu eu bod i fewn yn y system—nid oes dewis ar ôl cytuno. Unwaith y cafwyd y mwyafrif llethol hwnnw, dechreuodd y contract weithredu.

Credaf mai meysydd fel radioleg a seiciatreg yw'r arbenigeddau sy'n fwyaf prin o staff. Mae'n bwysig nodi, pan fyddwch yn cynyddu cyfanswm yr ymgynghorwyr, ei bod yn naturiol y byddwch yn gweithio drwy'r broses o geisio denu mwy o bobl i'r swyddi gwag—nid ydynt yn wag am fod staff wedi gadael, ond am eu bod yn swyddi newydd.

Nick Bourne: Earlier, First Minister, in response to a question from Mike German, you had the brass neck—I will have to consult the Record to make sure that I got your words right—to suggest that one of your big successes was to bring down waiting lists. Can you confirm that you said that, and, if so, in which parallel universe do you live?

The First Minister: Had you listened to what I said, or if you read the Record, you will find that what I said was accurate. I said that I was pleased with the success of the second offer guarantee scheme and the lead-in scheme run in January, February and March. Given its success, we are now confident in that we know that the system will work this year. Targeting specific difficult long-wait areas, and the huge drop in the numbers waiting long periods for cardiology, for instance, or orthopaedics, for which, five years ago, some 5,000 people were on the over-18-month in-patient waiting list, a figure that now stands at about 1,500, is a huge success, as I think I mentioned in an intervention in Jonathan Morgan's speech during the Wanless debate last week. Do not take my word for it; David Edwards made this point when he retired after five years. When he came to this part of the world, to Cardiff and the Vale, he said that people were regularly dying on the cardiology waiting list, and that that does not happen now.

consultants in Wales. The structure of the contract is different to that in England because it means that they are in the system—there is no choice after contract. Once that vast majority was achieved, the contract came into force.

I believe that radiology and psychiatry are the specialisms that are suffering most as a result of staff shortages. It is important to note that, when you increase the total number of consultants, it is natural that you will work through the process of trying to attract more people to the vacant posts—they are not vacant because staff have left, but because they are new posts.

Nick Bourne: Yn gynharach, Brif Weinidog, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Mike German, buoch mor ddigywilydd—darllenaf y Cofnod i sicrhau fy mod wedi clywed eich geiriau'n iawn—ag awgrymu mai un o'ch llwyddiannau mawr oedd lleihau rhestrau aros. A allwch gadarnhau mai hynny a ddywedaso, ac, os gwnaethoch, ym mha fyd yr ydych yn byw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Pe baech wedi gwrandao ar yr hyn a ddywedais, neu os darllenwch y Cofnod, cewch fod yr hyn a ddywedais yn gywir. Dywedais fy mod yn fodlon ar lwyddiant cynllun y warant o ail gynnig a'r cynllun rhagarweiniol a oedd yn rhedeg yn Ionawr, Chwefror a Mawrth. Yng ngolwg ei lwyddiant, yr ydym yn ffyddiog yn awr gan y gwyddom y bydd y system yn llwyddo eleni. Mae'r targedu ar feysydd anodd penodol lle y ceir arosiadau hir, a'r gostyngiad anferth yn y niferoedd sy'n disgwyl yn hir am gardioleg, er enghraifft, neu orthopedeg, yr oedd tua 5,000 ar y rhestr aros i gleifion mewnlod o fwy na 18 mis ar ei chyfer bum mlynedd yn ôl, a'r ffigur hwnnw bellach tua 1,500, wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr, fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn credu, mewn ymyriad yn ystod araith Jonathan Morgan yn y ddadl ar Wanless yr wythnos diwethaf. Peidiwch â chymryd fy ngair i am hyn; gwnaeth David Edwards y pwynt hwn pan ymddeolodd ar ôl pum mlynedd. Pan ddaeth i'r parthau hyn, i Gaerdydd a'r Fro, dywedodd fod pobl yn marw tra oeddent ar y rhestr aros am gardioleg yn rheolaidd, ac nid yw hynny'n digwydd yn awr.

Nick Bourne: I certainly take account of the views of people such as the head of the British Medical Association, Welsh Labour MPs, and the 300,000-plus patients on the waiting lists. I wonder what you have to say to those people, the vast number of whom have waits of sometimes years to see a consultant because the waiting time does not, as you well know, begin to count until the patient has seen a consultant? Will you change that, so that those people have a realistic target to receive their treatment?

The First Minister: On the issue of how to structure the waiting lists, there are three elements to the waiting lists in England and Wales at present, only one of which is not counted, namely the sort of case that you mentioned last week, which is the wait for a scan or a test. I do not think that those are counted in Wales or in England, and that is the reason for the current break between the in-patient wait and the out-patient wait. Until we have a handle on the number of as yet uncounted people in England or Wales who are waiting for specific tests, such as MRI scans, bone densitometry, which you mentioned last week, CAT scans and so forth, even though the number of tests has shot up, there is no way currently to merge the out-patient waiting list, the test waiting list and the in-patient waiting list. Health officials in England have said that they are going to find a way to do that, but we do not know exactly how they will do so.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn sicr yn cymryd sylw o farn rhai fel pennaeth Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, ASau Llafur o Gymru, a'r 300,000 a mwy o gleifion sydd ar y rhestrau aros. Tybed beth sydd gennych i'w ddweud wrth y bobl hynny, y mae nifer helaeth ohonynt yn gorfod disgwyl am flynyddoedd weithiau i weld ymgynghorydd gan nad yw'r amser aros yn cychwyn, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn, hyd nes y bydd y claf wedi gweld ymgynghorydd? A wnewch newid hynny, fel y caiff y bobl hynny darged realistig i gael eu triniaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ynghylch y modd y trefnwn y rhestrau aros, mae tair elfen yn y rhestrau aros yng Nghymru a Lloegr ar hyn o bryd, a dim ond un ohonynt nas cyfrifir, sef y math o achosion y cyfeiriasoch ato yr wythnos diwethaf, sef yr aros am sgan neu brawf. Ni chredaf fod y rheini'n cael eu cyfrif yng Nghymru nac yn Lloegr, a dyna'r rheswm am y bwlch presennol rhwng yr arhosiad fel claf mewnol a'r arhosiad fel claf allanol. Hyd nes y cawn wybod nifer y rhai sydd heb eu cyfrif hyd yma yng Nghymru neu Loegr sy'n disgwyl am brofion penodol, fel sganiau MRI, dwysfesureg esgryn, y cyfeiriasoch ati yr wythnos diwethaf, sganiau CAT ac yn y blaen, er bod nifer y profion wedi saethu i fyny, nid oes modd ar hyn o bryd i gyfuno rhestr aros y cleifion allanol, y rhestr aros am brofion a rhestr aros y cleifion mewnol. Mae swyddogion iechyd yn Lloegr wedi dweud eu bod am ddarganfod modd i wneud hynny, ond ni wyddom sut yn union y gwnânt hynny.

Ffyrdd Egnïol a Iach o Fyw Active and Healthy Lifestyles

Q9 Laura Anne Jones: What is the First Minister doing to promote active and healthy lifestyles in Wales? (OAQ36616)

The First Minister: The healthy and active lifestyles action plan focuses on the work that we can do, in partnership with key organisations to encourage sedentary people to become more active. We have consulted on 'Climbing Higher', our strategy for sport and active recreation, established our free swimming initiative and encouraged walking and cycling. This fits into a holistic package

C9 Laura Anne Jones: Beth y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo ffyrdd egnïol a iach o fyw yng Nghymru? (OAQ36616)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cynllun gweithredu ar ffyrdd egnïol ac iach o fyw yn canolbwyntio ar y gwaith y gallwn ei wneud, ar y cyd â chyrrff allweddol, i gymell rhai eisteddog i ddod yn fwy gweithredol. Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ar 'Dringo'n Uwch', ein strategaeth ar gyfer chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden egnïol, wedi cychwyn ein menter nofio am ddim ac wedi

with regard to helping schoolchildren and adults to try to ward off the so-called diabetes time bomb that may hit us if we cannot reduce the problem of obesity in childhood. It is also part of trying to initiate a healthy heart programme, because exercise can be so important in reducing levels of ischaemic heart disease.

Laura Anne Jones: There is strong evidence that sport is instrumental in tackling problems associated with health, crime, employment and education, and that it can make a huge contribution to the regeneration of an area. What action do you propose to make sport a greater priority for local and national governments in Wales?

The First Minister: I mentioned the free swimming initiative for children, which we have now extended as a free swimming initiative for older people too. I am sure that you would commend that—I believe that you already have on other occasions. We have made it clear that the free swimming initiative is not a matter of a free jump in the pool just to splash around; it must be structured to ensure that people learn how to swim and exercise and have some understanding of why swimming is such good exercise for the whole body. In providing that free during the school holidays for schoolchildren and in a different way for elderly people, we are making a major contribution, and other parts of the United Kingdom are sitting up and taking notice of this first, national, free swimming scheme that we have instituted.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Dywed y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mai hyrwyddo byw yn iach yw un o gyfrifoldebau Canolfan Iechyd Cymru, y corff newydd y cawn y fraint o'i drafod y prynhawn yma. Pa gyfiawnhad sydd i greu cwango newydd arall a chanddo 12 aelod am gost enfawr i'r trethdalwyr? Ai i wneud y maes hwn yn broffidiol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a oes ffigurau ynglŷn â'r gost yr ydych chi yn dweud ei bod yn enfawr; ni welais unrhyw

hyrwyddo cerdded a seiclo. Mae hyn yn ffitio i becyn cyfannol gyda golwg ar helpu plant ysgol ac oedolion i geisio atal y bygythiad o ddiabetes a allai ein taro os na allwn leihau problem gordewdra mewn plentyndod. Mae hefyd yn rhan o'r ymgais i sefydlu rhaglen calon iach, gan fod ymarfer yn gallu bod yn bwysig iawn wrth leihau lefelau o isgemia'r galon.

Laura Anne Jones: Mae tystiolaeth gref i ddangos bod chwaraeon yn fodd i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd, troseddu, cyflogaeth ac addysg, ac y gallant gyfrannu'n helaeth iawn at adfywio ardaloedd. Pa gamau y bwriadwch eu cymryd i beri i chwaraeon fod yn fwy o flaenoriaeth i lywodraethau lleol a chenedlaethol yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfeiriais at y fenter nofio am ddim i blant, yr ydym bellach wedi'i hymestyn i fod yn fenter nofio am ddim i bobl hŷn hefyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cymeradwyech hynny—credaf eich bod wedi gwneud eisoes ar adegau eraill. Eglurasom nad yw'r fenter nofio am ddim yn fater o gael neidio am ddim i'r pwll i sbasio yn y dŵr; rhaid iddi fod yn drefnus i sicrhau bod pobl yn dysgu sut i nofio ac ymarfer a chael rhyw ddealltwriaeth o'r rheswm y mae nofio'n gystal ymarfer i'r corff cyfan. Drwy gynnig hynny am ddim yn ystod y gwyliau ysgol i blant ysgol ac mewn modd gwahanol i bobl oedranus, yr ydym yn gwneud cyfraniad mawr, ac mae rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig yn deffro ac yn sylwi ar y cynllun cenedlaethol cyntaf hwn ar gyfer nofio am ddim yr ydym wedi'i sefydlu.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): The Minister for Health and Social Services tells us that the promotion of a healthy lifestyle is one of the responsibilities of the Wales Centre for Health, the new body that we will have the privilege of discussing this afternoon. What is the justification for creating another new quango consisting of 12 members at enormous cost to the taxpayers? Is it to make this area profitable?

The First Minister: I am not sure that there are figures available to justify your description of the cost as being enormous; I

gostau, ond efallai y cyfyd y mater yn ystod y ddadl. Mae'n bwysig, fodd bynnag, ein bod yn gafael yn y broblem hon, ac mae pawb yn derbyn bod y lles o leihau afiechyd a hyrwyddo iechyd, sy'n dod o'r fath raglenni yr ydym newydd eu trafod, yn ogystal â rhai i leihau ysmegu neu i annog pobl i fwyta llai o fwydydd ac ynddynt ormod o saim anifail neu siwgr, lawer yn fwy yn y pen draw nag unrhyw beth y gallwch ei wneud yn ffurfiol o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Dyna sydd yn bwysig.

have not seen any costings, but the matter may come up during the debate. It is important, however, that we take hold of this problem. Everybody accepts that the benefits of reducing ill health and promoting health, which is the aim of programmes such as those we have just mentioned, as well as programmes to reduce smoking and to encourage people to eat fewer foods with a high animal-fat or sugar content, are much greater in the long term than anything that you can do formally within the national health service. That is important.

2.40 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid oeddwn yn anghytuno â chi ynglŷn â'r angen i wneud yr holl bethau hynny, ond y cwestiwn a ofynnais oedd, pam mae angen cwango arall i'w gwneud? Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol eisoes wedi creu 26 cwango, a cheir trafodaeth ar un arall heddiw. Telir cyflog o £1.5 biliwn i'r 650 o bobl sydd yn aelodau o'r cwangos iechyd, ac nid ydynt wedi eu hethol. Sut yr ydych yn cyfiawnhau creu cwango arall, ac os nad ydych yn gwybod beth yw cost ei sefydlu, pam yr ydych wedi'i greu?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I was not disagreeing with you about the need to do all of those things, but the question I asked was, why do we need another quango to do them? The Minister for Health and Social Services has already created 26 quangos, and another one is to be discussed today. A total of £1.5 billion is paid in salaries to the 650 members of these health quangos, and they are unelected. How do you justify creating another quango and, if you do not know the cost of establishing it, why have you created it?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dweud nad yw aelodau'r cwangos wedi'u hethol, ond yr wyf yn drwgdybio eich bod yn cymysgu cwangos gyda'r 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol y mae eu haelodau yn cael eu hethol. Etholir yr aelodau hynny gan eu cyd-feddygon, fferyllwyr, nyrsys ac yn y blaen. Os ydych yn cyfrif y byrddau iechyd lleol fel cwangos, ni allwch ymosod arnynt fel cyrff nad yw eu haelodau wedi'u hethol. Maent wedi'u hethol, ond gan eu cydweithwyr proffesiynol. Arolygwn y broses ethol i sicrhau ei bod yn hollol deg.

The First Minister: You say that the members of these quangos are unelected, but I suspect that you are confusing quangos with the 22 local health boards whose members are elected. Those members are elected by their fellow doctors, pharmacists, nurses and so on. If you count the local health boards as quangos, you cannot attack them for being bodies whose members are unelected. They are elected, but by their professional colleagues. We oversee the election process to ensure that it is completely fair.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Are you telling me that local health boards are directly elected? You know perfectly well what a quango is: it is a body whose members are not directly elected by members of the public. No member of the public has voted to elect a single member of the local health boards. You were once the quango-basher, it is clear that you are now the quangos' friend. When did you change your mind?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A ydych yn dweud wrthyf fod byrddau iechyd lleol wedi'u hethol yn uniongyrchol? Gwyddoch yn iawn beth yw cwango: mae'n gorff y mae ei aelodau heb eu hethol yn uniongyrchol gan aelodau'r cyhoedd. Nid yw'r un aelod o'r cyhoedd wedi pleidleisio i ethol yr un aelod o'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Chi oedd colbiwr y cwangos ar un adeg; mae'n amlwg bellach mai chi yw cyfaill y cwangos. Pa bryd y gwnaethoch newid eich meddwl?

The First Minister: You are changing your mind on your definition of a quango. That was a unique definition and not one that has ever been recognised. You talk of directly elected bodies, and I offer to debate with you the definition of a quango and how much they cost, if that is what you want to debate, but do not throw bodies that are elected, albeit by their fellow professionals, such as the local health boards, into the debate in order to make a cheap political point by commenting on how many quangos there are. We all recognise that local health boards are not quangos, because their membership has been elected by other professionals. That is because you must have some basis for putting people on local health delivery bodies, and members being elected by their fellow professionals is the best way to do that.

Y Prif Weinidog: Chi sy'n newid eich meddwl ynghylch eich diffiniad o gwango. Diffiniad unigryw oedd hwnnw ac nid yw'n un a gydnabuwyd erioed. Soniwch am gyrff a etholir yn uniongyrchol, a chynigiau ddadlau â chi am y diffiniad o gwango a pha faint y maent yn ei gostio, os mai hynny yr ydych am ddadlau yn ei gylch, ond peidiwch â chynnwys gyrff a etholir, er mai gan eu cydweithwyr proffesiynol y gwneir hynny, yn y ddadl er mwyn gwneud pwynt gwleidyddol diwerth drwy wneud sylw ynghylch nifer y cwangos. Yr ydym oll yn cydnabod nad cwangos yw byrddau iechyd lleol, gan fod eu haelodau wedi'u hethol gan weithwyr proffesiynol eraill. Mae hynny am fod rhaid wrth ryw sail i roi pobl ar gyrff sy'n gofalu am iechyd yn lleol, ac ethol aelodau gan eu cydweithwyr proffesiynol yw'r modd gorau i wneud hynny.

Digartrefedd a Chyn-aelodau'r Lluoedd Arfog Homelessness and Military Ex-service Personnel

Q10 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the link between homelessness and military ex-service personnel? (OAQ36642)

C10 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y cysylltiad rhwng digartrefedd a chyn-aelodau'r lluoedd arfog? (OAQ36642)

The First Minister: We know that military service veterans too often experience homelessness after leaving the forces, as reflected in our national homelessness strategy. We are working with the Ministry of Defence, the Veterans Agency and other veterans' organisations to tackle this problem. This includes conducting a major piece of research to identify priorities for further action.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddom fod cyn-aelodau'r lluoedd arfog yn profi digartrefedd yn rhy aml ar ôl gadael y lluoedd arfog, fel y mae ein strategaeth digartrefedd genedlaethol yn ei adlewyrchu. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, yr Asiantaeth Cyn-filwyr a chyrrff eraill y cyn-filwyr i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Mae hynny'n cynnwys gwaith ymchwil helaeth i ddynodi blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gweithredu pellach.

Leanne Wood: As you are aware, this group of people has particular needs and problems. While in the armed forces, people can become institutionalised and used to having meals, beds and so on provided for them. They also often have psychological problems. These needs make it difficult for them to hold down tenancies and to live an independent life when they come out of the forces. Is there evidence to suggest that the numbers of homeless ex-military personnel increases after a conflict such as the current war in Iraq, and would you be prepared to commit to

Leanne Wood: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan y grŵp hwn anghenion a phroblemau penodol. Tra ydynt yn y lluoedd arfog, gall pobl gael eu sefydliadoli a dod i arfer â chael prydau bwyd, gwelyau ac yn y blaen wedi'u darparu ar eu cyfer. Profant broblemau seicolegol yn aml hefyd. Oherwydd yr anghenion hyn, mae'n anodd iddynt gadw tenantiaethau a byw'n annibynnol pan ddeuant allan o'r lluoedd arfog. A oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod niferoedd y cyn-filwyr digartref yn cynyddu ar ôl ymladd fel y rhyfel a geir ar hyn o bryd yn Irac, ac a fydddech yn barod i

looking into this issue with a view to making specialist provision for this group in the near future?

The First Minister: I have not heard your point about institutionalisation before, but anybody who has been a Member of Parliament or an Assembly Member for quite a while, as I have, will be aware of such cases, as they arise all the time. Problems occur usually, not because these people have been institutionalised, but because they have left the forces and simply do not have anywhere to go. The group that we have set up has commissioned researchers from the University of London to work with Welsh veterans' organisations to work out what the priorities are. If the priorities are as you describe, they will be raised in the feasibility study, which we are currently considering, that will be carried out by these researchers and veterans' organisations.

David Melding: Do you agree that it is often several years after people have left a highly regulated mode of life that they have problems, and they can often find themselves, not homeless, but on the streets and roofless, and that it is organisations in the voluntary sector or faith communities, such as the Salvation Army, that can best target them, not necessarily the established ex-servicemen organisations?

The First Minister: That may be. If they drop out of society in a big way through difficulties: getting divorced as they leave the army, or having some sort of shell shock or traumatic experience, I am sure that that could happen. What normally happens is that people who leave the services find jobs easy to come by because people are impressed by a good service record and will give people a job pretty quickly. However, housing is a big problem because you have been out of the area, you will not have been on a council waiting list, and you are going to struggle if private sector accommodation is difficult to come by. If you can overcome that, to go with the usual ease of jobs available to ex-service people, that transition into peacetime employment and civilian life can happen quite smoothly. However, some people drop out of the system altogether; I am sure that you are right about the Salvation Army

ymrwymo i ymchwilio i'r mater hwn gyda golwg ar gynnig darpariaeth arbennig i'r grŵp hwn yn y dyfodol agos?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais y pwynt am sefydliadoli gennych o'r blaen, ond bydd unrhyw un a fu'n Aelod Seneddol neu'n Aelod Cynulliad am gryn amser, fel y bŵm i, yn gwybod am achosion o'r fath, gan eu bod yn codi'n barhaus. Mae problemau'n codi fel arfer, nid am fod y bobl hyn wedi'u sefydliadoli, ond am eu bod wedi gadael y lluoedd arfog heb unrhyw le i fynd iddo. Mae'r grŵp a sefydlasom wedi comisiynu ymchwilwyr ym Mhrifysgol Llundain i weithio gyda chyrff y cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru i ganfod y blaenoriaethau. Os mai'r blaenoriaethau yw'r rhai a ddisgrifwch, fe'u codir yn yr astudiaeth dichonoldeb, yr ydym yn ei hystyried ar hyn o bryd, a gyflawnir gan yr ymchwilwyr a'r cyrff cyn-filwyr hyn.

David Melding: A ydych yn cytuno bod rhai blynyddoedd yn mynd heibio'n aml wedi i rai adael ffordd o fyw dra rheoledig cyn y cânt broblemau, ac y gallant eu cael eu hunain yn aml, nid yn ddigartref, ond yn byw ar y strydoedd heb do uwch eu pennau, ac mai cyrff yn y sector gwirfoddol neu grwpiau crefyddol, fel Byddin yr Iachawdwriaeth, sy'n gallu eu targedu orau, ac nid, o reidrydd, y cyrff sefydledig i gyn-filwyr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallai hynny fod yn wir. Os ydynt yn gwrthgilio o gymdeithas i raddau helaeth oherwydd anawsterau: cael ysgariad wrth adael y fyddin, neu gael rhyw fath o siel-syfrdandod neu brofiad trawmatig, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallai hynny ddigwydd. Yr hyn sy'n digwydd fel arfer yw bod rhai sy'n gadael y lluoedd arfog yn ei chael yn hawdd cael gwaith gan fod record dda yn y lluoedd arfog yn gwneud argraff dda ar bobl ac maent yn barod i gynnig swydd iddynt yn eithaf buan. Fodd bynnag, mae tai'n broblem fawr gan y byddwch wedi bod y tu allan i'r ardal, ni fyddwch wedi bod ar restr aros y cyngor, a byddwch yn ei chael yn anodd os na ellir cael llety yn y sector preifat yn rhwydd. Os gallwch oresgyn hynny, a chael un o'r swyddi sydd ar gael yn rhwydd fel arfer i gyn-filwyr, gall y newid hwnnw i gyflogaeth yn amser heddwch a bywyd sifil ddigwydd yn eithaf rhwydd. Er hynny, mae rhai'n

picking them up, and thank goodness that it does.

Peter Black: Would you accept that one reason why ex-military service personnel are referred to in the national homeless strategy is because of the problems of institutionalisation, which can lead to homelessness and these sorts of problems? What examinations of local homelessness strategies have been made to ensure that each local council is dealing with this issue?

The First Minister: As I said, I have not come across it in my 17 years as an MP or as an AM, dealing with constituency case work every fortnight. If it is the case, and I do not deny that it may be the case, it should show up in the research that we are commencing. The main body of the research will start in the autumn. We are in the middle of its feasibility study in conjunction between the researchers and the Welsh veterans organisations.

gwrthgilio o'r system yn gyfan gwbl; yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn iawn wrth ddweud bod Byddin yr Iachawdwriaeth yn dod o hyd iddynt, a diolch byth ei bod yn gwneud hynny.

Peter Black: A fyddech yn derbyn mai un rheswm y cyfeirir at gyn-filwyr yn y strategaeth digartrefedd genedlaethol yw problemau o ran sefydliadoli, sy'n gallu arwain at ddigartrefedd a phroblemau o'r math hwn? Pa archwilio a gafwyd ar strategaethau digartrefedd lleol i sicrhau bod pob cyngor lleol yn delio â'r mater hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, ni ddeuthum ar ei draws yn fy 17 flynedd yn AS neu fel AC wrth ddelio â gwaith achosion etholaethol bob pythefnos. Os yw'n digwydd, ac nid wyf yn gwadu y gallai ddigwydd, dylai ddod i'r golwg yn yr ymchwil yr ydym yn ei dechrau. Bydd y brif ymchwil yn dechrau yn yr hydref. Yr ydym ar ganol astudiaeth dichonoldeb ar y cyd rhwng yr ymchwilwyr a chyrff y cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I have two changes to report to this week's business. In addition to today's statement on Blaenau Gwent social services department, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will make a statement on the Clywch inquiry. Following the notice tabled on 30 June under Standing Order No. 24.25, the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004, which was part of today's composite motion, has been disaggregated from the motion and will now be considered in Plenary on 13 July. Business for the next three weeks is as set out on the draft business statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. Following this morning's Business Committee meeting, the Deputy Presiding Officer has determined, under Standing Order No. 24.6, that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Potatoes Originating in

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Mae gennyf ddau newid i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Yn ogystal â'r datganiad heddiw ar adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Blaenau Gwent, bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gwneud datganiad ar ymchwiliad Clywch. Yn dilyn y rhybudd a gyflwynwyd ar 30 Mehefin o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, mae Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004, a oedd yn rhan o'r cynnig cyfansawdd heddiw, wedi'i ddatgyfuno o'r cynnig ac fe'i hystyrir yn awr yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 13 Gorffennaf. Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i nodwyd yn y datganiad busnes drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.6, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth hyn i bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Rheoliadau Tatws sy'n Deillio o'r Aifft

Egypt (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Education (LEA Financial Schemes) (Wales) Regulations 2004.

(Cymru) 2004 a Rheoliadau Addysg (Cynlluniau Ariannol AALLau) (Cymru) 2004.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad, felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol. O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4, galwaf un aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr i'r cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are at least 10 objections, therefore I ask the Minister to formally propose the business statement. Under Standing Order No. 5.4, I call one member from each political group to respond briefly to the proposal.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn mabwysiadu'r datganiad busnes.

Alun Ffred Jones: Gwrthwynebwn y datganiad busnes oherwydd ein bod wedi gofyn am ddadl ar raglen gyfalaf y Llywodraeth yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad syfrdanol ddoe bod prosiect ysbyty gymunenol gogledd Meirionnydd a Dwyfor ym Mhorthmadog mewn perygl, ac wedi ei ohirio am o leiaf flwyddyn arall. Mynnwn fod dadl yn cael ei chynnal ar raglen gyfalaf y Llywodraeth i weld a oes goblygiadau cenedlaethol i'r penderfyniad hwn. Os oes rhaid i fyrddau iechyd lleol dalu taliadau cyfalaf am ysbytai newydd heb gyllid ychwanegol, bydd y canlyniadau yn ddifrifol. Mae'r dicter lleol a'r teimlad o frad yn amlwg, ac mae o leiaf yn haeddu datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol neu'r Prif Weinidog.

Alun Ffred Jones: We oppose the business statement because we had requested a debate on the Government's capital programme following the staggering announcement yesterday that the northern Meirionnydd and Dwyfor community hospital at Porthmadog was at risk and work has been delayed for at least another year. We insist that a debate is held on the Government's capital programme to see whether there are national implications to this decision. If local health boards must pay capital payments for new hospitals without additional funding, the results will be dire. The feeling of anger and betrayal locally is palpable, and at least deserves a statement by the Minister for Health and Social Services or the First Minister.

Yn ychwanegol, nodaf ag anfodlonrwydd fod y ddadl ar 'Iaith Pawb' wedi ei gohirio tan fis Medi, 18 mis ers iddo gael ei gyhoeddi, ac mae'r adroddiad blynyddol ei hun bedwar mis yn hwyr.

Furthermore, I note with discontent that the debate on 'Iaith Pawb' has been deferred until September, 18 months after its publication, and the annual report itself is four months late.

2.50 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: On Alun Ffred's final point on the 'Iaith Pawb' debate, this was scheduled for next Tuesday, and the excuse that we have been given by the Government is that we cannot have this debate next week—and it is an important subject for the Assembly to consider—because the Minister had to disaggregate several items of secondary legislation that were going to be

Jonathan Morgan: Ynghylch y pwynt olaf a wnaeth Alun Ffred am y ddadl ar 'Iaith Pawb', amserlennwyd hynny ar gyfer dydd Mawrth nesaf, a'r esgus a gawsom gan y Llywodraeth yw na allwn gael dadl yr wythnos nesaf—ac mae'n bwnc pwysig i'w ystyried gan y Cynulliad—gan fod y Trefnydd wedi gorfod datgyfuno sawl eitem o is-ddeddfwriaeth a oedd yn mynd i gael eu

put through via a composite motion. The excuse was, 'I had to do it in case of the threat of you lot disaggregating this motion'.

This is not the right way for the Minister to proceed. Had she bothered to check this with the party business managers, I am sure that we would have happily allowed that composite motion to be proposed next week on the understanding that 'Iaith Pawb' would be debated. The Government is running scared, as it knows that there are serious concerns regarding the implementation of 'Iaith Pawb' and it does not wish the Assembly to debate it. That is why we cannot support the business statement. We could have had an important debate on this issue next week, but the Assembly is being deprived of that, because the Government wishes to use silly antics as an excuse not to debate it.

Peter Black: I echo the concerns expressed regarding 'Iaith Pawb' and the deferment of a debate on the issue until September. It is crucial that we have a debate before the recess if possible and we are dissatisfied that it has been deferred. I also echo Alun Fred's request for a debate on the capital programme. Also, when will the debate on social housing now take place? It was deferred and has not reappeared in the business schedule.

The Presiding Officer: I call Carl Sargeant. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hear, hear.']

Carl Sargeant: Thank you, Presiding Officer, and my supporters. We support the business statement on this side of the Chamber, as it is common sense—it is a shame that the opposition parties do not have that. I do not know who opposition members are kidding on 'Iaith Pawb'. We have a good news story to tell and we must tell it at the right time—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Carl Sargeant is making a contribution on the business statement.

Carl Sargeant: It is important that we deliver this at the right time, and the Minister

dwyn i ben drwy gynnig cyfansawdd. Yr esgus oedd, 'Bu'n rhaid imi wneud hynny rhag ofn y byddai'ch criw chi'n datgyfuno'r cynnig'.

Nid felly y dylai'r Trefnydd fynd ynghylch hyn. Pe bai wedi trafferthu gofyn i reolwyr busnes y pleidiau am hyn, yr wyf yn siŵr y buasem yn falch o adael i'r cynnig cyfansawdd hwnnw gael ei gynnig yr wythnos nesaf ar y ddealltwriaeth y byddai dadl ar 'Iaith Pawb'. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ffoi'n ofnus, gan y gŵyr fod pryderon mawr ynghylch gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb' ac nid yw'n dymuno i'r Cynulliad gael dadl arno. Dyna pam na allwn gefnogi'r datganiad busnes. Gallasem gael dadl bwysig ar y pwnc hwn yr wythnos nesaf, ond amddifedir y Cynulliad o hynny, gan fod y Llywodraeth yn dymuno defnyddio chwarae gwirion yn esgus i beidio â chael dadl arno.

Peter Black: Ategap y pryderon a fynegwyd ynghylch 'Iaith Pawb' a gohirio dadl ar y pwnc hwnnw tan fis Medi. Mae'n hollbwysig inni gael dadl cyn y toriad os oes modd ac yr ydym yn anffodlon ei bod wedi'i gohirio. Yr wyf hefyd yn ategu cais Alun Ffred am ddadl ar y rhaglen gyfalaf. Hefyd, pa bryd y bydd y ddadl ar dai cymdeithasol bellach? Fe'i gohiriwyd ac nid yw wedi ailymddangos yn yr amserlen busnes.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf Carl Sargeant. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Clywch, clywch.']

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi, Lywydd, ac i'm cefnogwyr. Cefnogwn y datganiad busnes ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, gan ei fod yn fater o synnwyr cyffredin—mae'n drueni nad yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n meddu ar hwnnw. Ni wn pwy y mae Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau'n ceisio ei dwyllo ynghylch 'Iaith Pawb'. Mae gennym newydd da i'w adrodd a rhaid i ni ei adrodd ar yr adeg gywir—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Carl Sargeant yn gwneud cyfraniad ar y datganiad busnes.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n bwysig inni draddodi hynny ar yr adeg iawn, a gwnaiff y

will do that. Minister, can you find time for a debate on the education and business grants, given that Airbus, the largest employer in Wales that has apprenticeships, is proposing to take on a further 600 people? Funding for apprentices would be key to developing that. Tony Allan, the chair of the Confederation of British Industry in north Wales, has said that Flintshire is doing well and is economically sound. Would it be possible to debate the use of Objective 1 funding to develop transport links across north Wales to assist areas that are struggling with regard to employment?

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): At this stage in the Assembly year, Carl, I cannot undertake to do anything, but I will consider those issues later on. Nick, you can only put so much into a pint pot, and you obviously want to put in six pints.

Nick Bourne: Why do you not disaggregate?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have indicated on several occasions that I do not approve, as, I hope, neither does anyone else in the Assembly, of the tendency to ask further supplementary questions, even when they are asked by such a distinguished person as the leader of the Welsh Conservative group.

Karen Sinclair: Alun Ffred, it is premature to schedule a debate on the Government's capital programme before the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces the outcome of the comprehensive spending review, which is expected shortly. I regret that I have had to postpone the debate on 'Iaith Pawb', particularly as the Welsh Assembly Government has made real progress during the last year in striving towards its goal of ensuring a bilingual Wales and delivering bilingual services to the people of Wales. The report will be published within the next week or so and we have placed on record our achievements in this regard. Members will have the opportunity to debate the report and the Government's achievements at the earliest opportunity following the recess, on 22 September. I have had to postpone Government business in order to

Gweinidog hynny. Drefnydd, a allwch neilltuo amser ar gyfer dadl ar y grantiau addysg a busnes, gan fod Airbus, y cyflogwr mwyaf yng Nghymru sydd â phrentisiaethau, yn bwriadu cyflogi 600 yn ychwanegol? Byddai cyllid ar gyfer prentisiaid yn allweddol i ddatblygu hynny. Mae Tony Allan, cadeirydd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn y Gogledd, wedi dweud bod sir y Fflint yn llwyddo a'i bod yn economaidd gadarn. A fyddai modd cael dadl ar y defnydd o gyllid Amcan 1 i ddatblygu cysylltiadau trafniadaeth ledled y Gogledd i helpu ardaloedd sydd mewn trafferthion o ran cyflogaeth?

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Ar yr adeg hon ym mlwyddyn y Cynulliad, Carl, ni allaf ymgymryd i wneud dim, ond ystyriaf y materion hynny'n ddiweddarach. Nick, dim ond hyn a hyn y gellir ei roi mewn pot peint, ac mae'n amlwg eich bod chi am roi chwe pheint.

Nick Bourne: Pam na wnewch ddatgyfuno?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf wedi nodi ar sawl achlysur nad wyf fi, na neb arall yn y Cynulliad, yr wyf yn gobeithio, yn cymeradwyo'r tuedd i ofyn cwestiynau atodol pellach, hyd yn oed pan y'u gofynnir gan rywun mor nodedig ag arweinydd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru.

Karen Sinclair: Alun Ffred, mae'n rhy fuan i amserlennu dadl ar raglen gyfalaf y Llywodraeth cyn i Ganghellor y Trysorlys gyhoeddi canlyniad yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, a ddisgwylir cyn hir. Mae'n ofid imi fy mod wedi gorfod gohirio'r ddadl ar 'Iaith Pawb', yn enwedig gan fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud cynnydd gwirioneddol yn ystod y flwyddyn a aeth heibio wrth gyrchu ei nod o sicrhau Cymru ddwyieithog a darparu gwasanaethau dwyieithog i bobl Cymru. Cyhoeddir yr adroddiad o fewn yr wythnos nesaf, fwy neu lai, ac yr ydym wedi nodi ein cyflawniadau yn hyn o beth. Caiff Aelodau gyfle i gael dadl ar yr adroddiad a chyflawniadau'r Llywodraeth ar y cyfle cyntaf ar ôl y toriad, ar 22 Medi. Bu'n rhaid imi ohirio busnes y Llywodraeth er mwyn cynnwys y swm mawr o ddeddfwriaeth y mae'n rhaid ei gwneud

accommodate the large volume of legislation that must be made before the summer recess, which must take precedence over all other business.

I am well aware that it is everyone's prerogative to request disaggregation. However, at this stage in the Assembly term, I make no apology for the fact that I have to pre-empt what Jonathan referred to as silly action.

The Presiding Officer: Order. No actions undertaken in this Assembly that are within Standing Orders are silly actions.

cyn toriad yr haf, y mae'n rhaid iddi gael blaenoriaeth dros yr holl fusnes arall.

Gwn yn iawn fod gan bawb hawl i ofyn am ddatgyfuno. Fodd bynnag, ar yr adeg hon yn nhymor y Cynulliad, nid ymddiheuraf am y ffaith fy mod yn gorfod achub y blaen ar yr hyn a alwodd Jonathan yn weithred wirion.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes unrhyw weithredoedd a gyflawnir yn y Cynulliad hwn sy'n unol â Rheolau Sefydlog sy'n weithredoedd gwirion.

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 25.

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

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

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Owen John Thomas: Codaf bwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6 ar drefn busnes. A

Owen John Thomas: I raise a point of order under Standing Order No. 6 on the order of

yw'n dderbyniol na fydd yr adroddiad blynyddol ar 'Iaith Pawb' ar gael tan ddiwedd fis Medi? Soniaf am gyhoeddi yr adroddiad, nid am ei drafod. A yw'n briodol i ohirio'r adroddiad hwnnw tan fis Medi, 20 mis ar ôl cyhoeddi'r cynllun gweithredu?

Alun Pugh: Further to that point of order, I assure the Member that the written report will be published in the next few days.

Y Llywydd: Mater i'r Trefnydd yw'r drefn busnes. Gosodwyd y datganiad busnes gerbron y Cynulliad ac y mae'r cynnig wedi ei gymeradwyo. Nid oes modd codi pwynt o drefn ychwanegol ar y mater hwn.

Datganiad ar 'Clywch—Archwiliad Comisiynydd Plant Cymru o Honiadau o gam-drin plant yn rhywiol mewn ysgol'
Statement on 'Clywch—Examination of the Children's Commissioner for Wales into allegations of child sexual abuse in a school setting'

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I made a written statement on 1 July in which I welcomed the Clywch report. I said then that our response would be in actions, not just words; that action has already begun. This is a deeply disturbing report. We are considering it with the utmost seriousness to ensure that lessons are learned. The abuses that the commissioner finds John Owen to have committed against pupils are shocking. Pupils, parents, the community and the teaching profession all have reason to feel betrayed.

Systems designed to protect children failed. The commissioner concludes that certain adults in authority failed to protect children from abuse, failed to deal appropriately with their allegations, failed to get justice for the children, and failed to take steps to prevent the possibility of further abuse.

In my written statement, I outline six themes from the commissioner's report that seem to me to be fundamental: the need for school

business. Is it acceptable that the annual report on 'Iaith Pawb' will not be available until the end of September? I am talking about the publication of the report, not the debate on it. Is it appropriate for that report to be deferred until September, 20 months after the publication of the action plan?

Alun Pugh: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr wyf yn sicrhau'r Aelod y cyhoeddir yr adroddiad ysgrifenedig yn y dyddiau nesaf.

The Presiding Officer: The order of business is a matter for the Business Minister. The business statement has been laid before the Assembly and the motion has been carried. It is not possible to raise a further point of order on this matter.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Gwneuthum ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar 1 Gorffennaf lle y croesewais adroddiad Clywch. Dywedais bryd hynny y byddai ein hymateb yn un ar ffurf camau gweithredu, nid geiriau'n unig; dechreuwyd cymryd y camau hynny eisoes. Adroddiad brawychus iawn yw hwn. Yr ydym yn ei ystyried yn y modd mwyaf difrif i sicrhau y dysgir gwersi. Mae'r achosion o gam-drin y mae'r comisiynydd yn canfod bod John Owen wedi'u cyflawni yn erbyn disgyblion yn rhai ysgytiol. Mae pob rheswm gan ddisgyblion, rhieni, y gymuned ac athrawon i deimlo eu bod wedi'u bradychu.

Mae systemau a ddyfeisiwyd i amddiffyn plant wedi methu. Daw'r comisiynydd i'r casgliad bod rhai oedolion mewn awdurdod wedi methu ag amddiffyn plant rhag camdriniaeth, wedi methu delio'n briodol â'u cyhuddiadau, wedi methu â sicrhau cyfiawnder i'r plant, ac wedi methu â chymryd camau i atal y posibilrwydd o gam-drin pellach.

Yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig, nodaf chwe thema yn adroddiad y comisiynydd sy'n ymddangos yn hanfodol imi: yr angen i staff

staff to have the skills and confidence to detect signs of possible abuse and take action, the need to share information within and between organisations, the need for robust systems that are understood and followed, the need to address issues about the teaching of drama and drama exams, the need to protect children working in the media, and the need to ensure that children can access independent, confidential help and advice.

Those whom the system let down at Rhydfelen—and those in schools today as pupils or teachers—need effective action that helps prevent anything like this from reoccurring. Responding to the Clywch report is a major strand of work within my department. My officials have already established a steering group with officials from Jane Hutt's department to work up the Government's response, which we will debate in this Chamber in September.

3.00 p.m.

The due process of considering and testing each of the commissioner's recommendations must be allowed for. However, we are, at the same time, already taking action that this Assembly should welcome. The Children Bill provides an immediate opportunity. Jane Hutt and I have written to Charles Clarke proposing that examination boards be added to the list of bodies that the Bill requires to have regard for the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The Bill will already strengthen child protection arrangements by placing area child protection committees on a statutory basis as local safeguarding children boards. The responsibilities of local authorities, the police, the probation service, local health boards, NHS trusts, secure training centres and prisons to co-operate to safeguard children will be clearer than ever. That runs alongside Gwenda Thomas's review of the progress made to date in safeguarding vulnerable children in Wales.

One prominent recommendation from the commissioner concerns establishing

ysgol feddu ar y sgiliau a'r hyder y mae eu hangen i ddarganfod arwyddion o gam-drin posibl ac i gymryd camau, yr angen i rannu gwybodaeth oddi mewn i gyrff a chyd-rhyngddynt, yr angen am systemau cadarn sy'n cael eu deall a'u dilyn, yr angen i ymdrin â materion sy'n gysylltiedig â dysgu drama ac arholiadau drama, yr angen i amddiffyn plant sy'n gweithio yn y cyfryngau, a'r angen i sicrhau y gall plant gael cymorth a chyngor annibynnol a chyfrinachol.

Mae ar y rhai y gwnaeth y system gam â hwy yn Rhydfelen—a'r rhai sy'n ddisgyblion ac yn athrawon mewn ysgolion heddiw—angen gweithredu effeithiol a fydd yn helpu i atal dim o'r fath rhag digwydd eto. Ymateb i adroddiad Clywch fydd gwaith mawr fy adran. Mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi sefydlu grŵp llywio gyda swyddogion o adran Jane Hutt i baratoi ymateb y Llywodraeth, y cawn ddadl arno yn y Siambr hon ym mis Medi.

Rhaid darparu ar gyfer y broses ddyladwy o ystyried a phrofi pob un o argymhellion y comisiynydd. Er hynny, ar yr un pryd, yr ydym eisoes yn cymryd camau y dylai'r Cynulliad hwn eu croesawu. Mae'r Mesur Plant yn cynnig cyfle ar unwaith. Mae Jane Hutt a minnau wedi ysgrifennu at Charles Clarke gan gynnig y dylai byrddau arholi gael eu hychwanegu at restr y cyrff y mae'r Mesur hwn yn mynnu y byddant yn ystyried yr angen i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo lles plant. Bydd y Mesur fel y mae'n atgyfnerthu trefniadau amddiffyn plant drwy roi sail statudol i bwyllgorau amddiffyn plant ardal drwy eu gwneud yn fyrddau diogelu plant lleol. Bydd y cyfrifoldebau sydd gan awdurdodau lleol, yr heddlu, y gwasanaeth prawf, byrddau iechyd lleol, ymddiriedolaethau GIG, canolfannau hyfforddi cadw a charchardai i amddiffyn plant yn gliriach nag erioed. Mae hynny'n rhedeg ochr yn ochr ag adolygiad Gwenda Thomas o'r cynnydd a wnaed hyd yma wrth ddiogelu plant sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru.

Mae un argymhelliad amlwg gan y comisiynydd yn ymwneud â sefydlu

independent schools disciplinary tribunals. I am making arrangements to bring together the parties identified by the commissioner in recommendation 21.9 during the summer recess to discuss the way forward on that recommendation. In the meantime, we are already taking action to support school governing bodies. The joint National Employers' Organisation for School Teachers and teachers' union guidance, issued in September 2002, underlines that allegations involving child protection matters should be referred to the statutory authorities—the police and social services. Failures to do that in 1991 were at the root of what went wrong at Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfelen. On 21 May, we issued guidance to governing bodies of maintained schools about the complaints procedures that they are required to have. That makes clear that if a complaint involves a child protection issue, it should be handled by the designated child protection teacher or the headteacher and referred on to the local education authority.

Next term, we will issue guidance to governing bodies on handling disciplinary action against staff. That guidance will repeat unequivocally the guidance that allegations of child abuse must be referred by LEAs and schools to the statutory authorities. It will reiterate the statutory requirement on employers to report to the Assembly Government any instance where the employer dismisses, or would have dismissed, a member of staff for misconduct. It will underline the need for governing bodies to complete their consideration of disciplinary action, even when a member of staff resigns. Procedures are also now in place for governing bodies to refer cases of professional incompetence to the General Teaching Council for Wales for action. We will consult in the autumn on supplementary guidance on handling complaints involving pupils. That follows a specific request to me from young people in Funky Dragon, supported at that time by the children's commissioner and now endorsed in his report. In a further development, we will shortly bring into effect section 175 of the Education Act 2002. That places an explicit responsibility on LEAs and governing bodies

tribiwnlysoedd disgyblu annibynnol ar gyfer ysgolion. Yr wyf yn gwneud trefniadau i gynnull y rhai y mae'r comisiynydd yn eu nodi yn argymhelliaid 21.9 yn ystod toriad yr haf i drafod y ffordd ymlaen ar yr argymhelliaid hwnnw. Yn y cyfamser, yr ydym eisoes yn cymryd camau i gynorthwyo cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion. Mae'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd ar y cyd gan Gorff Cyflogwyr Cenedlaethol Athrawon Ysgol ac undebau'r athrawon ym Medi 2002 yn pwysleisio y dylai cyhuddiadau sy'n ymwneud â materion amddiffyn plant gael eu cyfeirio i'r awdurdodau statudol—yr heddlu a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Methu â gwneud hynny yn 1991 a oedd wrth wraidd yr hyn a aeth o'i le yn Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfelen. Ar 21 Mai, rhoesom ganllawiau i gyrff llywodraethu ysgolion a gynhelir ynghylch y gweithdrefnau cwynion y mae'n ofynnol iddynt eu cael. Maent yn egluro, os yw cwyn yn ymwneud â mater amddiffyn plant, y dylai gael ei thrafod gan yr athro a enwebwyd ar gyfer amddiffyn plant neu bennaeth yr ysgol a'i chyfeirio ymlaen i'r awdurdod addysg lleol.

Y tymor nesaf, byddwn yn rhoi canllawiau i gyrff llywodraethu ar drafod camau disgyblu yn erbyn staff. Bydd y canllawiau hynny'n ailddatgan yn ddiamwys y cyfarwyddyd y dylai cyhuddiadau o gam-drin plant cael eu cyfeirio gan AALLau ac ysgolion i'r awdurdodau statudol. Byddant yn ailddatgan y gofyniad statudol i gyflogwyr roi gwybod i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am unrhyw achos lle y mae cyflogwr yn diswyddo, neu lle y byddai wedi diswyddo, aelod staff am gamymddwyn. Byddant yn pwysleisio'r angen i gyrff llywodraethu gwblhau eu hystyriaeth o gamau disgyblu, hyd yn oed os yw aelod staff yn ymddiswyddo. Mae gweithdrefnau ar waith yn awr i gyrff llywodraethu gyfeirio achosion o anghymhwyster proffesiynol i Gyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru ar gyfer gweithredu. Ymgynghorwn yn yr hydref ar ganllawiau atodol ar drafod cwynion sy'n ymwneud â disgyblion. Mae hynny'n dilyn cais penodol i mi gan bobl ifanc yn y Ddraig Ffyndi, a gefnogwyd bryd hynny gan y comisiynydd plant ac a ategir yn awr yn ei adroddiad. Mewn datblygiad pellach, byddwn cyn hir yn rhoi adran 175 Deddf Addysg 2002 mewn grym. Mae honno'n gosod

to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. They will have to have regard to guidance from the Assembly Government, and I expect to consult on that guidance towards the end of the year. The UK Government has accepted the main recommendations of the Bichard inquiry. We will be discussing urgently with it how the improvements that Bichard calls for will become a reality in Wales.

There is one further point that I want to make today. In responding to this inquiry, we will not lose sight of the interests of teachers and others who work with children. We are concerned about the scope for malicious complaints by children about adults. Such complaints can have a major, stressful impact on the professional and personal lives of practitioners. The guidance for schools on handling complaints involving pupils will deal with the issue of malicious complaints. In addition, we will continue to talk to representatives of teachers and other practitioners about how we can help to support dedicated, professional people to do their jobs and counter the risk of groundless allegations.

In 2000, Wales took the lead on giving a clear, authoritative voice for children by establishing the children's commissioner. We intend now that our response will do justice to his Clywch report.

Janet Ryder: I agree that this is a deeply disturbing report, which requires actions, not just words, in response. I am glad that the Minister will make a start on that during the summer. I agree with what the Minister has outlined in her statement, but I ask her to bear one or two points in mind. Some of these actions took place after the publication of 'Lost in Care', and we know that the issues outlined in 'Lost in Care' arose because insufficient attention was paid to what children and young people—and professionals—were saying. There are many similarities between the two reports in that regard. What happened perhaps was that 'Lost in Care' became embedded in social services departments, and we forgot to look outside of those departments to other sectors where people have a lot of contact with

cyfrifoldeb pendant ar AALlau a chyrrff llywodraethu i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo lles plant. Byddant yn gorfod rhoi sylw i ganllawiau gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a disgwyliaf ymgynghori ar y canllawiau hynny tua diwedd y flwyddyn. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi derbyn prif argymhellion ymchwiliad Bichard. Byddwn yn trafod ar frys gyda hi y modd y bydd y gwelliannau y geilw Bichard amdanynt yn cael eu gwireddu yng Nghymru.

Mae un pwynt pellach y dymunaf ei wneud heddiw. Wrth ymateb i'r ymchwiliad hwn, ni chollwn olwg ar fuddiannau athrawon ac eraill sy'n gweithio gyda phlant. Yr ydym yn bryderus ynghylch y cyfle i blant wneud cwynion maleisus yn erbyn oedolion. Mae cwynion o'r fath yn gallu cael effaith fawr a dirdynol ar fywyd proffesiynol a phersonol ymarferwyr. Bydd y canllawiau i ysgolion ar drafod cwynion sy'n ymwneud â disgyblion yn delio â mater cwynion maleisus. Yn ogystal â hynny, parhawn i siarad â chynrychiolwyr athrawon ac ymarferwyr eraill am y modd y gallwn helpu rhai proffesiynol ac ymroddedig i wneud eu gwaith a gwrthweithio'r perygl o gyhuddiadau di-sail.

Yn 2000, gwnaeth Cymru arwain drwy roi llais clir ac awdurdodol i blant drwy sefydlu'r comisiynydd plant. Ein bwriad yn awr yw y bydd ein hymateb yn gwneud cyfiawnder ag adroddiad Clywch o'i eiddo.

Janet Ryder: Cytunaf mai adroddiad brawychus iawn yw hwn, sy'n galw am gamau gweithredu, nid geiriau'n unig, mewn ymateb. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y Gweinidog yn dechrau ar hynny yn ystod yr haf. Cytunaf â'r hyn a nododd y Gweinidog yn ei datganiad, ond gofynnaf iddi ystyried un neu ddau o bwyntiau. Digwyddodd rhai o'r gweithredoedd hyn ar ôl cyhoeddi 'Ar Goll mewn Gofal', a gwyddom fod y materion a ddisgrifir yn 'Ar Goll mewn Gofal' wedi codi am na thalwyd digon o sylw i'r hyn yr oedd plant a phobl ifanc—a gweithwyr proffesiynol—yn ei ddweud. Mae llawer o bethau tebyg yn y ddau adroddiad yn hynny o beth. Efallai mai'r hyn a ddigwyddodd oedd bod 'Ar Goll mewn Gofal' wedi mynd ynghlwm wrth adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a'n bod ni wedi anghofio

children. I hope that that will not happen with regard to the recommendations in this report, because it clearly has wide implications that extend further than education and drama. We must ensure that all bodies and departments that have close contact with children are reviewed and have systems in place.

I welcome what you said about establishing a group to consider handling complaints against teachers, and that that work will start over the summer. I agree that complaints affect not only those making the complaint, but those against whom the complaint is made. Complaints need to be dealt with quickly, thoroughly and effectively, and I look forward to hearing from that group at the end of the summer about how that will be taken forward.

You referred to the practice of allowing staff to take early retirement rather than face the outcome of an investigation. I am sure that you are aware that that practice exists outside of education. Unfortunately, you could say that it is embedded in local government. I hope that you and your Cabinet colleagues will consider other departments where that practice has been used in the past. It must be stopped. If investigations are taking place, they must be concluded and people must face the consequences.

I welcome the immediate action that you are taking with regard to the Welsh Joint Education Committee. However, do you not agree that the whole body must be much more open and publicly accountable? We need a review of the WJEC and how it acts.

You talked about establishing an 'independent schools disciplinary tribunal'. I understand that you are probably referring to an independent body, outside of the school, but can you tell me where this report and its recommendations stand with regard to independent schools? Such schools may include boarding schools and independent private schools. How will this report and its recommendations affect them? Can they affect them, and how will your work include them in some form of regulation?

edrych y tu allan i'r adrannau hynny ar sectorau eraill lle y mae gan bobl lawer o gysylltiad â phlant. Gobeithiaf na ddigwydd hynny mewn cysylltiad â'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwn, gan ei bod yn amlwg bod goblygiadau pellgyrhaeddol ynddo sy'n mynd ymhellach nag addysg a drama. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod yr holl gyrff ac adrannau sy'n dod i gysylltiad agos â phlant yn cael eu hadolygu a bod ganddynt systemau ar waith.

Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedasoch am sefydlu grŵp i ystyried y trafod ar gwynion yn erbyn athrawon, ac y bydd y gwaith hwnnw'n dechrau dros yr haf. Cytunaf fod cwynion yn effeithio nid yn unig ar y rhai sy'n gwneud y gŵyn, ond hefyd ar y sawl y gwneir y gŵyn yn ei erbyn. Rhaid delio â chwynion yn gyflym, yn drwyadl ac yn effeithiol, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gan y grŵp hwnnw ddiwedd yr haf am y modd yr eir ynghylch hynny.

Cyfeiriasoch at yr arfer o ganiatáu i staff ymddeol yn gynnar yn hytrach nag wynebu canlyniad ymchwiliad. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch fod yr arfer hwnnw i'w gael y tu allan i fyd addysg. Gwaetha'r modd, gellid dweud ei fod wedi ymwreiddio mewn llywodraeth leol. Gobeithiaf y byddwch chi a'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn ystyried adrannau eraill lle defnyddiwyd yr arfer hwnnw yn y gorffennol. Rhaid rhoi pen arno. Os yw ymchwiliadau'n digwydd, rhaid eu cwblhau a rhaid i bobl wynebu'r canlyniadau.

Croesawaf y camau yr ydych yn eu cymryd ar unwaith gyda golwg ar Gyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru. Fodd bynnag, oni chytunwch fod rhaid i'r corff cyfan fod yn llawer mwy agored ac atebol i'r cyhoedd? Rhaid inni gael adolygiad o CBAC a'i ddull o weithredu.

Cyfeiriasoch at sefydlu 'tribiwnlys disgyblu ar gyfer ysgolion annibynnol'. Deallaf eich bod yn cyfeirio, mae'n debyg, at gorff annibynnol, y tu allan i'r ysgol, ond a allwch ddweud wrthyf ym mhle y mae'r adroddiad hwn a'i argymhellion yn sefyll mewn cysylltiad ag ysgolion annibynnol? Gallai ysgolion o'r fath gynnwys ysgolion preswyl ac ysgolion preifat annibynnol. Sut y bydd yr adroddiad hwn a'i argymhellion yn effeithio arnynt hwy? A oes modd iddynt effeithio arnynt, a sut y bydd eich gwaith yn eu

cynnwys mewn rhyw fath o reoleiddio?

Jane Davidson: As you rightly said, some of these issues arose after 'Lost in Care' was published, which demonstrates that we must be constantly vigilant in taking this agenda forward. That thought lay behind the inclusion of section 175 in the Education Act 2002, which introduces a statutory requirement on local authorities and the governing bodies of maintained schools and further education institutions to safeguard and protect the welfare of children. It is an important part of the Education Act and we will work on that in the autumn and introduce draft guidance at the end of the year.

Jane Davidson: Fel y dywedasoch, cododd rhai o'r materion hyn yn sgîl cyhoeddi 'Ar Goll mewn Gofal', a dengys hynny fod rhaid inni fod yn fythol effro wrth hyrwyddo'r agenda hon. Y bwriad hwnnw a oedd mewn golwg wrth gynnwys adran 175 Deddf Addysg 2002, sy'n cyflwyno gofyniad statudol i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion a gynhelir a sefydliadau addysg bellach ddiogelu ac amddiffyn lles plant. Mae'n rhan bwysig o'r Ddeddf Addysg a byddwn yn gweithio ar hynny yn yr hydref ac yn cyflwyno canllawiau drafft ddiwedd y flwyddyn.

I agree that we must look at ways of ensuring that complaints are handled quickly, thoroughly and effectively. That is part of the work on the guidance on complaints against staff that will be issued at the beginning of the autumn term, which will be cross-checked against the commissioner's recommendations. Gwenda Thomas, who is leading the safeguarding children review, is in the Chamber today, and the point that you, rightly, raised about the practice of offering early retirement or resignation in sectors other than education should be considered as part of that review. We have made it clear that, in the education system, any case will continue until it reaches an outcome. We must have that confidence and I know that Gwenda will want to consider that to ensure that the consequences of investigations are handled properly.

Cytunaf fod rhaid inni ystyried ffyrdd i sicrhau y bydd cwynion yn cael eu trafod yn gyflym, yn drwyadl ac yn effeithiol. Mae hynny'n rhan o'r gwaith ar y canllawiau ar gwynion yn erbyn staff a gyhoeddir ddechrau tymor yr hydref, a gaiff eu croeswrio yn erbyn argymhellion y comisiynydd. Mae Gwenda Thomas, sy'n arwain yr adolygiad ar ddiogelu plant, yn y Siambr heddiw, ac mae'r pwynt priodol a godasoch ynghylch yr arfer o gynnig ymddeoliad buan neu ymddiswyddiad mewn sectorau heblaw addysg yn un a ddylai gael ei ystyried fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi egluro y bydd unrhyw achos yn y system addysg yn parhau hyd nes y ceir canlyniad. Rhaid inni gael y sicrwydd hwnnw a gwn y bydd Gwenda yn dymuno ystyried hynny er mwyn sicrhau y bydd y canlyniadau i ymchwiliadau'n cael eu trafod yn briodol.

3.10 p.m.

You talk about the Welsh Joint Education Committee being openly and publicly accountable, and, of course, the WJEC is run by the 22 Welsh local authorities. It is, therefore, open and accountable. The chief executive of the Welsh Joint Education Committee is to write an article for *The Western Mail* tomorrow, laying out how the WJEC is responding to the recommendations of the Clywch inquiry. It has accepted the recommendations and is supportive of the idea that examination bodies should be tied in to the regulations in the Children Act, where awarding bodies must have the right procedures in place. That is important.

Sonwch am yr angen i Gyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru fod yn agored ac yn atebol i'r cyhoedd, ac, wrth gwrs, mae CBAC yn cael ei redeg gan y 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Gan hynny, mae'n agored ac yn atebol. Bydd prif weithredwr Cyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru yn ysgrifennu erthygl ar gyfer *The Western Mail* yfory, yn nodi'r modd y mae CBAC yn ymateb i argymhellion ymchwiliad Clywch. Mae wedi derbyn yr argymhellion ac mae'n gefnogol i'r syniad y dylai cyrff arholi gael eu cynnwys yn y rheoliadau yn y Ddeddf Plant, lle y mae'n rhaid i gyrff dyfarnu roi'r gweithdrefnau priodol ar waith. Mae hynny'n bwysig.

I met representatives of the Independent Schools Council in Wales yesterday to ask them to respond to me before the debate in Plenary in September about the implications of the Clywch inquiry for the council's schools. Members will be pleased to know that independent schools will all be subject to Estyn inspection frameworks from September, and they are also working with the general teaching council to encourage teachers in schools to be registered with the council as well. I therefore welcome these moves, and I look forward to the response from the Independent Schools Council in Wales, on which I will report to you in the course of the debate in September.

David Davies: Minister, this is obviously a long and detailed report, with many recommendations, and I commend it. However, with regard to the recommendations, the Government must clearly spell out if and when it will act on each and every one of them. Three points stand out as requiring further action. First, the role of the WJEC in this matter. You concentrated on what the WJEC is now doing to put matters right, and that is fair enough. However, it would be worthwhile investigating further whether members of the WJEC were alerted to the pornographic nature of the work being done by John Owen, and whether any of those people who were alerted—and I believe that some were, based on the report—still hold positions in the WJEC or any other examination board. There has been little investigation of the individuals in the WJEC at the time. The report details that one performance was stopped during an examination due to its graphic nature. The examiner was taken to a room and told that he would never again be used by the WJEC to conduct examinations because he had stopped that examination. He was never used again by the WJEC—so it has many questions to answer. That is not to cast any aspersions over the current management of the WJEC, who, I am sure, had nothing to do with this matter. There are some people, however, who certainly did.

Secondly, there is the possibility that other people in the education system may be acting

Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr y Cyngor Ysgolion Annibynnol yng Nghymru ddoe i ofyn iddynt ymateb i mi cyn y ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Medi ynghylch y goblygiadau sydd yn ymchwiliad Clywch i ysgolion y cyngor. Bydd Aelodau'n falch o wybod y bydd ysgolion annibynnol yn ddarostyngedig i fframweithiau arolygu Estyn o fis Medi ymlaen, a'u bod hefyd yn gweithio gyda'r cyngor addysgu cyffredinol i annog athrawon mewn ysgolion i gofrestru gyda'r cyngor hefyd. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn croesawu'r camau gweithredu hynny, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gael yr ymateb gan y Cyngor Ysgolion Annibynnol yng Nghymru, y byddaf yn rhoi adroddiad arno i chi yn ystod y ddadl ym mis Medi.

David Davies: Weinidog, mae'n amlwg mai adroddiad hir a manwl yw hwn, ac ynddo lawer o argymhellion, ac fe'i cymeradwyaf. Fodd bynnag, gyda golwg ar yr argymhellion, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ddatgan yn glir a fydd yn gweithredu ar bob un ohonynt, a phryd. Mae tri phwynt amlwg yn galw am gymryd camau pellach arnynt. Yn gyntaf, rôl CBAC yn y mater hwn. Gwnaethoch ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn y mae CBAC yn ei wneud yn awr i gywiro pethau, ac mae hynny'n ddigon teg. Er hynny, buddiol fyddai ymchwilio ymhellach i ganfod a rybuddiwyd aelodau CBAC am natur bornograffig y gwaith a wneid gan John Owen, ac a yw unrhyw un o'r rhai a rybuddiwyd—a chredaf fod rhai wedi cael eu rhybuddio, yn ôl yr adroddiad—yn dal i fod â swyddi yn CBAC neu unrhyw fwrdd arholi arall. Ychydig o ymchwilio a fu i'r unigolion a oedd yn CBAC ar y pryd. Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi i un perfformiad gael ei atal yn ystod arholiad oherwydd ei natur graffig. Aed â'r arholwr i ystafell a dywedwyd wrtho na châi ei ddefnyddio byth eto gan CBAC i gynnal arholiadau am ei fod wedi atal yr arholiad hwnnw. Nis defnyddiwyd eto gan CBAC—felly mae ganddo lawer o gwestiynau i'w hateb. Nid yw hynny'n ymgais i fwrw sen ar reolwyr presennol CBAC, nad oedd a wnelont ddim â'r mater hwn, yr wyf yn siŵr. Mae rhai, er hynny, a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag ef.

Yn ail, mae'r posibilrwydd y gallai eraill yn y system addysg fod yn gweithredu yn yr un

in the same manner as did John Owen. I would like to know whether there is a central list of approved books being used, particularly for English, drama and sex education. I suspect that there is not, but we need to know what our children are being encouraged to read. At present, I suspect that this is difficult or impossible to undertake, but I would like you to look into the possibility of doing this.

Thirdly, there is the matter that Janet Ryder just alluded to, which is that Peter Clarke singled out what I have called a form of institutional inertia towards disciplining or sacking teachers. Perhaps Janet was right in saying that it is because they are public servants. If that is the case, then it must stop. I would be the first to recognise that the majority of teachers and local government workers do an excellent job in which they are highly dedicated. I would like to think that Mr Owen was a unique case, and I am certain that he is extremely rare. However, there is a significant number—a small percentage, but a significant one—of teachers who are not up to the standards that we require of them, and the local authorities must be encouraged to be more pro-active in taking a firm line against them.

Finally, can you give your assurance that this report does not mark the end of a process, but that it is simply the beginning?

Jane Davidson: I have spelled out today the action that the Assembly Government is already undertaking. However, some proposals in the report require other bodies to take actions and require a dialogue between us and colleagues in Westminster, and that is why, in the first debate in the autumn term, we intend to spell out clearly when and how the recommendations will be dealt with by the Assembly Government.

On your second point regarding the Welsh Joint Education Committee, historically, none of the awarding bodies had any responsibilities for child protection and, clearly, that needs to be addressed. As the WJEC was witness to these issues, it was asked by the other awarding bodies to lead in terms of developing the appropriate child protection procedures. Ensuring that that is

modd ag a wnaeth John Owen. Carwn wybod a oes rhestr ganolog o lyfrau cymeradwy a ddefnyddir, yn enwedig ar gyfer Saesneg, drama ac addysg rhyw. Yr wyf yn amau nad oes, ond rhaid inni gael gwybod beth y mae ein plant yn cael eu hannog i'w ddarllen. Ar hyn o bryd, yr wyf yn amau ei bod yn anodd neu'n amhosibl ymgymryd â hynny, ond byddai'n dda gennyf pe byddech yn ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o wneud hynny.

Yn drydydd y mae'r mater y mae Janet Ryder newydd gyfeirio ato, sef bod Peter Clarke wedi tynnu sylw at yr hyn a elwais yn fath o syrthni sefydliadol ynghylch disgyblu neu ddiswyddo athrawon. Efallai fod Janet yn iawn wrth ddweud mai'r rheswm am hynny yw eu bod yn weision cyhoeddus. Os felly y mae, rhaid i hynny ddod i ben. Myfi fyddai'r cyntaf i dderbyn bod y rhan fwyaf o athrawon a gweithwyr llywodraeth leol yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol y maent yn dra ymroddedig iddo. Carwn feddwl bod Mr Owen yn achos unigryw, ac yr wyf yn sicr ei fod yn brin iawn. Er hynny, mae nifer sylweddol—canran fach ond sylweddol—o athrawon nad ydynt yn cyrraedd y safonau a ddisgwyliwn ganddynt, a rhaid annog yr awdurdodau lleol i fod yn fwy rhagweithiol wrth gymryd camau pendant yn eu herbyn.

Yn olaf, a allwch roi sicrwydd nad diwedd ar broses yw'r adroddiad hwn, ond ei ddechrau?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf wedi egluro heddiw y camau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd eisoes. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai cynigion yn yr adroddiad sy'n mynnu y bydd cyrff eraill yn cymryd camau ac yn mynnu y ceir deialog rhyngom a'n cymheiriaid yn San Steffan, a dyna pam, yn y ddadl gyntaf yn nhymor yr hydref, y bwriadwn egluro'n glir pa bryd ac ym mha fodd y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn delio â'r argymhellion.

Ynghylch yr ail bwynt a wnaethoch am Gydbyllgor Addysg Cymru, yn hanesyddol, nid yw'r un o'r cyrff dyfarnu wedi meddu ar unrhyw gyfrifoldebau i amddiffyn plant ac mae'n amlwg bod angen ymdrin â hynny. Gan fod CBAC yn dyst i'r materion hyn, mae'r cyrff dyfarnu eraill wedi gofyn iddo arwain wrth ddatblygu gweithdrefnau priodol i amddiffyn plant. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau yr

enshrined in the Children Bill is important, because the WJEC works in England, and all the other awarding bodies also work in Wales, so we cannot have a situation whereby only one awarding body is required to have appropriate child protection procedures; it must be delivered across the board. I will work with the new management of the WJEC on these issues.

You are right that there is not a centrally held list of texts. The Assembly Government does not prescribe drama texts for use in schools, and the national curriculum does not prescribe plays for study in English or Welsh, although GCSE and A-level specifications for drama may require certain plays to be studied for some papers. However, other papers allow candidates a free choice of text. As was demonstrated in this circumstance, the choice of text is not the only consideration; it is also about the interpretation of the text, what is done with other link material, and improvisation. That is why I strongly support the children's commissioner's recommendation that the Government works with the WJEC to ensure that there is guidance in terms of drama practitioners. I agree that the huge majority of public servants do an excellent job, but we must ensure that, where they do not, appropriate procedures are in place. That is why we will publish the statutory guidance on disciplinary issues for school teaching staff at the beginning of the autumn term. It has been consulted upon, it is clear and it is important that it is issued as soon as possible.

This report was neither the beginning nor the end of the process, because, as the Assembly Government, we started our work when the commissioner started his inquiry, which is why, allowing time for appropriate consultations, we have already been able to put several procedures in place, and more for later this year, which would not have been possible had we waited until the report's publication. Therefore, this is not the beginning or the end of the process. We all have an important role in the future in terms of ensuring that we deliver a system in Wales that fully safeguards our children.

ymgorfforir hynny yn y Mesur Plant, gan fod CBAC yn gweithio yn Lloegr, ac mae'r holl gyrff dyfarnu eraill yn gweithio yng Nghymru hefyd, felly ni allwn gael sefyllfa lle nad yw ond un corff dyfarnu'n gorfod cael gweithdrefnau priodol ar gyfer amddiffyn plant; rhaid ei gyflawni'n gyffredinol. Byddaf yn gweithio gyda rheolwyr newydd CBAC ar y materion hyn.

Yr ydych yn gywir wrth ddweud nad oes rhestr testunau a ddelir yn ganolog. Nid yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhagnodi testunau drama i'w defnyddio mewn ysgolion, ac nid yw'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yn rhagnodi dramâu i'w hastudio ar gyfer Cymraeg neu Saesneg, er y gallai manylebau TGAU a Safon Uwch fynnu yr astudir rhai dramâu ar gyfer rhai papurau. Fodd bynnag, mae papurau eraill yn rhoi rhyddid i ymgeiswyr ddewis testun. Fel y dangoswyd yn yr amgylchiad hwn, nid y dewis o destun yw'r unig fater i'w ystyried; mae hefyd yn ymwneud â dehongli'r testun, yr hyn a wneir â defnyddiau eraill sy'n gysylltiedig, ac actio byrfyfyr. Dyna pam yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i argymhelliad y comisiynydd plant y dylai'r Llywodraeth weithio gyda CBAC i sicrhau bod canllawiau ar gyfer athrawon drama. Cytunaf fod y mwyafrif helaeth o weision cyhoeddus yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol, ond rhaid inni sicrhau, os na wnânt hynny, fod gweithdrefnau priodol ar waith. Dyna pam y cyhoeddwn y canllawiau statudol ar faterion disgyblu ar gyfer athrawon ar ddechrau tymor yr hydref. Ymgynghorwyd arnynt, ac mae'n amlwg ac yn bwysig iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Nid oedd yr adroddiad hwn nac yn ddechrau nac yn ddiwedd y broses oherwydd, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, dechreuasom ar ein gwaith pan ddechreuodd y comisiynydd ar ei ymchwiliad, a dyna pam, ar ôl caniatáu amser ar gyfer ymgynghoriadau priodol, yr ydym eisoes wedi gallu rhoi sawl gweithdrefn ar waith, a bydd rhagor yn ddiweddarach eleni, na fuasent yn bosibl pe byddem wedi disgwyl am gyhoeddi'r adroddiad. Gan hynny, nid yw hyn nac yn ddechrau nac yn ddiwedd y broses. Mae rôl bwysig i bawb ohonom yn y dyfodol o ran sicrhau ein bod yn darparu system yng Nghymru sy'n llwyr ddiogelu ein plant.

Peter Black: I welcome this statement and the response to the Clywch report, which was deeply disturbing, as has already been said. It is vital that we learn from the recommendations and the incidents that are noted in the report and that we carefully consider how we can respond to it and implement its recommendations. I welcome the fact that, effectively, the Minister is undertaking that work already. I also look forward to seeing the guidance under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 and how it will take account of recommendations on training for teachers and governors in child protection issues, as recommended in the report.

The Minister may agree with me that this report indicates the value of the children's commissioner and the value of his being able to cross boundaries, beyond devolved matters. Will the Minister consider using this matter as evidence to demonstrate to the UK Government how we need to protect the children's commissioner's role in terms of the Children Bill, which is currently going through the UK Parliament?

I also want to know how the Minister is working with the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in terms of the report's recommendations on the media. It is important that the recommendations on child protection in respect of the media are taken forward, and it may be that Alun Pugh will be the most appropriate Minister to do that. What discussions has the Minister had with Alun Pugh on that?

Will the Minister comment on the apparent quietness of the response across the board to this report? It seems that many people—in the media and, to an extent, the UK Government—considered this to be a Welsh matter. It is important that we stress to the UK Government that the recommendations in this report and its implications for child protection measures affect the whole of the UK and is not just a matter for Wales. I understand, and the Minister has said already that she is taking this forward in terms of examining boards, that this is not just a matter for Wales but also for UK examining

Peter Black: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn a'r ymateb i adroddiad Clywch, sy'n dra brawychus, fel y dywedwyd eisoes. Mae'n hollbwysig inni ddysgu oddi wrth yr argymhellion a'r digwyddiadau a nodir yn yr adroddiad ac inni ystyried yn ofalus y modd y gallwn ymateb iddo a rhoi ei argymhellion ar waith. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Gweinidog yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwnnw eisoes, i bob pwrpas. Yr wyf hefyd yn edrych ymlaen at weld y canllawiau o dan adran 175 Deddf Addysg 2002 a'r modd y byddant yn cymryd sylw o argymhellion ar hyfforddiant i athrawon a llywodraethwyr mewn materion amddiffyn plant, fel yr argymhellir yn yr adroddiad.

Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno â mi bod yr adroddiad hwn yn dangos gwerth y comisiynydd plant a'r gwerth sydd i'w allu i groesi ffiniau, y tu hwnt i faterion a ddatganolwyd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried defnyddio'r mater hwn fel tystiolaeth i ddangos i Lywodraeth y DU fod angen inni amddiffyn rôl y comisiynydd plant yng nghyd-destun y Mesur Plant, sy'n mynd drwy Senedd y DU ar hyn o bryd?

Yr wyf hefyd am gael gwybod am y modd y mae'r Gweinidog yn gweithio gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon mewn cysylltiad ag argymhellion yr adroddiad ar y cyfryngau. Mae'n bwysig mynd ynghylch yr argymhellion ar amddiffyn plant mewn cysylltiad â'r cyfryngau, ac efallai mai Alun Pugh fydd y Gweinidog mwyaf priodol i wneud hynny. Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog ag Alun Pugh ar hynny?

A wnaiff y Gweinidog sylw am dawelwch ymddangosiadol yr ymateb cyffredinol i'r adroddiad hwn? Ymddengys i lawer—yn y cyfryngau ac, i ryw raddau, yn Llywodraeth y DU—farnu mai mater Cymreig yw hwn. Mae'n bwysig inni ddweud yn bendant wrth Lywodraeth y DU fod yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwn a'i oblygiadau i fesurau amddiffyn plant yn effeithio ar y DU gyfan ac nad yw'n ddim ond yn fater i Gymru. Yr wyf fi'n deall, ac mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud eisoes ei bod yn mynd ynghylch hyn mewn cysylltiad â byrddau arholi, nad yw hyn yn fater i Gymru'n unig a'i fod hefyd yn

boards. The UK Government needs to understand that these recommendations relate to that.

Finally, in her discussions on the recommendations to create four independent tribunals to carry out investigations, will she bring a clear response to the committee on the practicality of this proposal, together with an estimate of the time it would take to set them up, their accountability, and an assessment of whether the Assembly has the powers to do that and, if not, what representations we are making to the UK Government to ensure that we are able to do that if that is how we wish to take this recommendation forward?

Jane Davidson: The draft guidance on taking forward section 175 of the Education Act 2002 will come to the committee in the autumn before it goes out in the normal way of considering draft guidance. I can undertake that immediately. There is a section in the Better Schools fund for training teachers about child abuse issues. Local authorities have a statutory responsibility to train governors. You are aware that we are developing a protocol for governors with the Centre of Excellence at Swansea, and we will be putting child protection training for governors into that protocol. There are opportunities through in-service training arrangements to ensure that all teachers who have child protection responsibilities are trained across counties, and so on. There are some easy and practical ways in which we can respond to this report's challenges.

I agree about the value of the office of the Children's Commissioner for Wales. The most fundamental issue in terms of this report is that, had there not been a children's commissioner able to take evidence in the way that he did, there would have been no satisfaction of any kind for those children who suffered so brutally in Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfele. That demonstrates the value of this report.

There are several issues regarding children working in the media. We already have those regulations under review for two reasons: the

fater i fyrdau arholi'r DU. Rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU ddeall bod yr argymhellion hyn yn ymwneud â hynny.

Yn olaf, yn ei thrafodaethau ar yr argymhellion i greu pedwar tribiwnlys annibynnol i gyflawni ymchwiliadau, a ddaw ag ymateb pendant i'r pwyllgor ar ymarferoldeb y cynnig hwn, ynghyd ag amcangyfrif o'r amser a gymerai i'w sefydlu, eu hatebolrwydd, ac asesiad o allu'r Cynulliad i wneud hynny ac, os nad oes ganddo'r gallu, y sylwadau yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno i Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau y gallwn wneud hynny os mai felly dymunwn weithredu ar sail yr argymhelliad hwn?

Jane Davidson: Bydd y canllawiau drafft ar hyrwyddo adran 175 Deddf Addysg 2002 yn dod gerbron y pwyllgor yn yr hydref cyn eu dosbarthu yn unol â'n dull arferol o ystyried canllawiau drafft. Gallaf wneud hynny ar unwaith. Mae adran yn y gronfa Ysgolion Gwell ar gyfer hyfforddi athrawon ynghylch materion cam-drin plant. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldeb statudol i hyfforddi llywodraethwyr. Gwyddoch ein bod yn datblygu protocol ar gyfer llywodraethwyr gyda'r Ganolfan Rhagoriaeth yn Abertawe, a byddwn yn cynnwys hyfforddiant i lywodraethwyr ynghylch amddiffyn plant yn y protocol hwnnw. Mae cyfleoedd drwy drefniadau hyfforddiant mewn swydd i sicrhau y bydd yr holl athrawon sydd â chyfrifoldeb o ran amddiffyn plant yn cael eu hyfforddi ar draws siroedd, ac yn y blaen. Mae rhai moddau syml ac ymarferol inni allu ymateb i'r heriau a geir yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Cytunaf â chi ynghylch gwerth swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Y mater mwyaf sylfaenol yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad hwn yw, pe na fuasai comisiynydd plant a allai gymryd tystiolaeth fel y gwnaeth, na fuasai unrhyw iawn o gwbl i'r plant hynny a ddiodefodd mor giaidd yn Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfele. Mae hynny'n dangos gwerth yr adroddiad hwn.

Mae sawl mater yn codi mewn cysylltiad â phlant sy'n gweithio yn y cyfryngau. Yr ydym eisoes yn dal y rheoliadau hynny dan

amount of time that children are allowed to work in the media in terms of their education and time away from education, and in terms of considering issues around safeguarding children. Those regulations are the responsibility of my colleague, Jane Hutt, and she and I have already discussed these matters. However, I will be asking my colleague, Alun Pugh, to engage with organisations in Wales, particularly ones that support young people working in the media in terms of looking at their future practices in light of this report. There is an obligation on all organisations working with young people to consider child protection issues. Because we wanted to ensure that the debate is right at the beginning of the autumn term, there will be an opportunity for Members in committee tomorrow to raise issues that they want explored further. We will then bring the Assembly Government recommendations to the debate at the beginning of the autumn term, but I am confident that we will continue a debate in our committee and in Jane Hutt's committee in future.

Gwenda Thomas: Thank you, Minister, for your prompt and positive written statement last week, and for today's statement in Plenary.

The review that I am heading into the progress that is being made to safeguard vulnerable children and young people in Wales has, as one of its terms of reference

'to recommend to the Welsh Assembly Government the actions needed to strengthen policies and practice for safeguarding children.'

How do you anticipate that the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the Clywch inquiry will fit in with the purpose of my review?

Jane Davidson: In many ways, the answer to your question follows on from my reply to Peter Black. The Health and Social Services Committee must address many issues, particularly those relating to the new statutory safeguards included in the Children Bill. The Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee will wish to discuss some issues regarding the role of children who work in

sylw am ddau reswm: hyd yr amser y caniateir i blant weithio yn y cyfryngau yng nghyd-destun eu haddysg a'u hamser i ffwrdd oddi wrth addysg, ac o ran ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â diogelu plant. Cyfrifoldeb i'm cyd-Weinidog, Jane Hutt, yw'r rheoliadau hynny, ac yr ydym ni'n dwy eisoes wedi trafod y materion hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gofyn i'm cyd-Weinidog, Alun Pugh, gysylltu â chyrff yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n cynorthwyo pobl ifanc sy'n gweithio yn y cyfryngau i ystyried eu harferion yn y dyfodol yng ngoleuni'r adroddiad hwn. Dylai pob corff sy'n gweithio gyda phobl ifanc ystyried materion amddiffyn plant. Am ein bod yn dymuno sicrhau y cynhelir y ddadl ar drothwy tymor yr hydref, bydd cyfle i Aelodau yn y pwyllgor yfory godi materion y dymunant ymchwilio iddynt ymhellach. Wedyn cyflwynwn argymhellion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y ddadl ar ddechrau tymor yr hydref, ond yr wyf yn sicr y parhawn â dadl yn ein pwyllgor ni ac ym mhwyllgor Jane Hutt yn y dyfodol.

Gwenda Thomas: Diolch i chi, Weinidog, am eich datganiad ysgrifenedig prydlon a chadarnhaol yr wythnos diwethaf, ac am eich datganiad heddiw yn y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Rhan o gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad yr wyf yn ei arwain ar y cynnydd a wneir i ddiogelu plant a phobl ifanc sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghymru yw

argymhell i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y camau y mae angen eu cymryd i atgyfnerthu polisiau ac arferion ar gyfer diogelu plant.

Sut yr ydych yn rhagweld y bydd ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymchwiliad Clywch yn ffitio i bwrpas fy adolygiad?

Jane Davidson: Ar lawer ystyr, mae'r ateb i'ch cwestiwn yn barhad i'm hateb i Peter Black. Rhaid i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ymdrin â sawl mater, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n ymwneud â'r mesurau diogelu statudol newydd a geir yn y Mesur Plant. Bydd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yn dymuno trafod rhai materion sy'n ymwneud â rôl plant sy'n

the media and the role of the media when working with young people in Wales. There are many specific recommendations for the education sector, which I and the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee will want to monitor. Your review has a responsibility in terms of monitoring our implementation across those committees. It will be able to take an overarching approach to ensuring that we deliver on the remit for safeguarding children, which you described.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Croesawaf innau eich datganiad a gwaith manwl a thrylwyr y comisiynydd plant. Mae'n adroddiad pwysig. Rhaid i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gymryd yr argymhellion o ddifrif a rhaid i bleidiau gydweithio i sicrhau y cânt eu gweithredu. Bu ichi amlinellu yn eich ymateb fod yn rhaid i blant sy'n cwyno fod yn hyderus y bydd y rhai sy'n ymchwilio i'w cwyn yn sicrhau bod yr ymchwiliad yn un trylwyr a manwl. Mae'r comisiynydd yn argymhell y dylid sefydlu corff annibynnol i wrando ar gwynion pan gyraeddant y tribiwnlys annibynnol, os ydych yn cytuno y dylid ei sefydlu. A gytunwch hefyd fod angen hyder yn sut y caiff achosion eu hymchwilio? A fydech yn fodlon ystyried ymhellach yr hyn a ddywed y comisiynydd o ran sicrhau na chaiff ymchwiliadau o'r fath eu cynnal gan gyrff llywodraethol, awdurdodau addysg, cwmnïau teledu annibynnol na CBAC ond yn hytrach bod y dystiolaeth yn cael ei chasglu gan gorff annibynnol? A gytunwch y dylid sicrhau bod person addas sy'n sensitif wrth gymryd tystiolaeth gan blant yn rhan o'r broses archwilio ac y byddai sefydlu tribiwnlys ac ymchwiliadau annibynnol yn sicrhau y byddai gan bobl fwy o hyder yn y system? Bu i chi ac Aelodau eraill nodi y caiff cwynion di-sail eu gwneud yn erbyn athrawon yn ogystal â chwynion lle caiff honiadau eu profi. Oni fyddai system annibynnol yn helpu'r ddwy ochr yn hynny o beth?

Jane Davidson: It is crucial that we have a system that is fair to the children who make complaints. This point was clearly put to me by children when I started working on Funky Dragon. They felt that there was no mechanism for making complaints in school. The issues around the power base were all

gweithio yn y cyfryngau a rôl y cyfryngau wrth weithio gyda phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o argymhellion penodol ar gyfer y sector addysg, y byddaf fi a'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes eu dal dan sylw. Mae cyfrifoldeb gan eich adolygiad o ran monitro ein dull o weithredu yn yr holl bwyllgorau hynny. Bydd yn gallu sicrhau mewn modd hollgynhwysol ein bod yn cyflawni'r cyfrifoldeb i ddiogelu plant, a ddisgrifiasoch.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I also welcome this statement and the children's commissioner's detailed and thorough work. It is an important report. Assembly Members must take the recommendations seriously and parties must collaborate to ensure that they are implemented. You outlined in your response that children who make complaints must be confident that those investigating the complaint will ensure that the investigation is thorough and detailed. The commissioner recommends that an independent body be established to hear complaints when they reach the independent tribunal, if you agree that it should be established. Do you also agree that we need to have confidence in how these cases are investigated? Would you be willing to give further consideration to the commissioner's recommendation on ensuring that such inquiries are not conducted by governing bodies, education authorities, independent television companies or the WJEC but rather that evidence be collected by an independent body? Do you also agree that a suitable person who is sensitive when taking evidence from children should be part of the investigative process and that establishing an independent tribunal and independent inquiries would ensure that people would have more confidence in the system? You and other Members have noted that unfounded allegations are made against teachers as well as complaints where claims are proven. Would an independent system not help both sides in that regard?

Jane Davidson: Mae'n hollbwysig inni gael system sy'n deg â'r plant a wnaiff gwynion. Eglurwyd y pwynt hwn i mi gan blant pan ddechreuais weithio ar y Ddraig Ffyni. Teimlent nad oedd trefn ar gyfer gwneud cwynion yn yr ysgol. Yr oedd y materion a oedd yn ymwneud â'r sail grym yn anghywir

wrong, which the Bichard inquiry also highlighted. That is why we made a commitment 18 months ago, when I started working on Funky Dragon and when the children's commissioner began his inquiry, that, when the report was published, we would issue separate guidance on how children can make complaints if they are experiencing or have witnessed problems. Therefore, although the advice that we issued in May this year is the strongest that we have ever issued and relates to broad issues around complaints to governing bodies, we made this specific commitment regarding children.

There are many issues to be tackled, which is why I have responded immediately to the children's commissioner's proposals for a taskforce to look at taking the recommendations forward appropriately by gathering a meeting of those people identified in the report to discuss how we can do so. That will feed into the Plenary debate in the autumn.

3.30 p.m.

Members should bear in mind two important issues at this point in order to get a speedy and appropriate outcome: first, any major changes, such as the proposals for tribunals made by the children's commissioner in the report, would require primary legislation. Therefore, those proposals would have to be worked up well. It would not be a short-term measure, although it may be an appropriate outcome. We need to gather together the group of people that Peter Clarke identified as having the expertise appropriate for us to deal with that. Secondly, issues relating to teachers' pay and conditions and how disciplinary matters are dealt with operate across England and Wales, therefore, although different systems can be in place in England and Wales, there would have to be parity between those systems.

We will explore those types of issues, but the most immediate matter is ensuring that we listen to the children, because that is what this report is about. We must ensure that appropriate guidance is in place and that we use the engagement of young people through

i gyd, a thynnodd ymchwiliad Bichard sylw at hynny hefyd. Dyna pam y gwnaethom ymrwymiad 18 mis yn ôl, pan ddechreuais weithio ar y Ddraig Ffyni a phan ddechreuodd y comisiynydd plant ar ei ymchwiliad, y cyhoeddem ganllawiau ar wahân, wedi cyhoeddi'r adroddiad, ar y modd y gall plant wneud cwynion os ydynt yn profi neu os buont yn dyst i broblemau. Gan hynny, er mai'r cyngor a gyhoeddasom ym mis Mai eleni yw'r cryfaf yr ydym wedi'i gyhoeddi erioed ac er ei fod yn ymwneud â materion cyffredinol sy'n gysylltiedig â gwneud cwynion i gyrff llywodraethu, gwnaethom yr ymrwymiad penodol hwn ynghylch plant.

Mae llawer o faterion yn gofyn sylw, a dyna pam yr ymatebais ar unwaith i gynigion y comisiynydd plant ar dasglu i ystyried hyrwyddo'r argymhellion mewn modd priodol drwy drefnu cyfarfod o'r rhai a enwyd yn yr adroddiad i drafod sut y gallwn wneud hynny. Bydd hynny'n cyfrannu i'r ddatl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn yr hydref.

Dylai Aelodau ddwyn dau fater pwysig mewn cof ar hyn o bryd er mwyn cael canlyniad cyflym a phriodol: yn gyntaf, byddai unrhyw newidiadau mawr, fel y cynigion am driwlynlysoedd a wneir gan y comisiynydd plant yn yr adroddiad, yn gofyn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Felly, byddai'n rhaid paratoi'r cynigion hynny'n drylwyr. Nid mesur tymor byr fyddai, er y gallai fod yn ganlyniad priodol. Rhaid inni gynnull y grŵp y nododd Peter Clarke ei fod yn meddu ar yr arbenigedd priodol inni gael delio â hynny. Yn ail, mae materion sy'n ymwneud â thâl ac amodau athrawon a'r dull o drafod materion disgyblu yn gweithredu ledled Cymru a Lloegr, felly, er y gellir cael systemau gwahanol yng Nghymru a Lloegr, byddai'n rhaid i'r systemau hynny fod yn gydradd â'i gilydd.

Ymchwiliwn i faterion o'r fath, ond y mater pwysig ar hyn o bryd yw sicrhau ein bod yn gwrando ar y plant, gan mai hynny sydd dan sylw yn yr adroddiad hwn. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod canllawiau priodol wedi'u gosod a'n bod yn defnyddio'r cysylltiad â phobl ifanc a geir

Funky Dragon to ensure that such guidance is in language appropriate for young people and available across Wales. We must use Funky Dragon to promote that guidance in our schools, make use of our proposition for associate pupil governors on our governing bodies and continue the dialogue on how to ensure that young people's voices are clearly heard throughout the education system.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for her timely and appropriate response. I do not always agree with her, but she has responded correctly today.

The report is dreadful in terms of the conduct that it describes. Everyone's sympathy, I am sure, is with those who have suffered sexual and emotional abuse and bullying at the hands of John Owen, as detailed in the report. As the Minister and others, particularly Peter Black, have indicated, it also vindicates the appointment of the children's commissioner. Dreadful though these circumstances are, without the children's commissioner, we would not now be able to deal with this appropriately through the recommendations that he sets out.

I wish to raise two specific points. I know that the Minister has, appropriately, already taken urgent action, but I urge her to ensure that we implement all of the recommendations outlined in the report according to a tight timescale, because that is one way to ensure that this dreadful catalogue of events is never replicated. The Minister, quite correctly, sets that out as the aim of our response. Secondly, on the importance of joint action with Westminster, I have already spoken to our Westminster team to ensure that if there is a need for primary legislation, we will fully support that, just as we will support appropriate action here. This clearly involves Westminster, not only in terms of primary legislation, but also in terms of S4C and broadcasting issues—which are still non-devolved issues—and the involvement of local authorities and other agencies. It is important that all those bodies should be brought together and take joint action.

The Minister is right to mention the need for robust child protection policies. The report

drwy'r Ddraig Ffyncei i sicrhau bod canllawiau o'r fath mewn iaith sy'n addas i bobl ifanc a'u bod ar gael ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni ddefnyddio'r Ddraig Ffyncei i hyrwyddo'r canllawiau hynny yn ein hysgolion, defnyddio ein hawgrym am ddisgybl lywodraethwyr cyswllt ar ein cyrff llywodraethu a pharhau â'r ddeialog ynghylch y modd i sicrhau gwrandawriad astud i lais pobl ifanc drwy'r system addysg.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb amserol a phriodol. Nid wyf yn cytuno â hi bob amser, ond mae wedi ymateb yn gywir heddiw.

Mae'r adroddiad yn un ofnadwy o ran yr ymddygiad y mae'n ei ddisgrifio. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb yn estyn eu cydymdeimlad i'r rhai a ddiodefodd gamdriniaeth rywiol ac emosiynol a bwlio dan law John Owen, fel y'i nodir yn yr adroddiad. Fel y nododd y Gweinidog ac eraill, a Peter Black yn enwedig, mae hefyd yn cyfiawnhau penodi'r comisiynydd plant. Er mor ofnadwy yw'r amgylchiadau hyn, heb y comisiynydd plant, ni fyddem bellach yn gallu delio â hyn yn briodol drwy'r argymhellion y mae'n eu cyflwyno.

Dymunaf godi dau bwynt penodol. Gwn fod y Gweinidog eisoes wedi cymryd camau brys, a hynny'n briodol, ond fe'i hanogaf i sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi ar waith yr holl argymhellion a nodir yn yr adroddiad yn brydlon, gan fod hynny'n un modd i sicrhau na welir digwyddiadau o'r fath byth eto. Mae'r Gweinidog, yn hollol gywir, yn gosod hynny'n nod i'n hymateb. Yn ail, ynghylch y pwysigrwydd o weithredu ar y cyd â San Steffan, yr wyf eisoes wedi siarad â'n tîm yn San Steffan i sicrhau, os oes angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, y rhown gefnogaeth lawn i hynny, yn union fel y cefnogwn gamau priodol a gymerir yma. Mae'n amlwg bod hyn yn ymwneud â San Steffan, nid yn unig o ran deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ond hefyd o ran S4C a materion darlledu—sy'n faterion sy'n dal i fod heb eu datganoli—a chysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol ac asiantaethau eraill. Mae'n bwysig dod â'r holl gyrff hynny at ei gilydd i gymryd camau ar y cyd.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn wrth sôn am yr angen am bolisiau cadarn i amddiffyn plant.

demonstrates that they are not effective. We also need to consider information sharing and all the different elements involving the Welsh Joint Education Committee, schools, local government and broadcasters. I reiterate the importance of setting a tight timescale and of joint action from all the arms of Government.

Jane Davidson: Assembly Members' responses today also indicate how seriously the Assembly takes the safeguarding of children. That is a completely cross-party view and is one of the Assembly's strengths. You are right to describe the report as dreadful in its content. It is difficult to find words to express what happened at the time and the absolute, wholesale failures to tackle the issues identified.

When I bring forward the Assembly Government's report for debate on 21 September, I will lay out timescales. My officials have already been in touch with the commissioner's office to say that some of the timescales proposed in the report are probably not achievable. We already have a commitment, to which we have strongly adhered, with, I believe, cross-party support, that we do not consult on education issues during the summer recess. We have tight timescales, and we cannot fully consult during the summer, although we will do so as early as possible in the autumn term. However, the commissioner's response was that he wants us to confirm our intent, rather than to bind us to timescales that cannot be achieved, and I am happy to confirm that intent.

With regard to joint action with Westminster, now that we have had an opportunity—the report was only published last week—to look at the report in detail, I will write to Charles Clarke to lay out the action that we have taken to date, and to highlight the issues on which we will need to work jointly with Westminster, so that we can have a response before the debate in September.

Jeff Cuthbert: I join all other Members in thanking you for how you have dealt with this report, and for your statement today. I also remind the Assembly, as I have done on

Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos nad ydynt yn effeithiol. Rhaid inni hefyd ystyried rhannu gwybodaeth a'r holl wahanol elfennau sy'n ymwneud â Chyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru, ysgolion, llywodraeth leol a darlledwyr. Ailddatganaf y pwysigrwydd o osod amserlen gyfyng ac o gael gweithredu ar y cyd gan holl ganghennau Llywodraeth.

Jane Davidson: Mae ymatebion Aelodau'r Cynulliad heddiw hefyd yn dangos cymaint o bwys y mae'r Cynulliad yn ei roi ar ddiogelu plant. Barn gwbl drawsbleidiol yw honno a dyna un o gryfderau'r Cynulliad. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod yr adroddiad yn un ofnadwy o ran ei gynnwys. Anodd yw cael hyd i eiriau i fynegi'r hyn a ddigwyddodd ar y pryd a'r methiannau llwyr i ddelio â'r materion a ganfuwyd.

Pan roddaf adroddiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gerbron ar gyfer dadl ar 21 Medi, byddaf yn nodi amserlenni. Mae fy swyddogion wedi bod mewn cysylltiad eisoes â swyddfa'r comisiynydd i ddweud bod rhai o'r amserlenni a gynigir yn yr adroddiad yn rhai na ellir eu cyflawni, yn ôl pob tebyg. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad, y daliwn ato'n dynn, gyda chefnogaeth yr holl bleidiau, yr wyf yn credu, nad ymgynghorwn ar faterion addysg yn ystod toriad yr haf. Mae gennym amserlenni cyfyng, ac ni allwn ymgynghori yn ystod yr haf, er y gwnawn hynny mor fuan ag y bo modd yn nhymor yr hydref. Fodd bynnag, ymateb y comisiynydd oedd ei fod yn dymuno inni gadarnhau ein bwriad, yn hytrach na'n rhwymo i amserlenni na ellir eu cyflawni, ac yr wyf yn falch o gadarnhau'r bwriad hwnnw.

Gyda golwg ar weithredu ar y cyd â San Steffan, gan ein bod bellach wedi cael cyfle—yr wythnos diwethaf y cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad—i edrych yn fanwl ar yr adroddiad, ysgrifennaf at Charles Clarke i nodi'r camau a gymerasom hyd yma, ac i dynnu sylw at y materion y bydd yn rhaid inni weithio arnynt ar y cyd â San Steffan, fel y gallwn gael ymateb cyn y ddadl ym mis Medi.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ymunaf â'r holl Aelodau eraill wrth ddiolch i chi am y modd yr ydych wedi ymdrin â'r adroddiad hwn, ac am eich datganiad heddiw. Yr wyf hefyd yn atgoffa'r

a few occasions, that I am a former employee of the Welsh Joint Education Committee. I accept, as I am sure you do, that the management of the WJEC will take the report's findings extremely seriously. While we need to accept that the WJEC does not have direct responsibility for the welfare of students, it is nevertheless important that it should exercise greater vigilance with regard to monitoring issues that arise from students' written work, practical work, the set text for courses and from examiners' visits. I am sure that we can draw some satisfaction from the fact that those lessons will be well learned, and that is recognised in the fact that the WJEC will be taking the lead in the preparing of good practice for all awarding bodies regarding issues related to child protection policies.

Finally, should we not acknowledge, Minister, that an enormous amount of creative and positive work comes out of the teaching of drama, and that we would not want to take any action that would endanger that?

Jane Davidson: The key issue with regard to placing new regulatory obligations on the awarding bodies will not only be in relation to drama, but to subjects across the board. It is important to remember that although these particular events happened in the context of drama, problems might arise in other subjects. For example, in English, one might read something that pupils had written that causes concern, or concerns might arise in relation to sport or whatever. We must therefore ensure that the changes with regard to awarding bodies operate across the whole of their portfolios. I know that the new chief executive of the WJEC takes this issue extremely seriously. Support for drama in our schools is increasing, and many young people are interested in it. We must get the balance right between it being a full and enriching activity that enables young people to express themselves and to experience the fantastic number of plays that are appropriate for use by them—as a former teacher of drama, you would expect me to say that—and it being taught within a framework that makes absolutely clear what should not be done within a school or any other setting.

Cynulliad, fel y gwneuthum ar rai achlysuron, fy mod yn gyn-weithiwr i Gydbywllgor Addysg Cymru. Yr wyf fi'n derbyn, fel y gwnewch chi, yr wyf yn siŵr, y bydd rheolwyr CBAC yn ystyried canfyddiadau'r adroddiad yn ddifrif iawn. Er bod rhaid inni dderbyn nad oes gan CBAC gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol dros les myfyrwyr, mae'n bwysig, er hynny, iddo fod yn fwy gwyliadwrus wrth fonitro materion sy'n codi o waith ysgrifenedig y myfyrwyr, o waith ymarferol, o'r testun gosod ar gyfer cyrsiau ac o ymweliadau gan arholwyr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn gael rhyw foddhad o wybod y bydd y gwersi hynny'n cael eu dysgu'n iawn, a chydabyddir hynny drwy'r ffaith mai CBAC fydd yn arwain wrth baratoi canllawiau ar arferion da i'r holl gyrff dyfarnu mewn cysylltiad â materion sy'n ymwneud â pholisïau amddiffyn plant.

Yn olaf, oni ddylem gydnabod, Weinidog, fod llawer iawn o waith creadigol a chadarnhaol yn deillio o ddysgu drama, ac na fyddem am gymryd unrhyw gamau a fyddai'n peryglu hynny?

Jane Davidson: Nid â drama'n unig y mae a wnelo'r prif fater o osod rhwymedigaethau rheoliadol newydd ar y cyrff dyfarnu, ond â phob pwnc. Mae'n bwysig cofio, er bod y digwyddiadau penodol hyn wedi codi yng nghyd-destun drama, y gallai problemau godi mewn pynciau eraill. Er enghraifft, yn Saesneg, gallai rhywun ddarllen rhywbeth y mae disgybl wedi'i ysgrifennu sy'n peri pryder, neu gallai pryderon godi mewn cysylltiad â chwaraeon neu ba beth bynnag. Felly, rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd y newidiadau mewn cysylltiad â chyrrff dyfarnu'n digwydd yn eu holl bortffolios. Gwn fod prif weithredwr newydd CBAC yn ystyried y mater hwn yn ddifrif dros ben. Mae'r gefnogaeth i ddrama yn ein hysgolion ar gynnydd, ac mae llawer o bobl ifanc yn ymddiddori ynddi. Rhaid inni ddal y ddysgl yn wastad rhwng peri iddi fod yn weithgarwch cynhwysfawr sy'n cyfoethogi ac yn galluogi pobl ifanc i'w mynegi eu hunain ac i gael profiad o'r nifer rhyfeddol o ddramâu sy'n addas i'w defnyddio ganddynt—a minnau'n gyn-athrawes drama, disgwyliech imi ddweud hynny—a pheri iddi gael ei dysgu mewn fframwaith sy'n dangos

yn gwbl glir yr hyn na ddylid ei wneud mewn ysgol neu mewn unrhyw leoliad arall.

3.40 p.m.

Datganiad ar Adran Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Blaenau Gwent Statement on Blaenau Gwent Social Services Department

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): My statement today will bring Assembly Members up to date on my use of the protocol to respond to serious concern about social services for children and families in Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council. The protocol was agreed between the Assembly Government and the Welsh Local Government Association, and has been used to address concerns about children's services in Cardiff.

Concerns about social services in Blaenau Gwent were highlighted in the joint review report that was published in May 2003. I met the leader of the council immediately following the publication of the report, and was assured of his commitment to providing the political and senior management leadership necessary to bring about the required changes. I also requested that the chief inspector of social services put in place a special inspection of children's services in Blaenau Gwent within six months of the publication of the report.

Initial progress was inadequate, particularly in dealing with management and capacity issues. I met the council leader again in December to impress upon him the need for greater progress, and indicated that I would wish to see him again when the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales's report on the inspection was available. Following my meeting, the authority introduced changes to its social services management arrangements—the director of social services departed, and three interim managers were appointed to the posts of director of social services, assistant director for children's services and assistant director for business systems and performance. These managers took up their posts in April this year.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Bydd fy natganiad heddiw'n rhoi'r newydd diweddaraf i Aelodau'r Cynulliad am fy nefnydd o'r protocol i ymateb i bryder dirfawr ynghylch gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar gyfer plant a theuluoedd yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent. Cytunwyd ar y protocol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac fe'i defnyddiwyd i ymdrin â phryderon am wasanaethau plant yng Nghaerdydd.

Amlygwyd pryderon am wasanaethau cymdeithasol ym Mlaenau Gwent yn adroddiad yr adolygiad ar y cyd a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mai 2003. Cyfarfûm ag arweinydd y cyngor yn union ar ôl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad, a chefais sicrwydd o'i ymrwymiad i roi'r arweiniad gwleidyddol a'r arweiniad i uwch reolwyr yr oedd eu hangen i beri'r newidiadau angenrheidiol. Gofynnais hefyd i'r prif arolygydd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol drefnu archwiliad arbennig o wasanaethau plant ym Mlaenau Gwent o fewn chwe mis ar ôl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad.

Yr oedd y cynnydd a wnaed ar y dechrau'n annigonol, yn enwedig o ran delio â materion a oedd yn ymwneud â rheoli a chapasiti. Cyfarfûm ag arweinydd y cyngor eto ym mis Rhagfyr i'w siarsio am yr angen i wneud mwy o gynnydd, a dywedais y byddwn am gwrdd ag ef eto pan fyddai adroddiad Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ar yr archwiliad ar gael. Ar ôl cwrdd â mi, gwnaeth yr awdurdod gyflwyno newidiadau i'w drefniadau ar gyfer rheoli gwasanaethau plant—gadawodd y cyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a phenodwyd tri rheolwr dros dro i swyddi'r cyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y cyfarwyddwr cynorthwyol dros wasanaethau plant a'r cyfarwyddwr cynorthwyol dros systemau busnes a pherfformiad. Ymgwymerodd y rheolwyr hyn â'u swyddi ym

mis Ebrill eleni.

The chief inspector also initiated discussions with the chief executive and senior managers in December, regarding concerns raised by the findings of the inspection, the fieldwork for which was completed in early December. The initial focus was on several individual cases that had caused the inspectors some concern, and on the extent to which the authority had followed statutory requirements and procedures. The chief inspector also raised concerns about social services at the Wales programme for improvement board. The problems in social services reflected wider problems in corporate management and political governance in the authority, and the council's leadership formally requested assistance in tackling its improvement needs.

Gwnaeth y prif arolygydd yntau ddechrau trafodaethau â'r prif weithredwr a'r uwch reolwyr ym mis Rhagfyr, ynghylch pryderon a amlygwyd yng nghanfyddiadau'r archwiliad, y cwblhawyd y gwaith maes ar ei gyfer ddechrau Rhagfyr. Canolbwyntiwyd yn gyntaf ar sawl achos neilltuol a oedd wedi peri cryn bryder i'r arolygwyr, ac ar y graddau yr oedd yr awdurdod wedi gweithredu'n unol â gofynion a gweithdrefnau statudol. Gwnaeth y prif arolygydd godi pryderon hefyd ynghylch gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ym mwrdd rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella. Yr oedd y problemau mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn adlewyrchu problemau mwy cyffredinol o ran rheoli corfforaethol a llywodraethu gwleidyddol yn yr awdurdod, a gwnaeth arweinwyr y cyngor gais ffurfiol am gymorth i ddiwallu ei anghenion ar gyfer gwella.

As my colleague, the Finance Minister, announced in February, Blaenau Gwent agreed to the setting up of an advisory board. This demonstrates the council's recognition of the problems that it faces, and the constructive, partnership approach that we have in Wales. The advisory board has made social services its first priority and is closely monitoring and advising the council on how it should deal with its problems. At the same time, it is helping the council to deal with the corporate issues that contributed to the problems in social services. I have no doubt that the council leadership is fully committed to making the necessary improvements and, through the advisory board, it is receiving the external advice and assistance that it needs. I am pleased that the improvement board partners are working together to tackle problems in this way. I am particularly pleased that another council, Caerphilly, gave vital practical support in loaning a children's services manager to Blaenau Gwent at a critical time. That is the Wales programme for improvement in action.

Fel y cyhoeddodd fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Cyllid, ym mis Chwefror, cytunodd Blaenau Gwent y dylid sefydlu bwrdd ymgynghorol. Dengys hyn fod y cyngor yn cydnabod y problemau y mae'n eu hwynebu, a bod gennym ddull adeiladol o weithio ar y cyd yng Nghymru. Mae'r bwrdd ymgynghorol wedi rhoi'r flaenoriaeth bennaf i wasanaethau cymdeithasol ac mae'n monitro'n fanwl ac yn cynghori'r cyngor am y modd y dylai ymdrin â'i broblemau. Ar yr un pryd, mae'n helpu'r cyngor i ddelio â'r materion corfforaethol a gyfrannodd at y problemau mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth nad yw arweinwyr y cyngor wedi llwyr ymrwymo i gyflawni'r gwelliannau y mae eu hangen a, drwy'r bwrdd ymgynghorol, mae'n cael y cyngor a'r cymorth o'r tu allan y mae arno'u hangen. Yr wyf yn falch bod partneriaid y bwrdd gwella yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i ymdrin â phroblemau fel hyn. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod cyngor arall, Caerffili, wedi rhoi cymorth ymarferol hollbwysig drwy roi rheolwr gwasanaethau plant ar fenthyg i Flaenau Gwent ar adeg dyngedfennol. Dyna'r modd y mae rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn gweithredu.

The Social Services Inspectorate for Wales's Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad Arolygiaeth

report on children's services was published on 27 April 2004, and confirmed a serious level of concern about those services. While the responses to immediate risk remains prompt, there were particular concerns about the fostering service, areas of decision making concerning vulnerable children, and the use of guidance, procedures and regulations. I met the leader on 28 April to discuss these concerns, and he accepted the gravity of the problems and recognised social services as the highest priority for improvement.

In view of these concerns about children's services in particular, I have invoked the protocol for dealing with serious concern, and the chief inspector of social services has written to the authority setting out clear expectations as to the practical improvements that it must now deliver. This letter was made available to the Health and Social Services Committee at its meeting on 23 June and is available to Members here today. The letter focuses on three priority areas: progressing specific casework issues, strengthening quality assurance, and developing systems that can generate reliable performance information. Progress in these areas will provide a sound basis upon which sustained improvement can be made by the authority.

The chief inspector has set out his expectations for progress by the end of July. He will then evaluate the position, and set further quarterly performance targets on dealing with referrals, assessment, planning and reviewing, in relation to all children in need, including those under child protection, those looked after by the authority, and those in foster care. I will receive regular reports on progress following his monitoring of the authority's performance following the end of each quarter.

The actions that I have taken are designed to bring about the improvement needed for the vulnerable children of Blaenau Gwent. The chief inspector will maintain a rigorous

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ar wasanaethau plant ar 27 Ebrill 2004, a chadarnhaodd fod pryder dybryd ynghylch y gwasanaethau hynny. Er bod yr ymatebion i risgiau uniongyrchol yn brydlon o hyd, yr oedd pryderon penodol ynghylch y gwasanaeth maethu, meysydd penderfynu mewn cysylltiad â phlant sy'n agored i niwed, a'r defnydd o ganllawiau, gweithdrefnau a rheoliadau. Cyfarfûm â'r arweinydd ar 28 Ebrill i drafod y pryderon hynny, a derbyniodd fod y problemau'n rhai difrifol a chydnabu y dylid rhoi'r flaenoriaeth bennaf i wasanaethau cymdeithasol wrth wella.

Yng ngolwg y pryderon hynny am wasanaethau plant yn benodol, trois at y protocol ar gyfer delio â materion sy'n peri pryder dybryd, ac mae'r prif arolygydd gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi ysgrifennu at yr awdurdod gan nodi disgwyliadau pendant o ran y gwelliannau ymarferol y mae'n rhaid iddo'u sicrhau'n awr. Darparwyd y llythyr hwn i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ei gyfarfod ar 23 Mehefin ac mae ar gael i Aelodau yma heddiw. Mae'r llythyr yn canolbwyntio ar dri maes blaenoriaethol: hyrwyddo materion penodol sy'n ymwneud â gwaith achosion, rhoi mwy o sicrwydd o ran ansawdd, a datblygu systemau sy'n gallu cynhyrchu gwybodaeth ddibynadwy am berfformiad. Bydd y cynnydd a wneir yn y meysydd hynny'n cynnig sail gadarn i wella parhaus gan yr awdurdod.

Mae'r prif arolygydd wedi nodi'r cynnydd y mae'n ei ddisgwyl erbyn diwedd Gorffennaf. Wedyn bydd yn gwerthuso'r sefyllfa, ac yn gosod targedau chwarterol pellach ar gyfer perfformiad i ddelio ag atgyfeiriadau, asesu, cynllunio ac adolygu, mewn cysylltiad â'r holl blant sydd mewn angen, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n destun mesurau amddiffyn plant, y rhai y mae'r awdurdod yn gofalu amdanynt, a'r rhai sydd mewn gofal maeth. Byddaf yn cael adroddiadau rheolaidd ar y cynnydd wedi iddo fonitro perfformiad yr awdurdod ar ôl diwedd pob chwarter blwyddyn.

Amcan y camau a gymerais yw peri'r gwelliant y mae ei angen ar gyfer plant ym Mlaenau Gwent sy'n agored i niwed. Bydd y prif arolygydd yn cadw llygad barcud ar y

oversight of the progress being made by the authority in improving its services for children, and the targets set will seek to drive the pace of this improvement. I consider the approach adopted to be an appropriate response to the problems identified and I shall, of course, ensure that the Health and Social Services Committee is kept informed of Blaenau Gwent's progress following each quarterly monitoring.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi ei ddwyn i'n sylw. Hefyd, diolchaf ichi am eich ymrwymiad i adrodd yn ôl ar ddiwedd pob cyfnod o fonitro i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'n bwysig bod gan Aelodau y cyfle hwnnw i sicrhau bod y gwelliannau hyn yn eu lle ac y gwneir cynnydd arnynt.

Nodaf dri phwynt. Yn gyntaf, rhaid nodi'r pryder ynglŷn â'r defnydd o'r protocol. Ai hyn y dylid ei wneud mewn sefyllfa mor ddifrifol o wael? Mae'n deg nodi, fel y gwnaethoch yn eich datganiad, i'r pryderon am wasanaethau cymdeithasol ym Mlaenau Gwent godi yn gyntaf yn yr adolygiad ar y cyd ym Mai 2003. Er hynny, dros flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach, mae'r adran dan ofal y prif arolygydd o hyd gan fod y diffygion yn dal i fodoli. Onid oedd angen, yn yr achos arbennig hwn, i weithredu'n uniongyrchol i sicrhau bod y cyngor yn cynnig y gwasanaeth y mae plant a phobl ifanc yr ardal honno yn ei haeddu?

Yn ail, nodwch hefyd yn eich datganiad fod y cyngor wedi cydnabod ei fethiannau o ran adnoddau i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Derbyniwn fod arno angen cynhaliaeth oddi wrth yr arolygiaeth. Pryd yr ydych yn credu y bydd y cyngor hwn yn gallu delio â'r achosion hyn ei hun? Pryd y bydd y ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau cymdeithasol yn dderbyniol ym Mlaenau Gwent ac yn abl i gynnal ei hun? Hefyd, pryd y bydd y cyngor yn gallu cyflawni ei oblygiadau statudol yn y maes hwn?

cynnydd a wnaiff yr awdurdod wrth wella ei wasanaethau i blant, a bydd y targedau a osodwyd yn ceisio cyflymu'r gwelliant hwn. Barnaf fod y dull gweithredu a fabwysiadwyd yn ymateb priodol i'r problemau a ganfuwyd a byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn sicrhau y caiff y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wybod am gynnydd Blaenau Gwent wedi cwblhau'r monitro ar ddiwedd pob chwarter.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I welcome this statement and I am glad that you have brought it to our attention. Also, I thank you for your commitment to report back to the Health and Social Services Committee at the end of each monitoring period. It is important that Members have that opportunity to ensure that these improvements are in place and that progress is being made.

I will note three points. First, the concern over the use of the protocol must be noted. Is this what should be done in such an appalling situation? It is fair to note, as you did in your statement, that the concerns about social services in Blaenau Gwent first surfaced in the joint review in May 2003. However, over a year later, the department is still under the control of the chief inspector as the failings persist. Was it not necessary, in this particular case, to take direct action to ensure that the council offered the service that the children and young people of that area deserve?

Secondly, you also note in your statement that the council acknowledged its shortcomings with regard to the resources required to address these problems. We accept that it needs the support of the inspectorate. When do you think that the council will be able to deal with these cases itself? When will social service provision in Blaenau Gwent be acceptable and able to support itself? Also, when will the council be able to meet its statutory obligations in this regard?

Yn drydydd, ynglŷn â'r arolygiaeth, mae'n amlwg bod gwaith mawr i'w wneud ym Mlaenau Gwent, a gwyddom am y gwaith mawr sy'n cael ei wneud gyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghaerdydd ar hyn o bryd. Codir y cwestiwn a yw'r adnoddau dynol ac ariannol sydd ar gael i'r arolygiaeth i sicrhau y gall wneud hyn. Mae'n rhaid bod hyn yn rhoi straen mawr ar yr adnoddau hynny. Beth sy'n digwydd o ran yr holl adroddiadau yr ydych wedi'u derbyn ar awdurdodau eraill? Mae diffygion ym mhob awdurdod yng Nghymru bron. A yw'r ffaith bod yr arolygiaeth yn gorfod canolbwyntio ar Flaenau Gwent a Chaerdydd yn golygu nad yw'n gallu cynnig arweiniad, cymorth a chynhaliad i'r siroedd eraill? A fydd hynny'n arwain at adroddiadau tebyg i'r rhai ar Flaenau Gwent a Chaerdydd ar awdurdodau eraill gan nad yw'r arolygiaeth, oherwydd y pwysau sydd arni, yn gallu rhoi'r sylw dyladwy i'r awdurdodau hynny?

3.50 p.m.

Jane Hutt: It is important, as you say, that the Health and Social Services Committee should play this scrutiny role, as it has done, particularly with regard to areas where the protocol is being invoked and the quarterly reports that I will bring back. You make an important point on the use of the protocol and whether it will result in the improvement that we need and require as a result. You will know that the joint review report in May was disappointing, and one would have hoped that the authority's response in taking action, particularly in relation to management, would have been quicker. In fact, we asked at that stage for a children's inspection report, which we have done in similar cases in Cardiff, the Vale of Glamorgan and Torfaen, where we have had particular problems. The problem that was discovered as a result of that children's inspection was that the authority had not taken the action that we requested and required after the joint review, and that is when the protocol was invoked. The authority took the action that we would have expected and also introduced this new management team. The director left, and the appointment of an interim director with substantial experience as chief executive and director of social services made a huge difference, but that was six months after the

Thirdly, with regard to the inspectorate, it is obvious that there is a huge task to be undertaken in Blaenau Gwent, and we are aware of the huge task being undertaken with social services in Cardiff at present. This begs the question of whether the inspectorate has the human and financial resources to ensure that it can undertake this work. This must place a great strain on those resources. What is happening in relation to all the reports that you have received on other authorities? There are shortcomings in nearly every authority in Wales. Does the fact that the inspectorate has to concentrate on Blaenau Gwent and Cardiff mean that it cannot offer guidance, support and assistance to the other counties? Will that lead to us having reports similar to those on Blaenau Gwent and Cardiff on other authorities because the inspectorate, due to the pressure that it is under, cannot give those authorities the attention that they deserve?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedwch, i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gael ymgymryd â'r rôl hon o graffu, fel y gwnaeth, yn enwedig o ran meysydd lle y troir at y protocol a'r adroddiadau chwarterol y byddaf yn dychwelyd â hwy. Gwnaethoch bwynt pwysig am y defnydd o'r protocol ac a fydd yn peri'r gwelliant y mae arnom ei angen o ganlyniad. Gwyddoch fod adroddiad yr adolygiad ar y cyd ym mis Mai yn siomedig, a byddai rhywun wedi gobeithio y byddai'r awdurdod wedi ymateb yn gynt wrth gymryd camau, yn enwedig o ran rheoli. Mewn gwirionedd, gofynasom bryd hynny am adroddiad ar archwiliad plant, fel y gwnaethom mewn achosion tebyg yng Nghaerdydd, Bro Morgannwg a Thorfaen, lle y cawsom broblemau neilltuol. Y broblem a ddarganfuwyd o ganlyniad i'r archwiliad plant hwnnw oedd nad oedd yr awdurdod wedi cymryd y camau yr oeddem wedi eu gofyn a'u mynnu ar ôl yr adolygiad ar y cyd a dyna pryd y trowyd at y protocol. Gwnaeth yr awdurdod gymryd y camau a ddisgwyliasem a chyflwynodd y tîm rheoli newydd hwn yn ogystal. Gadawodd y cyfarwyddwr, ac mae penodi cyfarwyddwr dros dro sydd â phrofiad helaeth iawn fel prif weithredwr a chyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol

joint review. Therefore, the social services inspectorate will have to be closely involved, as it is at present, in terms of invoking the protocol and ensuring that the authority can take this matter through to independence, as you say, and can manage its own affairs.

We have come to an agreement with the Welsh Local Government Association about the protocol regarding the chief inspector's role, and, we recognise that that will require a substantial input from our social services inspectorate, initially. That stage has now been completed in terms of laying out—as we do in the letter of 23 June—qualitatively and quantitatively, the expectations of baseline information, policies, and the other information that we need in place in terms of the workforce to properly and rigorously monitor that role on a quarterly basis. It will require extensive input, but we understood that that would be so. I hope that we see, in reports back to the committee, a measurable improvement in services, certainly by December. We must recognise that this means that the scrutiny role that you play in terms of my role as Minister will be have to be equally rigorous and that we get results.

On your third point, the social services inspectorate is pressurised, and you were right to make that point at the last committee meeting. I am in discussions with the Permanent Secretary about the issues in terms of its workload. Some of our inspectors have moved on because they have been recruited to jobs within the service, which we welcome, but it means that we have to build and maintain the strength of the social services inspectorate team, which is so ably led by the chief inspector.

Peter Law: Anyone who read the social services inspectorate's report could not fail to be alarmed and concerned, as I was. A new council has now been elected in Blaenau Gwent, and it has recognised these weaknesses and has asked for the support of the improvement board to which you have

wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol, ond yr oedd hynny chwe mis ar ôl yr adolygiad ar y cyd. Gan hynny, bydd yn rhaid i'r arolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ymwneud yn fanwl â hyn, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, o ran dilyn y protocol a sicrhau y gall yr awdurdod ddilyn y mater hwn hyd nes y bydd yn annibynnol, fel y dywedwch, ac fel y gall gadw trefn ar ei waith ei hun.

Daethom i gytundeb â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ynghylch y protocol parthed rôl y prif arolygydd, a chydnabyddwn y bydd hynny'n gofyn mewnbwn sylweddol gan ein harolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ar y dechrau. Daethpwyd i ben y cyfnod hwnnw o ran nodi'r disgwyliadau am ansawdd a niferoedd—fel y gwnawn yn y llythyr dyddiedig 23 Mehefin—o ran gwybodaeth llinell sylfaen, polisiau, a'r wybodaeth arall y mae arnom ei hangen am y gweithlu fel y gellir monitro'r rôl honno'n briodol ac yn drwyadl bob chwarter blwyddyn. Bydd hynny'n gofyn mewnbwn sylweddol, ond yr oeddem yn deall mai felly y byddai. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y gwelwn welliant sylweddol yn y gwasanaethau yn yr adroddiadau i'r pwyllgor, a hynny erbyn mis Rhagfyr yn sicr. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod hyn yn golygu y bydd yn rhaid i'ch rôl craffu ar fy rôl i fel Gweinidog fod yr un mor drwyadl ac y cawn ganlyniadau.

Ynghylch eich trydydd pwynt, mae'r arolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol o dan bwysau, ac yr oedd yn briodol ichi wneud y pwynt hwnnw yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y pwyllgor. Yr wyf yn cynnal trafodaethau â'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol am y materion sy'n ymwneud â'i llwyth gwaith. Mae rhai o'n harolygwyr wedi symud ymlaen gan eu bod wedi'u recriwtio i swyddi yn y gwasanaeth, a chroesawn hynny, ond mae hynny'n golygu bod rhaid inni gynnal a chryfhau tîm yr arolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a arweinir mor fedrus gan y prif arolygydd.

Peter Law: Byddai unrhyw un a ddarllenai adroddiad yr arolygiaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn sicr o deimlo pryder a braw, fel y gwneuthum i. Mae cyngor newydd wedi'i ethol ym Mlaenau Gwent bellach, ac mae wedi cydnabod y gwendidau hyn ac wedi gofyn am gymorth y bwrdd gwella y

referred. It has also, as you said, put in place an interim director, supported by two assistant directors, who I have had the pleasure of meeting and who I have confidence in. I am told that monitoring and complaints mechanisms have also been introduced.

I am glad to hear that you will receive quarterly reports from the chief inspector, because it will take time to get this right. You cannot put a time limit on it, especially as Blaenau Gwent is the third smallest authority in Wales, which one should bear in mind. Will you therefore reassure me that you and your officials will continue to work with Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council and its improvement board to ensure a return to a caring and professional social services regime in Blaenau Gwent? I appreciate the work that you are doing.

Jane Hutt: As the local Member, and from our discussions, you will be aware of the developments since the first disappointing joint review. A new council has also been elected in the last few weeks. We have that clear responsibility of the advisory board and considerable resources are coming in through the Welsh Local Government Association, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Audit Commission and Syniad. The advisory board's top priority is social services. Blaenau Gwent has support in terms of resources and capacity and considerable expertise and skill is coming into the authority, including the interim team that was appointed for social services. I can assure you that there will be a clear timetable, Peter, and I know that the committee will also ensure that that is rigorously monitored.

However, we need to see a change on the ground in terms of services for the most vulnerable children and young people. I have already been assured, for example, that all the cases and circumstances that arose from the social services inspection are being dealt with adequately by the new team. I will want to meet the leader in the autumn and bring back to the committee reports on the quantitative and qualitative information.

cyfeiriasoch ato. Mae hefyd, fel y dywedasoch, wedi penodi cyfarwyddwr dros dro, a dau gyfarwyddwr cynorthwyol yn gefn iddo, y cefais y pleser o gwrdd â hwy ac y mae gennyf ffydd ynddynt. Dywedir wrthyf hefyd fod trefniadau ar gyfer monitro a chwynion wedi'u cyflwyno hefyd.

Yr wyf yn falch o glywed y byddwch yn cael adroddiadau chwarterol gan y prif arolygydd, gan y bydd yn cymryd amser i wneud hyn yn iawn. Ni ellir gosod terfyn amser, yn enwedig gan mai Blaenau Gwent yw'r awdurdod trydydd lleiaf yng Nghymru, a dylid cofio hynny. Gan hynny, a wnewch roi sicrwydd i mi y byddwch chi a'ch swyddogion yn parhau i weithio gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent a'i fwrdd gwella i sicrhau y bydd cyfundrefn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gofalgaf a phroffesiynol yn cael ei hadfer ym Mlaenau Gwent? Gwerthfawrogaf y gwaith yr ydych yn ei wneud.

Jane Hutt: Gan mai chi yw'r Aelod lleol, ac yn sgîl ein trafodaethau, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r datblygiadau a fu ers yr adolygiad ar y cyd siomedig cyntaf. Etholwyd cyngor newydd yn yr wythnosau diwethaf. Mae cyfrifoldeb pendant gan y bwrdd ymgynghorol a cheir adnoddau sylweddol drwy Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, y Comisiwn Archwilio a Syniad. Blaenoriaeth bennaf y bwrdd ymgynghorol yw gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae Blaenau Gwent wedi cael cymorth ar ffurf adnoddau a chapasiti ac arbenigedd a sgiliau sylweddol o'r tu allan i'r awdurdod, gan gynnwys y tîm dros dro a benodwyd ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd amserlen bendant, Peter, a gwn y bydd y pwyllgor yntau'n sicrhau y caiff ei monitro'n drylwyr.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gael gweld newid yn y fan a'r lle o ran gwasanaethau i'r plant a'r bobl ifanc sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed. Yr wyf eisoes wedi cael sicrwydd, er enghraifft, fod yr holl achosion ac amgylchiadau a gododd o'r archwiliad o wasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cael eu trafod yn ddigonol gan y tîm newydd. Byddaf am gwrdd â'r arweinydd yn yr hydref a chyflwyno adroddiadau i'r pwyllgor am y wybodaeth feintiol ac

ansoddol.

Jonathan Morgan: Thank you for your statement, Minister, and for your commitment to involve the Assembly and the Health and Social Services Committee in sorting out what was a sorry state of affairs.

I welcome the progress that has been made thus far by the chief inspector. We all accept the gravity of this report and the time that it will take, realistically, to sort these problems out. They will not be solved overnight—we know that. However, we accept that change is urgent, and I accept the pace at which the chief inspector has worked to solve the problems that are being experienced in the authority.

I have two questions on the second report. It is important to note that there were two reports—one was published in 2003, and the other this year. The fact that we had a second report, in a sense, was worse than having the first report, because it demonstrated the extent of the problems faced by the authority. It was bad enough getting the joint review report, but it was worse getting a separate, more specific, report into social services for children and young people. My first question relates to the lack of compliance with the law in terms of child protection measures and, particularly, the use of unqualified social workers, instead of properly qualified individuals, to handle children's cases. Within that context and the context of the report, the findings in paragraph 1.7, particularly, refer to a disregard of child protection procedures in some cases. Disregard suggests an intent, almost, to ignore policy, practice and procedure, even that procedure which is set out clearly in statute, which is to be found not only in Acts of Parliament but in guidance and legislation issued from this place. Leading on from that, does the chief inspector intend to make any recommendations regarding some of the individuals that work in the authority? While we do not want a witch hunt, serious questions must be asked as to whether disciplinary procedures could be brought against any of the officers in the local authority, particularly those who disregarded child protection procedures and the laws that apply to how social services organisations

Jonathan Morgan: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad, Weinidog, ac am eich ymrwymiad i gynnwys y Cynulliad a'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wrth roi trefn ar yr hyn a oedd yn sefyllfa druenus.

Croesawaf y cynnydd a wnaed hyd yma gan y prif arolygydd. Yr ydym oll yn derbyn bod yr adroddiad hwn yn un difrifol ac y cymer gryn amser, a bod yn ymarferol, i ddatrys y problemau hyn. Ni chânt eu datrys dros nos—gwyddom hynny. Er hynny, yr ydym yn derbyn bod angen newid ar frys ac yr wyf yn derbyn bod y prif arolygydd wedi gweithio'n ddiwyd i ddatrys y problemau sydd wedi dod i ran yr awdurdod.

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn am yr ail adroddiad. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod dau adroddiad—cyhoeddwyd un yn 2003, a'r llall eleni. Yr oedd y ffaith ein bod wedi cael ail adroddiad yn waeth, ar un ystyr, na chael yr adroddiad cyntaf, gan fod hynny'n dangos maint y problemau yr oedd yr awdurdod yn eu hwynebu. Yr oedd yn ddigon drwg cael yr adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ar y cyd, ond gwaeth na hynny oedd cael adroddiad mwy penodol ar wahân ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol i blant a phobl ifanc. Mae fy nghwestiwn cyntaf yn ymwneud â diffyg cydymffurfio â'r gyfraith o ran mesurau amddiffyn plant ac, yn benodol, y defnydd o weithwyr cymdeithasol digymhwyster, yn hytrach na rhai â chymhwyster priodol, i drafod achosion plant. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw ac yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad, mae'r canfyddiadau ym mharagraff 1.7, yn benodol, yn cyfeirio at ddiystyru mesurau amddiffyn plant mewn rhai achosion. Mae diystyru yn awgrymu bwriad, bron, i anwybyddu polisi, arferion a gweithdrefnau, hyd yn oed y weithdrefn honno a nodir yn glir mewn deddf, a geir nid yn unig yn Neddfau'r Senedd ond hefyd mewn canllawiau a deddfwriaeth a wnaed yn y fan hon. Gan ddilyn hynny, a yw'r prif arolygydd yn bwriadu gwneud unrhyw argymhellion ynghylch rhai o'r unigolion sy'n gweithio yn yr awdurdod? Er nad ydym am erlid neb, rhaid gofyn o ddifrif a ellid dwyn mesurau disgyblu yn erbyn unrhyw un o swyddogion yr awdurdod lleol, yn enwedig y rhai a ddiystyrodd weithdrefnau amddiffyn plant a'r

need to, and should be, run by local authorities. There are individuals in this authority, and, I suspect, elsewhere in Wales, who, sadly, have deliberately flouted the law. There will therefore be personnel issues. Has the chief inspector identified that as a particular problem in the authority? If it is, we must ask whether we have the right sort of people working in this authority. There are people who are committed to sorting this problem out, but there will also be people in the authority to whom some of the blame for this must be attributed. We should not shy away from attributing blame if it means that, in the longer term, we have a social services department in Blaenau Gwent that is better run and better managed, and which complies with all those child protection procedures and practices.

4.00 p.m.

The second issue is resourcing, to which Rhodri Glyn Thomas referred. When we have the report after the 31 July monitoring, and the quarterly reports, which the chief inspector will bring to us, there could be considerable funding issues. Some of the issues that the authority will face are practical ones that cost money. An issue that has been of great concern to Members, certainly during the past 12 months, is that many of the joint review reports have highlighted the lack of political leadership in authorities with regard to social services, and social services has not been identified as a key priority for spending. If we have a situation where a local authority wants to prioritise social services in terms of its budget, will it have the scope and the flexibility to do that? If there are particular areas that Blaenau Gwent local authority identifies as needing more funding, will the Assembly Government produce that funding? Other local authorities, such as Cardiff County Council, could face a similar situation. If a funding deficiency is identified as a result of these two reports and the chief inspector's ongoing work, will the Assembly Government provide the funding to cure the problems identified?

deddfau sy'n berthnasol i'r modd y dylai awdurdodau lleol redeg cyrff gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae unigolion yn yr awdurdod hwn, ac, yr wyf yn amau, mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru sydd, gwaetha'r modd, wedi herio'r gyfraith o fwriad. Gan hynny, bydd materion yn codi ynghylch staff. A yw'r prif arolygydd wedi canfod bod hynny'n broblem neilltuol yn yr awdurdod? Os ydyw, rhaid inni ofyn a yw'r math iawn o bobl yn gweithio yn yr awdurdod hwn. Ceir rhai sydd wedi ymrwymo i ddatrys y broblem hon, ond ceir rhai hefyd yn yr awdurdod y mae'n rhaid rhoi rhywfaint o'r bai arnynt. Ni ddylem wingo rhag rhoi bai os yw hynny'n golygu, yn y tymor hwy, y cawn adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ym Mlaenau Gwent sy'n cael ei rhedeg a'i rheoli'n well, ac sy'n cydymffurfio â'r holl weithdrefnau ac arferion hynny ar gyfer amddiffyn plant.

Yr ail fater yw darparu adnoddau, y cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas ato. Pan gawn yr adroddiad ar ôl y monitro ar 31 Gorffennaf, a'r adroddiadau chwarterol, y bydd y prif arolygydd yn eu cyflwyno i ni, gallai materion pwysig godi o ran cyllido. Mae rhai o'r materion y bydd yr awdurdod yn eu hwynebu yn rhai ymarferol sy'n costio arian. Un mater sydd wedi peri cryn bryder i Aelodau, yn sicr yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, yw bod llawer o'r adroddiadau ar adolygiadau ar y cyd wedi tynnu sylw at y diffyg arweiniad gwleidyddol mewn awdurdodau gyda golwg ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol, ac nid yw gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi'u nodi'n brif flaenoriaeth ar gyfer gwariant. Os cawn sefyllfa lle y mae awdurdod lleol yn dymuno blaenoriaethu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ei gyllideb, a gaiff y cyfle a'r hyblygrwydd y bydd arno'u hangen i wneud hynny? Os oes meysydd penodol y mae awdurdod lleol Blaenau Gwent yn canfod bod angen mwy o gyllid ar eu cyfer, a fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnig y cyllid hwnnw? Mae awdurdodau lleol eraill, megis Cyngor Sir Caerdydd, a allai wynebu sefyllfa debyg. Os canfyddir diffyg o ran cyllido o ganlyniad i'r ddau adroddiad hyn a gwaith cyfredol y prif arolygydd, a fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn darparu'r cyllid i ddatrys y problemau a ganfuwyd?

Jane Hutt: I also welcome the fact that Members see the role of the chief inspector as critical in terms of his professional approach to taking this issue forward. The bottom line in terms of whether the authority is adequately fulfilling its statutory obligation is whether or not it complies with the law and guidance on safeguarding children. There is an issue regarding the workforce. The letter sent to the authority highlights an important starting point in terms of providing information and ensuring that quality assurance systems, processes and procedures are in place. The authority must ensure that it has policy and procedure manuals for children's services that are compliant with the regulations, standards and guidance and which give clear guidance to all staff, particularly on accountability when making decisions. That is the nub of the issue regarding who is responsible. Management should ensure that staff have that guidance and support. The director of social services has departed as a result of this report, and I anticipate and hope that, as a result of our requirements, there will be a complete change for staff and that a fully supported, professionally led social work team is established in Blaenau Gwent. We have established requirements to address the issues that you rightly bring to our attention. The issue goes back to the failure of management, which must also relate to political leadership.

As you mentioned, there is a new Blaenau Gwent council following the elections, and a new council member responsible for social services. The council leader and his deputy, whom I met recently, and the Wales programme for improvement advisory board are committed to ensuring that social services are at the top of the agenda. The authority has released money to resource social services, although a lack of funding was not the main issue; it was about poor management and leadership. There are issues regarding capacity and funding coming through our social care workforce development programme has increased to £5.25 million this year. Blaenau Gwent's allocation will be around £160,000 and it will also receive a share of the £7 million in the performance

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf finnau'n croesawu'r ffaith bod Aelodau'n ystyried bod rôl y prif arolygydd yn un hollbwysig o ran ei ddull proffesiynol o hyrwyddo'r mater hwn. Y brif ystyriaeth o ran a yw'r awdurdod yn cyflawni ei rwymedigaeth statudol yn ddigonol yw a yw'n cydymffurfio â'r gyfraith a'r canllawiau ar ddiogelu plant ai peidio. Mae mater yn codi ynghylch y gweithlu. Mae'r llythyr a anfonwyd i'r awdurdod yn tynnu sylw at fan cychwyn pwysig o ran darparu gwybodaeth a gofalu bod systemau a phrosesau a gweithdrefnau ar waith i sicrhau ansawdd. Rhaid i'r awdurdod sicrhau bod ganddo lawlyfrau polisi a gweithdrefnau ar gyfer gwasanaethau plant sy'n cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau, y safonau a'r canllawiau ac sy'n cynnig arweiniad pendant i'r holl staff, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad ag atebolrwydd wrth wneud penderfyniadau. Dyna hanfod y mater o ran pennu cyfrifoldeb. Dylai rheolwyr sicrhau bod arweiniad a chymorth o'r fath ar gael i staff. Mae'r cyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wedi gadael o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwn, ac yr wyf yn rhagweld ac yn gobeithio y bydd newid llwyr ar gyfer y staff, yn sgil ein gofynion, ac y bydd tîm gwaith cymdeithasol dan arweiniad gweithwyr proffesiynol a chanddo bob cymorth yn cael ei sefydlu ym Mlaenau Gwent. Yr ydym wedi pennu gofynion i ymdrin â'r materion yr ydych wedi'u dwyn i'n sylw'n briodol. Mae'r mater yn deillio o fethiant yn y rheolaeth, sydd o reidrwydd yn ymwneud hefyd ag arweiniad gwleidyddol.

Fel y dywedaso, mae cyngor newydd ym Mlaenau Gwent ar ôl yr etholiadau, ac aelod cyngor newydd yn gyfrifol am wasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae arweinydd y cyngor a'i ddirprwy, y cyfarfûm â hwy'n ddiweddar, a bwrdd ymgynghorol rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau mai gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gaiff y sylw pennaf. Mae'r awdurdod wedi rhyddhau arian i gyllido gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, er nad diffyg cyllid oedd y prif fater dan sylw; yr oedd yn ymwneud â rheoli ac arweiniad gwael. Mae materion ynghylch capasiti ac mae'r cyllid a geir drwy ein rhaglen i ddatblygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol wedi codi i £5.25 miliwn eleni. Tua £160,000 fydd y swm a ddyrennir i Flaenau Gwent a bydd hefyd yn cael cyfran o'r £7 miliwn yn y

management development fund. Both allocations are ring-fenced. In terms of Children First, the Assembly will be providing £2.4 million, £60,000 will be provided via the replacement stability grant, and £1.16 million from Cymorth. It is vital that the council is using the Assembly's special grants to improve services for children and young people. I feel that we have all the measures in place in terms of leadership and the new interim director, and we will be watching carefully the procedure to appoint a permanent director to ensure that he or she is of the right quality and calibre to do the job. We will also ensure that resources being provided through Assembly special grants and an increased budgetary focus in Blaenau Gwent will make a difference.

Michael German: I echo the points made by Rhodri Glyn and Jonathan Morgan on the issues relating to timescale and the serious concerns that we have and must share regarding the seriousness of the matters that are before us. I wish to address different points. First, on the staff's workload in Blaenau Gwent, there are 27 social worker posts in Blaenau Gwent dealing with childcare issues. Three of those are vacant and one of the challenges that the chief inspector has set Blaenau Gwent is that of workload. How can they cope with the workload if there are three vacant posts? Is it not appropriate that those vacant posts should be filled by secondments so that we can get fresh blood and new ideas from alternative sources? You have already committed to that.

Secondly, on the role of the advisory board, as you know, your colleague, Sue Essex, established an advisory board, led by David Jenkins, to assist the authority in managing its way through what you have described as 'poor leadership at all levels'. In that sense, and given that the advisory board did not start its work until after the elections, how can the advisory board help at this critical time and what direct influence can it bring to bear by offering high-quality advice, high-quality services and high-quality guidance and leadership to this authority?

gronfa datblygu rheoli perfformiad. Mae'r ddau ddyraniad wedi'u clustnodi. Gyda golwg ar Plant yn Gyntaf, bydd y Cynulliad yn darparu £2.4 miliwn, darperir £60,000 drwy'r grant sefydlogrwydd newydd, a cheir £1.16 miliwn gan Cymorth. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y cyngor yn defnyddio grantiau arbennig y Cynulliad i wella gwasanaethau i blant a phobl ifanc. Teimlaf fod pob mesur sydd ei angen ar waith gennym o ran arweiniad a'r cyfarwyddwr dros dro newydd, a byddwn yn cadw llygad barcud ar y weithdrefn i benodi cyfarwyddwr parhaol i sicrhau y bydd yn meddu ar y rhinweddau a'r galluedd iawn i wneud y gwaith. Byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau y bydd adnoddau a ddarperir drwy grantiau arbennig y Cynulliad a mwy o sylw i'r gyllideb ym Mlaenau Gwent yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

Michael German: Ategaf bwyntiau Rhodri Glyn a Jonathan Morgan ar y materion sy'n ymwneud â'r amserlen a'r pryderon dwys a deimlwn ac y mae'n rhaid i ni eu rhannu mewn cysylltiad â difrifoldeb y materion sydd ger ein bron. Dymunaf ymdrin â phwyntiau gwahanol. Yn gyntaf, ynghylch llwyth gwaith y staff ym Mlaenau Gwent, mae 27 o swyddi gweithwyr cymdeithasol ym Mlaenau Gwent sy'n delio â materion gofal plant. Mae tair ohonynt yn wag ac un o'r heriau y mae'r prif arolygydd wedi'u gosod i Flaenau Gwent yw'r llwyth gwaith. Sut y gallant ymdopi â'r llwyth gwaith a thair swydd yn wag? Onid yw'n briodol secondio rhai i'r swyddi gwag hynny fel y cawn waed newydd a syniadau newydd o ffynonellau eraill? Yr ydych eisoes wedi ymrwymo i wneud hynny.

Yn ail, ynghylch rôl y bwrdd ymgynghorol, fel y gwyddoch, gwnaeth eich cyd-Weinidog, Sue Essex, sefydlu bwrdd ymgynghorol, o dan arweiniad David Jenkins, i helpu'r awdurdod i ddatrys yr hyn a alwasoch yn 'arweiniad gwael ar bob lefel'. Yn yr ystyr honno, ac yng ngolwg y ffaith na ddechreuodd y bwrdd ymgynghorol ar ei waith tan ar ôl yr etholiadau, sut y gall y bwrdd ymgynghorol helpu ar yr adeg dyngedfennol hon a pha ddylanwad uniongyrchol y gall ei ddwyn drwy gynnig cyngor a gwasanaethau ac arweiniad a chyfarwyddyd o ansawdd da i'r awdurdod hwn?

Thirdly, on the chief inspector's letter, you rightly raised issues relating to systems, policies and procedures being in place by the end of July, but some of the bullet points in the second paragraph of his letter are not subject to any form of qualitative assessment. For example, to put in place risk-assessment procedures, someone must measure whether such procedures are appropriate to the circumstances. As I read it, the chief inspector is asking for a report on those matters; he is not being asked to inspect those procedures. Will you ensure that those procedures are inspected by the chief inspector so that he knows with certainty at the end of 31 July that they are fit for purpose?

Finally, on timescale, the chief inspector will receive his report on 31 July and, undoubtedly, you will be receiving a report from the chief inspector as early as August. Will you assure us that you will make available to the Assembly—given that we will be in recess—some form of report, letter or statement with which we can assure ourselves that the worries raised by your correspondence and statement today have been resolved and that we are on track and so that we can have that reassurance during recess?

Jane Hutt: You raised some key points. You will know from the chief inspector's letter that he is looking for vital workload management information in terms of the number and location of vacant social worker management posts, social workers' workload, qualifications and support workers in each team. That is key management information for us to assess the situation. There may be secondment opportunities, and you may be aware that a number of people from Canada have been recruited. They will need a period of induction, but I believe that they have settled in well and are playing an important part.

The recruitment and retention of social workers affects the whole of Wales and the UK, which is why we extended the social care workforce development programme. I awarded the diplomas and master degrees to

Yn drydydd, ynghylch llythyr y prif arolygydd, cyfeiriasoch yn briodol at faterion sy'n ymwneud â sicrhau y bydd systemau, polisïau a gweithdrefnau ar waith erbyn diwedd Gorffennaf, ond mae rhai pwyntiau bwled yn ail baragraff ei lythyr nad ydynt yn agored i unrhyw fath o asesu ansoddol. Er enghraifft, er mwyn rhoi gweithdrefnau ar waith i asesu risg, rhaid i rywun ystyried a yw gweithdrefnau o'r fath yn addas i'r amgylchiadau. Fel y gwneuthum i ei ddehongli, mae'r prif arolygydd yn gofyn am adroddiad ar y materion hynny; ni ofynnir iddo archwilio'r gweithdrefnau hynny. A wnewch sicrhau y bydd y gweithdrefnau hynny'n cael eu harchwilio gan y prif arolygydd fel y caiff wybod i sicrwydd erbyn 31 Gorffennaf eu bod yn addas i'w diben?

Yn olaf, ynghylch yr amserlen, bydd y prif arolygydd yn cael ei adroddiad ar 31 Gorffennaf ac, yn sicr, byddwch chi'n cael adroddiad gan y prif arolygydd mor fuan â mis Awst. A wnewch ein sicrhau y darparwch i'r Cynulliad—gan y bydd hynny yn ystod y toriad—ryw fath o adroddiad, llythyr neu ddatganiad i'n sicrhau bod y pryderon a achoswyd gan eich llythyrâu a'ch datganiad heddiw wedi'u datrys a'n bod yn dilyn y llwybr cywir ac fel y gallwn gael tawelwch meddwl o'r fath yn ystod y toriad?

Jane Hutt: Gwnaethoch godi rhai materion allweddol. Gwyddoch oddi wrth lythyr y prif arolygydd ei fod yn ceisio gwybodaeth hollbwysig am reoli'r llwyth gwaith o ran nifer a lleoliad y swyddi rheoli gweithwyr cymdeithasol gwag, llwyth gwaith gweithwyr cymdeithasol, cymwysterau a gweithwyr cynorthwyol ym mhob tîm. Gwybodaeth reoli allweddol yw honno fel y gallwn asesu'r sefyllfa. Efallai y bydd cyfleoedd i secondio, ac efallai y gwyddoch fod pobl o Ganada wedi'u recriwtio. Bydd arnynt angen cyfnod sefydlu, ond credaf eu bod wedi ymgynefino'n dda a'u bod yn chwarae rhan bwysig.

Mae recriwtio a chadw gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn fater sy'n effeithio ar Gymru gyfan ac ar y DU, a dyna pam y gwnaethom ymestyn y rhaglen ar gyfer datblygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol. Rhoddais y

the students graduating from Cardiff University a few weeks ago. There were 50 social workers, all going straight into jobs in Wales. Those social workers and the social care workforce development plan show how the numbers are growing again. Twenty years ago, local authorities were seconding to courses and coming back to work. Now we are beginning to reinstate that progress. However, we are looking carefully at workforce capacity.

diplomâu a'r graddau meistri'r myfyrwyr a oedd yn graddio o Brifysgol Caerdydd ychydig wythnosau'n ôl. Yr oedd 50 o weithwyr cymdeithasol, a phob un yn mynd yn syth i swydd yng Nghymru. Mae'r gweithwyr cymdeithasol hynny a chynllun datblygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol yn dangos bod y niferoedd ar gynnydd eto. Ugain mlynedd yn ôl, byddai awdurdodau lleol yn secondio rhai i gyrsiau a'u derbyn yn ôl i weithio. Yn awr yr ydym yn ailddechrau'r cynnydd hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ystyried capasiti'r gweithlu'n ofalus.

4.10 p.m.

The advisory board is important. It has placed social services at the top of its agenda. Chaired by David Jenkins, its members also include representatives from the Audit Commission and the Welsh Local Government Association, who have considerable skills, experience and focus, particularly on corporate governance, which was a key issue, not just for social services, but for the whole authority. Your point about what it means to simply have a report on risk assessment procedures is key. We are not simply saying that they must be fit for purpose; the chief inspector will ensure that they are fit for purpose in the qualitative information that comes through. It is too early to inspect that, but there will be a response in terms of assessing whether measures are robust enough to meet the expectations of qualitative change. I am happy to share information from the first monitoring report with Members during the summer. It is early days, because, at the end of July, we will be receiving the quality assurance information and we will then move on to the quantitative information, which will be harder information. I would be happy to share that with Members at the end of August, as I receive it. It is important that you focused on those key issues.

Mae'r bwrdd ymgynghorol yn bwysig. Mae wedi rhoi'r sylw pennaf i wasanaethau cymdeithasol. Ei gadeirydd yw David Jenkins, ac ymysg ei aelodau mae hefyd gynrychiolwyr o'r Comisiwn Archwilio a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, sydd â sgiliau, profiad a ffocws sylweddol, yn enwedig ar lywodraethu corfforaethol, a oedd yn fater allweddol, nid yn unig i'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ond i'r awdurdod cyfan. Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch am yr hyn y mae'n ei olygu i gael adroddiad ar weithdrefnau asesu risg yn unig yn un allweddol. Nid dweud bod rhaid iddynt fod yn addas i'w diben yn unig yr ydym; bydd y prif arolygydd yn sicrhau eu bod yn addas i'w diben ar sail y wybodaeth ansoddol a geir. Mae'n rhy fuan i archwilio hynny, ond bydd ymateb ynghylch asesu a yw mesurau'n ddigon cadarn i gyflawni'r disgwyliadau o ran newid ansoddol. Byddaf yn falch o rannu gwybodaeth o'r adroddiad cyntaf ar fonitro gydag Aelodau yn ystod yr haf. Mae'n fuan eto, oherwydd, ar ddiwedd Gorffennaf, byddwn yn cael y wybodaeth ynghylch sicrhau ansawdd a byddwn yn symud ymlaen wedyn at y wybodaeth feintiol, a fydd yn wybodaeth fwy pendant. Byddwn yn falch o rannu hynny gydag Aelodau ddiwedd Awst, wrth imi ei chael. Mae'n bwysig eich bod wedi canolbwyntio ar y materion allweddol hynny.

The Presiding Officer: We are out of time for this statement, but I always like to call as many Members as have indicated a wish to speak. William Graham, therefore, will be brief, as will, I hope, the Chair of the

Y Llywydd: Mae'r amser ar gyfer y datganiad hwn wedi dod i ben, ond byddaf bob amser yn hoffi galw cynifer o Aelodau ag a nododd eu bod yn dymuno siarad. Bydd William Graham, felly, yn siarad yn fyr, fel y

committee, who will follow.

William Graham: I press the Minister briefly on workload management. She will know of the damning statement in the report that half the children who were looked after had an unqualified social worker. You have already given us some confidence in that respect, but the recruitment and retention of social workers did not come about overnight. What measures do you propose that the inspector can insist upon to ensure the confidence of the local community? Will you also join me in reflecting on the fact that perhaps if the authority had had the old social services committee, rather than a simple cabinet government, some of these events would not have occurred?

Jane Hutt: Those are two major questions. I have answered the first question in relation to reporting on the social care workforce development programme and the additional funding for that, not only for Blaenau Gwent, but also for the whole of Wales. That is key with regard to the information that we are seeking from the authority by 31 July, and I will be able to report back on that important point. Your second point is a matter for discussion in relation to the modernisation of local government. The clarity of the role of the whole authority with regard to scrutiny, as well as the cabinet role and corporate governance, has to come into this, and I am sure that that will emerge from the advisory board on the Wales programme for improvement.

David Melding: Will you at some point soon make an evaluation of the protocols that you have used in Blaenau Gwent and Cardiff, and tell us how soon unsafe services were made adequate at least to the basic statutory level, compared to how quickly failing services were made safe in those English authorities where direct measures were used? The speed of the outcome is crucial.

Jane Hutt: It is key, in terms of the protocol

bydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor a fydd yn ei ddilyn, yr wyf yn gobeithio.

William Graham: Pwysaf yn fyr ar y Gweinidog ynghylch rheoli'r llwyth gwaith. Gŵyr am y datganiad damniol yn yr adroddiad i'r perwyl mai gweithiwr cymdeithasol digymhwyster a oedd gan hanner y plant a oedd yn derbyn gofal. Yr ydych eisoes wedi rhoi rhywfaint o sicrwydd i ni yn hynny o beth, ond nid dros nos y llwyddwyd i recriwtio a chadw gweithwyr cymdeithasol. Pa fesurau y tybiwch y bydd yr arolygydd yn gallu eu mynnu i sicrhau ymddiriedaeth y gymuned leol? A wnewch ymuno â mi i fyfyrio ynghylch y ffaith y gallai rhai o'r digwyddiadau hyn fod heb godi pe byddai gan yr awdurdod bwyllgor gwasanaethau cymdeithasol o'r hen fath yn hytrach na llywodraeth gabinet syml?

Jane Hutt: Yr ydych yn gofyn dau gwestiwn mawr. Yr wyf wedi ateb y cwestiwn cyntaf ynghylch adrodd ar raglen datblygu'r gweithlu gofal cymdeithasol a'r cyllid ychwanegol a roddir ar gyfer hynny, nid yn unig i Flaenau Gwent, ond i Gymru gyfan hefyd. Mae hynny'n hollbwysig gyda golwg ar y wybodaeth yr ydym yn ei cheisio gan yr awdurdod erbyn 31 Gorffennaf, a byddaf yn gallu adrodd yn ôl ar y pwynt pwysig hwnnw. Mae'r ail bwynt a wnaethoch yn fater i'w drafod mewn cysylltiad â moderneiddio llywodraeth leol. Rhaid ystyried hyn yng nghyd-destun y rôl eglur sydd i'r awdurdod cyfan mewn cysylltiad â chraffu, yn ogystal â rôl y cabinet a llywodraethu corfforaethol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y clywn am hyn gan y bwrdd ymgynghorol ar raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella.

David Melding: A wnewch gynnal gwerthusiad buan i'r protocolau a ddefnyddiasoch ym Mlaenau Gwent a Chaerdydd, a dweud wrthym pa mor fuan y parwyd i wasanaethau annigel fod yn ddigonol, fel eu bod yn gyson â'r safon statudol sylfaenol o leiaf, o'i gymharu â pha mor gyflym y parwyd i wasanaethau diffygiol fod yn ddiogel yn yr awdurdodau hynny yn Lloegr lle y defnyddiwyd mesurau uniongyrchol? Mae cyflymder y canlyniad yn hollbwysig.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n hanfodol, mewn cysylltiad

and how the chief inspector has taken this forward, that we have sought critical baseline information in order to monitor the improvements that we expect as a result of this intervention. It is an intervention protocol. I am optimistic that this level of intervention will help materially to bring about the desired outcome for children and the improvement of services for them. I have said that, with regard to the information that is now being recorded, reported back to us and monitored on a quarterly basis, we probably will not have the depth of information that we need to establish whether those changes and improvements are being made until December. However, I assure you, David, that failure to comply with the chief inspector's measures can only lead to further consideration of statutory action, and we will certainly look at that closely as we take the quarterly reports forward.

â'r protocol a'r modd yr aeth y prif arolygydd ati i ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn, ein bod wedi ceisio gwybodaeth llinell sylfaen hollbwysig er mwyn monitro'r gwelliannau a ddisgwyliwn o ganlyniad i'r ymyriad hwn. Protocol ar gyfer ymyrryd ydyw. Yr wyf yn obeithiol y bydd ymyrryd i'r graddau hyn yn gymorth sylweddol i sicrhau'r canlyniad dymunol i blant ac i wella'r gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer. Yr wyf wedi dweud, gyda golwg ar y wybodaeth sy'n awr yn cael ei chofnodi, ei hadrodd yn ôl i ni a'i monitro'n chwarterol, ei bod yn debyg na chawn wybodaeth sy'n ddigon manwl inni allu canfod a wneir y newidiadau a'r gwelliannau hynny tan fis Rhagfyr. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn eich sicrhau, David, y byddai methu â chydymffurfio â mesurau'r prif arolygydd yn sicr o arwain at ystyriaeth bellach i gamau statudol, a byddwn yn sicr o ystyried hynny'n fanwl wrth ymdrin â'r adroddiadau chwarterol.

Dirprwyo'r Swyddogaethau a Gynhwysir mewn Rheoliadau, neu o dan Reoliadau, a wnaed o dan Orchymyn Cymunedau Ewrop (Dynodi) 2004 i Brif Weinidog Cymru

Delegation of Functions Contained in or under Regulations made under the European Communities (Designation) Order 2004 to the First Minister

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

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate to the First Minister all the functions of the National Assembly (save those which by law cannot be so delegated) contained in or under regulations made by:

(a) the National Assembly (whether made by the National Assembly alone or together with a UK Minister, UK Government Department or the Scottish or Northern Irish Executives) under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 pursuant to the functions conferred on the Assembly by the European Communities (Designation) Order 2004 (S.I. 2004/706), ('the Designation Order'); or

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

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog Cymru holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol (ac eithrio'r rheini na ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo) a gynhwysir mewn rheoliadau, neu o dan reoliadau, a wnaed gan:

(a) y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol (boed wedi'u gwneud gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn unig neu ar y cyd ag un o Weinidogion y DU, un o Adrannau Llywodraeth y DU neu Weithrediaeth yr Alban neu Weithrediaeth Gogledd Iwerddon) o dan adran 2(2) o Ddeddf Cymunedau Ewrop 1972 yn unol â'r swyddogaethau a roddwyd i'r Cynulliad gan Orchymyn Cymunedau Ewrop (Dynodi) 2004 (O.S. 2004/706), ('y Gorchymyn Dynodi); neu

(b) a UK Minister under his or her concurrent powers, under the said section 2(2), in relation to any of the measures in respect of which functions were conferred upon the National Assembly in the Designation Order.

(b) un o Weinidogion y DU o dan ei bwerau cyfatebol, o dan yr adran 2(2) y cyfeirir ati uchod, mewn perthynas ag unrhyw un o'r mesurau y rhoddwyd eu swyddogaethau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y Gorchymyn Dynodi.

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

Ni fydd dim yn y cynnig hwn yn lleihau goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn nac yn lleihau rôl Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad wrth arfer y swyddogaethau uchod.

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Minister and to staff. (NDM2023)

Bydd y dirprwyo hwn yn cael ei wneud gan wybod y bydd y swyddogaethau hynny yn cael eu dirprwyo ymhellach, fel y bo'n briodol, i'r Gweinidog priodol yn y Cynulliad ac i'r staff. (NDM2023)

Cynnig (NDM2023): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2023): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Canolfan Iechyd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefnau) 2004

Approval of the Wales Centre for Health (Constitution, Membership and Procedures) Regulations 2004

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Wales Centre for Health (Constitution, Membership and Procedures) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 11 June 2004. (NDM2035)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 22 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Wales Centre for Health (Constitution, Membership and Procedures) Regulations 2004, and

2. approves that the Wales Centre for Health (Constitution, Membership and Procedures) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 11 June 2004;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 22 June 2004;

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 22 June 2004. (NDM2036)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o'r cyfle

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Canolfan Iechyd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefnau) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2035)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 22 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Canolfan Iechyd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefnau) 2004, a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Canolfan Iechyd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefnau) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Mehefin 2004;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 22 Mehefin 2004;

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 22 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2036)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am pleased to have the

i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn sefydlu cwango arall, a gofynnwn am gyfiawnhad dros sefydlu corff newydd arall. Cyflwynwyd adroddiad manwl i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sy'n awgrymu beth fydd pwrpas y corff newydd hwn. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad i waith y corff, gan fydd yn ceisio cyflawni gwaith y mae pawb yn cytuno sydd ei angen ym maes iechyd, ond, hyd y gwelaf i, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu â chyfiawnhau bod angen sefydlu corff costus, anetholedig i wneud y gwaith hwn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi cyfiawnhau sefydlu'r holl gyrff hyn yn yr adroddiad a gyflwynodd i'r pwyllgor. Dywedais wrth y Prif Weinidog yn ystod cwestiynau heddiw bod y maes iechyd yn llawn cyrff anetholedig.

We may argue with the Government about what constitutes a quango, but, to me, it is an easy question to answer: it is a body that is not directly elected by members of the public, but is in some way appointed. Looking at the health service, you will see that there are 53 bodies running the health service in Wales. There were 52 before today; this will be the fifty third. Of these bodies, 27 were created by the Minister for Health and Social Services. She hands over three quarters of the budget that she receives from the Finance Minister to quangos every year. She has £4.5 billion of public money to spend and she hands it over to quangos—unelected bodies that are not accountable to the National Assembly for how they run the health service. I was not the only one to comment on the fact that there are now 53 bodies running the health service in Wales—Welsh Labour Members of Parliament were decrying the fact that we have all these quangos. After the promise that there would be a bonfire of the quangos in 1997 and 1999, there has been an explosion of new quangos.

What I found interesting about this new body, if one looks at the information provided by the Minister, is that those involved in health are not interested in its creation. In her introduction in the Health and Social Services Committee meeting on Wednesday 5 May, the Minister said that there was a three-month consultation exercise on the establishment of

opportunity to contribute to this debate. The Government of Wales is establishing another quango, and we ask it to justify establishing another new body. A detailed report was presented to the Health and Social Services Committee that suggests what the purpose of this new body will be. I have no objections to the body's work, as it will attempt to do work that everyone agrees needs to be done in the health sector, but, as far as I can see, the Government has failed to justify establishing an expensive, unelected body to do this work. The Minister did not justify establishing all these bodies in her report to the committee. I told the First Minister during questions today that the health sector is full of unelected bodies.

Galledd ddadlau â'r Llywodraeth am yr hyn yw cwango, ond, i mi, mae'n gwestiwn hawdd ei ateb: mae'n gorff nas etholir yn uniongyrchol gan aelodau'r cyhoedd, ond y penodir rhai iddi mewn rhyw fodd. Wrth edrych ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, gwelwch fod 53 o gyrff yn rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Yr oedd 52 cyn heddiw; hwn fydd yr hanner cant a thrydydd. O blith y cyrff hyn, crëwyd 27 gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'n trosglwyddo mwy na thri chwarter y gyllideb a gaiff gan y Gweinidog Cyllid i gwangos bob blwyddyn. Mae ganddi £4.5 biliwn o arian cyhoeddus i'w wario ac mae'n ei drosglwyddo i gwangos—cyrff anetholedig nad ydynt yn atebol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am y modd y maent yn rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd. Nid myfi yw'r unig un a wnaeth sylw am y ffaith bod 53 o gyrff yn rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru bellach—beirniadodd Aelodau Seneddol Llafur o Gymru y ffaith bod gennym gynifer o gwangos. Wedi'r addewid y byddai coelcerth o gwangos yn 1997 a 1999, bu ffrwydrad o gwangos newydd.

Yr hyn a gefais yn ddiddorol am y corff newydd hwn, os edrychir ar y wybodaeth a ddarparodd y Gweinidog, yw nad yw'r rhai sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd yn ymddiddori yn ei greu. Yn ei chyflwyniad i gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddydd Mercher 5 Mai, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod ymgynghoriad

this new body, between 18 December 2003 and 12 March 2004, and that 511 hard copies were issued to targeted consultees and interested parties that requested copies. A total of 45 people responded—only 9 per cent of the consultees responded to the consultation paper. What did the 91 per cent who did not respond think of the Government's proposals? Why consult people and then come to the Assembly to propose setting up a costly body when 91 per cent of the consultees did not even respond to the consultation on it? It seems incredible that the Minister has come here today, asking us to nod through—and it would have been a nod through, had this gone through in the motion tabled for last week—the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds. Let us make no bones about this: it is not a cost-neutral option. I estimate that we will have to pay salaries of at least £80,000 to the board members. There will be 12 of them, appointed either by the Minister or others, at a salary bill of £80,000. What about the salaries of all the staff? We have not been told about that—no-one tells us what this new body will cost. We have a Government that is passionate about creating quangos, but seems to have a total lack of interest in reducing waiting lists. This Government wants more bodies to run the health service, but it does not actually tackle the real issues. What about the delivery of public services? What about ensuring that the Minister is responsible for these matters? This is just another body that she can hide behind if things go wrong.

4.20 p.m.

Finally, how on earth can Assembly Members nod this through when we do not even know what it will cost? The Minister has not told us how much it will cost. In her regulatory appraisal, she states that the cost is built into the health budget. How much is it, then? Are we not entitled to know? I believe that the Government has not made the case for this new quango. My advice to the Minister is to go away and think again.

tri mis wedi bod ar sefydlu'r corff newydd hwn, rhwng 18 Rhagfyr 2003 a 12 Mawrth 2004, a bod 511 o gopiau caled wedi'u dosbarthu i bobl wedi'u targedu ac i bobl a oedd wedi gofyn am gael copiaau. Cyfanswm o 45 o bobl a ymatebodd—dim ond 9 y cant o'r rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy a ymatebodd i'r papur ymgynghori. Beth oedd barn y 91 y cant nad ymatebodd am gynigion y Llywodraeth? Am ba reswm yr ymgynghorir ac y deuir wedyn i'r Cynulliad i gynnig sefydlu corff costus a 91 y cant o'r rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy heb hyd yn oed ymateb i'r ymgynghori arno? Ymddengys yn anhygoel fod y Gweinidog wedi dod yma heddiw, gan ofyn inni bleidleisio heb drafod—ac felly y gwnaethid, pe byddai hyn wedi mynd drwodd yn y cynnig a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer yr wythnos diwethaf—i wario cannoedd o filoedd o bunnoedd. Gadewch inni siarad yn blaen: nid dewis sy'n niwtral o ran ei gost yw hwn. Amcangyfrifaf y byddwn yn gorfod talu cyflogau o £80,000 o leiaf i aelodau'r bwrdd. Bydd 12 ohonynt, a benodir gan y Gweinidog neu eraill, am gyflog o £80,000. Beth am gyflogau'r holl staff? Ni chawsom wybod am hynny—ni ddywed neb wrthym beth fydd cost y corff newydd hwn. Mae gennym Lywodraeth sy'n credu'n angerddol mewn creu cwangos, ond sydd heb unrhyw ddiddordeb o gwbl mewn lleihau rhestrau aros, i bob golwg. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon am gael rhagor o gyrff i redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â'r materion pwysig. Beth am y dull o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? Beth am sicrhau bod y Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am y materion hyn? Nid yw hwn ond yn un corff arall y gall guddio y tu ôl iddo os aiff pethau o chwith.

Yn olaf, sut ar y ddaear y gall Aelodau'r Cynulliad dderbyn hyn heb drafod a ninnau heb wybod beth fydd yn ei gostio hyd yn oed? Nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi dweud wrthym beth fydd ei gost. Yn ei harfarniad rheoliadol, dywed fod y gost wedi'i chynnwys yn y gyllideb iechyd. Pa faint ydyw, felly? Onid oes gennym hawl i wybod? Ni chredaf fod y Llywodraeth wedi rhoi dadl dros greu'r cwango newydd hwn. Fy nghyngor i i'r Gweinidog yw y dylai fynd ymaith ac ailfeddl.

Michael German: I do not quite share the leader of the opposition's absolutist view on whether all quangos are bad or some are better than others. There is an issue, however, about the timing of this announcement. I do not want to belabour the point, but, as I understand it, this body has been in shadow form since 1 June 2002. I wonder, therefore, whether opposition to this is perhaps coming a little late. That is, however, a matter for others to consider.

I will discuss the issues that this body is to address, which is the shift of public attitude on some of the huge public health issues that we are talking about—not just obesity, but also smoking. We know how difficult it has been for us to try to influence the public agenda. Public health issues, if not addressed properly, can lead to ill health. If we do not address the issue of smoking in public places, then there will be further pressure on the health budget. Whether this agency is the right body to address these matters is not the issue at hand, but that government is not the best at persuading the public to alter its behaviour. That is the distinction that must be made. Therefore, these regulations, which set up the body proper, are all very well and important, but it is also important that the Minister should inform us of what she will do to ensure that the work that the agency will undertake to try to change public attitudes and promote health lifestyles is disseminated to Assembly Members and those involved in the sector.

Finally, on research and development, if we are to engage in new areas of work and look at how primary healthcare and public health affect the whole agenda, then we must have the appropriate research. As Assembly Members, we are bombarded with documents and papers on how the public wishes to smoke from those who support smoking in public places. Minister, we must find our own evidence on what the people of Wales think is the right way forward. That applies to healthy lifestyles, the agenda that you have set for dietary issues in school, hospital food, and the whole of Welsh public life. You must have a grasp on that in order to support the work of this body. These issues are

Michael German: Nid wyf yn cytuno'n hollol â barn ddiamod arweinydd yr wrthblaid ynghylch a yw pob cwango'n ddrwg neu a yw rhai'n well na'i gilydd. Mae mater yn codi, er hynny, ynghylch amseriad y cyhoeddiad hwn. Nid wyf am orbwysleisio'r pwynt hwn, ond, fel yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall, mae'r corff hwn yn bod ar ffurf gysgodol er 1 Mehefin 2002. Felly, tybed a yw'r gwrthwynebiad iddo braidd yn hwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fater i eraill ei ystyried.

Trafodaf y materion y bydd y corff hwn yn ymdrin â hwy, sef newid barn y cyhoedd am rai o'r materion iechyd cyhoeddus tra phwysig yr ydym yn eu trafod—nid gordewdra'n unig, ond ysmegu hefyd. Gwyddom mor anodd y bu inni geisio dylanwadu ar yr agenda gyhoeddus. Mae materion iechyd cyhoeddus, os nad ymdrinnir â hwy'n iawn, yn gallu arwain at iechyd gwael. Os nad ymdriniwn â phwnc ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, bydd pwysau pellach ar y gyllideb iechyd. Nid ai'r asiantaeth hon yw'r corff priodol i ymdrin â'r materion hyn yw'r pwnc dan sylw, ond yn hytrach y ffaith nad llywodraeth yw'r un orau i berswadio'r cyhoedd i newid ei ymddygiad. Rhaid gwahaniaethu felly. Gan hynny, mae'r rheoliadau hyn, sy'n sefydlu'r corff ei hun, yn ddigon derbyniol a phwysig, ond mae hefyd yn bwysig i'r Gweinidog roi gwybod i ni am yr hyn a wnaiff i sicrhau y bydd gwaith yr asiantaeth i geisio newid agweddau'r cyhoedd a hybu ffyrdd o fyw iach yn cael ei ledaenu i gynnwys Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â'r sector.

Yn olaf, ynghylch ymchwil a datblygu, os ydym i ymwneud â meysydd gwaith newydd ac ystyried y modd y mae gofal iechyd sylfaenol ac iechyd cyhoeddus yn effeithio ar yr agenda gyfan, rhaid wrth ymchwil briodol. Fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad, cawn ein peledu â dogfennau a phapurau ynghylch dymuniad y cyhoedd i ysmegu oddi wrth y rhai sydd o blaid ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Weinidog, rhaid inni gael ein tystiolaeth ein hunain am yr hyn y mae pobl Cymru'n credu yw'r llwybr y dylid ei ddilyn. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i ffyrdd o fyw iach, yr agendâu yr ydych wedi'u gosod ar gyfer materion deietegol yn yr ysgol, bwyd mewn ysbytai, a bywyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn ei

important, and there is a chance for us to try to change the public agenda and public ideas and attitudes. However, I do not think that the Government is the best agent for doing that.

David Melding: I find myself in the most miserable position of coming to the aid—‘rescue’ would be too dramatic a word—of the Government. I will just make a few remarks by way of an insult to the Minister for Health and Social Services and the First Minister, because the issue of the quangocracy ought to be thrown back in their faces. I have always regarded it as absurd to count NHS trusts as quangos, as they deliver healthcare to a specific geographical area. To pretend that, somehow, central Government could do that directly was always mischievous, but the First Minister was a great offender in this regard, adding up all the people on the various trusts and then saying, ‘Look how many more are serving on the quangos, and they are all Tory placemen’. I suspect that the latter point is a little more difficult to dismiss, but I do not want to deviate down that road.

The leader of the opposition is right to say that the commissioning element of the local health boards perhaps raises issues about whether or not they are quangos. That point is more difficult to counter, because they look more like health authorities than primary care trusts, for instance, which could have been the other model. However, this will only be the second Assembly sponsored public body that the Health and Social Services Committee oversees, and the other body is concerned with social care, so I do not believe that we are overburdened in terms of the agencies that have to report directly to us.

It is appropriate to put some space between an agency and the Government with regard to public health issues. These functions would otherwise be located directly within the Government machine. It seems to me that the only direct additional costs that we face in this sort of structure are those related to the

gyfanrwydd. Rhaid ichi allu amgyffred hynny er mwyn hybu gwaith y corff hwn. Mae'r materion hyn yn bwysig, ac mae cyfle inni geisio newid yr agenda gyhoeddus a syniadau ac agweddau'r cyhoedd. Er hynny, ni chredaf mai'r Llywodraeth yw'r cyfrwng gorau i wneud hynny.

David Melding: Caf fy hun yn y sefyllfa dra anffodus o fod yn un sy'n estyn cymorth—byddai ‘achub’ yn air rhy ddramatig—i'r Llywodraeth. Gwnaf ychydig sylwadau difenwol am y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Prif Weinidog, gan y dylid edliw iddynt fater y gwangocratiaeth. Yr wyf bob amser wedi'i ystyried yn beth hurt cyfrif ymddiriedolaethau GIG yn gwangos, gan eu bod yn darparu gofal iechyd i ardal ddaearyddol benodol. Yr oedd esgus y gallai Llywodraeth ganolog wneud hynny'n uniongyrchol, rywsut, yn beth drygionus erioed, ond bu'r Prif Weinidog yn bechadur mawr yn hynny o beth, gan ei fod yn adio pawb ar y gwahanol ymddiriedolaethau ac yn dweud wedyn, ‘Sylwch ar y nifer fwy sy'n gwasanaethu ar y cwangos, a swyddwyr y Toriaid ydynt i gyd’. Yr wyf yn amau bod y pwynt olaf ychydig yn anos ei wfftio, ond nid wyf am fynd ar ôl yr ysgyfarnog honno.

Mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn gywir wrth ddweud bod elfen comisiynu'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn un a allai beri i rywun holi ai cwangos ydynt ai peidio. Mae'r pwynt hwnnw'n anos ei wrthod, gan eu bod yn ymddangos yn debycach i awdurdodau iechyd nag i ymddiriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol, er enghraifft, sef y patrwm arall y byddai modd ei ddilyn. Er hynny, dim ond yr ail gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad y bydd gofyn i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ei oruchwylio fydd hwn, ac mae'r corff arall yn ymwneud â gofal cymdeithasol, felly ni chredaf fod gennym ormod o faich o ran yr asiantaethau sy'n gorfod adrodd yn uniongyrchol i ni.

Mae'n briodol cael rhywfaint o raniad rhwng asiantaeth a'r Llywodraeth gyda golwg ar faterion iechyd cyhoeddus. Fel arall, byddai'r swyddogaethau hyn yn rhan o beirianwaith y Llywodraeth. Ymddengys i mi mai'r unig gostau ychwanegol uniongyrchol a wynebwn mewn trefniant o'r fath yw'r rhai sy'n

payment of board members. However, there will also be some costs in terms of where we site this organisation, which may be greater than if the work had been done in-house.

I do not have a great objection to this approach in principle. Sometimes, the simple truth is unpalatable, which is that quangos can be a useful mechanism to deliver public services.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): The purpose of this motion is to seek Members' agreement to the structure and content of the Wales Centre for Health in terms of the regulations. Ieuan, I know that you are not a member of the Health and Social Services Committee, but the proposals for the Wales Centre for Health originally arose from the public health document, 'Better Health, Better Wales'. Before the Assembly came into existence, it was recommended that we should have an independent body—it is a unique, Welsh body—to provide information and impartial advice on public health issues at a national level. That was widely welcomed and discussed in terms of the scrutiny of the Health (Wales) Bill, which was one of the first pieces of primary legislation to go through the Assembly and which, as the Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee, David Melding, said, was subject to considerable debate.

If we consider the body in its current, shadow form we can see that the Wales Centre for Health is helping to increase public health capacity. So far, it has established public health training fellowships and bursary schemes for people from backgrounds other than medicine to assist them in working towards becoming public health specialists, it has taken forward an integrated training scheme for public health specialists from medical and non-medical backgrounds, it has scoped the provision of education and training for public health practitioners in Wales, and it has started work on the implementation and integration of the national occupational standards of public health practice. It has also worked with trading standards and environmental health officers on food labelling and standards, and it has commenced the delivery of a training

ymwneud â thalu aelodau'r bwrdd. Er hynny, bydd rhai costau hefyd o ran y man y lleolwn y corff hwn, a allai fod yn fwy na phe gwnaethid y gwaith yn fewnol.

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad mawr i'r dull gweithredu hwn mewn egwyddor. Weithiau, mae'r gwir plaen yn annymunol, sef y gall cwangos fod yn ddull defnyddiol o ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Pwrpas y cynnig hwn yw ceisio cytundeb gan Aelodau i drefn a chynnwys y rheoliadau ar gyfer Canolfan Iechyd Cymru. Ieuan, gwn nad ydych yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ond cododd y cynigion ar gyfer Canolfan Iechyd Cymru yn wreiddiol o'r ddogfen ar iechyd cyhoeddus, 'Gwell Iechyd, Gwell Cymru'. Cyn i'r Cynulliad ddod i fodolaeth, argymhellwyd y dylem gael corff annibynnol—corff unigryw, Cymreig ydyw—i gynnig gwybodaeth a chynghor diduedd ar faterion iechyd cyhoeddus ar lefel genedlaethol. Croesawyd hynny'n gyffredinol a'i drafod wrth graffu ar Fesur Iechyd (Cymru), sef un o'r eitemau cyntaf o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a aeth drwy'r Cynulliad, y bu cryn ddadlau yn ei chylch, fel y dywedodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, David Melding.

Os ystyriwn y corff hwn ar ei ffurf gysgodol bresennol, gallwn weld bod Canolfan Iechyd Cymru'n helpu i gynyddu'r capasiti iechyd cyhoeddus. Hyd yma, mae wedi sefydlu cymrodoriaethau hyfforddi ar gyfer iechyd cyhoeddus a chynlluniau bwrsariaeth ar gyfer rhai o gefndiroedd heblaw meddygaeth er mwyn eu helpu i ddod yn arbenigwyr mewn iechyd cyhoeddus, mae wedi hyrwyddo cynllun hyfforddi integredig ar gyfer arbenigwyr mewn iechyd cyhoeddus o gefndiroedd meddygol ac anfeddygol, mae wedi asesu maint darpariaeth addysg a hyfforddiant i ymarferwyr iechyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac mae wedi dechrau ar y gwaith o gymhwyso ac integreiddio'r safonau galwedigaethol cenedlaethol ar gyfer ymarfer iechyd cyhoeddus. Mae hefyd wedi gweithio gyda swyddogion safonau masnach ac iechyd amgylcheddol ar labelu bwyd a safonau, ac

programme for lead officers in communicable disease control in Wales. Ieuan, I think that you would be most interested in the fact that one of the centre's first tasks was to invite the American Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to take part in an independent public consultation, which gave information to the community on Nantygwyddon at the end of 2002. That could not have been done by the Assembly; it had to be done by an independent body. You will know that that was important. The local community welcomed the fact that we had an independent Wales Centre for Health, which could provide world-class expertise in terms of the Nantygwyddon inquiry, highlighting the benefits that that kind of research and information provides.

Mike, that is what this is all about: providing access to research and development and to information. That covers a whole range of public health and public protection issues. You mentioned issues in relation to smoking and lifestyle, and, two weeks ago, I attended a conference that was led by the Wales Centre for Health, held in partnership with the Countryside Council for Wales. Alun Pugh was also there. That brought together local and national organisations, with the Welsh Assembly Government, to consider all these issues in relation to improving health and tackling health inequalities.

4.30 p.m.

Thank you, David, for clarifying the position for the leader of the opposition. We only have one ASPB, do we not, David, which we scrutinise in the Health and Social Services Committee? That is the Care Council for Wales. We have now clarified that point.

mae wedi dechrau rhoi rhaglen hyfforddi ar waith ar gyfer swyddogion sy'n arwain wrth reoli clefydau heintus yng Nghymru. Ieuan, credaf y byddai gennych ddiddordeb mawr yn y ffaith mai un o orchwylion cyntaf y ganolfan oedd estyn gwahoddiad i'r Asiantaeth Americanaidd ar gyfer Cofrestru Sylweddau Gwenwynig a Chlefydau gymryd rhan mewn ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus annibynnol, a roddodd wybodaeth i'r gymuned am Nantygwyddon ddiwedd 2002. Ni allai'r Cynulliad wneud hynny; yr oedd yn rhaid i gorff annibynnol wneud hynny. Gwyddoch fod hynny'n bwysig. Croesawodd y gymuned leol y ffaith bod gennym Ganolfan Iechyd Cymru annibynnol, a allai gynnig arbenigedd o'r radd flaenaf i ymchwiliad Nantygwyddon, gan dynnu sylw at y buddion a geir o ymchwil a gwybodaeth o'r fath.

Mike, dyna union bwrpas yr hyn sydd dan sylw: rhoi mynediad i ymchwil a datblygu a gwybodaeth. Mae hynny'n cynnwys yr holl faterion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd cyhoeddus a gwarchod y cyhoedd. Cyfeiriasoch at faterion sy'n ymwneud ag ysmegu a ffordd o fyw a, bythefnos yn ôl, bûm mewn cynhadledd a lywiwyd gan Ganolfan Iechyd Cymru, a gynhaliwyd ar y cyd â Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Yr oedd Alun Pugh yno hefyd. Daeth â chyrrff lleol a chenedlaethol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru at ei gilydd, i ystyried yr holl faterion hyn mewn cysylltiad â gwella iechyd a mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd.

Diolch i chi, David, am egluro'r sefyllfa i arweinydd yr wrthblaid. Dim ond un CCNC sydd gennym, onid ef, David, y craffwn ar ei waith yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol? Cyngor Gofal Cymru yw hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi egluro'r pwynt hwnnw'n awr.

*Cynnig (NDM2035): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.
Motion (NDM2035): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 8.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

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

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Elin

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2036): O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.

Motion (NDM2036): For 43, Abstain 0, Against 8.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue

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

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 20) 2004
 Approval of the Care Standards Act 2000 (Commencement No. 20) Order 2004**

Y Llywydd: O dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhif 25.10, 25.11 a 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order Nos. 25.10, 25.11 and 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14, approves the draft Care Standards Act 2000 (Commencement No. 20) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004. (NDM2037)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14 yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 20) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ac yn nodi memorandwm esboniadol y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2037)

*Cynnig (NDM2037): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Motion (NDM2037): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion
Composite Motion: Approval of Orders**

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn. **The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

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

propose that

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

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

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the Feeding Stuffs, the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) and the Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Porthiant, Porthiant (Samplu a Dadansoddi) a Phorthiant (Gorfodi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004, ac

b) approves the Feeding Stuffs, the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) and the Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Porthiant, Porthiant (Samplu a Dadansoddi) a Phorthiant (Gorfodi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2004;

i) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2004;

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2004; and

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2004; a'r

iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004;

iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004;

2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 on the draft Order, the Care Standards Act 2000 (Commencement No. 14) (Wales) Order 2004, and

2. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, ar y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 14) (Cymru) 2004, ac

b) approves the Care Standards Act 2000 (Commencement No. 14) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 14) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r:

i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004; and

i) Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004; a'r

ii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004;

ii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004;

3. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the Children (Leaving Care) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and

3. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004, ac

b) approves the Children (Leaving Care) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:

- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004;
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004; and
- iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004;
4. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 on the draft Order, the Animal Gatherings (Wales) Order 2004, and
- b) approves the Animal Gatherings (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:
- i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and
- iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004;
5. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and
- b) approves the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;
6. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the Education Act 2002 (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and
- i) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004;
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004;
4. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, ar y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Crynadau Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2004, ac
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Crynadau Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r:
- i) Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004;
5. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004, ac
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:
- i) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- ii) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;
6. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ar y Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Addysg 2002 (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2004, ac

- b) approves the Education Act 2002 (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and
- iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004;
7. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the Housing (Right to Buy) (Priority of Charges) (Wales) Order 2004, and
- b) approves the Housing (Right to Buy) (Priority of Charges) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:
- i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;
8. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 on the draft regulations, the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, and
- b) approves the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2024)
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deddf Addysg 2002 (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r:
- i) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004;
7. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ar y Rheoliadau drafft, Gorchymyn Tai (Hawl i Brynu) (Blaenoriaeth Arwystlon) (Cymru) 2004, ac
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Tai (Hawl i Brynu) (Blaenoriaeth Arwystlon) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r:
- i) Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- ii) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;
8. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2004, ac
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:
- i) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r
- ii) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2024)

Cynnig (NDM2024): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2024): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwaith Penodedig a Chofrestru) (Cymru) 2004, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymwysterau Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2004 a Rheoliadau Athrawon Ysgol (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2004
Approval of the Education (Specified Work and Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2004, the Education (School Teachers' Qualifications) (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the School Teachers (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y tri eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiadau. Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2026 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Janet Ryder ac Owen John Thomas.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next three items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections. I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2026 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Janet Ryder and Owen John Thomas.

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 for Wales considers the principle of the Education (Specified Work and Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2025)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwaith Penodedig a Chofrestru) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2025)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (Specified Work and Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwaith Penodedig a Chofrestru) (Cymru) 2004, ac

2. approves that the Education (Specified Work and Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwaith Penodedig a Chofrestru) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;

a) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004. (NDM2026)

c) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2026)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried

the principle of the Education (School Teachers' Qualifications) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2027)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (School Teachers' Qualifications) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and

2. approves that the Education (School Teachers' Qualifications) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004. (NDM2028)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the School Teachers (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2029)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 29 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the School Teachers (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004, and

2. approves that the School Teachers (Consequential Amendments) (Wales)

egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymwysterau Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2027)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymwysterau Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2004, ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymwysterau Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:

a) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r

c) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2028)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Athrawon Ysgol (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2029)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 29 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Athrawon Ysgol (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2004, ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Athrawon Ysgol (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru)

Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2030)

We are about to debate a package of regulations relating to teachers' work and qualifications. The Education and Lifelong Learning Committee considered these regulations on 28 April and, as a result of our discussions, I have agreed to add some more detail to the guidance relating to behaviour management training for staff working with pupils with special educational needs.

The policy aim of the regulations is to support the implementation of the national agreement on raising standards and tackling workload. It is critical that we tackle the issue of workload, which teachers are telling us is a major cause of stress and one of the main reasons for experienced teachers leaving the profession. The agreement sets out a range of measures designed to enable teachers to focus their time on duties that require their professional skills, judgment and training. The agreement is clear that other members of the school team should carry out tasks not requiring this type of expertise.

As a result, implementation of the agreement will also improve opportunities for a range of school support staff. They will be encouraged to take on new or enhanced roles within schools for the benefits of pupils. They will provide enhanced job satisfaction, career structures, and training and development opportunities for a group of people whose contribution in schools has often been undervalued.

These regulations do not make it compulsory—

Leanne Wood: Could you confirm that the public sector union, Unison, has withdrawn its support for this classroom assistant

2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:

a) rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004; a'r

b) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2030)

Yr ydym ar fin cael dadl ar becyn o reoliadau sy'n ymwneud â gwaith a chymwysterau athrawon. Bu i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ystyried y rheoliadau hyn ar 28 Ebrill ac, o ganlyniad i'n trafodaethau, yr wyf wedi cytuno i ychwanegu mwy o fanylion at y canllawiau sy'n ymwneud â hyfforddiant ar reoli ymddygiad i staff sy'n gweithio gyda disgyblion sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig.

Amcan y rheoliadau hyn o ran polisi yw hybu'r gwaith o gymhwyso'r cytundeb cenedlaethol ar godi safonau a mynd i'r afael â'r llwyth gwaith. Mae'n hollbwysig inni fynd i'r afael â mater y llwyth gwaith, y dywed athrawon wrthym ei fod yn peri straen mawr a'i fod yn un o'r prif resymau pam mae athrawon profiadol yn gadael y proffesiwn. Mae'r cytundeb yn nodi amryw o fesurau sydd â'r bwriad o alluogi athrawon i dreulio'r rhan fwyaf o'u hamser yn cyflawni dyletswyddau sy'n galw am eu sgiliau, eu barn a'u hyfforddiant proffesiynol. Mae'r cytundeb yn datgan yn glir mai aelodau eraill y tîm ysgol a ddylai gyfawni tasgau nad dynt yn gofyn am arbenigedd o'r fath.

O ganlyniad, ceir gwell cyfleoedd i amryw o staff cynorthwyol yr ysgol hefyd wrth roi'r cytundeb ar waith. Fe'u hanogir i ymgymryd â rolau newydd neu well mewn ysgolion er budd disgyblion. Byddant yn cynnig mwy o foddhad iddynt yn eu gwaith, gwell strwythurau gyrfaol, a chyfleoedd ar gyfer hyfforddi a datblygu i grŵp o bobl y mae eu cyfraniad mewn ysgolion wedi'i danbrisiu'n aml.

Nid yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn ei gwneud yn orfodol—

Leanne Wood: A allech gadarnhau bod undeb y sector cyhoeddus, Unison, wedi tynnu'n ôl ei gefnogaeth i'r cynllun hwn ar

scheme? If the scheme is as wonderful as you describe, why has it withdrawn its support?

Jane Davidson: I can confirm that Unison is concerned that not all employers have been prepared at this stage to have similar standards of employment across all local authorities. I am keen, as a Unison member, to ensure that we get the right kind of voluntary agreement in Wales to ensure that all support staff are properly supported.

These regulations do not make it compulsory for schools to use support staff to carry out specified work, or to deploy higher-level teaching assistants. Headteachers already have the flexibility to deploy support staff in a way that they deem appropriate. However, this issue is currently unregulated, and headteachers must make judgments about deploying their support staff without guidance. These regulations and accompanying guidance introduce safeguards for the benefit of teachers, support staff and headteachers. They establish a clear statutory framework for support staff undertaking specified work, which ensures that they are properly supervised. The details of the specified work regulations have been subject to extensive discussion with the unions, which are signatories to the national agreement. They are satisfied that they provide the right level of safeguard, together with sufficient flexibility to reap the benefits of the national agreement for headteachers, teachers and support staff, who form their membership. The regulations provide the legislative framework for headteachers, teachers and support staff who wish to work as a flexible and coherent team, providing a wide range of well-planned opportunities for their pupils' education. The guidance makes it clear that teachers and support staff are not interchangeable. The regulations will enable schools to tackle teachers' workload and to raise standards. That is why I believe that these regulations are right for schools in Wales and why I am unable to support the amendment.

Janet Ryder: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2026 in the name of Jocelyn Davies,

gyfer cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth? Os yw'r cynllun mor wych ag y dywedwch, pam y mae wedi tynnu'n ôl ei gefnogaeth?

Jane Davidson: Gallaf gadarnhau bod Unison yn bryderus nad yw pob cyflogwr yn barod ar hyn o bryd i gael safonau cyflogaeth tebyg yn yr holl awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf yn awyddus, fel aelod o Unison, i sicrhau y cawn y math priodol o gytundeb gwirfoddol yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod yr holl staff cynorthwyol yn cael cymorth priodol.

Nid yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn ei gwneud yn orfodol i ysgolion ddefnyddio staff cynorthwyol i gyflawni gwaith penodol, nac iddynt ddefnyddio cynorthwywyr dysgu uwch. Mae penaethiaid ysgol eisoes yn rhydd i ddefnyddio staff cynorthwyol yn y modd a farnant yn briodol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i reoleiddio ar hyn o bryd, a rhaid i benaethiaid ysgol benderfynu ynghylch defnyddio eu staff cynorthwyol heb ganllawiau. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn a'r canllawiau sy'n mynd law yn llaw â hwy'n cyflwyno mesurau diogelu er budd athrawon, staff cynorthwyol a phenaethiaid ysgol. Maent yn sefydlu fframwaith statudol pendant i staff cynorthwyol sy'n ymgymryd â gwaith penodol, sy'n sicrhau goruchwyliaeth briodol ar eu cyfer. Cafwyd trafodaeth helaeth ar fanylion y rheoliadau ar waith penodol gyda'r undebau, sydd wedi llofnodi'r cytundeb cenedlaethol. Maent yn fodlon eu bod yn cynnig yr amddiffyniad priodol, ynghyd â digon o hyblygrwydd i sicrhau manteision y cytundeb cenedlaethol i benaethiaid ysgol, athrawon a staff cynorthwyol, sy'n aelodau ohonynt. Mae'r rheoliadau yn darparu'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol i benaethiaid ysgol, athrawon a staff cynorthwyol sy'n dymuno gweithio fel tîm hyblyg a chydlynol, gan gynnig amrywiaeth mawr o gyfleoedd wedi eu cynllunio'n dda ar gyfer addysg eu disgyblion. Mae'r canllawiau'n egluro na ellir cyfnewid athrawon a staff cynorthwyol. Bydd y rheoliadau'n galluogi ysgolion i fynd i'r afael â llwyth gwaith athrawon ac i godi safonau. Dyna pam y credaf fod y rheoliadau hyn yn briodol i ysgolion yng Nghymru a pham na allaf gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiaf welliant 1 i NDM2026 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Janet

Janet Ryder and Owen John Thomas. I propose that:

the National Assembly for Wales resolves to make the following amendments to the Education (Specified Work and Registration) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a draft of which was laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004.

Delete paragraph 8 of schedule 2.

Plaid Cymru acknowledges the important role that classroom assistants and technicians play in delivering a high level of education. They also play a role in delivering the teachers' workload agreement. We welcome the fact that the work of a teacher is defined in these regulations. Teachers have waited for many years for their role to be clearly defined. We also agree with sections 1 to 7 of part 2, which note who should be allowed to undertake the duties of qualified, registered teachers. We support the development of the workload agreement, but Plaid Cymru believes that additional teaching staff, when required, must be employed to comply with the agreement. We do not therefore agree with paragraph 8 of schedule 2, which will allow headteachers to allow other persons who they deem suitable to carry out the clearly identified duties of a qualified teacher. Plaid Cymru does not agree that these regulations clarify the role of classroom assistants. Would it not have been better to introduce additional regulations that stated the duties of classroom assistants, along with details of a national accredited system, against which they would be measured, and a national pay framework? These regulations list the duties of qualified, registered teachers, or anyone working towards that qualification, but also allow anyone else whom headteachers deem suitable to do the work. The duties outlined in the regulations are those of qualified, registered teachers. They form part of the teaching element of education and have a major impact on the educational performance of pupils. If these duties are carried out badly, as unfortunately they sometimes are, we know that the educational performance of pupils will suffer. In order to improve teaching standards, we should ensure that the duties are carried out by qualified and registered staff. That might

Ryder a Owen John Thomas. Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn penderfynu gwneud y gwelliannau canlynol i Reoliadau Addysg (Gwaith Penodedig a Chofrestru) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi drafft ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004.

Dileu paragraff 8 atodlen 2.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn cydnabod y rhan bwysig y mae cynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth a thechnegwyr yn ei chwarae wrth ddarparu addysg o ansawdd da. Maent hefyd yn chwarae rhan wrth gymhwyso'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon. Croesawn y ffaith bod gwaith athro wedi'i ddiffinio yn y rheoliadau hyn. Mae athrawon wedi disgwyl am flynyddoedd lawer i'w rôl gael ei diffinio'n eglur. Yr ydym hefyd yn cytuno ag adrannau 1 i 7 yn rhan 2, sy'n nodi pwy a ddylai gael ymgymryd â dyletswyddau athrawon cymwysedig, cofrestredig. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith, ond mae Plaid Cymru yn credu y dylid cyflogi athrawon ychwanegol, os oes angen, i gydymffurfio â'r cytundeb. Gan hynny, ni chytunwn â pharagraff 8 atodlen 2, a fydd yn gadael i bennaethiaid ysgol ganiatáu i eraill y barnant eu bod yn addas gyflawni dyletswyddau penodol athro cymwysedig. Nid yw Plaid Cymru yn cytuno bod y rheoliadau hyn yn egluro rôl cynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth. Oni fuasai'n well cyflwyno rheoliadau ychwanegol a nodai ddyletswyddau cynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth, ynghyd â manylion system achrededig genedlaethol, y caent eu mesur yn ei herbyn, a fframwaith cyflogau cenedlaethol? Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn rhestru dyletswyddau athrawon cofrestredig, cymwysedig, neu unrhyw un sy'n ceisio ennill y cymhwyster hwnnw, ond maent hefyd yn caniatáu i'r gwaith gael ei wneud gan unrhyw un arall y barno penaethiaid ysgol ei fod yn addas. Y dyletswyddau a nodir yn y rheoliadau yw rhai athrawon cofrestredig, cymwysedig. Maent yn ffurfio'r elfen dysgu mewn addysg a chânt effaith fawr ar berfformiad addysgol disgyblion. Os cyflawnir y dyletswyddau hyn yn wael, fel y digwydd weithiau, gwaetha'r modd, gwyddom y bydd perfformiad

mean increasing the number of teaching staff to ensure smaller class sizes and that there is adequate cover to enable teachers to comply with the workload agreement or to cover for absent colleagues. Classes should never be taught by unqualified, unregistered teachers. The Minister has said that higher-level teaching assistants will not be teaching, but will be assisting teachers and will be under the supervision of a registered teacher at all times. In England, headteachers have been rather creative in their interpretation of that. In large junior schools, for example, there will be perhaps three classes in one year. Timetables will be organised to allow all three class teachers in that year to discuss planning, which is good. That improves planning and has immense benefits for the school. However, those teachers' classes are not taught by supply teachers; they are taught by governors or classroom assistants.

addysgol disgyblion yn dioddef. Er mwyn gwella safonau dysgu, dylem sicrhau y cyflawnir y dyletswyddau gan staff cymwysedig a chofrestredig. Gallai hynny olygu cael rhagor o athrawon i sicrhau y bydd dosbarthiadau'n llai a darparu digon o staff i alluogi athrawon i gydymffurfio â'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith neu i ddirprwyo dros gydathrawon sy'n absennol. Ni ddylai dosbarthiadau fyth gael eu dysgu gan athrawon digymhwyster sydd heb eu cofrestru. Dywedodd y Gweinidog na fydd cynorthwywyr dysgu uwch yn cael dysgu, ond y byddant yn helpu athrawon ac y byddant yn cael eu goruchwyllo gan athro cofrestredig bob amser. Yn Lloegr, bu penaethiaid ysgol yn eithaf dyfeisgar yn y modd y bu iddynt ddehongli hynny. Mewn ysgolion cynradd mawr, er enghraifft, gellir cael tri dosbarth mewn un flwyddyn. Trefnir amserlenni fel y gall pob un o'r tri athro dosbarth yn y flwyddyn honno drafod cynllunio, a pheth da yw hynny. Mae hynny'n gwella'r cynllunio ac yn dod â buddion aruthrol i'r ysgol. Fodd bynnag, ni ddysgir dosbarthiadau'r athrawon hynny gan athrawon llanw; fe'u dysgir gan lywodraethwyr neu gynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth.

4.40 p.m.

I repeat my earlier statement: if more teachers are needed to provide cover, then more teachers should be employed. There is currently no national training or level of accreditation scheme for classroom assistants and neither is there a national pay framework. For the most part, they do not have to have any qualifications. It is at the discretion of the headteachers and governors who to employ and what salaries to pay.

Ailddatganaf yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach: os oes angen rhagor o athrawon i ddysgu, dylid cyflogi rhagor o athrawon. Ar hyn o bryd nid oes unrhyw hyfforddiant cenedlaethol neu gynllun lefelau achredu ar gyfer cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth ac nid oes fframwaith cyflogau cenedlaethol ychwaith. Gan mwyaf, nid oes ganddynt unrhyw gymwysterau. Mae'r penaethiaid ysgol a'r llywodraethwyr yn rhydd i benderfynu pwy a gyflogant a pha gyflogau a delir.

There is, of course, the possibility of employing teachers, who, for various reasons, have taken early retirement, or have left teaching. The Assembly will soon consider amending the health regulations for teachers to allow them to return to the classroom. Those who are newly qualified and who are unable to get a full or part-time contract could also take up these posts. These people would have undergone the same training as

Wrth gwrs, mae'n bosibl cyflogi athrawon sydd wedi ymddeol yn gynnar am wahanol resymau, neu sydd wedi rhoi'r gorau i ddysgu. Cyn hir, bydd y Cynulliad yn ystyried diwygio'r rheoliadau iechyd ar gyfer athrawon i ganiatáu iddynt aildechrau dysgu. Gallai'r rhai sydd newydd ymgymhwyso ac yn methu â chael contract llawn amser neu ran amser gymryd y swyddi hyn hefyd. Byddai'r rhain wedi dilyn yr un

registered, qualified teachers and it could be argued that they are capable of carrying out the duties specified in the regulations. However, if they are to be used to teach classes, then we should be employing more teachers.

This goes a long way from the useful and necessary work that assistants do working alongside pupils and teachers, augmenting the wide variety of experiences that children should have during their education. In that regard, assistants are invaluable and which lessen the burden on teachers. They should not replace a teacher in the classroom. That is why the National Union of Teachers and Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru have refused to sign up to the workload agreement. Both unions have fought too long to raise the standards in education to see them jeopardised by this move. These regulations potentially open up a doorway for a two-tier level of teaching: one carried out by registered qualified teachers and the other by higher level classroom assistants for whom there is no national quality benchmark system.

Jeff Cuthbert: This regulation is simply about easing the workload of teachers in Wales. It will put in place professional and highly skilled teaching assistants to aid in the delivery of a world-class education system that is fit for decades to come. Failure to implement this regulation would put the teachers' workload agreement in jeopardy. No-one will benefit by supporting the Plaid Cymru amendment and children in Wales will pay a bitter price.

Janet Ryder: Let us just turn that comment on its head. Explain the professional qualification for a classroom assistant, the national benchmarking system, whether standards are applied nationally throughout Wales or whether it is up to the discretion of the headteacher and governors to appoint whoever they consider to be suitable at that time. Would that not, in fact, have an adverse affect on children's education?

Jeff Cuthbert: If you listen to the remainder

hyfforddiant ag athrawon cymwysedig, cofrestredig a gellid dadlau eu bod yn gallu cyflawni'r dyletswyddau a nodir yn y rheoliadau. Fodd bynnag, os ydynt i gael eu defnyddio i ddysgu dosbarthiadau, dylem gyflogi rhagor o athrawon.

Mae hyn yn bell iawn oddi wrth y gwaith buddiol ac angenrheidiol a wnaiff cynorthwyr wrth weithio ochr yn ochr â disgyblion ac athrawon, gan ychwanegu at yr amrywiaeth mawr o brofiadau a ddylai ddod i ran plant yn ystod eu haddysg. Yn hynny o beth, mae cynorthwyr yn amhrisiadwy ac maent yn ysgafnhau'r baick ar athrawon. Ni ddylent gymryd lle'r athro yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Dyna pam y mae Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon ac Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru wedi gwrthod llofnodi'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith. Bu'r ddau undeb yn ymladd yn rhy hir i godi safonau mewn addysg ac ni dymunant weld eu peryglu drwy gymryd y cam hwn. Gallai'r rheoliadau hyn agor y drws i ddysgu ar ddwy lefel: un ohonynt gan athrawon cymwysedig cofrestredig a'r llall gan gynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth uwch nad oes unrhyw system meincnodi ansawdd genedlaethol ar eu cyfer.

Jeff Cuthbert: Unig amcan y rheoliad hwn yw ysgafnhau llwyth gwaith athrawon yng Nghymru. Bydd yn sefydlu cynorthwyr dysgu proffesiynol a thra medrus i helpu i redeg system addysg o'r radd flaenaf a fydd yn addas am ddegawdau i ddod. Byddai methu â rhoi'r rheoliad hwn ar waith yn peryglu'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon. Ni chaiff neb fudd o gefnogi gwelliant Plaid Cymru a bydd plant Cymru'n talu pris mawr am hynny.

Janet Ryder: Gadewch inni droi'r sylw hwnnw ar ei ben. Eglurwch beth yw'r cymhwyster proffesiynol ar gyfer cynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth, y system feincnodi genedlaethol, a gymhwysir safonau ar lefel genedlaethol ledled Cymru neu a yw'r pennaeth ysgol a'r llywodraethwyr yn rhydd i benodi pwy bynnag a ystyriant yn addas ar y pryd. Oni fyddai hynny, mewn gwirionedd, yn cael effaith ddrwg ar addysg plant?

Jeff Cuthbert: Os gwrandewch ar weddill fy

of my speech, you will see that I will address those points.

This regulation will lead to the provision of planned support for teachers in Wales by highly trained professionals who will assist in the learning process. They will not be teachers, because teachers will remain in control. It is a bitter irony that if Plaid Cymru's amendment is carried today, it would create the situation that they claim to be trying to prevent, namely poorer educational attainment by pupils in Wales.

The Assembly Government is committed to delivering high-quality education that is fit to meet the challenges of the future. Teaching assistants will help to achieve that. They will be trained with suitable academic rigour and will have competency-based qualifications to national vocational qualification level 4 or equivalent. Many of those qualifications are currently under development. These regulations will enable us to put in place such a system, which will encourage the development of a proper career structure that will provide recognition of their skills and knowledge. I ask Plaid Cymru to put party politics last and pupils' needs first by supporting this regulation and rejecting the amendment.

David Davies: What concerns us here is not party politics, but the fact that this set of regulations contains a principle of the utmost importance in terms of how schools are run, namely the role of classroom assistants. Buried away in what is a veritable thicket of legal jargon, which is presented in these seemingly innocuous regulations, is this important principle. These items, in my view, are the legal equivalent of a magic-eye picture. When you first look at them, they are an innocuous, garbled mass of words and phrases, but when you stare at them a little longer, just before you become cross-eyed, an entirely different picture emerges. If these regulations are passed today, they will enable a classroom assistant to be put in charge of a classroom.

The Minister will argue that that can only happen under supervision, but the question

arai, gwelwch y byddaf yn ymdrin â'r pwyntiau hynny.

Bydd y rheoliad hwn yn arwain at ddarparu cymorth wedi'i gynllunio i athrawon yng Nghymru gan weithwyr proffesiynol tra hyfforddedig a fydd yn hybu'r broses dysgu. Nid athrawon fyddant, gan y bydd athrawon yn dal i fod wrth y llyw. Eironi creulon yw, os derbynnir gwelliant Plaid Cymru heddiw, y byddai hynny'n creu'r sefyllfa yr honnant eu bod yn ceisio'i hatal, sef cyrhaeddiad addysgol is ymysg disgyblion yng Nghymru.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau addysg o ansawdd da sy'n addas i ateb heriau'r dyfodol. Bydd cynorthwyrwyr dysgu yn helpu i gyflawni hynny. Cânt hyfforddiant academaidd addas a thrwyadl a chânt gymwysterau sy'n seiliedig ar gymwyseddau hyd at lefel 4 yn y cymwysterau galwedigaethol cenedlaethol neu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb iddi. Mae llawer o'r cymwysterau hynny'n cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn ein galluogi i sefydlu system o'r fath, a fydd yn hyrwyddo'r gwaith o ddatblygu strwythur gyrfaol priodol a fydd yn cydnabod eu sgiliau a'u gwybodaeth. Gofynnaf i Blaid Cymru roi gwleidyddiaeth plaid yn olaf ac anghenion disgyblion yn gyntaf drwy gefnogi'r rheoliad hwn a gwrthod y gwelliant.

David Davies: Nid gwleidyddiaeth plaid sydd dan sylw yma, ond y ffaith bod y set hon o reoliadau'n cynnwys egwyddor sydd o'r pwys mwyaf o ran y modd y caiff ysgolion eu rhedeg, sef rôl cynorthwyrwyr ystafell ddosbarth. Ynghudd yn y niwl o jargon cyfreithiol, a gyflwynir yn y rheoliadau hyn sy'n ymddangos yn ddiniwed, ceir yr egwyddor bwysig hon. Yr eitemau hyn, yn fy marn i, yw'r hyn sy'n cyfateb ym myd y gyfraith i lun llygad hud. Pan edrychwch arnynt gyntaf, maent yn ddryswch diniwed o eiriau ac ymadroddion, ond pan syllwch arnynt ychydig yn hwy, a chithau bron â mynd yn llygatgroes, daw darlun cwbl wahanol i'r amlwg. Os derbynnir y rheoliadau hyn heddiw, byddant yn caniatáu rhoi gofal ystafell ddosbarth i gynorthwyrwyr ystafell ddosbarth.

Bydd y Gweinidog yn dadlau na all hynny ond digwydd o dan oruchwyliath, ond y

that she fails to answer is what that supervision entails. My idea of supervision is that the teacher would be in charge of the classroom, with the classroom assistant helping out somewhere else in the room. However, when the Minister was cross-examined on that—it took a while to get to this in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee—she admitted that supervision could simply mean that the classroom assistant has been given some form of lesson plan that has been approved by the headteacher. In other words, and I ask her to confirm or deny this when she replies today, a classroom assistant could easily take the class without the teacher being present. That goes to the root of the problem.

The Minister also tried to defend these regulations by saying that it would not be compulsory for headteachers to put classroom assistants in charge of a classroom. I do not recall any Assembly Member, any of the unions or anyone else ever suggesting that it would be compulsory. The Minister is following one of the oldest tricks in the book, which is to try to counter an argument that nobody has even made. Of course it will not be compulsory, and I invite her to say who has suggested that. It would not be compulsory, but it would be the educational equivalent of a Trojan horse because headteachers would be allowed to use classroom assistants, and, due to funding cuts, the results of which we have seen all over Wales, they would probably feel some pressure to use them. Nobody is suggesting that it would become a widespread practice overnight, but it would open the door to undermining the teachers' role and to enabling local education authorities to get education on the cheap. That is why we will vote against these regulations today.

Finally, it is disgraceful that something as fundamental as this has been hidden away in all kinds of legal jargon to try to make it difficult for people to know what is going on. There is a constant thread running through New Labour's policies: nursing auxiliaries are doing a job that used to be done by nurses, police support constables are doing a

cwestiwn y mae'n methu ei ateb yw beth fydd yr oruchwyliaeth honno'n ei olygu. Y syniad sydd gennyf fi o oruchwyliaeth yw y byddai'r athro â gofal dros yr ystafell ddosbarth, a'r cynorthwydd ystafell ddosbarth yn helpu yn rhywle arall yn yr ystafell. Fodd bynnag, pan groesholwyd y Gweinidog am hynny—cymerodd amser i gael at hyn yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes—cyfaddefodd y gallai goruchwyliaeth olygu dim mwy na bod y cynorthwydd ystafell ddosbarth wedi cael rhyw fath o gynllun gwers a gymeradwywyd gan y pennaeth ysgol. Mewn geiriau eraill, a gofynnaf iddi gadarnhau neu wadu hyn pan fydd yn ymateb heddiw, byddai'n ddigon hawdd i gynorthwydd ystafell ddosbarth ddysgu'r dosbarth heb i'r athro fod yn bresennol. Mae hynny'n mynd at wraidd y broblem.

Ceisiodd y Gweinidog amddiffyn y rheoliadau hyn hefyd drwy ddweud na fyddai'n orfodol i bennaethiaid ysgol roi gofal ystafell ddosbarth i gynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth. Ni chofiaf i unrhyw Aelod o'r Cynulliad, unrhyw un o'r undebau na neb arall awgrymu y byddai'n orfodol. Mae'r Gweinidog yn arfer un o'r ystrywiau mwyaf cyfarwydd, sef ceisio gwrthod dadl nad oes neb wedi'i chyflwyno hyd yn oed. Ni fydd yn orfodol, wrth gwrs, ac fe'i gwahoddaf i ddweud pwy a awgrymodd hynny. Ni fyddai'n orfodol, ond byddai fel ceffyl Caerdroea ym myd addysg gan y caniateid i bennaethiaid ysgol ddefnyddio cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth, ac, oherwydd toriadau ar gyllid, y gwelsom eu canlyniadau ledled Cymru, mae'n debyg y teimlent eu bod dan bwysau i'w defnyddio. Nid oes neb yn awgrymu y deuai'n arfer cyffredin dros nos, ond byddai'n gam cyntaf tuag at danseilio rôl athrawon a galluogi awdurdodau addysg lleol i gael addysg yn rhad. Dyna pam y pleidleisiwn yn erbyn y rheoliadau hyn heddiw.

Yn olaf, mae'n beth gwarthus bod rhywbeth mor sylfaenol â hyn wedi'i guddio yng nghanol pob math o jargon cyfreithiol i geisio ei gwneud yn anodd i bobl gael gwybod beth sy'n mynd ymlaen. Mae thema gyffredin drwy bolisiau Llafur Newydd: mae cynorthwywyr nyrsio'n gwneud gwaith yr arferai nyrsys ei wneud, mae cwnstabiliaid

job that used to be done by police officers before this Government sent them off to fill in all kinds of forms, and now we are replacing our teachers with classroom assistants. I hope they never get around to doing the same with politicians, or I do not know where we will be.

Peter Black: The overall picture, despite David's difficulties with the legal jargon, is that these amendments are confused, and the role of unqualified support staff is unclear. That is one reason why this debate needs to be curtailed, and we must rethink these regulations. The principle that the Liberal Democrats espouse, as have other Members today, is that only qualified teachers should be allowed to take classes. That is a fundamental principle, and one which goes to the heart of this debate. We have no objection to higher-level teaching assistants or teaching assistants. They are, as the Minister said, crucial to tackling the workload issues. However, they should not be left to teach classes unsupervised, and these regulations make that a possibility, which is one reason why they are flawed.

I agree with Plaid Cymru that the lack of accreditation and a pay scale raises more questions about these regulations. However, the amendment does not resolve this issue. The Minister, as David Davies said, confirmed in committee that it was possible, under these regulations, for a high-level teaching assistant to be left alone in control of a class. That is not in the interests of pupils or good education. The Minister must try harder and rethink these regulations. We will vote against them for those reasons.

Mark Isherwood: We all share the objectives of the national agreement on raising standards and tackling workload, and we would all support measures that provided teachers with more preparation time and more time with pupils. We also welcome the overdue recognition of the contribution made to our schools by teaching assistants. However, beyond that, these regulations

cynorthwyol yr heddlu'n gwneud gwaith yr arferai heddweision ei wneud cyn i'r Llywodraeth hon eu gyrru ymaith i lenwi ffurflenni o bob math, ac yn awr yr ydym yn rhoi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth yn lle ein hathrawon. Gobeithiaf na fyddant byth yn cael amser i wneud yr un peth gyda gwleidyddion, neu ni wn beth fydd ein hanes.

Peter Black: Y darlun cyffredinol, er gwaethaf yr anhawster a gafodd David â'r jargon cyfreithiol, yw bod y diwygiadau hyn yn ddryslyd, a bod rôl staff cynorthwyol digymhwyster yn aneglur. Dyna un rheswm pam y dylid cwtdogi'r ddadl hon, a rhaid inni ailystyried y rheoliadau hyn. Yr egwyddor y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei harddel, fel y gwnaeth Aelodau eraill heddiw, yw mai dim ond athrawon cymwysedig a ddylai gael dysgu dosbarthiadau. Mae honno'n egwyddor sylfaenol, sy'n mynd at wraidd y ddadl hon. Nid oes gennym unrhyw wrthwynebiad i gynorthwywyr dysgu uwch neu gynorthwywyr dysgu. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, maent yn hollbwysig wrth fynd i'r afael â materion sy'n ymwneud â'r llwyth gwaith. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylid gadael iddynt ddysgu dosbarthiadau heb oruchwyliaeth, ac mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn creu'r posibilrwydd hwnnw, a dyna un rheswm pam y maent yn ddiffygiol.

Cytunaf â Phlaid Cymru fod y diffyg o ran achredu a graddfa cyflog yn codi mwy o gwestiynau ynghylch y rheoliadau hyn. Serch hynny, nid yw'r gwelliant yn datrys y mater hwn. Fel y dywedodd David Davies, cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog yn y pwyllgor ei bod yn bosibl, o dan y rheoliadau hyn, i gynorthwydd dysgu uwch gael ei adael ar ei ben ei hun i reoli dosbarth. Nid yw hynny er budd i ddisgyblion nac i addysg dda. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog roi cynnig gwell arni ac ailystyried y rheoliadau hyn. Pleidleisiwn yn eu herbyn am y rhesymau hynny.

Mark Isherwood: Yr ydym oll yn cytuno ag amcanion y cytundeb cenedlaethol ar godi safonau a mynd i'r afael â'r llwyth gwaith, a byddem oll yn gefnogol i fesurau sy'n rhoi mwy o amser i athrawon baratoi a bod gyda disgyblion. Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu'r gydnabyddiaeth hwyr i'r cyfraniad a wneir i'n hysgolion gan gynorthwywyr dysgu. Fodd bynnag, heblaw hynny, mae'r rheoliadau hyn

represent government by virtual reality, rather than by practical reality. The specification of 'what teaching work is' shows a disregard for the real obstacles being faced by teachers and concerns being raised in our schools. The provision for support staff to carry out the 'specified work of teachers' can only be seen as a sign of crisis management. The reality is that if these regulations are approved, classes in Welsh schools will no longer have to be taught by qualified teachers, and we are duty bound to ask why.

4.50 p.m.

Is it because the number of applicants for postgraduate teacher training has remained virtually static in Wales, although it has risen 8 per cent in England and 9.1 per cent in Scotland? Is it because Welsh students at teacher training colleges in England will no longer be able to complete their training in Welsh schools? Is it because falling pupil rolls are used as an excuse to cut the number of teachers, rather than as an opportunity to reduce class sizes? A secondary school headteacher in Flintshire told me that, in some schools, falling pupil numbers are a result of the admissions criteria of Labour councils, not the demand for places. Despite acknowledged increases in education budgets, do the cuts in the numbers of teachers follow the Minister's blind determination to put attention-grabbing gimmicks before the core educational needs of Wales? Headteachers across Wales have told me that the workload agreement reads like jackanory, it is excellent with the exception of the 'f'-word—funding—and it will not work.

Brian Gibbons: Will you explain 'jackanory' to David Davies the next time that you meet him?

Mark Isherwood: As you are a younger Member, David, I will explain that to you later.

David Davies: I assure Mark that I understand 'jackanory'—I saw it when I read the Labour Party's manifesto for the last

yn arwydd o lywodraethu drwy realaeth rithiol, yn hytrach na realaeth ymarferol. Mae'r fanyleb am 'yr hyn yw gwaith dysgu' yn diystyru'r rhwystrau go iawn y mae athrawon yn eu hwynebu a phryderon a godir yn ein hysgolion. Arwydd o reolaeth mewn argyfwng a dim arall yw darparu y caiff staff cynorthwyol gyflawni 'gwaith penodol athrawon'. Y gwir yw, os cymeradwyir y rheoliadau hyn, ni fydd dosbarthiadau mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru'n gorfod cael eu dysgu gan athrawon cymwysedig, ac mae gennym ddyletswydd i ofyn pam.

Ai am fod nifer yr ymgeiswyr am hyfforddiant athrawon i raddedigion wedi aros yn ei unfan bron yng Nghymru, er ei fod 8 y cant yn uwch yn Lloegr a 9.1 y cant yn uwch yn yr Alban? Ai am na fydd myfyrwyr o Gymru mewn colegau hyfforddi athrawon yn Lloegr yn cael cwblhau eu hyfforddiant mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru bellach? Ai am fod y gostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n esgus i dorri nifer yr athrawon, yn hytrach nag yn gyfle i leihau maint dosbarthiadau? Dywedodd pennaeth ysgol uwchradd yn sir y Fflint wrthyf fod y gostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion mewn rhai ysgolion yn ganlyniad i feini prawf mynediad cynghorau Llafur, nid y galw am leoedd. Er gwaethaf y cynnydd cydnabyddedig ym maint y cyllidebau addysg, a yw'r torri ar nifer yr athrawon yn ganlyniad i benderfyniad difeddwl y Gweinidog i roi gimigau i ddenu sylw o flaen anghenion addysgol craidd Cymru? Mae penaethiaid ysgol ledled Cymru wedi dweud wrthyf fod y cytundeb llwyth gwaith yn debyg i stori ar *jackanory*: mae'n rhagorol heblaw am y gair sy'n dechrau ag 'c'—cyllido—ac ni fydd yn llwyddo.

Brian Gibbons: A wnewch egluro beth yw 'jackanory' i David Davies y tro nesaf y gwelwch ef?

Mark Isherwood: Gan eich bod yn Aelod iau, David, egluraf hynny i chi'n ddiweddarach.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn sicrhau Mark fy mod yn deall beth yw 'jackanory'—fe'i gwelais pan ddarllenais fanifesto'r Blaid

election.

Mark Isherwood: David, I acknowledge that you think of facts rather than telling stories.

Unlike the Minister, the headteachers could see that the agreement would mean cuts in the number of teachers to pay for the increase in the number of teaching assistants. They could see that it would mean extra demands on the remaining teachers, which would further restrict their time for preparation and their time with individual classes and pupils. They could see that it would mean higher-level teaching assistants teaching classes under the nominal supervision of qualified teachers.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Jeff Cuthbert is trying to intervene, but on account of pillars you cannot see one another.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mark, if you are sure that these regulations will not be welcomed by the teaching profession, can you explain why Geraint Davies, the secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, said that these regulations are critical to the implementation of the workload agreement in Wales and that he hopes that they will be ratified by the Assembly?

Mark Isherwood: We heard earlier that the NASUWT has withdrawn its support, and many of us have received e-mails from the National Union of Teachers Wales supporting that position.

As NUT Wales states, this agreement is unfair to headteachers, teachers, classroom assistants, parents and, most of all, to pupils. Flexibility will not improve the quality of the education that is provided in schools in Wales. A secondary headteacher in Gwynedd recently told me that the workload agreement is laughable because there is no money to implement it. A primary headteacher in Denbighshire told me, after her school received a top Estyn award, that she is concerned about maintaining its high standards because of the wider financial

Lafur ar gyfer yr etholiad diwethaf.

Mark Isherwood: David, yr wyf yn cydnabod eich bod yn meddwl am ffeithiau yn hytrach nag adrodd storïau.

Yn wahanol i'r Gweinidog, gallai'r penaethiaid ysgol weld y byddai'r cytundeb yn arwain at doriadau yn nifer yr athrawon i dalu am y cynnydd yn nifer y cynorthwywyr dysgu. Gallent weld y byddai'n ychwanegu at y galwadau ar yr athrawon a oedd yn weddill, a gyfyngai ymhellach ar eu hamser ar gyfer paratoi a'u hamser gyda dosbarthiadau a disgyblion unigol. Gallent weld y golygai y byddai cynorthwywyr dysgu uwch yn dysgu dosbarthiadau o dan oruchwyliaeth mewn enw gan athrawon cymwysedig.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Jeff Cuthbert yn ceisio ymyrryd, ond ni allwch weld eich gilydd oherwydd y pileri.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mark, os ydych yn sicr na chroesewir y rheoliadau hyn gan athrawon, a allwch egluro pam y mae Geraint Davies, ysgrifennydd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau, wedi dweud bod y rheoliadau hyn yn hollbwysig i weithredu'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith yng Nghymru a'i fod yn gobeithio y cânt eu cadarnhau gan y Cynulliad?

Mark Isherwood: Clywsom yn gynharach fod Cymdeithas Genedlaethol yr Ysgolfeistri ac Undeb yr Athrawesau wedi tynnu'n ôl ei gefnogaeth, ac mae llawer ohonom wedi cael negeseuon drwy'r e-bost oddi wrth Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon Cymru yn cefnogi'r safbwynt hwnnw.

Fel y dywed Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon Cymru, mae'r cytundeb hwn yn annheg â phenaethiaid ysgol, athrawon, cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth, rhieni ac, yn fwyaf oll, â disgyblion. Ni fydd hyblygrwydd yn gwella ansawdd yr addysg a gynigir mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru. Dywedodd pennaeth ysgol uwchradd yng Ngwynedd wrthyf yn ddiweddar fod y cytundeb llwyth gwaith yn chwerthinllyd gan nad oes arian ar gael i'w roi ar waith. Dywedodd pennaeth ysgol gynradd yn sir Ddinbych wrthyf, wedi i'w hysgol gael

position. The school is not in a position to employ anyone else and is worried about what penalties will apply if it cannot meet the workload criteria. She added that the head should not teach full time in a school of that size, but she can only work with the money that she has. The Minister must contrast this reality with point 28 of the workload agreement that states that governing bodies must ensure that the headteacher has an appropriate workload, with due regard to his or her health and welfare.

The National Association of Head Teachers Cymru told me that training for higher-level teaching assistants has been in place in England for a considerable time, but we are not at that stage in Wales. Without that training it will be almost impossible to implement the workload agreement, even without the financial considerations. Despite that, we must implement the workload agreement at the same time as England will. Some change managers who are employed by Welsh local education authorities to progress the agreement are well advanced in planning with local colleges, but many are not. Where will that leave teaching assistants, when it takes 18 months for a course to receive accreditation? Will Estyn be flexible, recognise practicality, and praise continuity, or will it penalise failures to meet the terms of workload contracts? The bottom line is that the Welsh Assembly Government has funded the workload agreement on the cheap and other teachers will have to take up the slack. How long will it be before a headteacher is sued or taken to tribunal for not meeting employees' contracts? Is there not a danger that headteachers will step into the breach, thereby breaking their contracts? The Minister's initiative-itis, a quest to do things differently rather than better in Wales, has once again betrayed teachers, teaching assistants and pupils of Wales.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I have to contrast some of the remarks that we heard

dyfarniad uchel gan Estyn, ei bod yn bryderus ynghylch cynnal ei safonau uchel oherwydd y sefyllfa ariannol gyffredinol. Nid yw'r ysgol mewn sefyllfa i gyflogi unrhyw un arall ac mae'n bryderus am y cosbau a gaiff os na all fodloni'r meini prawf o ran y llwyth gwaith. Ychwanegodd na ddylai'r pennaeth ddysgu'n llawn amser mewn ysgol o'r maint hwnnw, ond nid yw ond yn gallu gwneud â'r arian sydd ganddi. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog gyferbynnu'r realiti hwn â phwynt 28 yn y cytundeb llwyth gwaith sy'n datgan bod rhaid i gyrff llywodraethu sicrhau bod llwyth gwaith y pennaeth yn briodol, gan roi sylw dyladwy i'w iechyd a'i les.

Dywedodd Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon Cymru wrthyf fod hyfforddiant ar gael i gynorthwywyr dysgu uwch yn Lloegr ers cryn amser, ond nid felly y mae yng Nghymru. Heb gael yr hyfforddiant hwnnw, bydd bron yn amhosibl rhoi'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith ar waith, hyd yn oed heb ystyried yr agweddau ariannol. Er hynny, rhaid inni roi'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith ar waith yr un pryd ag y gwneir hynny yn Lloegr. Mae rhai rheolwyr newid a gyflogwyd gan awdurdodau addysg lleol yng Nghymru i hyrwyddo'r cytundeb yn mynd rhagddynt yn dda wrth gynllunio gyda cholegau lleol, ond mae llawer nad ydynt. Beth fydd effaith hynny ar gynorthwywyr dysgu, os yw'n cymryd 18 mis i gwrs gael ei achredu? A fydd Estyn yn hyblyg, yn cydnabod ystyriaethau ymarferol, ac yn canmol parhad, neu a fydd yn cosbi am fetu â chyflawni amodau contractau llwyth gwaith? Y gwir amdani yw bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi tan-gyllido'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith ac y bydd athrawon eraill yn gorfod dal y slac yn dynn. Faint o amser a gymer i bennaeth ysgol gael ei erlyn neu ei ddwyn gerbron tribiwnlys am beidio â chyflawni contractau gweithwyr? Onid oes perygl y bydd penaethiaid ysgol yn camu i'r bwlch, a thorri eu contractau drwy hynny? Mae clwyf y Gweinidog o ran mentrau, ei hymgais i wneud pethau'n wahanol yn hytrach nag yn well yng Nghymru, wedi gwneud cam ag athrawon, cynorthwywyr dysgu a disgyblion Cymru unwaith eto.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Rhaid imi gyferbynnu rhai o'r sylwadau yr ydym newydd eu clywed

just now with reality. This is a matter of Government supporting the profession. The majority of the teacher unions, including both headteacher unions, are signed up to the workload agreement, and we in the Assembly Government have made a commitment to support that. When I became Minister, teachers' workload was the single biggest issue, and I pledged to address it. Even those teacher unions which had concerns about some aspects of this approach support the notion that teachers should have planning, preparation and marking time.

It is also important to point out that the schoolteachers' pay and conditions document states that headteachers must ensure that, except in exceptional circumstances, a teacher is assigned in the school timetable to every class or group of pupils in core and foundation subjects, and religious education. Teachers will always be responsible for pupils' overall outcomes, and this guidance supports that document. The guidance accompanying the regulations sets out the system of supervision needed for each member of support staff undertaking specified work. For the first time, the nature of that work is spelled out in regulations, as is the work of teachers. Headteachers will decide on the most appropriate system in their school and be responsible for ensuring that the teachers and support staff concerned are aware of that system and their role within it.

There is a big agenda in education in schools. We have the best results that we have ever had, and we want to continue to have better results each year, to support our non-selective comprehensive approach to education in Wales, and to ensure that it is the staff teams in the schools who decide the best forms of delivery.

â realiti. Mae hyn yn fater o gymorth gan Lywodraeth i'r proffesiwn. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o undebau'r athrawon, gan gynnwys dau undeb y penaethiaid ysgol, wedi rhoi sêl eu bendith ar y cytundeb llwyth gwaith, ac yr ydym ni yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i'w gefnogi. Pan ddeuthum yn Weinidog, llwyth gwaith athrawon oedd y pwnc pwysicaf, ac addewais ymdrin ag ef. Mae hyd yn oed y rhai hynny o blith undebau'r athrawon a oedd yn pryderu ynghylch rhai agweddau ar y dull gweithredu hwn yn cefnogi'r syniad y dylai athrawon gael amser i gynllunio, paratoi a marcio.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi bod dogfen tâl ac amodau'r athrawon ysgol yn dweud bod rhaid i benaethiaid ysgol sicrhau, heblaw mewn amgylchiadau eithriadol, fod athro wedi'i ddynodi yn yr amserlen ysgol ar gyfer pob dosbarth neu grŵp o ddisgyblion mewn pynciau craidd a sylfaen, ac addysg grefyddol. Athrawon fydd yn gyfrifol am ganlyniadau cyffredinol disgyblion bob amser, ac mae'r canllawiau hyn yn ategu'r ddogfen honno. Mae'r canllawiau sydd gyda'r rheoliadau'n nodi'r system oruchwyllo y mae ei hangen ar gyfer pob aelod o'r staff cynorthwyol sy'n ymgymryd â gwaith penodol. Am y tro cyntaf, eglurir natur y gwaith hwnnw mewn rheoliadau, fel y gwneir yn achos gwaith athrawon. Penaethiaid ysgol fydd yn penderfynu ar y system fwyaf priodol yn eu hysgol a hwy fydd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod yr athrawon a'r staff cynorthwyol dan sylw yn gwybod am y system honno a'u rôl hwy ynddi.

Mae agenda fawr ar gyfer addysg mewn ysgolion. Cawsom y canlyniadau gorau erioed, ac yr ydym am ddal i gael gwell canlyniadau bob blwyddyn, yn gefn i'n dull cyfun annetholus mewn addysg yng Nghymru, ac i sicrhau mai'r timau staff yn yr ysgolion fydd yn penderfynu ar y dulliau gorau i gyflawni hyn.

*Cynnig (NDM2025): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.
Motion (NDM2025): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

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

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny

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

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 1.
Amendment 1 defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2026): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 20.
Motion (NDM2026): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 20.*

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

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2027): O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 14.
Motion (NDM2027): For 37, Abstain 0, Against 14.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David

Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2028): O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 16.
 Motion (NDM2028): For 37, Abstain 0, Against 16.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Janet
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Wood, Leanne

Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2029): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.

Motion (NDM2029): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 23.

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

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

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2030): O blaid 30, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 22.

Motion (NDM2030): For 30, Abstain 1, Against 22.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Jones, Ieuan Wyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 5.00 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 5.00 p.m.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Lleoliadau Oedolion (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 a
 Safonau Gofynnol Cenedlaethol Adran 23 o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000
 Approval of the Adult Placement Schemes (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations
 2004 and the National Minimum Standards Section 23 of the Care Standards Act
 2000**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I remind Members that we have four more items to debate before 5.30 p.m., which is when the session is due to finish, so I hope that we can make progress. It has been proposed that the next two items of business be debated together. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections.

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Adult Placement Schemes (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004. (NDM2031)

I propose that

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn atgoffa Aelodau bod gennym bedair eitem yn rhagor i'w trafod cyn 5.30 p.m., sef yr adeg y mae'r sesiwn hwn i fod i ddod i ben, felly gobeithiaf y bydd modd inni symud yn ein blaen. Cynigiwyd y dylid trafod y ddwy eitem fusnes nesaf gyda'i gilydd. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Lleoli Oedolion (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2031)

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Adult Placement Schemes (Wales) Regulations 2004, and*

2. *approves that the Adult Placement Schemes (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:*

a) *the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004;*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004; and*

c) *the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2032)*

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 29.3 (iii), considers the principle of the national minimum standards under section 23 of the Care Standards Act 2000, a draft of which was laid in the Table Office on 10 June 2004. (NDM2033)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 29.3 (iii), approves the national minimum standards under section 23 of the Care Standards Act 2000, which was laid in the Table Office on 10 June 2004. (NDM2034)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: No-one wants to speak on these motions, therefore we move to the votes.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Lleoli Oedolion (Cymru) 2004, ac*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Lleoli Oedolion (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:*

a) *rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004;*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004; a'r*

c) *memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2032)*

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.3(iii), yn ystyried egwyddor y safonau gofynnol Cenedlaethol o dan adran 23 o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000, y gosodwyd drafft ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2033)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.3 (iii), yn cymeradwyo'r safonau gofynnol cenedlaethol o dan adran 23 Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2034)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes neb sy'n dymuno siarad ar destun y cynigion hyn, felly awn ymlaen at y pleidleisiau.

Cynnig (NDM2031): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2031): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2032): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2032): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2033): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2033): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2034): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2034): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwybodaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) a
 Rheoliadau Adroddiadau Blynnyddol Llywodraethwyr Ysgol (Cymru) (Diwygio)
 2004**

**Approval of the Education (School Information) (Wales) (Amendment)
 Regulations and the School Governors' Annual Reports (Wales) (Amendment)
 Regulations 2004**

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cynigiwyd y dylid trafod y ddwy eitem sy'n dilyn gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (School Information) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwybodaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2038)

(NDM2038)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (School Information) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, and*

2. *approves that the Education (School Information) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:*

a) *the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004;*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004; and*

c) *the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004. (NDM2039)*

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the School Governors' Annual Reports (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 9 June 2004. (NDM2040)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the School Governors' Annual Reports (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, and*

2. *approves that, the School Governors' Annual Reports (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:*

a) *the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004;*

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwybodaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, ac*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwybodaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:*

a) *rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004;*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004; a'r*

c) *memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2039)*

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Adroddiadau Blynyddol Llywodraethwyr Ysgol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2040)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004, mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Adroddiadau Blynyddol Llywodraethwyr Ysgol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, a*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Adroddiadau Blynyddol Llywodraethwyr Ysgol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*

a) *y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004;*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 9 June 2004;*

c) *the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 22 June 2004. (NDM2041)*

Peter Black: I seek clarification on this matter. Reading the regulatory appraisal, it is rather confusing as to why these regulations are before us today. According to the regulatory appraisal, these are tidying-up regulations, which have been put into place to address the fact that, when we abolished league tables, regulations were not put into effect to abolish the requirement on schools to produce school performance information booklets. However, when we consider the two options in the regulatory appraisal, it is clear that if we do nothing, that is, if we do not pass these regulations, that

‘This would in effect mean that governing bodies would no longer be required to publish all-Wales performance information, although they would still be required to publish the schools’ own performance information.’

That clearly states that those schools would still have to publish information on their own performance, which is what we sought to address by abolishing league tables, but that is all. If, however, these regulations are adopted, then, in addition to publishing information on their own performance, schools would also be required to publish all-Wales performance information in their school prospectuses and in their governors’ annual reports, which the Assembly would provide. That, in effect, creates a comparison between a school’s performance and what is happening nationally, which is what the league tables were about. Are we creating a comparison along the lines of a league table through the back door—I know that the Tories will support it now—by passing these regulations? Would it not be better to leave this loophole untouched and allow schools to publish their own information unimpeded by national information?

5.10 p.m.

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mehefin 2004;*

c) *y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2041)*

Peter Black: Ceisiaf eglurhad ar y mater hwn. O ddarllen y gwerthusiad rheoliadol, anodd yw canfod pam y mae’r rheoliadau hyn ger ein bron heddiw. Yn ôl y gwerthusiad rheoliadol, rheoliadau i gymhennu yw’r rhain, a wnaed am na roddwyd rheoliadau ar waith, pan wnaethom ddiddymu tablau cynghrair, i ddiddymu’r gofyniad i ysgolion gynhyrchu llyfrynau gwybodaeth am berfformiad eu hysgol. Fodd bynnag, pan ystyriwn y ddau ddewis yn y gwerthusiad rheoliadol, mae’n amlwg, os na wnawn ddim, hynny yw, os na dderbyniwn y rheoliadau hyn, y

byddai hyn yn golygu, i bob pwrpas, na fyddai’n ofynnol bellach i gyrff llywodraethu gyhoeddi gwybodaeth am berfformiad yng Nghymru gyfan, er y byddai’n dal i fod yn ofynnol iddynt gyhoeddi gwybodaeth am berfformiad yr ysgolion eu hunain.

Mae hynny’n datgan yn glir y byddai’r ysgolion hynny’n dal i orfod cyhoeddi gwybodaeth am eu perfformiad eu hunain, sef yr hyn y ceisiasom ymdrin ag ef drwy ddiddymu tablau cynghrair, ond dyna’r cwbl. Fodd bynnag, os derbynnir y rheoliadau hyn, yn ogystal â chyhoeddi gwybodaeth am eu perfformiad eu hunain, byddai ysgolion hefyd yn gorfod cyhoeddi gwybodaeth am berfformiad yng Nghymru gyfan yn eu prospectws ysgol ac yn adroddiadau blynyddol eu llywodraethwyr, a gâi ei darparu gan y Cynulliad. Mae hynny, i bob pwrpas, yn creu cymhariaeth rhwng perfformiad ysgol a’r hyn sy’n digwydd yn genedlaethol, sef pwrpas y tablau cynghrair. A ydym yn creu cymhariaeth debyg i dablau cynghrair drwy’r drws cefn—gwn y bydd y Torïaid o’i blaid yn awr—drwy dderbyn y rheoliadau hyn? Oni fyddai’n well gadael llonydd i’r bwlch hwn a gadael i ysgolion gyhoeddi eu gwybodaeth eu hunain heb eu rhwystro gan wybodaeth genedlaethol?

David Davies: As a Conservative, I believe in choice and in the right of parents to gain access to information. The Conservative group strongly supports the publication of any information by schools on their performance. If the Minister, through these regulations, intends to reintroduce league tables through the back door, we will support them. However, I would much rather she brought them back through the front door.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Peter, these are tidying-up regulations. The regulations and supporting guidance to schools have always made it clear that schools must include the most recently available all-Wales results alongside their results in their prospectuses and in their governors' annual reports in order to provide a meaningful comparison. That is a benchmark for the work in Wales. The mechanism within the existing regulations is related to the now defunct school performance information booklets. I make no apology for those booklets being defunct, because they were a crude tool that did not adequately reflect the quality of schooling in any individual community in Wales. Therefore, the regulations before us today amend the existing regulations to remove all reference to the school performance information booklets and require schools to publish all-Wales performance information alongside their own results in prospectuses and in governors' annual reports. They do not place any additional burden on schools, as we will continue to provide all-Wales results for that purpose.

Peter Black: If league tables were a crude tool, how is this system less crude?

Jane Davidson: This is about individual schools publishing information for the parents of their pupils, which also includes all-Wales indicators. This is not about separately creating a crude tool in the form of a league table. This is about ensuring that

David Davies: A minnau'n Geidwadwr, credaf mewn dewis ac yn hawl rhieni i gael gwybodaeth. Mae grŵp y Ceidwadwyr yn gefnogol iawn i gyhoeddi unrhyw wybodaeth gan ysgolion am eu perfformiad. Os yw'r Gweinidog, drwy'r rheoliadau hyn, yn bwriadu ailgyflwyno tablau cynghrair drwy'r drws cefn, gwnawn eu cefnogi. Er hynny, byddai'n well o lawer gennyf pe byddai'n dod â hwy'n ôl drwy'r drws ffrynt.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Peter, rheoliadau i gymhennu yw'r rhain. Mae'r rheoliadau a'r canllawiau i ysgolion sy'n ategu'r rheoliadau wedi datgan erioed fod rhaid i ysgolion gynnwys y canlyniadau diweddaraf sydd ar gael ar gyfer Cymru gyfan ochr yn ochr â'u canlyniadau hwy yn eu prosectysau ac yn adroddiadau blynyddol eu llywodraethwyr er mwyn cynnig cymhariaeth ystyrlon. Mae hynny'n feincnod i'r gwaith yng Nghymru. Mae'r dull gweithredu yn y rheoliadau presennol yn ymwneud â'r llyfrynnau gwybodaeth am berfformiad ysgolion sydd bellach wedi peidio â bod. Nid ymddiheuraf am y ffaith bod y llyfrynnau hynny wedi peidio â bod, gan eu bod yn offeryn cyntefig nad oeddent yn adlewyrchu'n ddigonol ansawdd yr addysg mewn unrhyw gymuned benodol yng Nghymru. Felly, mae'r rheoliadau sydd ger ein bron heddiw'n diwygio'r rheoliadau presennol i ddileu pob cyfeiriad at y llyfrynnau gwybodaeth am berfformiad ysgolion ac yn mynnu y bydd ysgolion yn cyhoeddi gwybodaeth am berfformiad yng Nghymru gyfan ochr yn ochr â'u canlyniadau eu hunain mewn prosectysau ac yn adroddiadau blynyddol eu llywodraethwyr. Nid ydynt yn rhoi unrhyw faich ychwanegol ar ysgolion, gan y byddwn ni'n dal i ddarparu canlyniadau Cymru gyfan i'r diben hwnnw.

Peter Black: Os oedd tablau cynghrair yn offeryn cyntefig, ym mha fodd y mae'r system hon yn llai cyntefig?

Jane Davidson: Mae hyn yn golygu bod ysgolion unigol yn cyhoeddi gwybodaeth ar gyfer rhieni eu disgyblion, sydd hefyd yn cynnwys dangosyddion ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Nid yw'n golygu creu offeryn cyntefig ar wahân ar ffurf tabl cynghrair. Yr amcan

information is available to parents. If they want that information from individual schools, they should ask for it from those schools. Part of our argument has always been that league tables enabled parents to make decisions on the basis of the information provided in them. However, school prospectuses and the performance of schools show what schools are doing in their local area. It is important that parents know what information for the whole of Wales is available alongside information on the performance of individual schools.

David Davies: I appreciate that the Minister will not wish to call them league tables, but this issue is about providing parents with information. We fully support this measure, of which any Conservative Government would be proud. I hope that all your Labour backbenchers will be happy to support the regulations.

Jane Davidson: It is important to reaffirm that this Government, in total contrast to former Conservative Governments, wants to provide real information to parents so that they can see what schools are doing and their results rather than providing a crude interpretation, as the Conservatives did, which they used as a stick with which to beat schools and poor communities. We are demonstrating how well many of our schools perform above cohort expectation.

yw sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael i rieni. Os ydynt am gael y wybodaeth honno gan ysgolion neilltuol, dylent ofyn amdani gan yr ysgolion hynny. Rhan o'n dadl erioed yw bod tablau cynghrair yn galluogi rhieni i wneud penderfyniadau ar sail y wybodaeth a roddid ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae prospectysau ysgol a pherfformiad ysgolion yn dangos beth y mae ysgolion yn ei wneud yn eu hardal leol. Mae'n bwysig i rieni gael gwybod pa wybodaeth am Gymru gyfan sydd ar gael ochr yn ochr â gwybodaeth am berfformiad ysgolion penodol.

David Davies: Gwerthfawrogaf na fyddai'r Gweinidog yn dymuno eu galw'n dablau cynghrair, ond mae'r mater hwn yn ymwneud â darparu gwybodaeth i rieni. Llwyf gefnogwn y mesur hwn, y byddai unrhyw Lywodraeth Geidwadol yn falch ohono. Gobeithiaf y bydd pob un o'ch meincwyr cefn Llafur yn fodlon cefnogi'r rheoliadau.

Jane Davidson: Mae'n bwysig ailddatgan bod y Llywodraeth hon, mewn llwyr gyferbyniad i Lywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol, yn dymuno darparu gwybodaeth go iawn i rieni fel y gallant weld yr hyn y mae ysgolion yn ei wneud a'r canlyniadau a gânt yn hytrach na chynnig dehongliad bras, fel y gwnaeth y Ceidwadwyr, a ddefnyddid ganddynt fel ffon i guro ysgolion a chymunedau tlawd. Yr ydym yn dangos cystal y mae llawer o'n hysgolion yn perfformio, uwchlaw'r hyn a ddisgwylid yn ôl eu carfan.

Cynnig (NDM2038): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.

Motion (NDM2038): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 10.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue

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

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2039): O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.
 Motion (NDM2039): For 43, Abstain 0, Against 10.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne

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

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2040): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.

Motion (NDM2040): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 10.

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

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

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

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2041): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 10.
Motion (NDM2041): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 10.*

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

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

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

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
completes the business for this afternoon. chylfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.18 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.18 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau

Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

