



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

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

Dydd Mawrth, 13 Gorffennaf 2004

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Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad o'r areithiau hynny.

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Strategaethau Datblygu Economaidd Economic Development Strategies

Q1 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on progress with the Assembly Government's economic development strategies? (OAQ36907)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I will take this opportunity to highlight two aspects of our economic development strategies that we have not, perhaps, spoken about sufficiently. The new Assembly investment grant for small and medium-sized enterprises throughout Wales is a runaway success. To date, almost 1,000 offers have been made, totalling over £31.25 million, resulting in over 10,500 new and maintained jobs. Likewise, Finance Wales, the user-friendly finance agency, which is a subsidiary of the Welsh Development Agency, has made over 600 investments in existing businesses, helping to create or safeguard over 8,000 jobs, and levering in private sector investment of nearly £88 million.

John Griffiths: In terms of Gordon Brown's announcement on public service jobs, would you agree that it is important that we ensure that front-line services are all that they should be? We must ensure good and efficient use of public money. Do you also agree that those involved in providing public services do an important job? Any changes made in Wales must fully value the work that they do. In Newport, the Office for National Statistics, the Passport Office and the Patent Office are streamlined and efficient organisations, which should, hopefully, stand them in good stead in the future. Building on that, will you continue to campaign as strongly as you can to ensure that, under the Lyons review, the dispersal of public service jobs throughout the UK sees Newport benefiting as it should, given its track record?

C1 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar hynt strategaethau datblygu economaidd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad? (OAQ36907)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Manteisïaf ar y cyfle hwn i dynnu sylw at ddwy agwedd ar ein strategaethau datblygu economaidd nad ydym wedi sôn digon amdanynt o bosibl. Mae grant buddsoddi newydd y Cynulliad ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint ledled Cymru yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Hyd yma, gwnaed ymron i 1,000 o gynigion, gwerth cyfanswm o fwy na £31.25 miliwn, gan arwain at gynnal neu greu mwy na 10,500 o swyddi. Yn yr un modd, mae Cyllid Cymru, yr asiantaeth gyllido sy'n hwylus i ddefnyddwyr, sy'n is-gwmni i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, wedi gwneud mwy na 600 o fuddsoddiadau mewn busnesau sy'n bod eisoes, gan helpu i greu neu ddiogelu mwy nag 8,000 o swyddi, a chodi buddsoddiad gan y sector preifat o bron £88 miliwn.

John Griffiths: Yng nghyd-destun cyhoeddiad Gordon Brown am swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus, a gytunech ei bod yn bwysig inni sicrhau bod gwasanaethau rheng flaen cystal ag y dylent fod? Rhaid inni sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n dda ac yn effeithlon. A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod y rhai sy'n ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gwneud gwaith o bwys? Wrth wneud unrhyw newidiadau yng Nghymru, rhaid cydnabod gwerth y gwaith a wnânt. Yng Nghasnewydd, mae'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, y Swyddfa Basport a'r Swyddfa Batentau yn gyrrff effeithlon a diwastraff, a dylai hynny, gobeithio, fod yn fanteisiol iddynt yn y dyfodol. Ar sail hynny, a wnewch barhau i ymgyrchu gyn gryfed ag y gallwch i sicrhau, o dan adolygiad Lyons, y bydd Casnewydd

yn manteisio fel y dylai, o ystyried ei record, wrth wasgaru swyddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ledled y DU?

The First Minister: The Lyons review makes great play of the Patent Office as a model of how to relocate from central London to the regions, Wales or Scotland. There are still key decisions to be made in the case of the Office for National Statistics as part of the implementation of the Lyons review, with 600 jobs going to Newport or Bristol. The fact that the ONS already has a successful operation in Newport will be of major benefit to the campaign—which I strongly support—to bring those 600 jobs to Newport. I believe that there would be considerable recruitment difficulties in Bristol.

Janet Davies: In his paper, ‘Simulating the Sleeping Dragon: The Impact of Alternative Policies on the Welsh Economy?’, Professor Foreman-Peck blames the Assembly for the loss of 4,000 jobs to Wales because of high public spending. Do you agree with him, or do you believe that greater powers for the Assembly could benefit Welsh businesses through opportunities to reduce some of their tax burden?

The First Minister: I read the first paragraph of that story in *The Western Mail*, and said to myself, ‘I think I know where this guy is coming from’. I did not bother reading beyond that, because it was not evidence-based academe at work. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I was about to call a Welsh Conservative group speaker, but I will have difficulty doing so if we are to have uncalled interventions.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you, Presiding Officer; please note that I have been impeccably quiet.

First Minister, why has your Government’s economic development strategy produced economic inactivity levels, excluding those in education, as high as 33.9 per cent in Wrexham, 27.8 per cent in Flintshire, and

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceir llawer o sôn yn adolygiad Lyons am y Swyddfa Batentau fel esiampl o’r modd y dylid adleoli swyddi o ganol Llundain i’r rhanbarthau, Cymru neu’r Alban. Mae penderfyniadau allweddol i’w gwneud o hyd yn achos y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol wrth roi adolygiad Lyons ar waith, gan y bydd 600 o swyddi yn dod i Gasnewydd neu Fryste. Bydd y ffaith bod y swyddfa yn gweithredu’n llwyddiannus yng Nghasnewydd eisoes yn gaffaeliad mawr i’r ymgyrch—a gefnogaf yn gryf—i ddod â’r 600 swydd hynny i Gasnewydd. Credaf y byddai anawsterau mawr o ran recriwtio ym Mryste.

Janet Davies: Yn ei bapur, ‘Simulating the Sleeping Dragon: The Impact of Alternative Policies on the Welsh Economy?’, mae’r Athro Foreman-Peck yn rhoi’r bai ar y Cynulliad am golli 4,000 o swyddi i Gymru oherwydd gwariant cyhoeddus uchel. A ydych yn cytuno ag ef, neu a ydych o’r farn, pe câi’r Cynulliad bwerau ychwanegol, y byddai hynny’n dod â budd i fusnesau yng Nghymru drwy gynnig cyfleoedd i ysgafnhau ychydig ar y baich trethi sydd arnynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Darllenais baragraff cyntaf y stori honno yn *The Western Mail*, a meddwn wrthyf fy hun, ‘Credaf fy mod yn gwybod beth yw amcan y dyn hwn’. Ni thrafferthais ddarllen ymhellach na hynny, gan nad oedd yn enghraifft o waith academig sy’n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oeddwn ar fin galw siaradwr o grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru, ond bydd yn anodd imi wneud hynny os cawn ymyriadau nas galwyd.

Mark Isherwood: Diolch i chi, Lywydd; sylwch, os gwelwch yn dda, imi fod yn berffaith dawel.

Brif Weinidog, pam y mae strategaeth datblygu economaidd eich Llywodraeth wedi creu lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd, heb gyfrif y rhai sydd mewn addysg, sydd cyn uchod â 33.9 y cant yn Wrexham, 27.8 y cant

25.7 per cent in Ynys Môn? Why is the number of VAT-registered companies per 1,000 still as low as 23 in Wrexham, 26 in Flintshire and 31 in Ynys Môn, against a UK figure of 44? Finally, why are both Experian and Cambridge Econometrics reporting a fall in Welsh per capita income to 2004, and projected to 2005, as a proportion of UK per capita income? All those figures came from Assembly statistics.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That was rather a long question; I hope that the First Minister will not give an equally long answer.

The First Minister: That would not be possible. What you have ignored is that claimant count unemployment is now at its lowest level for 29 years, and is less than a third of what it was when Michael Howard was Secretary of State for Employment—or perhaps I should say ‘unemployment’—when the figure was 126,000, compared with just above 40,000 now. The figures that you quoted are not the prime targets in any measure of economic development strategies. Our strategy is working well in recreating the full employment society, and if you wanted to point to one part of Wales which is getting close to full employment, you could point to Flintshire.

Jenny Randerson: The development of the public sector has been a key part of your economic development strategy. In view of this, could you explain how you allowed the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday to announce swingeing cuts in civil service jobs in Wales? That will inevitably affect front-line services. Can you clarify when you were informed that this announcement would be made? How many civil servants employed by the Assembly will be affected by the potential 6,000 plus job cuts? Is this not another example of the UK Labour Government treating your policies with disdain and has it not pulled the rug from under your feet?

The First Minister: You read *The Western*

yn sir y Fflint, a 25.7 y cant yn Ynys Môn? Pam y mae nifer y cwmnïau a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TAW am bob 1,000 yn parhau i fod cyn ised â 23 yn Wrecsam, 26 yn sir y Fflint a 31 yn Ynys Môn, o'i gymharu â ffigur ar gyfer y DU o 44? Yn olaf, pam y mae Experian a Cambridge Econometrics ill dau'n cofnodi gostyngiad yn yr incwm y pen yng Nghymru hyd at 2004, a amcanestynnwyd hyd at 2005, fel canran o'r incwm y pen yn y DU? Yr oedd yr holl ffigurau hynny'n dod o ystadegau'r Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oedd y cwestiwn hwnnw braidd yn hir; gobeithiaf na fydd ateb y Prif Weinidog gyn hwyed â hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fyddai hynny'n bosibl. Yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i anwybyddu yw bod nifer y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-dal diweithdra bellach ar ei lefel isaf mewn 29 mlynedd, ac mae'n llai nag un rhan o dair o'r hyn ydoedd pan oedd Michael Howard yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyflogaeth—neu efallai mai ‘anghyflogaeth’ y dylwn ei ddweud—pan oedd y ffigur yn 126,000, o'i gymharu ag ychydig dros 40,000 yn awr. Nid yw'r ffigurau a ddyfynasoch yn brif dargedau o dan unrhyw ffon fesur mewn strategaethau datblygu economaidd. Mae ein strategaeth yn llwyddo o ran ail-greu cymdeithas ac ynddi gyflogaeth lawn, ac os oeddech am gyfeirio at un rhan o Gymru sy'n agosáu at gyflogaeth lawn, gallech gyfeirio at sir y Fflint.

Jenny Randerson: Datblygu'r sector cyhoeddus fu un o brif elfennau eich strategaeth datblygu economaidd. Yng ngolwg hynny, a allwch egluro sut y gwnaethoch ganiatáu i Ganghellor y Trysorlys gyhoeddi toriadau llym ddoe yn nifer y swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru? Bydd hynny'n sicr o effeithio ar wasanaethau rheng flaen. A allwch egluro pa bryd y cawsoch wybod bod y cyhoeddiad hwn i'w wneud? Pa nifer o weision sifil a gyflogir gan y Cynulliad a effeithir gan y toriadau posibl o fwy na 6,000 yn nifer y swyddi? Onid yw hyn yn enghraifft arall o'r modd y mae Llywodraeth Lafur y DU yn dibrisio'ch polisiau ac onid yw wedi eich tanseilio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaethoch ddarllen *The*

Mail and decided that that must be the position on economic development. You seem to be ignoring the fact that the figure of 20,000 job cuts was a composite or aggregate estimate for English local government, which employs 2 million, and the three devolved administrations of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which employ 12,000. You can see that this is an asymmetric, composite figure, for which the Treasury will take full responsibility. No specific figure was given to Wales or contributed by Wales to make up the figure of 20,000. There are 2 million working in local government in England, and 12,000 working in the three devolved administrations; the figure is, therefore, unbalanced, which you should consider before wanting to know the Welsh component. We are engaged in our public expenditure review of efficiency, effectiveness, quality and equity and we will announce the results in three to four months' time.

Western Mail a phenderfynu mai honno oedd y sefyllfa o ran datblygu economaidd. Ymddengys eich bod yn anwybyddu'r ffaith bod y ffigur o 20,000 o swyddi sydd i'w torri yn amcangyfrif cyfansawdd neu gyfansymiol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, sy'n cyflogi 2 filiwn, a'r tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, sy'n cyflogi 12,000. Gallwch weld mai ffigur anghymesur, cyfansawdd yw hwn, y bydd y Trysorlys yn derbyn yr holl gyfrifoldeb amdano. Ni roddwyd unrhyw ffigur penodol ar gyfer Cymru na'i gyfrannu ganddi i wneud y ffigur o 20,000. Mae 2 filiwn yn gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, ac mae 12,000 yn gweithio yn y tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig; gan hynny, mae'r ffigur yn anghytbwys, a dylech ystyried hynny cyn gofyn pa gyfran a geir yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn cynnal ein hadolygiad o effeithlondeb, effeithiolrwydd, ansawdd a thegwch mewn gwariant cyhoeddus a chyhoeddwn y canlyniadau ymhen tri neu bedwar mis.

Datganoli Pwerau Sylfaenol Devolution of Primary Powers

Q2 Leanne Wood: What discussions has the Minister recently held regarding devolving primary powers to the Assembly? (OAQ36882)

C2 Leanne Wood: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal yn ddiweddar ynghylch datganoli pwerau sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad? (OAQ36882)

The First Minister: I have many discussions, which are too numerous to mention.

Y Prif Weinidog: Caf lawer o dafodaethau, ac maent yn rhy niferus i'w crybwyll.

Leanne Wood: During the referendum campaign in 1997, when we were on the same side, we told people that a 'yes' vote would deliver an institution which would be able to defend people against the cruel policies of the Tories, should they ever regain power in Westminster. The only way we can provide that defence is to have primary law-making powers in Wales. Those with whom you worked in 1997 support such powers, the people of Wales support them, even members of your constituency Labour party support them; it is only New Labour MPs in Westminster who do not. You have been prepared to sell out—

Leanne Wood: Yn ystod ymgyrch y refferendwm yn 1997, pan oeddem ar yr un ochr, gwnaethom ddweud wrth bobl y byddai pleidlais o blaid yn sicrhau sefydliad a allai amddiffyn pobl rhag polisiau creulon y Toriaid, pe byddent yn ailennill grym yn San Steffan byth eto. Yr unig fodd y gallwn gynnig yr amddiffyniad hwnnw yw drwy gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhai y buoch yn gweithio â hwy yn 1997 o blaid cael pwerau o'r fath, mae pobl Cymru o'u plaid, mae hyd yn oed aelodau'r blaid Lafur yn eich etholaeth o'u plaid; ASau Llafur Newydd yn San Steffan yw'r unig rai nad ydynt. Buoch yn barod i fradychu—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This too is

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn braidd yn hir.

rather long.

Leanne Wood: I have almost finished.

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf bron â gorffen.

The Presiding Officer: I hope so.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn gobeithio hynny.

Leanne Wood: You have been prepared to sell out on your principles to keep those self-serving, self-interested MPs happy. What will it take for you to change your mind and for you to back the Richard commission recommendations—your deselection, perhaps?

Leanne Wood: Buoch yn barod i fradychu'ch egwyddorion i fodloni'r ASau hunangeisiol, humanlesol hynny. Beth fydd yn peri ichi newid eich meddwl a chefnogi argymhellion comisiwn Richard—eich dad-dethol, efallai?

The First Minister: I do not know where you are coming from, Leanne. I can only laugh at the contents of your pseudo question, which was a ludicrous suggestion, also culled from *The Western Mail*. It is on a par with saying that some members of my constituency support the Richard commission recommendations therefore I am in some way out of line with my constituency. It is like Dafydd Iwan's great statement, that because you won two wards or two councillors in my constituency, it was a great national victory for Plaid Cymru in the local government elections, when it lost Rhondda Cynon Taf and Caerphilly. Do not fall for that childish stuff you read in *The Western Mail*, Leanne. I expected far better of you. As to the use of a phrase such as 'sell-out' on principles, this is the last week before recess, I realise that you have a long holiday ahead, but I think that that language is unworthy of the Assembly.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn ar ba sail yr ydych yn dweud hynny, Leanne. Ni allaf ond chwerthin am ben cynnwys eich ffug gwestiwn, a oedd yn awgrym chwerthinllyd, a oedd hefyd wedi'i dynnu o dudalennau *The Western Mail*. Mae'n gystal â dweud bod rhai o'r aelodau yn fy etholaeth o blaid argymhellion comisiwn Richard ac felly nad wyf rywsut yn cyd-fynd â'm hetholaeth. Mae'n debyg i ddatganiad mawr Dafydd Iwan i'r perwyl mai buddugolaeth fawr genedlaethol i Blaid Cymru yn yr etholiadau llywodraeth leol oedd ennill dwy ward neu ddwy sedd cynghorydd yn fy etholaeth, a hithau wedi colli Rhondda Cynon Taf a Chaerffili. Peidiwch â chymryd eich twyllo gan y lol plentynnaidd a ddarllenwch yn *The Western Mail*, Leanne. Yr oeddwn yn disgwyl gwell gennych. Am y defnydd o air fel 'bradychu' mewn cysylltiad ag egwyddorion, hon yw'r wythnos olaf cyn y toriad, sylweddolaf fod gennych wylau hir o'ch blaen, ond credaf fod iaith o'r fath yn annheilwng o'r Cynulliad.

Leighton Andrews: Do you agree that the people of Wales welcome political parties which engage in the debate on the future of devolution with an open mind? Do you accept that there are many Labour Assembly Members who support primary law-making powers for the Assembly and who believe that it will make for a better Assembly?

Leighton Andrews: A ydych yn cytuno bod pobl Cymru'n croesawu pleidiau gwleidyddol sy'n cymryd rhan yn y ddadl ar ddyfodol datganoli â meddwl agored? A ydych yn derbyn bod llawer o Aelodau Cynulliad Llafur sydd o blaid cael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad ac sy'n credu y bydd hynny'n creu Cynulliad gwell?

The First Minister: Yes. I participated in constituency meetings and cluster meetings in Swansea and Cardiff last Saturday. There is a variety of views on this. Each party will come democratically to its own decision as to what choice to put before the people of Wales at the next election. I hope that there is a

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf. Cymerais ran mewn cyfarfodydd etholaeth a chyfarfodydd clwstwr yn Abertawe a Chaerdydd ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf. Mae amrywiaeth barn am hyn. Daw pob plaid i'w phenderfyniad ei hun yn ddemocrataidd ynghylch y dewis a gynigir i bobl Cymru yn yr etholiad nesaf. Gobeithiaf

wide variety of choices. The key issue will concern timing versus powers. The Richard commission proposals were all very well, but I did not agree with them, because they would take too long to implement, and would need two stages to reach the second stage which would give the Assembly primary legislative powers. That is why we have explored a position which is halfway between stage one and stage two, which would give us a great deal of what is in stage two of Richard, but would do it much more quickly, in two to three years, rather than 10.

y ceir amrywiaeth mawr o ddewisiadau. Bydd y pwnc allweddol yn ymwneud â'r pwyso a mesur rhwng amseru a phwerau. Yr oedd cynigion comisiwn Richard yn burion, ond nid oeddwn yn cyd-fynd â hwy gan y cymerai ormod o amser i'w rhoi ar waith, a byddent yn gofyn cymryd dau gam i gyrraedd yr ail gam a roddai bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi ymchwilio i sefyllfa sydd hanner ffordd rhwng cam un a cham dau, a roddai inni lawer o'r hyn sydd yng nghanam dau yng nghynigion Richard, ond gwnâi hynny'n llawer cynt, ymhen dwy neu dair blynedd, yn ystrach na 10.

2.10 p.m.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr ydych wedi cynnig i ehangu pwynt 13.2 yn adroddiad y comisiwn Richard. A ydych wedi trafod y mater gyda'ch Cabinet, a faint o aelodau'r Cabinet sydd yn cefnogi eich safbwynt?

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): You have proposed an enhancement to point 13.2 in the Richard commission report. Have you discussed the proposal with your Cabinet, and how many Cabinet members support your viewpoint?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bu rhywfaint o drafodaeth ar hyn mewn ambell i gyfarfod o'r Cabinet, ac yr wyf wedi cytuno y caiff y mater ei drafod mewn cyfarfod swyddogol o'r Cabinet cyn diwedd y toriad. Byddwn yn dod â chynnig gerbron y Cynulliad, yn ein hamser ein hunan, yn yr hydref. O ran y trafodaethau sydd yn digwydd yn awr, yr ydym wedi gwneud addewid y byddwn yn ei wireddu—a chredaf fy mod wedi cytuno ar hyn gyda chi, Ieuan, a Mike German a Nick Bourne—i gael dadl swyddogol ar hyn yn y Cynulliad, gyda chynnig y gellir cynnig gwelliannau iddo a phleidleisio arno, cyn ein bod yn penderfynu ar y mater hwn fel Cynulliad yn yr hydref. Bydd y Cabinet yn trafod y mater yn swyddogol ychydig cyn hynny.

The First Minister: There has been some discussion of this at a few Cabinet meetings, and I have agreed that there will be a formal Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter before the end of the recess. We will bring a motion before the Assembly, in Government time, in the autumn. In terms of the discussions taking place now, we have made a promise, which we will keep—and I believe that I have agreed this with you, Ieuan, and Mike German and Nick Bourne—to hold an official debate on this in the Assembly, with a motion that can be amended and voted upon, before we decide on this matter as an Assembly in the autumn. The Cabinet will discuss the matter formally just before that.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Sylwaf eich bod yn dweud bod y Cabinet wedi trafod y mater, ond nad ydych yn fodlon dweud pa gefnogaeth sydd yn y Cabinet i'ch cynnig. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig, os ydym yn mynd i gael trafodaeth eang, i wybod a yw'r Cabinet wedi trafod y mater a'ch cefnogi, neu a oes gwahaniaeth barn o fewn y Cabinet. Yr wyf wedi sylwi ar sylwadau Leighton Andrews, sydd yn dymuno cael pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I notice that you said that the Cabinet had discussed the issue, but you were not willing to say what support there is in the Cabinet for your proposal. If we are to have a broad discussion, it is important that we know whether the Cabinet has discussed the matter and supported you, or whether there is a difference of opinion in the Cabinet. I have noted the comments made by Leighton Andrews, who wishes the Assembly to have full legislative powers.

Onid gwendid sylfaenol eich cynnig o dan 13.2 yw ei fod yn gadael yr awenau yn nwylo San Steffan? Mae'n rhaid i fframwaith y ddeddfwriaeth gychwyn yn San Steffan, ac felly yr ydych yn ei ddwylo, ac yn dibynnu ar ei ewyllys da. Pe bai pleidiau gwahanol yn llywodraethu yng Nghaerdydd ac yn Llundain, oni fyddai'r ewyllys da hwnnw yn diflannu? Onid yw'n wir mai'r unig ffordd i osgoi'r broblem honno yw i gael pwerau deddfu llawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn siarad am bethau gwahanol. Cytunaf â chi mai dyna'r broblem gyda 13.2. Fodd bynnag, nid am 13.2 yr ydym yn siarad, ond am gynnis ehangach, a fyddai'n osgoi'r broblem honno. Yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio ar hynny. Mae'r gwaith yn dal ar y gweill, ac mae'n dal i edrych yn debyg fod y cynnig yn ddewis ychwanegol addawol dros ben.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: This is an important debate, First Minister, and we need to know where we stand, because the impression has been given—whether you are prepared to admit it today or not—that you have climbed down on your public support for law-making powers for the Assembly, because of the opposition of Welsh Labour MPs. That is the impression that has been given; there is no point your shaking your head, First Minister. We need to know who is driving the discussions on the future powers of the Assembly. Is it you, as First Minister? If so, I cannot understand why you have abandoned the idea of law-making powers. Or is it Welsh Labour MPs in London? Who is making the running, and who will make the final decision? Your abandoning of your unequivocal support for law-making powers has disappointed those who believed that you would lead the debate in Wales. Can you understand that disappointment?

The First Minister: I have given an undertaking to discuss this on the basis of a motion. As you will recall, we discussed it on the basis of a take-note motion previously. As agreed with the three other party leaders, that was to be followed by a debate with an amendable motion, so that everyone can say their piece, in the autumn. I reaffirm that commitment. It is subject to the usual

Is not the fundamental weakness of your proposal under 13.2 that it leaves the power in Westminster's hands? The legislative framework must emanate from Westminster, and therefore you are in its hands, and dependent upon its goodwill. If there were different parties in government in Cardiff and London, would not that goodwill disappear? Is it not true that the only way to avoid that problem is to have full legislative powers?

The First Minister: You are talking at cross purposes. I agree with you that that is the problem with 13.2. However, we are not talking about 13.2, but a broader proposal, which would avoid that problem. We have been working on that. The work is ongoing, and the proposal still appears to be a very promising additional option.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, Brif Weinidog, a rhaid inni gael gwybod ym mhle'r ydym yn sefyll, oherwydd yr argraff a roddwyd—pa un a ydych yn barod i gyfaddef hynny heddiw ai peidio—yw eich bod wedi cefnu ar eich cefnogaeth gyhoeddus i'r galw am bwerau deddfu i'r Cynulliad, oherwydd gwrthwynebiad ASau Llafur o Gymru. Dyna'r argraff a roddwyd; ni waeth ichi heb ag ysgwyd eich pen, Brif Weinidog. Rhaid inni gael gwybod pwy sy'n ysgogi'r trafodaethau ar bwerau'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol. Ai chi, fel Prif Weinidog? Os felly, ni allaf ddeall pam yr ydych wedi rhoi'r gorau i'r syniad o bwerau deddfu. Ynteu ai ASau Llafur o Gymru yn San Steffan ydyw? Pwy sy'n arwain, a phwy a wnaiff y penderfyniad terfynol? Mae'r ffaith eich bod wedi rhoi'r gorau i'ch cefnogaeth ddiamwys i gael pwerau deddfu wedi siomi'r rhai a gredai y gwnaech arwain y ddadl yng Nghymru. A allwch ddeall y siom honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi ymgymryd i drafod hyn ar sail cynnig. Fel y cofiwch, gwnaethom ei drafod ar sail cynnig i gymryd sylw o'r blaen. Fel y cytunwyd ag arweinwyr y tair plaid arall, yr oedd dadl i ddilyn hynny gyda chynnig y gellid ei ddiwygio, fel y gall pawb ddweud ei bwt, yn yr hydref. Ailddatganaf yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Mae'n amodol ar y cyfyngiadau arferol, ond yr wyf

restrictions, but I am sure that it will happen, because we all agree that it is important that it does. That is when we expect to have formal positions taken up and votes taken and amendments put forward and either carried or defeated. At the moment, all you have is a lot of newspaper speculation that is flying into the realms of conspiracy theory. That is why I was expressing my amusement at your repeating what is nothing more than fantasy.

It is important to consider whether or not, at the completion of the work on what you might call the 'fourth alternative', we can provide the ability to create legislation that does not have to await, or be in the hopper competing for, Queen's Speech priorities. This is the crucial difference between Ted Rowlands' 13.2 and any enhancement of it. It would mean that we could avoid being in competition with all other Government departments for legislative time in Westminster. This is the crucial difference. However, this is work in progress, although it is nearing completion and still looking promising.

William Graham: Will you confirm the absolute need for a referendum on giving the Assembly primary law-making powers?

The First Minister: I presume that you were part of the 'no' campaign in 1997, therefore you must ask yourself what you thought people were voting on. If tax-varying powers had been on the agenda, the referendum would have been lost. The crucial issue relates to what proposed variants on the White Paper's proposition would have caused the referendum to be lost, even without tax-varying powers. You must recall that, following the efforts of your party and Lord Wyn Roberts in Westminster, a major change was made to the Assembly's proposed structure, which means that it is different to what it would have been had the structure followed strictly what was voted on in the referendum. Parliament can amend a proposition in a referendum. The House of Lords Conservatives, led by Wyn Roberts, wanted clear ministerial accountability. They were right to do this, and we should register our gratitude by saying that we are glad that Parliament amended the White Paper's

yn siŵr y digwydd, gan ein bod i gyd yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig ei chael. Dyna pryd y disgwyliwn weld ymgymryd â safbwyntiau ffurfiol a chymryd pleidleisiau a chynnig gwelliannau a'u derbyn neu'u gwrthod. Ar hyn o bryd, y cwbl a geir yw llawer o ddyfalu yn y papurau newydd sy'n tueddu at ddychmygu cynllwynion. Dyna pam y dywedais fy mod yn ei chael yn ddoniol eich bod yn ailadrodd rhywbeth nad yw'n ddim mwy na dychymyg.

Mae'n bwysig ystyried, ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith ar yr hyn y gellid ei alw'n 'bedwerydd dewis', a allwn gynnig y gallu i wneud deddfwriaeth nad yw'n gorfod disgwyl y blaenoriaethau yn Araith y Frenhines, neu aros ei thro wrth gystadlu â hwy. Dyna'r gwahaniaeth hollbwysig rhwng 13.2 o eiddo Ted Rowlands ac unrhyw welliant arno. Golygai y gallem osgoi cystadlu â holl adrannau eraill Llywodraeth am amser i ddeddfu yn San Steffan. Dyma'r gwahaniaeth hollbwysig. Fodd bynnag, gwaith sydd ar y gweill yw hwn, er ei fod bron â'i gwblhau ac yn dal i ymddangos yn addawol.

William Graham: A wnewch gadarnhau y byddai'n rhaid cael refferendwm ar roi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cymeraf eich bod yn rhan o'r ymgyrch yn erbyn yn 1997, felly rhaid ichi ofyn i chi'n hun am beth y credasoch yr oedd pobl yn pleidleisio. Pe buasai pwerau i amrywio trethi o dan ystyriaeth, collasid y refferendwm. Y mater hollbwysig yw pa amrywiadau ar yr hyn a gynigiwyd yn y Papur Gwyn a fyddai wedi peri colli'r refferendwm, hyd yn oed heb bwerau i amrywio trethi. Rhaid ichi gofio bod newid mawr wedi bod yn ffurf arfaethedig y Cynulliad, yn sgîl ymdrechion gan eich plaid a'r Arglwydd Wyn Roberts yn San Steffan, sy'n golygu ei fod yn wahanol i'r hyn a fuasai pe byddai'r ffurf yn union yr un fath â'r hyn y pleidleisiwyd arno yn y refferendwm. Gall y Senedd newid yr hyn a gynigir mewn refferendwm. Yr oedd y Ceidwadwyr yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi, o dan arweiniad Wyn Roberts, yn dymuno cael atebolrwydd gweinidogol pendant. Yr oeddent yn iawn wrth wneud hynny, a dylem ddiolch a dweud ein bod yn falch bod y

proposals. We must then ask, if those proposals were amended, how much further we could have gone without breaching the spirit of the 1997 referendum.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): You already have the power to manage your own staff in the National Assembly for Wales. Yesterday, the Chancellor announced 20,000 civil service job losses across the devolved administrations. Do you think it right for a UK Government Minister to make an announcement about job losses in the civil service in Wales? How many jobs will be lost in Wales?

The First Minister: You are making an absurd proposition. The Chancellor produced an asymmetric, aggregate estimate for local government in England, not for local government in Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, as well as for the three devolved administrations. English local government has 2 million employees, while the devolved administrations have a total of 12,000. It is an asymmetric, aggregate estimate, therefore it is not possible to say how this would be broken down. Conveniently, and unbelievably, you left out English local government, which has a workforce that is about 90 times larger than that of the devolved administrations put together. That is an absurd omission. It is important to bear in mind that 2 million people work in local government in England and 12,000 people work for the three devolved administrations. It is not quite like the elephant and three fleas, but you are not far off.

Michael German: Many English local government staff are teachers, and teachers have not been included in the Welsh figures that you provided. You said that your figures would be announced in October, yet the Chancellor announced a specific figure yesterday. Either he has invented the figure, or you are hiding the figure relating to Wales. Will you tell us which it is? The jobs of people in Wales, for whom you are directly responsible, should not be subject to a cat-

Senedd wedi diwygio'r cynigion a gafwyd yn y Papur Gwyn. Rhaid inni ofyn wedyn, os câi'r cynigion hynny eu diwygio, pa faint ymhellach y gallasem fynd heb fynd yn groes i ysbryd refferendwm 1997.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Yr ydych eisoes yn meddu ar y pŵer i reoli'ch staff eich hun yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Ddoe, cyhoeddodd y Canghellor y collid 20,000 o swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yn y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. A ydych yn credu ei bod yn iawn i Weinidog yn Llywodraeth y DU wneud cyhoeddiad am gollu swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru? Pa nifer o swyddi a gollir yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn gwneud gosodiad hurt. Gwnaeth y Canghellor gyflwyno amcangyfrif anghymesur, cyfansymiol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, nid ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, yr Alban neu Ogledd Iwerddon, yn ogystal ag ar gyfer y tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig. Mae 2 filiwn o weithwyr mewn llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, tra bo cyfanswm o 12,000 yn y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. Amcangyfrif anghymesur, cyfansymiol ydyw, felly ni ellir dweud ym mha fodd y câi ei rannu. Yr hyn sy'n gyfleus, ac yn anhygoel, yw eich bod wedi anghofio llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, sydd â gweithlu tua 90 gwaith yn fwy nag un y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig gyda'i gilydd. Peth chwerthinllyd yw anghofio hynny. Mae'n bwysig cofio mai 2 filiwn o bobl sy'n gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr ac mai 12,000 o bobl sy'n gweithio i'r tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig. Nid yw'n hollol yr un fath â'r eliffant a'r tair chwannen, ond nid yw ymhell o fod.

Michael German: Athrawon yw llawer o'r staff mewn llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, ac nid yw athrawon wedi'u cynnwys yn y ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru a roesoch. Dywedasoch y cyhoeddid eich ffigurau ym mis Hydref, ac eto gwnaeth y Canghellor gyhoeddi ffigur penodol ddoe. Un ai y mae ef wedi dyfeisio'r ffigur, neu yr ydych yn celu'r ffigur ar gyfer Cymru. A wnewch ddweud pa un o'r ddau ydyw? Ni ddylai swyddi pobl yng Nghymru, yr ydych yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol amdanynt,

and-mouse game between you and Gordon Brown. You are responsible for the civil service in Wales. Either tell us the number of Welsh civil servants who are likely to be affected, or tell Gordon Brown to apologise and back down.

The First Minister: There is no number attributable to civil servants in Wales and the Assembly, for the reasons that I have just given. In three to four months' time, we will have completed the spending review's efficiency and evaluation exercise, and it may be that quantification can begin then. This will relate to costs, posts and methods. Today's sensible press on the implications of Gordon Brown's announcement—I commend pages two and three of the *Financial Times*—shows that we are talking about the same basic technology: shared back offices, electronic procurement or mass procurement, and the retraining of back-office staff who can then move into front-line posts. We will be able to give numbers and refer to quality, reform and equity and all of the other issues when we return to this matter in the autumn.

Michael German: You spoke to Gordon Brown over the weekend about the content of the spending review. You agreed with him the words that he would use: in other words, you agreed with him the figure of 20,000 that he announced yesterday. Did you give him an indication of what figure you might achieve in Wales, or did you just say that you were happy with 20,000 overall?

The First Minister: Absolutely not. Neither Scotland nor Wales contributed towards that figure. The Welsh Assembly Government did not supply a figure for our civil service, nor, in the case of Scotland, did the Scottish Executive supply a figure for its civil service. That figure is the Treasury's estimate, which covers the two asymmetric entities of English local government, with an employed workforce of 2 million, and the three devolved administrations, covering 12,000 employees. The Treasury has made its estimate.

2.20 p.m.

fod yn rhywbeth i'w drin fel cath yn chwarae â llygoden gennyh chi a Gordon Brown. Chi sy'n gyfrifol am y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru. Un ai dywedwch wrthym faint o weision sifil yng Nghymru sy'n debyg o gael eu heffeithio, neu dywedwch wrth Gordon Brown am ymddiheuro neu syrthio ar ei fai.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes rhif ar gyfer gweision sifil yng Nghymru ac yn y Cynulliad, am y rhesymau yr wyf newydd eu rhoi. Ymhen tri neu bedwar mis, byddwn wedi cwblhau'r adolygiad o werth ac effeithiolrwydd gwariant, ac mae'n bosibl y gellir dechrau cyfrif bryd hynny. Bydd hyn yn ymwneud â chostau, swyddi a dulliau. Mae'r sylw synhwyrol a roddir yn y wasg i oblygiadau cyhoeddiad Gordon Brown—cymeradwyaf dudalennau dau a thri yn y *Financial Times*—yn dangos ein bod yn sôn am yr un dulliau sylfaenol: swyddfeydd cefn ar y cyd, caffael electronig neu gaffael mewn crynswth, ac ailhyfforddi staff swyddfeydd cefn a fydd wedyn yn gallu symud i swyddi rheng flaen. Byddwn yn gallu rhoi niferoedd a chyfeirio at ansawdd, diwygio a thegwch a'r holl faterion eraill pan ddeuwn yn ôl at y mater hwn yn yr hydref.

Michael German: Gwnaethoch siarad â Gordon Brown dros y penwythnos am gynnwys yr adolygiad o wariant. Cytunasoch ag ef ynghylch y geiriau a ddefnyddiai: mewn geiriau eraill, cytunasoch ag ef ar y ffigur o 20,000 a gyhoeddodd ddoe. A roesoch ryw arwydd iddo o'r ffigur y gallech ei sicrhau yng Nghymru, ynteu ai'r cwbl a wnaethoch oedd dweud eich bod yn fodlon ar 20,000 yn gyffredinol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim o gwbl. Ni wnaeth yr Alban na Chymru gyfrannu at y ffigur hwnnw. Ni roddodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ffigur ar gyfer ein gwasanaeth sifil, ac, yn achos yr Alban, ni roddodd Gweithrediaeth yr Alban ffigur ar gyfer ei gwasanaeth sifil hi. Amcangyfrif gan y Trysorlys yw'r ffigur hwnnw, ac mae'n cynnwys dau endid anghymesur, sef llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr a'i gweithlu o 2 filiwn, a'r tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig, sydd â 12,000 o weithwyr. Mae'r Trysorlys wedi gwneud ei amcangyfrif.

Y Diwydiant Ffasiwn The Fashion Industry

Q3 David Melding: Would the First Minister make a statement on the measures he has taken to promote the Welsh fashion industry? (OAQ36900)

The First Minister: What can I say? [*Laughter.*] The first line in my brief says 'as a beacon of sartorial elegance', but I think that refers to you, David, rather than to me. We provide the resources and policy framework within which the Welsh Development Agency, WalesTrade International, Design Wales, and Education and Learning Wales have supported several projects and initiatives of benefit to the Welsh fashion industry.

I will write to you with further details, because I do not think that the Presiding Officer would allow me the time to read them all out.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not a matter of the Presiding Officer allowing time for Ministers to read out answers, but of ensuring that Assembly Members have the opportunity to ask a series of questions.

David Melding: Nid wyf yn disgwyl i ni gyd i wisgo cilt Cymreig na theis fel rhai Peter Black, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod gennym oll ran i'w chwarae wrth geisio hybu ffasiwn Cymreig.

Y Prif Weinidog: Llongyfarchiadau ar y dewis pwnc, yr acen a'r gramadeg. Y mae Tîm Cymru yn annog cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint yn ardaloedd Amcan 1 i gymryd rhan mewn arddangosfeydd, er enghraifft yr arddangosfa ffasiwn Ispo yn Munich a'r Premier Vision ym Mharis.

C3 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y mesurau y mae wedi'u cymryd i hyrwyddo diwydiant ffasiwn Cymru? (OAQ36900)

Y Prif Weinidog: Beth y gallaf ei ddweud? [*Chwerthin.*] Yn llinell gyntaf fy nodiadau ceir y geiriau 'fel patrwm o ŵr trwsiadus', ond credaf mai cyfeiriad atoch chi yw hynny, David, yn hytrach nag ataf fi. Ni sy'n darparu'r adnoddau a'r fframwaith polisi a ddefnyddiodd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, Dylunio Cymru, a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru i gynnal sawl prosiect a menter er budd y diwydiant ffasiwn yng Nghymru.

Ysgrifennaf atoch i roi manylion pellach, gan na chredaf y byddai'r Llywydd yn caniatáu amser imi eu darllen i gyd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid mater o ganiatáu amser gan y Llywydd i Weinidogion ddarllen atebion ydyw, ond o sicrhau cyfle i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gael gofyn cyfres o gwestiynau.

David Melding: I do not expect us all to wear Welsh kilts or ties similar to those worn by Peter Black, but I am sure that you would agree that we all have a part to play in promoting Welsh fashion.

The First Minister: Congratulations on the choice of subject matter, the accent and the grammar. Team Wales encourages small and medium-sized businesses in the Objective 1 areas to take part in exhibitions, for example the Ispo fashion exhibition in Munich and the Premier Vision in Paris.

Lleoedd i Fyfyrrwyr Nyrsio Student Nursing Places

Q4 Michael German: Would the First Minister make a statement on the number of student nursing places? (OAQ36904)

The First Minister: Over the past five years, there has been a 51 per cent increase in the

C4 Michael German: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar nifer y lleoedd ar gyfer myfyrrwyr nyrsio? (OAQ36904)

Y Prif Weinidog: Dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, bu cynnydd o 51 y cant yn nifer y

number of student nurse training places commissioned by the Assembly Government for the NHS in Wales. By the start of the 2004-05 academic year, the Assembly will have increased student nurse training places from 2,609 in 1999 to 3,934 in 2004-05.

Michael German: In Wales in 1999, there were 700 nursing vacancies; there are still 700 vacancies in 2004. Clearly, given expanding nurse training places, one would expect to see more nurses in place. How do you propose to retain the nurses that we have, particularly if they are to be subjected to regional pay, which was your Chancellor's proposal?

The First Minister: Your figures on nurse vacancies are misleading, because there was a significant fall in the percentage of vacancies. The number of nurses has increased, therefore, if you have the same number of vacancies, the percentage has decreased. I am pleased to say that the figure decreased in March 2003 from 4.1 per cent to 3.2 per cent. Therefore, there is a much lower rate of attrition, and nurses are not leaving the NHS in the numbers that they used to. Not only is nurse training a good story, with student nurses starting unqualified with A levels and going on to university, but the return-to-work scheme has also been a great success, with nurses returning, usually after a break for child rearing. As the Royal College of Nursing tells us, many of the qualified nurses who were sitting at home and had lost the confidence to return to work at the age of 35 or 40, have now been on training courses and are returning to work.

Val Lloyd: The 54 per cent increase in student nurse places that you mentioned was welcomed by bodies such as the RCN, and I declare an interest as a member of that organisation. I also know, from my first-hand experience of many years in nursing education, that the increase shows for the first time ever, a continued investment in, and commitment to, nurse education and training in Wales. Do you agree that by strengthening the number of nurses in Wales we can continue to deliver first-class care for patients in Wales?

lleoedd i fyfyrwyr nyrsio a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru. Erbyn dechrau blwyddyn academaidd 2004-05, bydd y Cynulliad wedi codi nifer y lleoedd i fyfyrwyr nyrsio o 2,609 yn 1999 i 3,934 yn 2004-05.

Michael German: Yng Nghymru yn 1999, yr oedd 700 o swyddi nyrsys gwag; mae 700 o swyddi gwag yn dal i fod yn 2004. Yng ngolwg y cynnydd yn nifer y lleoedd i nyrsys dan hyfforddiant, byddai rhywun wedi disgwyl gweld rhagor o nyrsys yn gweithio. Sut y bwriadwch gadw'r nyrsys sydd gennym, yn enwedig os byddant yn cael cyflog ar sail ranbarthol, sef yr hyn y mae'ch Canghellor yn ei gynnig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau a roesoch am swyddi nyrsys gwag yn gamarweiniol, gan y bu gostyngiad sylweddol yng nghanran y swyddi gwag. Mae nifer y nyrsys wedi codi, felly, os ceir yr un nifer o swyddi gwag, mae'r ganran wedi gostwng. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y ffigur wedi gostwng ym mis Mawrth 2003 o 4.1 y cant i 3.2 y cant. Gan hynny, mae'r gyfradd ymadael cyn pryd yn is o lawer, ac nid yw cynifer o nyrsys yn gadael y GIG ag y byddai. Yn ogystal â'r llwyddiant a geir wrth hyfforddi nyrsys, gan fod myfyrwyr nyrsio yn dechrau heb gymwyster Safon Uwch ac yn mynd ymlaen i brifysgol, cafwyd llwyddiant ysgubol hefyd drwy'r cynllun dychwelyd i weithio, gan fod nyrsys yn dychwelyd, ar ôl cymryd seibiant i fagu plant fel arfer. Fel y dywed y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol wrthym, mae llawer o'r nyrsys cymwysedig a oedd yn eistedd gartref ac wedi colli'r hyder i ailddechrau gweithio yn 35 neu 40 oed, wedi bod yn dilyn cyrsiau hyfforddi neu'n ailddechrau gweithio.

Val Lloyd: Croesawyd y cynnydd o 54 y cant a grybwyllasoch yn nifer y lleoedd i fyfyrwyr nyrsio gan gyrff fel y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol, a datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o'r corff hwnnw. Gwn hefyd, o'm profiad uniongyrchol am flynyddoedd lawer mewn addysg nyrsio, fod y cynnydd hwnnw'n dangos am y tro cyntaf erioed fod buddsoddi parhaus mewn addysg a hyfforddiant i nyrsys yng Nghymru, a bod ymrwymiad i hynny. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd codi nifer y nyrsys yng Nghymru'n fodd inni sicrhau gofal o'r radd flaenaf i gleifion yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: I certainly do, and I welcome the contribution that your huge expertise in this regard can make in the Assembly. I assume that you are the only person here who has been involved directly in nurse education, although there are other former nurses here, including Lorraine Barratt, who is sitting next to you. We have set our target to increase the number by 6,000 by 2010, and I do not believe that we will have a problem in achieving that.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Soniwch am y ffaith bod mwy o nyrsys yn dychwelyd i'r proffesiwn yn awr. Fodd bynnag, nid yw traean o'r nyrsys cymwys yn gweithio yn y proffesiwn ar hyn o bryd. A ydych yn hapus ynglŷn â hynny, neu a oes gennych awgrymiadau eraill er mwyn eu hannog yn ôl i'r gwaith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae oddeutu 300 o nyrsys wedi dychwelyd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn barod o ganlyniad i'r cwrs hyfforddi. Os nad ydynt yn gwneud y cwrs, nid oes ganddynt yr hyder eu bod wedi cadw i fyny gyda'r datblygiadau technolegol diweddaraf. Yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud nad yw cnewyllyn o bobl sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau a'r cymwysterau angenrheidiol yn dychwelyd i'r gwaith. Fodd bynnag, credaf ein bod wedi cael gafael yn y ffeithiau angenrheidiol i gwtogi'r 'attrition rate', sef y bobl hynny sy'n gadael y gwaith ymhell cyn eu hamser, ac i berswadio'r bobl hynny i dychwelyd i'r gwaith. Bu'r ddwy agwedd honno yn llwyddiannus dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf.

Jonathan Morgan: Regardless of the figures that you just gave to Mike German, the cost of employing agency staff in the NHS has risen from around £13 million in 1999 to £38 million in 2002-03, which includes agency nursing. Do you accept that if the same were true of supply teachers in the education sector, the teaching unions would have been up in arms about it years ago?

The First Minister: I am not sure if the two cases are comparable, and there are also two classes of agency nurses. There is the so-called NHS internal bank of nurses who are happy to come in and do odd shifts here and

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, yn sicr, a chroesawaf y cyfraniad i'r Cynulliad y gellir ei gael o'ch arbenigedd helaeth yn hyn o beth. Cymeraf mai chi yw'r unig un yma a fu'n ymwneud yn uniongyrchol ag addysg nyrsys, er bod cyn-nyrsys eraill yma, gan gynnwys Lorraine Barratt, sy'n eistedd wrth eich ymyl. Yr ydym wedi gosod ein targed i godi'r nifer i 6,000 erbyn 2010, ac ni chredaf y'i cawn yn anodd cyflawni hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You referred to the fact that more nurses are now returning to the profession. However, a third of qualified nurses are not currently working in the profession. Are you content with that, or do you have any other suggestions to encourage them to return to work?

The First Minister: Around 300 nurses have already returned to the health service as a result of the training course. If they do not take the course, they do not have the confidence that they have kept up with the latest technological developments. You are correct in saying that there is a core of people who possess the necessary skills and qualifications but are not returning to work. However, I believe that we now have the necessary facts at our disposal to curtail the attrition rate, that is, those who leave work way before their time, and to persuade those people to return to work. Both those aspects have been successful over the past five years.

Jonathan Morgan: Beth bynnag am y ffigurau yr ydych newydd eu rhoi i Mike German, mae'r gost o gyflogi staff o asiantaethau yn y GIG wedi codi o tua £13 miliwn yn 1999 i £38 miliwn yn 2002-03, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys nyrsys asiantaeth. A ydych yn derbyn y byddai undebau'r athrawon yn ddig ers blynnyddoedd pe byddai'r un peth yn digwydd yn achos athrawon llanw yn y sector addysg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr a yw'r ddau achos yn debyg, a cheir dau ddsbarth o nyrsys asiantaeth hefyd. Ceir cronfa fewnol y GIG, fel y'i gelwir, sef nyrsys sy'n fodlon dod i mewn a gwneud ambell sifft o bryd i'w

there, usually around their child-rearing responsibilities, and there are the private agency or bank nurses that are available to the NHS, who cost a great deal of money. Again, that is part of the drive to make the NHS more flexible as an employer, so that it assists nurses who are qualified and keen to work, but who cannot always work full time or fit in with the required shifts. There are problems, but they are nowhere near as big as they used to be. I understand that the attrition rate in Wales is around a third of that in England, which is a great tribute to nursing morale in the NHS in Wales.

gilydd, ochr yn ochr â'u cyfrifoldebau magu plant fel arfer, a cheir nyrsys y gronfa neu'r asiantaethau preifat sydd ar gael i'r GIG, sy'n ddrud iawn. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n rhan o'r ymgyrch i beri i'r GIG fod yn gyflogwr mwy hyblyg, fel ei fod yn helpu nyrsys sy'n gymwysedig ac yn awyddus i weithio, na allant bob amser weithio'n llawn amser neu ymgymryd â'r sifftiau gofynnol. Ceir problemau, ond nid hanner cymaint ag y bu. Deallaf fod y gyfradd ymadael cyn pryd yng Nghymru tua un rhan o dair o'r hyn ydyw yn Lloegr, ac mae hynny'n glod mawr i ysbryd y nyrsys yn y GIG yng Nghymru.

Cryfhau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Strengthening Public Services

Q5 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's policies for strengthening public services? (OAQ36896)

C5 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar bolisiau ei lywodraeth i gryfhau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? (OAQ36896)

The First Minister: Gordon Brown's spending review announcement yesterday, which has given us an additional £2.5 billion, or an increase in cash terms of some 20 per cent, from £11 billion in the current financial year to £13.5 billion in 2007-08, means that, at the end of a tough public spending round, we have an excellent settlement. That includes the £555 million over and above the Barnett formula that is available to us for Objective 1 and other European structural funds expenditure. It is an excellent outcome that now permits us the resources to further strengthen public services in Wales over the next three years.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gan fod cyhoeddiad Gordon Brown ar yr adolygiad o wariant ddoe wedi rhoi inni £2.5 biliwn ychwanegol, neu gynnydd arian parod o tua 20 y cant, o £11 biliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol i £13.5 biliwn yn 2007-08, mae'r setliad a gawsom ar ddiwedd y cylch gwario cyhoeddus anodd hwn yn un rhagorol. Mae hynny'n cynnwys £555 miliwn ar ben fformiwla Barnett sydd ar gael i ni i'w wario ar gyfer Amcan 1 a chronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd eraill. Mae'n ganlyniad rhagorol sydd yn awr yn caniatáu inni ddefnyddio'r adnoddau i gryfhau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ymhellach dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Nick Bourne: While I would be the first to admit that financial resources are part of the equation in improving public services, you have definitely demonstrated, particularly with regard to health over the past five years, that while it is a necessary condition, it is certainly not a sufficient one. Last week, the Prime Minister unveiled plans for choice in schools in England. Will you tell us whether you have any plans to introduce similar schemes in Wales and whether you plan to deny Welsh taxpayers and parents the choice in education already denied to them in health?

Nick Bourne: Er mai myfi fyddai'r cyntaf i dderbyn bod adnoddau ariannol yn cyfrannu at wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr ydych wedi profi'n bendant, yn enwedig gyda golwg ar iechyd dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, fod hynny'n amod angenrheidiol, ond ei fod ymhell o fod yn un digonol. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog gynlluniau ar gyfer dewis mewn ysgolion yn Lloegr. A wnewch ddweud wrthym a oes gennych unrhyw fwriad i gyflwyno cynlluniau tebyg yng Nghymru ac a ydych yn bwriadu gwrthod i drethdalwyr a rhieni Cymru y dewis mewn addysg a

wrthodir iddynt eisoes mewn iechyd?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: You will be aware of our long-standing position, from which we have no intention of moving. Children in Wales aged 11 already have more choice than those in England because we run two parallel streams; a Welsh-medium stream and an English-medium stream. Therefore, there is additional choice here. However, there would be a serious danger of poor value for money if, in addition to English and Welsh-medium streams, we also, as a matter of Government policy, sought to offer more provision through more faith schools or specialist academies. We do, however, encourage schools to play to their strengths. We are pleased that Hartridge High School in Newport, for example, plays to its strengths in terms of sports specialism. We welcome that, but we do not want to see the so-called neighbourhood comprehensive disappear, and we already have more choice than England.

Nick Bourne: The choice offered by two languages is welcome, but that is inherent in Wales. I am glad to hear you use more appropriate language about comprehensives than was used by either the Prime Minister or his press chief, who referred to 'bog standard comprehensives'. However, First Minister, are you aware of the situation in Swansea? You have probably seen the story of the Swansea grandparent who was forced to adopt his own granddaughter to bring her within the catchment area of Olchfa School. This is just one example of how desperate people may become to ensure admission to the proper school for their children. Will you look at this issue? Obviously, choice drives up standards, and that lesson has been learned by Labour in England, but not by Labour in Wales.

The First Minister: We do not want to see any development that may eventually result in replicating the grammar school/secondary modern school divide. That is always a danger, and we have seen it in the so-called northward drift in Cardiff or the westward drifts in Newport and Swansea which cause a segregation of schools into sink schools and high social value schools, that are semi-

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddoch am ein safbwynt hirsefydlog, nad oes gennym unrhyw fwriad i ymadael ag ef. Mae plant 11 oed yng Nghymru eisoes yn cael mwy o ddewis na'r rhai yn Lloegr gan ein bod yn rhedeg dwy ffrwd gyfochrog; ffrwd cyfrwng Cymraeg a ffrwd cyfrwng Saesneg. Felly, mae dewis ychwanegol yma. Fodd bynnag, byddai perygl mawr o gael gwerth gwael am arian pe byddem hefyd, fel mater o bolisi Llywodraeth, yn ceisio cynnig mwy o ddarpariaeth drwy ragor o ysgolion crefyddol neu academaïau arbenigol. Er hynny, yr ydym yn annog ysgolion i wneud yn fawr o'u cryfderau. Yr ydym yn falch bod Ysgol Uwchradd Hartridge yng Nghasnewydd, er enghraifft, yn gwneud yn fawr o'i chryfderau drwy arbenigo mewn chwaraeon. Croesawn hynny, ond nid ydym am weld yr ysgol gyfun leol yn diflannu, ac mae gennym fwy o ddewis eisoes nag a geir yn Lloegr.

Nick Bourne: Mae'r dewis a geir oherwydd dwy iaith i'w groesawu, ond mae hynny'n rhan annatod o natur Cymru. Mae'n dda gennyf eich clywed yn defnyddio iaith fwy addas wrth sôn am ysgolion cyfun nag a ddefnyddiwyd un ai gan y Prif Weinidog neu ei brif swyddog y wasg, a gyfeiriodd at 'ysgolion cyfun cyffredin'. Fodd bynnag, Brif Weinidog, a wyddoch am y sefyllfa yn Abertawe? Mae'n debyg eich bod wedi clywed hanes y taid yn Abertawe a orfu fabwysiadu ei wyres ei hun er mwyn dod â hi i ddalgylch Ysgol yr Olchfa. Dim ond un enghraifft yw hynny o'r hyn a wnaiff rhai i gael lle i'w plant yn yr ysgol gywir. A wnewch ystyried y mater hwn? Mae'n amlwg bod dewis yn hybu safonau, a dysgwyd y wers honno gan Lafur yn Lloegr, ond nid gan Lafur yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym am weld unrhyw ddatblygiad a allai arwain yn y pen draw at gael yr un math o hollt ag a geid rhwng ysgolion gramadeg ac ysgolion uwchradd modern. Mae hynny'n berygl bob amser, a gwelsom hynny yn y symudiad tua'r gogledd yng Nghaerdydd, fel y'i gelwir, neu'r symudiadau tua'r gorllewin yng Nghasnewydd ac Abertawe sy'n peri

grammar schools. Your party needs to explain to the people of Wales about the return to selection in the schools system, which would be a retrograde step when we want to contribute to the choice that children have. Jane Davidson made an announcement with regard to whether children, at age 14, can make a sensible choice between vocational and academic education, as can be made now at 16 plus in further education college, school or a combination of both.

Nick Bourne: I was quite deliberate in that this is not about selection, but about choice. It is not a question of grammar school versus comprehensive but of different comprehensives in Swansea, for example. It is you who has the explaining to do about your difference with your party at Westminster. Choice among schools and hospitals will drive up standards. It is not about selection, so do not try to pretend that it is. I am not fighting a battle for selection; I am fighting a battle for choice, which is a different matter.

The First Minister: No, you are hiding the issue of selection, Nick. It is clear that, if schools in cities such as Swansea, Newport or Cardiff become known as the estate agents' favourites, they will then use that to explain why houses in one area are worth £50,000 more than houses elsewhere because they are in the catchment area for school X. Where do the other kids go, when aspiring or ambitious parents will all be trying to get their kids in to one school because it is regarded as the top school in the area? You are back to grammar schools. You are not being open about that today, Nick, but nobody in Wales will be fooled come the general election.

gwahanu ysgolion yn ysgolion dirywiol ac ysgolion ac iddynt werth cymdeithasol uchel, sy'n debyg i ysgolion gramadeg. Rhaid i'ch plaid roi eglurhad i bobl Cymru am y ffaith ei bod wedi ailarddel dethol yn y system ysgolion, gan y byddai hynny'n gam yn ôl a ninnau am gyfrannu at y dewis sydd ar gael i blant. Gwnaeth Jane Davidson gyhoeddiad ynghylch a oes modd i blant ddewis yn synhwyrol, yn 14 oed, rhwng addysg alwedigaethol ac addysg academiaidd, fel y gellir gwneud yn awr yn 16 oed a throsodd mewn coleg addysg bellach, ysgol neu gyfuniad o'r ddau.

Nick Bourne: Bûm yn eithaf gofalus wrth ddweud bod hyn yn ymwneud â dewis, ac nid â dethol. Nid yw'n fater o greu cystadleuaeth rhwng ysgol ramadeg ac ysgol gyfun, ond o gael gwahanol ysgolion cyfun yn Abertawe, er enghraifft. Chi a ddylai roi eglurhad am y gwahaniaeth rhyngoch chi a'ch plaid yn San Steffan. Bydd dewis ymysg ysgolion ac ysbytai'n hybu safonau. Nid yw'n ymwneud â dethol, felly peidiwch â chymryd arnoch ei fod. Nid wyf yn ymladd dros ddethol; yr wyf yn ymladd dros ddewis, sy'n fater gwahanol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nace, yr ydych yn celu pwnc dethol, Nick. Mae'n amlwg, os ceir gwybod bod ysgolion mewn dinasoedd fel Abertawe, Casnewydd neu Gaerdydd yn ffefrynnau gan werthwyr tai, y byddant yn defnyddio hynny i egluro pam y mae tai mewn un ardal yn werth £50,000 yn fwy na thai mewn mannau eraill gan eu bod yn nalgylch ysgol benodol. I ble'r aiff y plant eraill, gan y bydd rhieni uchelgeisiol yn ceisio anfon eu plant i ysgol benodol gan yr ystyrir mai hi yw'r ysgol orau yn yr ardal? Dyna adfer ysgolion gramadeg. Nid ydych yn siarad yn blaen am hynny heddiw, Nick, ond ni fydd neb yng Nghymru'n cael ei dwyllo pan ddêl yr etholiad cyffredinol.

Defnydd o Hofrenyddion yr Heddlu Use of Police Helicopters

Q6 Janet Davies: What recent discussions has the First Minister held with South Wales Police on guidelines for the use of police helicopters in residential areas? (OAQ36880)

C6 Janet Davies: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar â Heddlu De Cymru ynghylch canllawiau ar ddefnyddio hofrenyddion yr heddlu mewn ardaloedd preswyl? (OAQ36880)

The First Minister: I have had none since my wife, Julie Morgan, MP for Cardiff North, and I visited the police helicopter that landed on a roof in Coryton some three years ago. However, I know that all police air support units operate within Civil Aviation Authority regulations.

Janet Davies: While fully recognising the importance of helicopters in crime prevention and detection, people who live in residential areas nevertheless have a right to reasonable quiet between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.. Would you consider representing these rights to the chief constable?

The First Minister: Yes, but I think that we accept that, it is unpopular with parents who are trying to get babies to sleep or keep them asleep. We also accept that it is part of modern technology and one in a range of tools that can be used to track stolen vehicles, keep suspects under surveillance, break up gangs of youths on the rampage who might otherwise be using alleys, gullies, back-lanes and so forth, where the police cannot track them if those areas have not been alley-gated. Police helicopters are of enormous value in a whole range of areas.

William Graham: Do you agree that public safety is the highest priority when using the air support unit and that using the police helicopter, particularly in high-speed car chases, increases public safety? During the last year, over 15 missing people, some of whom would have died if it had taken longer to locate them, were found by the police helicopter.

The First Minister: Perhaps I should have mentioned that earlier, and I am grateful that you have reminded me so that I can emphasise that to the Assembly. Using the police helicopter means that you can avoid a high-speed police chase, which is highly dangerous to passers-by, but also to those driving the stolen car, people driving their own cars who have been suspected of committing a crime, and the police following them. The helicopter means that the high-speed police chase can be avoided, which is

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chefais ddim ers i'm gwraig, Julie Morgan, yr AS dros Ogledd Caerdydd, a minnau fynd i weld hofrennydd yr heddlu a laniodd ar ben to yn Coryton tua thair blynedd yn ôl. Er hynny, gwn fod holl awyrennau'r heddlu'n dilyn rheoliadau'r Awdurdod Hedfan Sifil.

Janet Davies: Er fy mod yn llwyr gydnabod bod hofrennyddion yn bwysig wrth atal a darganfod troseddu, mae hawl gan rai mewn ardal breswyl i gael tawelwch rhesymol rhwng 11 p.m. a 5 a.m.. A wnewch ystyried dadlau dros yr hawl honno wrth y prif gwnstabl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, ond credaf ein bod yn derbyn bod hyn yn amhoblogaidd ymysg rhieni sy'n ceisio cael eu babanod i gysgu neu eu cadw rhag deffro. Yr ydym hefyd yn derbyn ei fod yn agwedd ar dechnoleg fodern ac yn un o blith amryw o ddulliau y gellir eu defnyddio i ddilyn cerbydau sydd wedi'u dwyn, i gadw golwg ar rai sydd dan amheuaeth, i wasgaru criwiau o bobl ifanc sy'n creu terfysg a allai fel arall ddefnyddio strydoedd cefn, cwteri, lonydd cefn ac yn y blaen, lle na all yr heddlu eu dilyn os na roddwyd gatiau ar draws y ffyrdd cefn hynny. Mae hofrennyddion yr heddlu'n werthfawr dros ben mewn amryw o feysydd.

William Graham: A ydych yn cytuno mai diogelwch y cyhoedd yw'r flaenoriaeth bennaf wrth ddefnyddio awyrennau'r heddlu a bod defnyddio hofrennydd yr heddlu, yn enwedig wrth ddilyn ceir sy'n mynd ar wib, yn rhoi mwy o ddiogelwch i'r cyhoedd? Yn ystod y flwyddyn a aeth heibio, canfuwyd mwy na 15 o bobl goll gan hofrennydd yr heddlu, y byddai rhai ohonynt wedi marw pe cymerasid mwy o amser i ddod i hyd iddynt.

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai y dylwn fod wedi sôn am hynny'n gynharach, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod wedi fy atgoffa fel y gallaf dynnu sylw'r Cynulliad at hynny. Drwy ddefnyddio hofrennydd yr heddlu, gellir osgoi dilyn ceir sy'n mynd ar wib, gan fod hynny'n beryglus iawn i bobl sy'n mynd heibio, a hefyd i'r rhai sy'n gyrru'r car sydd wedi'i ddwyn, i'r rhai sy'n mynd yn eu ceir eu hunain sydd dan amheuaeth o fod wedi cyflawni trosedd, ac i'r heddlu sy'n eu dilyn. O gael hofrennydd yr heddlu, nid oes raid i'r

one of its greatest values in terms of apprehending criminals or suspects without endangering the public.

heddlu ddilyn ceir sy'n mynd ar wib, a dyna un o'i rinweddau mwyaf o ran dal troseddwy neu rai sydd dan amheuaeth heb beryglu'r cyhoedd.

Y Mesur Paratodau Sifil The Civil Contingencies Bill

C7 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y Mesur Paratodau Sifil? (OAQ36883)

Q7 David Lloyd: Would the First Minister make a statement on the Civil Contingencies Bill? (OAQ36883)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Mesur Paratodau Sifil yn cynnig sail deddfwriaethol gadarn i roi cynllunio brys ar waith yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Bydd y Mesur, a chynlluniau eraill a gyflwynir ar y cyd, yn creu un fframwaith ar gyfer amddiffyn sifil yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r Mesur wedi'i rannu'n ddwy brif adran: mae'r adran gyntaf yn ymdrin â threfniadau am amddiffyn sifil lleol, ac mae'r ail yn ymdrin â phwerau argyfwng. Nod cyffredinol y ddwy adran yw diweddarau deddfwriaeth sydd wedi dyddio.

The First Minister: The Civil Contingencies Bill provides a sound legislative basis to take emergency planning into the twenty-first century. The Bill, along with accompanying measures, will deliver a single framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. The Bill is separated into two substantive parts: the first deals with arrangements for local civil protection, and the second deals with emergency powers. The overall intent of both parts is to modernise outdated legislation.

David Lloyd: Pa arian newydd sydd ar gael i wireddu amcanion y Mesur hwn yng Nghymru?

David Lloyd: What new money is available to realise the aims of this Bill in Wales?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes arian newydd ar ei gyfer, ac nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli. Felly, mae'n fater o fwrw ymlaen gyda'r dadlau sydd yn digwydd bob tro rhwng awdurdodau lleol, gan mai hwy sydd yn cyflogi'r swyddogion sydd yn gwneud y paratodau penodol, mewn cydweithrediad â Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, os cofiaf yn iawn—neu ei adran ef a arferai fod yn gyfrifol. Mae rhywun yn gorfod talu am y swyddogion, ac mae'r swyddogion yn gorfod cyflawni'r ymarferion y maent am eu cyflawni. Yr ydym ni'n cynllunio'r broses honno gyda hwy, ond nid yw'r mater hwn erioed wedi'i ddatganoli.

The First Minister: There is no new money for it, and this is not a devolved issue. Therefore, it is a matter of getting on with the debate that always takes place between local authorities, because it is they who employ the officials who make the specific arrangements in conjunction with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, if I remember rightly—or his department used to be responsible for this. Somebody has to pay for the officials, and the officials have to undertake the exercises that they believe to be necessary. We plan that process with them, but this has never been a devolved issue.

David Davies: A ydych yn siŵr bod gennym ddigon o ddarpariaeth yng Ngwent i ymdopi gydag argyfwng mawr, yn enwedig ar ôl penderfyniad diweddar Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen i dynnu allan o'r cytundeb gyda'r awdurdodau lleol eraill yn yr ardal?

David Davies: Are you sure that we have sufficient provision in Gwent to deal with a major emergency, particularly after Torfaen County Borough Council's recent decision to withdraw from the agreement with the other local authorities in the area?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y wybodaeth honno. Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol bod cyngor Tor-faen wedi tynnu

The First Minister: I am grateful for that information. I was not aware that Torfaen council had withdrawn from any agreement

allan o unrhyw gytundeb sydd wedi dilyn y trefniadau a oedd yn bodoli pan oedd Gwent yn un sir yn hytrach nag ardal sydd â phum cyngor bwrdeistref. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i sicrhau bod gwneud y paratodau hyn yn flaenoriaeth. Ni allwch esgeuloso'r paratodau os ydych yn disgwyl ymdrin yn synhwyrol ag unrhyw argyfwng a fydd yn codi.

put in place when Gwent became an area of five borough councils rather than a single county. It is important that we continue to ensure that these preparations are a priority. You cannot neglect the preparations if you want to deal sensibly with any emergency that arises.

Cymorth Rhanbarthol Dewisol Regional Selective Assistance

Q8 Irene James: Will the First Minister make a statement on regional selective assistance? (OAQ36897)

C8 Irene James: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar Gymorth Rhanbarthol Dewisol (RSA)? (OAQ36897)

The First Minister: You will probably be aware of the document published on 7 July that states that Wales's performance in attracting inward investment was extremely healthy last year, securing 8 per cent of the new projects that came into the UK and bringing some 4,000 jobs into Wales, including the particularly notable jobs that came to the Islwyn area with the Italian company, Seda. The figures published by the Department of Trade and Industry—they are not our figures—show how strong a market Italy was for us last year, with five projects coming into Wales from that country. We must pursue this understanding with Italy, as it is a good market for us.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n debyg y gwyddoch am y ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd ar 7 Gorffennaf sy'n datgan bod perfformiad Cymru wrth ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad yn iach dros ben y llynedd, gan ei bod wedi sicrhau 8 y cant o'r prosiectau newydd a ddaeth i'r DU ac wedi dod â thua 4,000 o swyddi i Gymru, gan gynnwys y swyddi sy'n arbennig o deilwng o'u nodi a ddaeth i ardal Islwyn gyda'r cwmni o'r Eidal, Seda. Mae'r ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant—nid ein ffigurau ni ydynt—yn dangos bod yr Eidal yn farchnad gryf i ni y llynedd, gan fod pum prosiect wedi dod i Gymru o'r wlad honno. Rhaid inni ddatblygu'r ddealltwriaeth hon â'r Eidal, gan ei bod yn farchnad dda i ni.

Irene James: Do you agree that this shows a great deal of confidence in the Welsh economy and in the Welsh workforce?

Irene James: A ydych yn cytuno bod hyn yn dangos bod llawer iawn o hyder yn economi Cymru a gweithwyr Cymru?

14.40 p.m.

The First Minister: It shows that companies are confident that they will receive a good service and a united, Team Wales approach from Government agencies. That applies to local authorities as well as to our agencies and our own grant-giving ability. However, it also shows that sometimes, when an Italian company such as Seda comes to Islwyn, it is on the back of the fact that we already have a good reputation with Italian industry, particularly in northern Italy, which is Italy's industrial heartland. I hope that many more Italian companies come on the back of that. The 190 jobs coming to your constituency

Y Prif Weinidog: Dengys fod cwmnïau'n ffyddiog y cânt wasanaeth da a dull gweithredu unedig drwy Dîm Cymru gan asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i awdurdodau lleol yn ogystal â'n asiantaethau ni a'n gallu i roi grantiau. Fodd bynnag, dengys hefyd weithiau, pan fo cwmni o'r Eidal fel Seda yn dod i Islwyn, fod hynny'n digwydd yn sgîl y ffaith bod gennym enw da eisoes yng ngolwg diwydiant yn yr Eidal, yn enwedig gogledd yr Eidal, sef cadarnle diwydiannol yr Eidal. Gobeithiaf y daw llawer yn rhagor o gwmnïau o'r Eidal yn sgîl hynny. Mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd

may well lead to more Italian jobs coming to other parts of Wales.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that a more straightforward system needs to be put in place for companies to apply for RSA grants? I have heard that some companies can wait significant lengths of time, which in some circumstances could put additional pressure on the business. Can you look into the matter and write to me?

The First Minister: Certainly. I would find it easier to respond if you could refer to some concrete examples. We always try to simplify the procedures by which people can access grants to which they are entitled if it is an incentive for them to do something that they would not otherwise have done without the grant. That is the key principle—there must be an added value arising from awarding a grant. That always causes a problem because, sometimes, people start on a project and then ask for a grant, and we say, ‘look, we cannot give you this as a reward, it must be an incentive’. As far as small and medium-sized enterprises are concerned, the Assembly investment grants that I mentioned earlier, of which we have paid out £30 million, are made simple. However, the bigger the company the bigger the potential sums of money, and we must also be good guardians of public money, which is why the forms are structured on the basis that it is an incentive to do something that you would not have done, or something bigger than you would have done, and not a reward for something that you were going to do anyway.

dyfodiad y 190 o swyddi i'ch etholaeth chi'n arwain at gael rhagor o swyddi o'r Eidal mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru.

Brynle Williams: A ydych yn cytuno bod angen cael system symlach i gwmnïau gael ymgeisio am grantiau cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol? Clywais fod rhai cwmnïau'n disgwyl am gryn amser ac, mewn rhai amgylchiadau, gallai hynny roi pwysau ychwanegol ar y busnes. A allwch ymchwilio i'r mater ac ysgrifennu ataf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr. Fe'i cawn yn haws ymateb pe gallech gyfeirio at rai enghreifftiau pendant. Yr ydym bob amser yn ceisio symleiddio'r gweithdrefnau a ddefnyddir gan bobl i ymgeisio am grantiau y mae ganddynt hawl iddynt os yw hynny'n fodd i'w cymell i wneud rhywbeth nas gwnaethent fel arall heb gael y grant. Dyna'r egwyddor sylfaenol—rhaid cael gwerth ychwanegol o ganlyniad i roi grant. Mae hynny'n peri problem bob amser oherwydd, weithiau, mae rhai'n dechrau ar brosiect ac wedyn yn gofyn am grant, ac yr ydym ni'n dweud, ‘ni allwn roi hyn i chi fel gwobr, rhaid iddo fod yn anogaeth’. O ran busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, mae grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad y cyfeiriais atynt yn gynharach, yr ydym wedi talu £30 miliwn ohonynt, yn rhai syml. Fodd bynnag, po fwyaf y cwmni, mwyaf fydd y symiau o arian y gellir eu cael, a rhaid inni hefyd warchod arian cyhoeddus yn dda, a dyna pam y mae'r ffurflenni wedi'u trefnu ar y sail mai anogaeth i wneud rhywbeth nas gwnaethech ydyw, neu rywbeth mwy na'r hyn a wnaethech, ac nid gwobr am rywbeth yr oeddech am ei wneud beth bynnag.

Comisiwn Richard The Richard Commission

Q9 Lisa Francis: Will the First Minister make a statement on the findings of the Richard commission? (OAQ36901)

The First Minister: I have made clear my admiration for the work of Lord Ivor Richard and all his colleagues, and for the report that they produced. That does not, however, mean that I agree with all of their conclusions.

Lisa Francis: Following your dramatic u-

C9 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ganfyddiadau Comisiwn Richard? (OAQ36901)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi datgan fy mod yn edmygu gwaith yr Arglwydd Ivor Richard a'i holl gydweithwyr, a'r adroddiad a gynrychasant. Er hynny, nid yw hynny'n golygu fy mod yn cytuno â'u holl gasgliadau.

Lisa Francis: Yn dilyn eich tro pedol

turn two weeks ago regarding your opinions of the report's recommendations, how will you formulate further opinions? Will you phone a friend—Mr Hain or, perhaps, Mr Blair—will you ask the audience, or will you plump for the 50-50 arrangement that already seems to exist in respect of devolution? Can you give us a final and confident answer?

The First Minister: That is thin stuff, Lisa. I made my views clear that I am not in favour of a referendum, or an increase in the number of Assembly Members, or a reduction in Welsh representation at Westminster. I am in favour of seeing how many of our different objectives can be achieved, and of not having to wait 10 years to achieve them. As a practical politician, those are the kind of things that I am looking for. When we return in the autumn we will have a full debate on this; I have given my undertaking to the other party leaders on that. That will be the time to formalise everything, rather than speculating, and have the opportunity to vote on amendments and on the final motion.

Jocelyn Davies: I imagine that you would probably agree with me that Wales deserves a proper parliament, as the Assembly could then do more for the people of Wales. Are there things that your Government would have done had you not been constrained by the current arrangement?

The First Minister: Yes. That is also true of Government departments. As far as I am aware, when Government departments make bids to the Queen's Speech process around this time of year, there are usually about 70 bids and about 26 to 30 slots. Therefore, everyone loses out—you might bid for two Bills but will only get one if you are lucky, or you might get three out of four if you are a powerful department such as the Home Office, for example. We have done extremely well compared with anything that happened before devolution in getting one Bill a year rather than one Bill every 10 years, which is what happened before. However, it is never enough, and every Westminster Government department would say the same. Therefore, we are trying to find a method by which we could create legislation covering Wales that is not engaged in it having to pass through

dramatig bythefnos yn ôl ynghylch eich barn am argymhellion yr adroddiad, sut y byddwch yn ffurfio barn bellach? A wnewch ffonio ffrind—Mr Hain neu, efallai, Mr Blair—a wnewch ofyn i'r gynulleidfa, neu a ddeuwch y trefniant hanner a hanner a geir eisoes yn ôl pob golwg mewn cysylltiad â datganoli? A allwch roi ateb terfynol a hyderus i ni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n eithaf disylwedd, Lisa. Eglurais nad wyf o blaid cael refferendwm, neu gynnydd yn nifer Aelodau'r Cynulliad, neu lai o gynrychiolaeth gan Gymru yn San Steffan. Yr wyf o blaid gweld pa nifer o'n gwahanol amcanion y gellir eu cyrraedd, a pheidio â gorfod disgwyl 10 mlynedd i'w cyrraedd. A minnau'n wleidydd ymarferol, dyna'r math o bethau yr wyf yn chwilio amdanynt. Pan ddeuwn yn ôl yn yr hydref, cawn ddadl lawn ar hyn; yr wyf wedi addo hynny i arweinyddion y pleidiau eraill. Dyna fydd yr adeg i ffurfioli pob dim, yn hytrach na dyfalu, ac i gael cyfle i bleidleisio ar welliannau ac ar y cynnig terfynol.

Jocelyn Davies: Tybiaf y byddech yn debygol o gytuno bod Cymru'n haeddu cael senedd iawn, gan y gallai'r Cynulliad wneud mwy wedyn dros bobl Cymru. A oes pethau y byddai'ch Llywodraeth wedi'u gwneud pe na fyddech wedi'ch cyfyngu gan y trefniant presennol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Oes. Mae hynny'n wir hefyd am adrannau Llywodraeth. Hyd y gwn, pan wnaiff adrannau Llywodraeth geisiadau i broses Araith y Frenhines tua'r adeg hon yn y flwyddyn, ceir tua 70 o geisiadau fel arfer a rhwng 26 a 30 o gyfleoedd. Gan hynny, mae pawb yn colli—gallech ymgeisio am ddau Fesur ond ni chewch ond un, os ydych yn ffodus, neu gallech gael tri allan o bedwar os ydych yn adran bwerus fel y Swyddfa Gartref, er enghraifft. Gwnaethom yn dda iawn mewn cymhariaeth â dim a ddigwyddodd cyn datganoli wrth gael un Mesur y flwyddyn yn hytrach nag un Mesur bob 10 mlynedd, sef yr hyn a ddigwyddai o'r blaen. Er hynny, nid yw byth yn ddigon, a byddai pob adran yn Llywodraeth San Steffan yn dweud yr un peth. Gan hynny, yr ydym yn ceisio canfod dull o wneud deddfwriaeth sy'n ymdrin â Chymru heb

that choke point of the Queen's Speech process, and not having to wait nine or 10 years for it.

Nick Bourne: I look forward to the debate that you have promised in the autumn; that is one point on which you have been consistent. We can then debate the various options that you keep proposing. However, will you revisit the issue of the referendum and listen, not only to what some opposition Members and politicians are saying, but to what many of your own MPs are saying? This is the rare occasion on which Leighton Andrews is worth listening to. A referendum would entrench this issue and would avoid the psychiatrist approach whereby you try to guess what people meant when they voted on a straightforward question. We know what they voted upon; there was a question and some voted 'yes' and some voted 'no'. We do not have to take the psychiatrist's couch approach. A new question must be put to the people of Wales on the proposals that you originally invited us to support.

The First Minister: As I mentioned in answer to an earlier question, the Government of Wales Act 1998 is quite significantly different to the proposition that was put to the people of Wales in the White Paper. I do not think that anyone has complained about that—your party has not complained, because it was the party mainly responsible for the changes. There is an issue regarding what people would regard as evolutionary changes, such as those between the Government of Wales Act and the White Paper that was the subject of the referendum. You can have other evolutionary changes that are no different in their fundamental principles from the referendum, or you can have a big bang, as was the case in terms of the Ivor Richard proposals. It is about whether you regard the changes as being in line with, or totally different to, the 1997 proposition. That is an issue on which we must make a judgment. In Ireland, any changes to the constitution require a referendum. In Britain, it is a matter of political judgment whether a referendum is held. Therefore, you decide, on the basis of political judgment, when you see the final proposition. That is different to the situation

orfod mynd drwy'r dagfa ym mhroses Araith y Frenhines, a heb orfod disgwyl naw neu 10 mlynedd amdani.

Nick Bourne: Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl yr ydych wedi'i haddo yn yr hydref; dyna un pwynt y buoch yn gyson yn ei gylch. Wedyn gallwn drafod y gwahanol ddewisiadau yr ydych yn dal i'w cynnig. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch ailystyried mater y refferendwm a gwrando, nid yn unig ar yr hyn a ddywed rhai o Aelodau a gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau, ond ar yr hyn y mae llawer o'ch ASau yn ei ddweud? Dyma'r achlysur prin y mae'n werth gwranddo ar eiriau Leighton Andrews. Byddai refferendwm yn gwarantu'r mater hwn ac yn fodd i osgoi'r dyfalu yn null y seiciatrydd am yr hyn yr oedd pobl yn ei olygu pan bleidleisiant ar gwestiwn syml. Gwyddom ar beth y pleidleisiant; cafwyd cwestiwn a gwnaeth rhai bleidleisio o blaid a rhai yn erbyn. Nid oes raid inni ymdrin â hyn yn null y seiciatrydd. Rhaid gofyn cwestiwn newydd i bobl Cymru ar y cynigion y gwnaethoch ein gwahodd i'w cefnogi'n wreiddiol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais mewn ateb i gwestiwn cynharach, mae Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn eithaf gwahanol i'r hyn a gynigiwyd i bobl Cymru yn y Papur Gwyn. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw un wedi cwyno am hynny—nid yw'ch plaid chi wedi cwyno, gan mai hi a oedd yn bennaf cyfrifol am y newidiadau. Mae mater yn codi o ran yr hyn a ystyrid yn newidiadau esblygol, fel y rhai a fu rhwng Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Papur Gwyn a fu'n destun i'r refferendwm. Gellir cael newidiadau esblygol eraill nad ydynt yn ddim gwahanol o ran eu hegwyddorion sylfaenol i'r refferendwm, neu gellir cael datblygu sydyn, fel yr hyn a geir yng nghynigion Ivor Richard. Yr hyn sydd dan sylw yw a ystyriwch fod y newidiadau'n unol â'r hyn a gynigiwyd yn 1997 neu'n gwbl wahanol iddo. Mae hynny'n fater y bydd yn rhaid inni benderfynu yn ei gylch. Yn Iwerddon, rhaid cael refferendwm ar unrhyw newid i'r cyfansoddiad. Ym Mhrydain, mater o farn wleidyddol yw a gynhelir refferendwm. Gan hynny, penderfynir, ar sail barn wleidyddol, pan welir y cynnig terfynol. Mae hynny'n wahanol i'r sefyllfa a geir yn Iwerddon lle y mae'n rhaid cael refferendwm cyn y gellir rhoi unrhyw newid i'r

in Ireland where any changes in constitution can only take effect legally following a referendum. We do not have that kind of constitution. Perhaps we should, and then we would know where we stood. However, we do not and we must make a political judgment as to whether an issue needs to be sanctified in order to be seen as reasonable. The argument regarding entrenchment, which Leighton Andrews put forward, is strong because everyone fears the old proposition, 'Tory return equals slash and burn'.

Peter Black: Given that Gordon Brown believes that he is making decisions on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government, do you not think that we should give him a copy of the Richard commission report and ask him if he will take a lead on implementing its proposals?

The First Minister: I do not think that your grasp of figures is any better than that of Mike German and Jenny Randerson. I do not wish to bore the Assembly by going over the figures again, but 2 million people work in local government in England and 12,000 people work in the three devolved administrations. If you could get that stamped on the inside of your eye-balls and consider its implications, you will see that the Liberal Democrats' three questions on this issue today have been nonsense.

cyfansoddiad mewn grym yn gyfreithiol. Nid oes gennym gyfansoddiad o'r fath. Efallai y dylem ei gael, ac wedyn gwyddem ym mhle yr oeddem yn sefyll. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym gyfansoddiad o'r fath a rhaid inni wneud penderfyniad gwleidyddol o ran a oes rhaid cyfiawnhau mater cyn y gellir ei ystyried yn rhesymol. Mae'r ddadl am warantu, y mae Leighton Andrews wedi'i chyflwyno, yn un gref gan fod pawb yn ofni'r posibilrwydd o anrhaith yn sgîl dychweliad y Toriaid.

Peter Black: Gan fod Gordon Brown yn credu ei fod yn penderfynu ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, oni chredwch y dylem roi copi o adroddiad comisiwn Richard iddo a gofyn iddo a wnaiff arwain wrth roi ei gynigion ar waith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf fod eich gafael chi ar ffigurau yn ddim gwell nag un Mike German a Jenny Randerson. Nid wyf am ddiflasu'r Cynulliad drwy fynd drwy'r ffigurau eto, ond mae 2 filiwn yn gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr ac mae 12,000 yn gweithio yn y tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig. Os gallwch serio hynny ar eich meddwl ac ystyried ei oblygiadau, gwelwch mai nonsens oedd tri chwestiwn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar y mater hwn heddiw.

Cynnig i Drafod Mater Brys sydd o Bwys Cyhoeddus (Yr Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant)

Proposal to Consider a Matter of Urgent Public Importance (The Comprehensive Spending Review)

Y Llywydd: Derbyniais gais o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10 gan arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i gynnig bod y Cynulliad yn ystyried mater brys sydd o bwys cyhoeddus, sef cyhoeddiad Canghellor y Trysorlys ddod ar yr adolygiad o wariant a goblygiadau hynny i Gymru, gan roi ystyriaeth arbennig i'r cyhoeddiad bod 20,000 o swyddi i'w colli ar draws y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, a'r ffaith bod nifer o'r swyddi hynny i'w colli yng Nghymru, goblygiadau cyfansoddiadol y dull y cyhoeddwyd bod swyddi yn y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad i'w colli, ac a oedd

The Presiding Officer: I have received a request under Standing Order No. 6.10 from the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group to propose that the Assembly considers a matter of urgent public importance, namely the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement yesterday on the spending review and the implications of that for Wales, with particular regard to the announcement of 20,000 job losses across the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and the fact that a number of those jobs are to be lost in Wales, the constitutional implications of the manner in which Government and Assembly job losses

Gweinidogion y Cynulliad yn gysylltiedig â'r penderfyniadau a arweiniodd at gyhoeddiadau ddoe. Fe'm sicrhawyd bod hwn yn fater brys o bwys cyhoeddus, ac felly galwaf ar arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i gynnig y cynnig mewn araith, yn ôl Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10, na fydd yn para mwy na thri munud. Byddaf yn gwahodd y Trefnydd i ateb mewn araith debyg ac yna ceir pleidlais. O dan y Rheol Sefydlog, mater i mi fel Llywydd yw penderfynu a ddylid cynnig dadl a ganiateir gan y Cynulliad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn hwn neu yn yr un nesaf ac addasu'r amserlen busnes fel sydd yn briodol. Er y byddaf yn gwrando yn astud ar yr hyn a ddywedir, yr wyf yn tueddu tuag at ganiatáu awr ar gyfer trafod y mater hwn wedi'r datganiadau yfory.

Michael German: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.10, holds an urgent debate on the comprehensive review.

I request a debate under Standing Order No. 6.10 according to the terms that you have indicated, Presiding Officer. The Assembly needs to debate the Chancellor's announcement yesterday on the spending review, and its implications for Wales, as a matter of urgency. We need to debate the announcement of 20,000 job losses across the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and in local government, as well as the number of job losses expected in Wales. We also need to debate the constitutional implications of the manner in which Assembly Government job losses were announced by a Westminster Minister and whether Assembly Ministers were involved in the decisions leading to yesterday's announcement.

2.50 p.m.

Any decision on job losses on this scale is clearly of public importance. Only a fortnight ago, an urgent question was rightly granted on a consultation by a private company threatening to cut 150 jobs. The loss of jobs on the scale announced yesterday by the Government, running into the thousands, deserves a full-scale debate. The imminence

were announced, and whether Assembly Ministers had any involvement in the decisions that led to yesterday's announcement. I am satisfied that this is a matter of urgent public importance, and therefore I call the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group to make the proposal in a speech, under Standing Order No. 6.10, that will last no more than three minutes. I will invite the Business Minister to respond in a similar speech and then a vote will be held. Under the Standing Order, it is for me as Presiding Officer to decide whether any debate allowed by the Assembly is to be held in this Plenary meeting or the next and to adjust the business timetable as appropriate. Although I will listen carefully to what is said, I am minded to allocate one hour for the debate following the statements tomorrow.

Michael German: Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, da Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10, yn cynnal dadl frys ar yr arolwg cynhwysfawr.

Ceisiam ddadl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10 yn unol â'r amodau yr ydych wedi'u nodi, Lywydd. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad gael dadl ar gyhoeddiad y Canghellor ddoe yn yr adolygiad o wariant, a'i oblygiadau i Gymru, fel mater o frys. Rhaid inni gael dadl ar y cyhoeddiad am golli 20,000 o swyddi yn y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon ac mewn llywodraeth leol, yn ogystal â nifer y swyddi y disgwylir eu colli yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni gael dadl hefyd ar oblygiadau cyfansoddiadol y modd y cyhoeddwyd bod swyddi i'w colli yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gan Weinidog yn San Steffan ac a oedd Gweinidogion y Cynulliad yn gysylltiedig â'r penderfyniadau a arweiniodd at y cyhoeddiad ddoe.

Mae'n amlwg bod unrhyw benderfyniad ar golli cynifer o swyddi yn fater sydd o bwys cyhoeddus. Nid oes ond pythefnos ers y caniatwyd cwestiwn brys, a hynny'n briodol, ar ymgynghoriad gan gwmni preifat a oedd yn bygwth torri 150 o swyddi. Mae colli cynifer o swyddi ag a gyhoeddwyd ddoe gan y Llywodraeth, a fydd yn mynd yn

of the recess means that in order for this to be debated with the urgency that job losses on this scale demand, and for the Government's position to be scrutinised properly, the debate can only be held under Standing Order No. 6.10.

Like other Members, I am concerned that Gordon Brown's announcement raises the question of who runs Wales. Gordon Brown announced job losses to be made by this Assembly. He does not have the constitutional right to make that decision. There are three obvious explanations for this, but not one is satisfactory. First, Gordon Brown may already have the agreement of the Labour Assembly Government to these figures. If the First Minister has agreed to the job losses in Wales, then it is a scandal that it has been done without greater public debate. The second explanation is that Gordon Brown has made a commitment on Assembly job losses that he cannot fulfil because he does not have the agreement of the Assembly Government. If that is the case, Gordon Brown should apologise immediately for the upset that he has caused to thousands of workers in Wales, and the First Minister should contact him to seek such an apology. This should be a matter of urgent debate so that the employees concerned can hear about our concerns. The third possible explanation is that Gordon Brown has set the Assembly a target—possibly conditional on the funding that follows—which the Assembly Government has accepted and which it will address in the statement expected in the autumn on public service reform in Wales. This would also be wholly unsatisfactory. The Assembly should not accept targets plucked out of the air by the Chancellor. We should make our own promises and priorities to suit the needs of Wales.

Whichever of the three explanations is the case, the Assembly needs a debate on the issue. This is a constitutional affront that puts devolution into reverse when the majority want to take it forward.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): Following on from the First Minister's responses to at least three questions on this

filoedd, yn teilyngu dadl lawn. Gan fod y toriad mor agos, yr unig fodd y gellir cael dadl ar hyn gyda'r brys sy'n ofynnol yn wyneb colli cynifer o swyddi, ac y gellir craffu'n briodol ar safbwynt y Llywodraeth, yw drwy ei chynnal o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10.

Fel Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn bryderus bod cyhoeddiad Gordon Brown yn codi cwestiwn ynghylch pwy sy'n rheoli Cymru. Cyhoeddodd Gordon Brown bod swyddi i'w colli gan y Cynulliad hwn. Nid oes ganddo hawl gyfansoddiadol i wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw. Mae tri eglurhad amlwg am hyn, ond nid yw'r un ohonynt yn foddhaol. Yn gyntaf, gallai Gordon Brown fod wedi cael cytundeb gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad eisoes ar y ffigurau hyn. Os yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi cytuno y bydd swyddi'n cael eu colli yng Nghymru, mae'n sgandal bod hynny wedi digwydd heb fwy o ddadlau cyhoeddus. Yr ail eglurhad yw bod Gordon Brown wedi gwneud ymrwymiad ynghylch colli swyddi yn y Cynulliad na all ei gyflawni gan nad yw wedi cael cytundeb gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Os felly y mae, dylai Gordon Brown ymddiheuro ar unwaith am y gofid a barodd i filoedd o weithwyr yng Nghymru, a dylai'r Prif Weinidog gysylltu ag ef i geisio ymddiheuriad o'r fath. Dylai hyn fod yn destun dadl frys fel y gall y gweithwyr dan sylw glywed am ein pryderon. Y trydydd eglurhad posibl yw bod Gordon Brown wedi gosod targed i'r Cynulliad—a hynny'n amodol efallai ar y cyllid sy'n dilyn—y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i dderbyn ac y bydd yn ymdrin ag ef yn y datganiad a ddisgwylir yn yr hydref ar ddiwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Byddai hynny hefyd yn gwbl anfoddhaol. Ni ddylai'r Cynulliad dderbyn targedau a osodir ar hap gan y Canghellor. Dylem wneud ein haddewidion a'n blaenoriaethau ein hunain i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru.

Pa un bynnag o'r tri eglurhad sy'n gywir, rhaid i'r Cynulliad gael dadl ar y mater hwn. Mae hyn yn sarhad cyfansoddiadol sy'n gwthio datganoli yn ei ôl tra bo'r mwyafrif am fynd ag ef yn ei flaen.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Yn dilyn ymatebion y Prif Weinidog i leiaf dri chwestiwn ar y pwnc hwn heddiw, mae'r

issue today, the Finance Minister has agreed to make a statement on the spending review tomorrow. This better fits the business arrangements agreed for the Assembly this week. It also allows the Finance Minister and her officials to closely analyse the six volumes of information received from the Treasury only yesterday. I can assure you that tomorrow's statement will be fully informed and will assist all Members to gain a clear understanding of how the Chancellor's spending review can be taken forward to inform the preparation of the Assembly Government's budget proposals, which will be published for consultation in October. With this assurance, I ask Mike German to withdraw the motion. Should the motion not be withdrawn, I urge Assembly Members to vote against it.

Y Llywydd: Nid yw'r cynnig yn cael ei dynnu'n ôl, felly galwaf bleidlais.

Gweinidog Cyllid wedi cytuno i wneud datganiad ar yr adolygiad o wariant yfory. Mae hynny'n cyd-fynd yn well â'r trefniadau busnes a gytunwyd ar gyfer y Cynulliad yr wythnos hon. Mae hefyd yn caniatáu i'r Gweinidog Cyllid a'i swyddogion ddadansoddi'n fanwl y chwe chyfrol o wybodaeth a gafwyd oddi wrth y Trysorlys ddoe ddiwethaf. Gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd y datganiad yfory'n gwbl gytbwys ac y bydd yn helpu'r holl Aelodau i ddeall yn glir y modd y gellir ymdrin ag adolygiad o wariant y Canghellor er mwyn goleuo'r gwaith o baratoi cynigion cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a gyhoeddir ar gyfer ymgynghori ym mis Hydref. O gael y sicrwydd hwn, gofynnaf i Mike German dynnu'n ôl y cynnig. Os na thynnir y cynnig yn ôl, anogaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i bleidleisio yn ei erbyn.

The Presiding Officer: The motion is not being withdrawn, therefore I call for a vote.

Cynnig: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.

Motion: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

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

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

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

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.

Motion defeated.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I have a few changes to report to this week's business. Tomorrow, the First Minister will make a statement on public services and the Finance Minister will make a statement in response to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement on the comprehensive spending review. In view of the pressure on tomorrow's business, and in order to protect the time for the debate on the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee's report on housing for older people, I have withdrawn the debate on the First Minister's annual report. I will reschedule this debate in the next term.

Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft 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 Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (Commencement No. 2 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2004, the Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, and the Food Labelling (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 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. Yna, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4, galwaf un aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr i'r cynnig.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I assure the Business

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Mae gennyf rai newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Yfory, bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwneud datganiad ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus a bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn gwneud datganiad mewn ymateb i ddatganiad Canghellor y Trysorlys ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. Yng ngolwg y pwysau ar fusnes yfory, ac er mwyn cadw'r amser ar gyfer y ddadl ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar dai i bobl hŷn, yr wyf wedi tynnu'n ôl y ddadl ar adroddiad blynyddol y Prif Weinidog. Byddaf yn ailamserlennu'r ddadl hon yn y tymor nesaf.

Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft sydd i'w 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 a ganlyn i bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Gorchymyn Deddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 2 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2004, Rheoliadau'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Gwin) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, a Rheoliadau Labelu Bwyd (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004.

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

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn sicrhau'r

Minister that we would have supported your business statement today, but for the fact that we had a message mid-morning that you were withdrawing the debate on the First Minister's annual report. That is shameful. The last time that we had such a debate was on 30 October 2002. I am sure that you are aware that, under Standing Order No. 6.6, we have to debate the First Minister's report within a 12 month period. By the time that the debate is held, it will be two years since we had a debate on the First Minister's annual report. Could it be that the First Minister does not want to face this Assembly to discuss the shameful way in which public services in Wales have been treated? Public services in Wales have suffered under this Government. Could it be that the First Minister cannot stand up to defend how the health service in Wales has been wrecked by this Labour Government? Could it also be that the First Minister has now done such a u-turn on the Richard commission that he is not prepared to face his critics? What a shower this Government is turning out to be.

Nick Bourne: The business statement is deeply disgraceful. The Business Minister has proved herself to be nothing more than Labour's Business Minister; there is a wide perception that she is not the Assembly's Business Minister. This was not subject to consultation in the Business Committee and there was no suggestion in committee that the debate would be withdrawn from business. This follows the withdrawal of another important debate, on 'Iaith Pawb'. As mentioned, the First Minister's annual report has not been debated since October 2002. If the First Minister is so keen to defend his record, it is open to him now to insist that his annual report is debated tomorrow. We will look at how he votes, if he is so proud of his record. Let me tell him about his record: hospital waiting lists have increased eight times in the last 12 months, he ignored the recommendations on the appointment of the Counsel General, and he did not go to the D-day landings anniversary ceremony but chose instead to go to the golf, where he was roundly and deservedly booed. Let me tell you why we will not have this debate: it is

Trefnydd y byddem wedi cefnogi'ch datganiad busnes heddiw pe na baem wedi cael neges ganol y bore yn dweud eich bod yn bwriadu tynnu'n ôl y ddadl ar adroddiad blynyddol y Prif Weinidog. Mae hynny'n gywilyddus. Y tro diwethaf y cawsom ddadl o'r fath oedd ar 30 Hydref 2002. Yr wyf yn sicr y gwyddoch fod rhaid inni gael dadl ar adroddiad y Prif Weinidog o fewn cyfnod o 12 mis, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.6. Erbyn y cynhelir y ddadl, bydd dwy flynedd wedi mynd heibio ers inni gael dadl ar adroddiad blynyddol y Prif Weinidog. Ai'r rheswm am hynny yw nad ydyw'r Prif Weinidog yn dymuno wynebu'r Cynulliad hwn i drafod y driniaeth waradwyddus a gafodd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? Mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru wedi dioddef o dan y Llywodraeth hon. A dynnwyd y ddadl yn ôl am nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn gallu sefyll ar ei draed i amddiffyn y modd y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru wedi'i ddinistrio gan y Llywodraeth Lafur hon? Ynteu a yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi gwneud y fath dro pedol ar gomisiwn Richard fel nad yw'n barod i wynebu ei feirniaid? Am griw diffaith yw'r Llywodraeth hon.

Nick Bourne: Mae'r datganiad busnes yn gywilyddus dros ben. Dangosodd y Trefnydd nad yw'n ddim amgen na Threfnydd Llafur; mae llawer o'r farn nad Trefnydd y Cynulliad ydyw. Ni fu ymgynghori ar hyn yn y Pwyllgor Busnes ac ni fu unrhyw awgrym yn y pwyllgor y câi'r ddadl ei thynnu'n ôl. Mae hyn yn dilyn tynnu'n ôl dadl bwysig arall, ar 'Iaith Pawb'. Fel y dywedwyd, ni fu dadl ar adroddiad blynyddol y Prif Weinidog er Hydref 2002. Os yw'r Prif Weinidog mor awyddus i amddiffyn ei record, mae cyfle'n awr iddo fynnu y cynhelir dadl ar ei adroddiad blynyddol yfory. Os yw'n ymfalchïo gymaint yn ei record, caiff hynny ei adlewyrchu yn y modd y mae'n pleidleisio. Gadewch imi roi gwybod iddo am ei record: mae rhestrau aros ysbytai wedi cynyddu wyth gwaith yn y 12 mis diwethaf, anwybyddodd yr argymhellion ar benodi'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol, ac nid aeth i seremoni coffâu'r glanio ar D-day gan ddewis mynd i'r golff yn lle hynny, lle y cafodd ei fwio'n deg ac yn haeddiannol. Gadewch imi ddweud wrthyhch pam na chawn y ddadl hon: mae hynny am y gŵyr pobl mor drychinebus y bu'r

because people know how disastrous this Government has been. This Business Minister should be ashamed of the fact that she has not once given way to opposition demands. It is high time that she left the scene, along with the rest of this shabby lot.

3.00 p.m.

Peter Black: The issue here is one of scrutiny. We have had to reduce the number of committee meetings, and the First Minister's report is now being deferred, so we are not able to scrutinise that. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is making decisions on behalf of the Assembly Government, and we are being denied a debate on that. Yet the Business Minister had other options available to her, including deferring the statement on quality and choice in the public services, so that we could have had those crucial debates. There was also the option of extending the Assembly's sitting time. This business statement should be sent back, and we should think again. Let us have some proper scrutiny in the Chamber. The Business Minister should allow us to do that by timetabling the debates that we need in order to scrutinise the First Minister on his record.

Carl Sargeant: I never cease to be amazed by the opposition parties. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Carl Sargeant is making an important contribution on behalf of the Welsh Labour group. He should be heard.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you, Presiding Officer. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will not take references from this side of the Chamber to Members being behind pillars. The reason why they are behind pillars is that we are not yet in a proper chamber where we can all be seen and heard.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you again, Presiding Officer. I am fed up of the opposition whingeing about business. Why do they not look at delivery? The Labour Government is delivering for the people of Wales,

Llywodraeth hon. Dylai'r Trefnydd deimlo cywilydd o'r ffaith nad ydyw wedi ildio cymaint ag un waith i alwadau'r gwrthbleidiau. Mae'n hen bryd iddi adael y llwyfan, ynghyd â gweddill y criw diraen hwn.

Peter Black: Yr hyn sydd dan sylw yma yw craffu. Bu'n rhaid inni leihau nifer y cyfarfodydd pwyllgor, ac mae adroddiad y Prif Weinidog yn cael ei ohirio'n awr, felly ni allwn graffu ar hwnnw. Mae Canghellor y Trysorlys yn gwneud penderfyniadau ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ond ni chawn dadl ar hynny. Ac eto, yr oedd dewisiadau eraill ar gael i'r Trefnydd, gan gynnwys gohirio'r datganiad ar ansawdd a dewis yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, fel y byddem wedi gallu cael y dadleuon hollbwysig hynny. Yr oedd dewis hefyd i ymestyn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Dylid gwrthod y datganiad busnes hwn, a dylem ailfeddwl. Gadewch inni gael craffu priodol yn y Siambr. Dylai'r Trefnydd ganiatáu inni wneud hynny drwy amserlennu'r dadleuon y mae arnom eu hangen er mwyn craffu ar record y Prif Weinidog.

Carl Sargeant: Ni fyddaf byth yn peidio â rhyfeddu at y gwrthbleidiau. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Carl Sargeant yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig ar ran grŵp Llafur Cymru. Dylid gwrandao arno.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi, Lywydd. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni dderbyniaf gyfeiriadau o'r ochr hon i'r Siambr at y ffaith bod Aelodau y tu ôl i bileri. Y rheswm y maent y tu ôl i bileri yw nad ydym eto mewn siambr iawn lle y gall pawb ohonom gael ein gweld a'n clywed.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch i chi eto, Lywydd. Yr wyf wedi blino ar glywed y gwrthbleidiau'n cwyno am fusnes. Pam nad ystyriant yr hyn a gyflawnir? Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal dros bobl Cymru, yn

particularly in terms of education. I speak from experience: Flintshire authority is among the lowest funded authorities in terms of education, but this is about delivery and inputs and outputs and, in terms of outputs, Flintshire has some of the best results in Wales. That says a lot about what is happening on the ground, and the quality of teaching staff in Wales.

I would like time to discuss the Richard commission in the autumn, Business Minister. When we return, we know what we will be doing, and we will have a clear direction from the First Minister and the Labour Party. Perhaps opposition Members will have decided to talk to their party membership in order to see what they will do.

Finally, although I have many things written down—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘Oh.’] It is my own writing; it is not written by support staff. [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Carl Sargeant: Business Minister, I would like to discuss the Chancellor’s announcement, on which I know the Finance Minister will give us a full report tomorrow. It is crucial to the future of Wales that we discuss this and get it right. I do not remember any tears being shed by the Tory party when the Tories closed the mines, and when 10,000 steelworkers lost their jobs—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not believe that the closure of mines relates to this week’s business.

The Business Minister: Ieuan, I will not dignify your list of additional questions with a response Nick, I hope that you enjoy the recess; I think that you need to relax a little. In view of the two statements that are being made tomorrow, and in order to protect the time available to debate the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee’s report on housing for older people, I have withdrawn the motion on the First Minister’s annual report. That debate will be rescheduled next term. As to Nick’s point about the possibility of moving business, I said that I would let the party business managers know about this as

enwedig ym myd addysg. Siaradaf o brofiad: mae awdurdod sir y Fflint ymysg y rhai sy’n cael y cyllid isaf ar gyfer addysg, ond mae hyn yn ymwneud â chyflawni a mewnbynnau ac allbynnau ac, yng nghyd-destun allbynnau, mae gan sir y Fflint rai o’r canlyniadau gorau yng Nghymru. Mae hynny’n dweud llawer am yr hyn sy’n digwydd yn lleol, ac am ansawdd yr athrawon yng Nghymru.

Hoffwn gael amser i drafod comisiwn Richard yn yr hydref, Drefnydd. Pan ddychwelwn, gwyddom yr hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud, a chawn arweiniad clir gan y Prif Weinidog a’r Blaid Lafur. Efallai y bydd Aelodau’r gwrthbleidiau wedi penderfynu siarad ag aelodau eu pleidiau er mwyn ystyried yr hyn a wnânt.

Yn olaf, er fy mod wedi nodi llawer o bethau—[AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘O.’] Fy ysgrifen fy hun ydyw; nid yw wedi’i ygrifennu gan staff cynorthwyol. [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Carl Sargeant: Drefnydd, hoffwn drafod cyhoeddiad y Canghellor, y gwn y bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn rhoi adroddiad llawn i ni amdano yfory. Mae’n hollbwysig er mwyn dyfodol Cymru inni drafod hyn a’i gael yn iawn. Ni chofiaf fod y blaid Doriaidd wedi colli unrhyw dagrau pan gaeodd y Toriaid y glofeydd, a phan gollodd 10,000 o weithwyr dur eu swyddi—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chredaf fod cau glofeydd yn berthnasol i fusnes yr wythnos hon.

Y Trefnydd: Ieuan, nid yw eich rhestr o gwestiynau ychwanegol yn haeddu ymateb. Nick, gobeithiaf y byddwch yn mwynhau’r toriad; credaf fod angen ichi ymlacio ychydig. Gan fod dau ddatganiad i’w gwneud yfory, ac er mwyn cadw’r amser sydd ar gael i drafod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar dai i bobl hŷn, yr wyf wedi tynnu’n ôl y cynnig ar adroddiad blynyddol y Prif Weinidog. Ailamsperlennir y ddadl honno y tymor nesaf. Ynglŷn â phwynt Nick ynghylch y posibilrwydd o symud eitemau o fusnes, dywedais y rhoddwn wybod i reolwyr busnes y pleidiau am hyn

soon as possible, which is exactly what I did. cyn gynted ag y byddai modd, a dyna'n union a wneuthum.

Cynnig: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.

Motion: For 30, 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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

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

**Datganiad ar Ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor
Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar Weithredu Strwythurau
Rheoli Gwleidyddol Newydd o fewn Llywodraeth Leol
Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the Local
Government and Public Services Committee's Report on the Operation of New
Political Management Structures in Local Government**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): This is a welcome and timely report into the health of decision-making procedures in local government. It is a good piece of work, based on thorough research and evidence gathering, and which reaches positive and clear conclusions. It is timely because we have just had elections to all the county and county borough councils in Wales, which makes it an excellent time to review the lessons of the

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae'r adroddiad hwn ar gyflwr y gweithdrefnau penderfynu mewn llywodraeth leol yn amserol ac i'w groesawu. Mae'n waith da, sy'n seiliedig ar gasglu tystiolaeth ac ymchwil drwyadl, ac mae'n dod i gasgliadau pendant a chadarnhaol. Mae'n amserol gan ein bod newydd gael etholiadau i'r holl gynghorau sir a chynghorau bwrdeistref sirol yng Nghymru ac, oherwydd hynny, mae hon

last few years and to see whether any changes are required to existing practices, which can be taken on board by the new regimes.

The introduction of new political structures through the provisions of the Local Government Act 2000 marked a radical change in the way local government did business. For the first time, the public were able to tell precisely who was responsible for major decisions; in many cases, the individual councillor who had made them. This made the system more transparent. Decision making by cabinets, or cabinet members, is more likely to be a speedier process than before, which suggests greater efficiency.

I am also aware that the introduction of new structures has not been without its problems, some of which relate to what all the councillors who are not members of the cabinet or board do with their time. I am pleased that the Local Government and Public Services Committee has been able to consider issues in detail. It has taken a practical approach, not seeking to turn back the clock, but to make improvements where they are needed. As a member of that committee, I want to thank it for its work and its approach, which has been painstaking.

My written statement explains what I propose to do in detail in response to the report. There is no point in going through every detail now. I do not reject any recommendations. Some of them require work with our partners in local government and the Welsh Local Government Association to improve the education and development of elected members, particularly the new influx from last month. Others address how councils conduct themselves and let others know what they are doing and how.

I am pleased that the committee has turned a lot of its attention to the scrutiny function, which is unsurprising given that it is a major role of the subject committee. Other than in the case of those councils in Wales operating

yn adeg ragorol i adolygu'r gwersi a ddysgwyd yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf a gweld a oes angen unrhyw newidiadau i'r arferion presennol, y gall y cynghorau newydd eu hystyried.

Yr oedd cyflwyno trefniadau gwleidyddol newydd drwy ddarpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000 yn newid sylfaenol i'r modd yr oedd llywodraeth leol yn gweithredu. Am y tro cyntaf, yr oedd y cyhoedd yn gallu gweld pwy yn union a oedd yn gyfrifol am benderfyniadau pwysig ac, mewn llawer achos, cynghorwyr unigol a'i gwnaeth. Yr oedd hyn yn peri i'r system fod yn fwy tryloyw. Mae penderfyniadau gan gabinet, neu aelodau cabinet, yn debygol o gael eu gwneud yn gyflymach nag o'r blaen, sy'n awgrymu y gwelir gwell effeithlonrwydd.

Gwn hefyd na chafodd y trefniadau newydd eu cyflwyno yn gwbl ddiraffferth, ac mae hynny'n ymwneud i ryw raddau â'r hyn y mae'r cynghorwyr nad ydynt yn aelodau o'r cabinet neu'r bwrdd yn ei wneud â'u hamser. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi gallu ystyried y materion dan sylw'n fanwl. Mae wedi ymdrin â hyn yn ymarferol, heb geisio troi'r cloc yn ôl, ond drwy wneud gwelliannau lle'r oedd eu hangen. Fel aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw, dymunaf ddiolch iddo am ei waith a'i ddull trylwyr o weithredu.

Mae fy natganiad ysgrifenedig yn egluro'n fanwl yr hyn y bwriadaf ei wneud mewn ymateb i'r adroddiad. Nid oes diben trafod pob manylyn yn awr. Nid wyf yn gwrthod unrhyw argymhellion. Mae rhai ohonynt yn gofyn am waith gyda'n partneriaid ym maes llywodraeth leol ac yng Nghymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i hyrwyddo addysg a datblygiad aelodau etholedig, yn enwedig y rhai a etholwyd o'r newydd y mis diwethaf. Mae eraill yn ymdrin â'r modd y mae cynghorau'n ymddwyn ac yn rhoi gwybod i eraill am yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud a'r modd y maent yn ei wneud.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y pwyllgor wedi rhoi llawer o sylw i'r gwaith o graffu, ac nid yw hynny'n peri syndod o gofio mai dyma yw un o brif rolau'r pwyllgor pwnc. Heblaw yn achos y cynghorau hynny yng Nghymru sy'n

the fourth option, where procedures are largely governed by our regulations, the Assembly has little statutory power over the operation of scrutiny arrangements. I hope that we can persuade local government and strengthen our guidance to bring about the adoption of best practice throughout Wales. I would like to discuss further with the Audit Commission before moving on this because it has looked in detail at how best practice operates on the ground.

A particularly thorny issue is the allocation of chairs of scrutiny committees. In the fourth option, these are already allocated according to political balance, but there have been problems elsewhere. In some cases, opposition parties refused to take committee chairs. In others, for whatever reason, controlling parties did what they had always done under the old committee system and allocated chairs to their own members.

The report correctly points to Westminster as having the power, if it wished to change this. I do not believe that good scrutiny chairs cannot come from a controlling party—and I am sure most Assembly Members will agree with me on that—but it is important that the public perception of scrutiny is not that of a stitch-up. Therefore, I support the idea of allocating chairs according to political balance, or even beyond political balance where there is a large majority for the controlling group. I will ensure that the guidance is strengthened and that discussions are held with the WLGA and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to consider legislating on this matter.

Councils should not be afraid of effective scrutiny. I know that it has been a new concept for them but, ultimately, it should lead to better decisions. I will not commit myself outright on the issue of the chair's power to block call-ins. I agree with the principle and the thinking involved but, again, I will take the views of local government and the Audit Commission on that. In supporting the scrutiny process, we should also ensure safeguards against its abuse, and I would not want to open a door

dilyn y pedwerydd dewis, lle y mae gweithdrefnau'n cael eu rheoli'n bennaf gan ein rheoliadau ni, prin yw pŵer statudol y Cynulliad dros weithrediad y trefniadau craffu. Gobeithiaf y gallwn ddwyn perswâd ar lywodraeth leol a gwella ein canllawiau fel y bydd arferion gorau'n cael eu mabwysiadu ledled Cymru. Hoffwn drafod hynny ymhellach gyda'r Comisiwn Archwilio cyn symud ymlaen ar hyn gan ei fod wedi ystyried yn fanwl y modd y mae arferion gorau'n gweithio'n lleol.

Un mater sy'n arbennig o ddyrys yw dyrannu cadeiryddiaeth pwyllgorau craffu. Mae'r pedwerydd dewis yn eu dyrannu eisoes yn ôl cydbwysedd gwleidyddol, ond cafwyd problemau mewn manau eraill. Mewn rhai achosion, gwrthododd y gwrthbleidiau dderbyn cadeiryddiaeth pwyllgorau. Mewn eraill, am ba bynnag reswm, gwnaeth y pleidiau a oedd yn rheoli yr hyn a wnaethant erioed o dan yr hen system pwyllgorau a rhoi'r gadeiryddiaeth i'w haelodau eu hunain.

Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi'n gywir mai gan San Steffan y mae'r pŵer i newid hynny, pe bai'n dymuno. Ni chredaf y gellir cael cadeiryddion da ar bwyllgorau craffu o'r blaidd sy'n rheoli—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno â mi ar hynny—ond mae'n bwysig bod y cyhoedd yn gweld nad oes unrhyw dwyllo'n digwydd wrth graffu. Gan hynny, yr wyf o blaidd y syniad o ddyrannu'r gadeiryddiaeth yn ôl cydbwysedd gwleidyddol, neu hyd yn oed ymhellach na chydbwysedd gwleidyddol os oes mwyafrif mawr gan y grŵp sy'n rheoli. Bwriadaf sicrhau bod y canllawiau'n cael eu cryfhau ac y cynhelir trafodaethau gyda CLILC a Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i ystyried deddfu ar y mater hwn.

Ni ddylai cynghorau ofni craffu effeithiol. Gwn fod hwn yn gysyniad newydd iddynt ond, yn y pen draw, dylai arwain at well penderfyniadau. Nid ymrwymaf yn llwyr ynghylch y mater sy'n ymwneud â hawl cadeiryddion i atal galw penderfyniadau i mewn. Cytunaf â'r egwyddor a'r farn am hyn ond, unwaith eto, ystyriaif farn llywodraeth leol a'r Comisiwn Archwilio ar hynny. Wrth hybu'r broses craffu, dylem sicrhau hefyd fod mesurau ar waith i atal unrhyw gamddeffnydd ohoni ac ni fyddwn am agor bwlch a allai

that might lead to frivolous referrals, disrupting the efficiency of the council.

Finally, I will comment on the proposal that we liberalise the rules on changing arrangements. At the time that the existing regulations were introduced, there was good reason to make them fairly restrictive. My predecessor wanted to allow a period of time during which authorities—not all of which had greeted new structures with open arms—would make their new constitutions work, but allow them to make changes of a secondary nature, some of which would require Assembly approval. The situation in England was different—they were dealing with hundreds of councils, of different types and sizes, and it would not have been practical to run such a tight ship.

The situation in Wales has changed. We have had a few years of stability, but we have also had some fairly dramatic changes in the political make-up of our councils. Understandably, some of them want to make changes to their constitutional arrangements. I want to give them the freedom to do so, subject to public consultation and Assembly approval for the most significant changes, particularly those involving a change to the basic political model. I will be proposing changes to the regulations in due course. I will report to the Local Government and Public Services Committee on the progress that I have made in response to all of its recommendations.

15.10 p.m.

David Lloyd: I thank the Minister for her oral statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's response to the Local Government and Public Services Committee's report on the operation of the new political management structures. I am grateful for the time allocated to this statement, in view of the fact that the Minister has until tomorrow to read six volumes of detailed financial reports about the comprehensive spending review. The work of the Local Government and Public Services Committee was exhaustive and thorough and I reiterate the thanks to all those concerned.

arwain at atgyfeirio gwacsaw, a fyddai'n amharu ar effeithlondeb y cyngor.

Yn olaf, gwnaf sylw am y cynnig y dylem lacio'r rheolau ynghylch newid trefniadau. Ar adeg cyflwyno'r rheoliadau presennol, yr oedd rheswm da dros eu gwneud yn rhai eithaf cyfyngiadol. Yr oedd fy rhagflaenydd am ganiatáu cyfnod o amser pan fyddai awdurdodau—nad oedd pob un ohonynt wedi croesawu'r trefniadau newydd—yn peri i'w cyfansoddiadau newydd weithio, gan adael iddynt wneud newidiadau eilaidd, y byddai rhai ohonynt yn gofyn am ganiatâd gan y Cynulliad. Yr oedd y sefyllfa yn Lloegr yn wahanol—yr oeddent yn delio â channoedd o gynghorau o wahanol fathau a meintiau, ac ni fuasai'n ymarferol gweithredu mewn modd mor dynn.

Mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru wedi newid. Cawsom rai blynyddoedd sefydlog, ond cawsom rai newidiadau eithaf dramatig yng ngwneuthuriad gwleidyddol ein cynghorau hefyd. Yn ddigon naturiol, mae rhai ohonynt am wneud newidiadau i'w trefniadau cyfansoddiadol. Yr wyf am roi rhyddid iddynt wneud hynny, ar yr amod y ceir ymgynghori cyhoeddus a chymeradwyaeth gan y Cynulliad i'r newidiadau mwyaf sylweddol, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n ymwneud â newid y model gwleidyddol sylfaenol. Byddaf yn cynnig newidiadau i'r rheoliadau gyda hyn. Adroddaf i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar y cynnydd a wneuthum mewn ymateb i'w holl argymhellion.

David Lloyd: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad llafar ar ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar weithredu'r strwythurau rheoli gwleidyddol newydd. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr amser a neilltuwyd ar gyfer y datganiad hwn, yng ngolwg y ffaith nad oes gan y Gweinidog ond tan yfory i ddarllen chwe chyfrol o adroddiadau ariannol manwl am yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. Bu gwaith y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn drylwyr a chynhwysfawr ac ategaf y diolch i bawb a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag ef.

As we heard during the recent local election campaigns, the main concerns of the public are about the openness and transparency of these new cabinet structures. There is a feeling that cabinet structure has fossilised, or formalised, previous ruling cabals within authorities. Whether or not that is true, that is the perception out there, and that is what we heard in the run up to last month's local elections. People were continually saying that their council was badly run, there was a lack of openness and the perception of stitch-ups was rife. I note the Minister's comments, but how will she push forward this ideal of increased openness and transparency?

The bulk of the Minister's statement dealt with scrutiny committees, which is one of the main checks and balances with regard to the new cabinet structure. Much is made of effective scrutiny and the need for more training and officer development in the recommendations. What specific funding has been set aside to ensure that there is improved officer training and member training to secure better scrutiny? In a mature democracy, as the Minister said, effective scrutiny should enhance government performance and policy development. Improved local government therefore depends on far more effective scrutiny of cabinet performance. Scrutiny in that context should not be seen as a threat, but as an aid to better government; that should apply in Assembly committees, as well as in local government committees. For more efficient scrutiny—and this was discussed in the review, although it is rather skirted around in the recommendations—the chairs of scrutiny committees should be from opposition parties. Chairs of scrutiny committees should not be from the same political party as the ruling cabinet. The public perception is that efficient scrutiny and holding-to-account needs to be undertaken, and must be seen to be undertaken. In that context, the new Labour-controlled Caerphilly County Borough Council has awarded all scrutiny chairs to Labour members, and there is a similar situation in the new Labour-controlled Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. Does the Minister feel that that is the gold standard for scrutiny? How will she deal with that situation post the local

Fel y clywsom yn ystod ymgyrchoedd yr etholiadau lleol yn ddiweddar, mae'r cyhoedd yn pryderu'n bennaf ynghylch natur agored a thryloyw y trefniadau cabinet newydd. Tybir bod y system gabinet wedi ffosileiddio, neu ffurfioli, y cabalau a fu'n rheoli o'r blaen mewn awdurdodau. Pa un a yw hynny'n wir ai peidio, dyna yw'r farn ar lawr gwlad, a dyna a glywsom yn y cyfnod cyn yr etholiadau lleol fis diwethaf. Clywid yn aml gan bobl fod eu cyngor yn cael ei redeg yn wael ac nad oedd yn gweithredu'n agored, ac yr oedd y canfyddiad o dwyll yn gyffredin. Nodaf sylwadau'r Gweinidog, ond sut y bydd yn hyrwyddo'r ddelfryd hon o weithredu mwy agored a thryloyw?

Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o ddatganiad y Gweinidog yn ymwneud â phwyllgorau craffu, a dyna un o'r prif rwystrau a gwrthbwsau mewn cysylltiad â'r system gabinet newydd. Mae nifer o gyfeiriadau yn yr argymhellion at graffu effeithiol a'r angen am hyfforddi a datblygu swyddogion ymhellach. Pa gyllid penodol a neilltuwyd i sicrhau gwell hyfforddiant ar gyfer swyddogion ac aelodau er mwyn sicrhau gwell craffu? Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mewn democratiaeth aeddfed dylai craffu effeithiol fod yn fodd i wella perfformiad llywodraeth a'r gwaith o ddatblygu polisi. Gan hynny, er mwyn gwella llywodraeth leol, rhaid wrth fwy o lawer o graffu effeithiol ar berfformiad y cabinet. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, ni ddylid ystyried bod craffu'n fygythiad, ond yn gymorth i sicrhau gwell llywodraeth; dylai hynny fod yn berthnasol i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad, yn ogystal â phwyllgorau llywodraeth leol. Er mwyn cael craffu mwy effeithlon—a thrafodwyd hyn yn yr adolygiad, er mai braidd gyffwrdd ag ef a wnaiff yr argymhellion—dylai cadeiryddion pwyllgorau craffu fod yn aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau. Ni ddylai cadeiryddion pwyllgorau craffu fod yn aelodau o'r un blaid wleidyddol â'r cabinet sy'n rheoli. Mae'r cyhoedd yn credu bod angen craffu effeithlon a galw i gyfrif, a rhaid ymgymryd â hynny. Gyda golwg ar hynny, mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol newydd Caerffili, a reolir gan Lafur, wedi rhoi cadeiryddiaeth ei holl bwyllgorau craffu i aelodau Llafur, ac mae sefyllfa debyg yn Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol newydd Rhondda Cynon Taf o dan reolaeth y Blaid Lafur. A yw'r Gweinidog yn

government elections?

There are recommendations on giving so-called backbench members a prominent role. Those recommendations are most welcome, and the need for legislation in that area is also alluded to. How will the Minister push forward the idea that legislation is required to ensure that backbench members have a more prominent role? Finally, the issue of corporate parenting arose many times. We have missed out with regard to a precise recommendation, and this is not alluded to in the Government's response today. The idea of corporate parenting is that each county councillor is, in effect, a locum parent for each child in care. The new so-called backbench members feel isolated with regard to information and involvement because of cabinet structures, even though every county councillor has the statutory duty of being a corporate parent. In view of the situation with children's services across Wales, this is an important issue. There was much talk about it in the review, but it has been skirted around in the final recommendations. How will the Minister deal with the issue of corporate parenting? Legally, every county councillor still has the responsibility, although non-cabinet members feel isolated from the true process. I realise, Minister, the amount of work that you have to do between now and tomorrow, but I would value clarification on these matters.

Sue Essex: Thank you for your consideration of my time. I appreciate that.

I am actually responding to the report, Dai, so it would not be fair for me to go beyond that. You were a member of the committee, and, if my memory serves me right, you endorsed the recommendations as they stand. It is, therefore, slightly disingenuous to say that you were not happy with this recommendation. I am responding to the report as it stands and that is how it was debated in Plenary. Openness and transparency has become a vital issue for government as a whole, but particularly for

teimlo mai safon felly y dylid ei gosod ar gyfer craffu? Sut y bydd yn ymdrin â'r sefyllfa hon yn sgîl etholiadau llywodraeth leol?

Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell rhoi rôl amlwg i aelodau'r meinciau cefn, fel y'u gelwir. Mae'r argymhellion hynny i'w croesawu'n fawr, a chyfeirir hefyd at yr angen am ddeddfu yn y maes hwnnw. Sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn hyrwyddo'r syniad bod angen deddfu i sicrhau rôl amlycach i aelodau'r meinciau cefn? Yn olaf, cododd mater rôl rhianta corfforaethol sawl gwaith. Collasom y cyfle i gael argymhelliad manwl, ac ni chyfeirir at hyn yn ymateb y Llywodraeth heddiw. Y syniad tu ôl i rianta corfforaethol yw bod pob cynghorydd sir, i bob pwrpas, yn ddirprwy riant i bob plentyn sydd mewn gofal. Mae aelodau'r meinciau cefn, fel y'u gelwir yn awr, yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u hynysu oddi wrth wybodaeth a'r gallu i gymryd rhan oherwydd trefniadau'r cabinet, er bod gan bob cynghorydd sir ddyletswydd statudol i fod yn rhiant corfforaethol. Yng ngolwg sefyllfa gwasanaethau plant ledled Cymru, mae hwn yn fater pwysig. Bu llawer o sôn amdano yn yr adolygiad, ond prin yw'r sôn yn yr argymhellion terfynol. Sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymdrin â rhianta corfforaethol? Yn gyfreithiol, mae gan bob cynghorydd sir gyfrifoldeb o hyd, er bod aelodau nad ydynt yn y cabinet yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u hynysu oddi wrth y broses ei hun. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli, Weinidog, fod gennych lawer o waith i'w wneud o hyn tan yfory, ond byddwn yn falch o gael eglurhad ar y materion hyn.

Sue Essex: Diolch i chi am ystyried yr amser sydd gennyf. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi hynny.

Ymateb i'r adroddiad yr ydwyf, Dai, felly ni fyddai'n deg imi fynd ymhellach na hynny. Yr oeddech yn aelod o'r pwyllgor ac, os cofiaf yn iawn, gwnaethoch gymeradwyo'r argymhellion fel y maent. Gan hynny, braidd yn ffuantus yw dweud nad oeddech yn fodlon ar yr argymhelliad hwn. Yr wyf yn ymateb i'r adroddiad fel y mae a dyna sut y'i trafodwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae gweithredu agored a thryloyw wedi dod yn fater hollbwysig i lywodraeth yn ei chyfanrwydd, ac i lywodraeth leol yn enwedig, a hynny a

local government, and was at the heart of this work. The report did not look at the cabinet systems in detail, but took that as read. Neither did it try to unravel some of the provisions of the Local Government Act, though I take it that there were still strong views about the cabinet system among us as members and among those to whom we spoke. The report concentrates on scrutiny, and that is where the recommendations are timely and useful.

In terms of funding, we fund Syniad, which is the main vehicle dealing with the training and development of members, and I know that it is engaged in that pursuit now, particularly with the new members who have come on board since the last elections. If, in taking this forward, it feels that it might need more support, we are perfectly willing to discuss that. So far, however, that has not come through from Syniad. It considers scrutiny to be an essential role for which it offers training anyway. I hope that the recommendations in our report help Syniad to do that.

On the issue of allocation of chairs, I said in my response that we think that they should be allocated according to political balance, if you like, or political distribution of a council. I do not know if the examples to which you referred still exist, but it was my view that that was not the case. I accept, however, that you may be right. I am considering the relevant guidance and strengthening that. I will visit all local authorities and, if they have a different view to ours, then I will pursue our view strongly, as that view was held across the committee.

Your point about scrutiny was that it is not a threat. I have always been a big supporter of our systems here because, whether I was a committee Chair or a Minister—in which role I have been a member of two different committees because of the change in portfolio—I have never seen a committee's scrutiny role as a threat. In most cases, I find it enlightening and useful—in some cases, with a member like Tamsin, who knows her stuff inside out, it has been extremely useful. She is not here to hear the compliment. Some members clearly take a great interest in

oedd wrth wraidd y gwaith hwn. Nid oedd yr adroddiad yn ystyried systemau cabinet yn fanwl, ac fe'u cymerodd fel y maent. Ni cheisiodd ddadwneud darpariaethau yn Neddf Llywodraeth Leol ychwaith, er fy mod yn cymryd bod barn bendant ynghylch y system cabinet o hyd yn ein mysg ni fel aelodau ac ymysg y rhai y bu inni siarad â hwy. Mae'r adroddiad yn canolbwyntio ar graffu, a dyna pam mae'r argymhellion yn amserol ac yn fuddiol.

Gyda golwg ar gyllido, ni sy'n cyllido Syniad, sef y prif gyfrwng i hyfforddi a datblygu aelodau, a gwn ei fod yn ymwneud â'r gwaith hwnnw'n awr, yn enwedig gyda'r aelodau newydd sydd wedi ymuno ers yr etholiadau diwethaf. Os yw'n teimlo, wrth barhau â'r gwaith hwn, y gallai fod arno angen mwy o gymorth, yr ydym yn berffaith barod i drafod hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Syniad wedi sôn am hynny hyd yma. Mae o'r farn bod craffu'n rôl hanfodol y mae'n cynnig hyfforddiant ar ei chyfer beth bynnag. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr argymhellion yn ein hadroddiad yn helpu Syniad i wneud hynny.

Ar fater dyrannu cadeiryddiaethau, dywedais yn fy ymateb ein bod o'r farn y dylid gwneud hynny'n unol â chydbwysedd gwleidyddol, os caf ei roi felly, neu ddsbarthiad gwleidyddol cynghorau. Ni wn a yw'r enghreifftiau y cyfeiriasoch atynt yn dal i fod, ond nid felly yr oedd yn fy marn i. Er hynny, yr wyf yn derbyn y gallech fod yn iawn. Yr wyf yn ystyried y canllawiau perthnasol ac yn eu cryfhau. Ymwelaf â'r holl awdurdodau lleol ac, os yw eu barn yn wahanol i'n barn ni, dadleuaf yn gryf dros ein safbwynt, gan mai hwnnw yr oedd y pwyllgor cyfan yn ei arddel.

Y pwynt a wnaethoch ynghylch craffu oedd nad bygythiad ydyw. Bùm yn gefnogol iawn erioed i'r systemau sydd gennym yma oherwydd, pa un a oeddwn yn Gadeirydd pwyllgor neu'n Weinidog—gan y bùm yn aelod o ddau bwyllgor gwahanol yn y rôl honno oherwydd newid portffolio—nid wyf erioed wedi ystyried rôl craffu pwyllgor yn fygythiad. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, fe'i caf yn addysgiadol ac yn ddefnyddiol—mewn rhai achosion, o fod gydag aelod fel Tamsin, sy'n gwybod ei phethau'n drylwyr, bu'n ddefnyddiol dros ben. Nid yw yma i

certain subject areas, whether it is legislation, the Minister's report or an item being brought forward, and that improves the democratic process. Importantly, however, committees have a policy-making role. The recommendations in this report have made a good contribution to our thinking.

Finally, this is not just about the report. The committee engaged with different councils around Wales, and local authority members and chief executives saw that. That did much to demonstrate that partnership view. I am happy to reassure local government members that we do listen and we do care about them.

3.20 p.m.

Peter Law: Minister, it is refreshing to hear you generally embrace the recommendations of this report, particularly when you say that you do not reject any at this point, although some will, of course, be subject to more discussion with our partners, which is reasonable and appropriate. It is ironic, having introduced the cabinet system in local government, that many members of the public perceive it to be less transparent than the system it replaced. A reason for that is because, in different areas of Wales, different types of scrutiny operate and people feel that they cannot play the full and democratic role that they were elected to play in the scrutiny function because of shortfalls in terms of what they can achieve in certain councils. It is, therefore, important that the role of the scrutiny committee chair is perceived as a gatekeeper—particularly when five or six members ask for something to be called in—as that prevents a frivolous approach, and ensures that the allocation of scrutiny chairs to minority parties on a fair and level basis is also considered. The announcement that the political whip has been used is important. We included that and it needs to be pursued.

I hope that you can pursue these recommendations with the WLGA and the

glywed ei chanmol. Mae'n amlwg bod rhai aelodau'n ymddiddori'n fawr mewn rhai meysydd pwnc, boed yn ddeddfwriaeth, yn adroddiad gan Weinidog neu'n eitem a roddir gerbron, ac mae hynny'n hybu'r broses ddemocrataidd. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig, fodd bynnag, yw bod gan bwyllgorau rôl o ran llunio polisi. Mae'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwn yn gyfraniad da at ein meddwl.

Yn olaf, nid yr adroddiad yn unig sydd dan sylw yma. Bu'r pwyllgor yn ymwneud â gwahanol gynghorau ledled Cymru, a gwelwyd hynny gan aelodau'r awdurdodau lleol a'r prif weithredwyr. Gwnaeth hynny lawer i amlygu'r agwedd honno ar bartneriaeth. Yr wyf yn falch o sicrhau aelodau llywodraeth leol ein bod yn gwrando a'u bod yn bwysig yn ein golwg.

Peter Law: Weinidog, peth braf yw clywed eich bod yn croesawu argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn yn gyffredinol, ac yn enwedig nad ydych yn gwrthod unrhyw un ohonynt ar hyn o bryd, er y bydd rhagor o drafod ar rai ohonynt gyda'n partneriaid, wrth gwrs, ac mae hynny'n rhesymol ac yn briodol. Peth eironig, ar ôl cyflwyno'r system cabinet mewn llywodraeth leol, yw bod llawer o aelodau'r cyhoedd o'r farn ei bod yn llai tryloyw na'r system a ddisodlodd. Un rheswm am hynny yw bod gwahanol fathau o graffu i'w cael mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru ac mae rhai'n teimlo na allant chwarae'r rôl lawn a democrataidd y'u hetholwyd i'w chwarae yn y swyddogaeth craffu oherwydd y diffygion o ran yr hyn y gallant ei gyflawni mewn rhai cynghorau. Gan hynny, mae'n bwysig ystyried rôl cadeirydd y pwyllgor craffu fel porthor—yn enwedig pan fo pump neu chwe aelod yn gofyn am alw rhywbeth i mewn—gan fod hynny'n atal camau gweithredu gwacsaw, ac yn sicrhau ystyriaeth i ddyraniad cadeiryddiaethau pwyllgorau craffu i bleidiau lleiafrifol mewn modd teg a chytbwys. Mae'r datganiad bod y chwip wleidyddol wedi'i defnyddio yn un pwysig. Gwnaethom gynnwys hynny a dylid mynd yn ei gylch.

Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn gallu dilyn yr argymhellion hyn gyda CLILC a Swyddfa'r

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in case any legislative change needs to be proposed, as I am sure it will. I believe that the whole of this report is in the interests of greater transparency in local government throughout Wales, and I know that you want to examine that and encourage it as much as possible, which we all welcome.

Sue Essex: You made a fair point in saying that insufficient support and attention may have been given to the role of scrutiny when the cabinet system was introduced. It was brought in without a great deal of accompanying support to tell people that the system had changed and that this was now their role, and many backbenchers—perhaps that is not the right word to use—or councillors felt lost. They were used to the old committee system and they did not necessarily know what their new role was. Some of those to whom we spoke when we visited councils said that they did not want that scrutiny role and that they did not feel that they took to it. Having listened to people, it is now our job to raise the status of scrutiny and to show them that it is not just an add-on but an important role. Scrutiny is considered to be an important role of Assembly committees.

I looked up ‘scrutiny’ in the dictionary, and one definition was ‘to look at in detail’. That is apt in some ways. Scrutiny is about giving people the time to look at an issue in detail and to make observations on it. Perhaps, in retrospect, this aspect needed more help, and this report goes a long way towards putting that right. Hopefully, if the new intake of councillors feels that it has received the right training and support, it can fulfil that role of keeping an eye on the cabinet and making it accountable. From talking to council members, I found that new members had less of a hang-up with the idea of scrutiny than people who had been councillors for many years. The new members could see how the role could develop and, hopefully, as time goes on, how that role will become more meaningful.

Dirprwy Brif Weinidog os bydd angen cynnig unrhyw newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth, fel y bydd, yr wyf yn siŵr. Credaf fod pob dim sydd yn yr adroddiad hwn yn fuddiol i sicrhau mwy o dryloywder mewn llywodraeth leol ledled Cymru, a gwn eich bod yn dymuno archwilio hynny a’i hybu i’r graddau mwyaf posibl, ac yr ydym oll yn croesawu hynny.

Sue Essex: Gwnaethoch bwynt teg wrth ddweud ei bod yn bosibl na roddwyd digon o gymorth a sylw mewn cysylltiad â’r rôl craffu pan gyflwynwyd y system craffu. Fe’i cyflwynwyd heb fawr ddim i’w hategu i ddweud wrth bobl fod y system wedi newid ac mai rôl felly oedd ganddynt bellach, ac yr oedd llawer o feincwyr cefn—efallai nad hwnnw yw’r gair y dylid ei ddefnyddio—neu gynghorwyr yn teimlo eu bod ar goll. Yr oeddent wedi arfer â’r hen system pwyllgorau ac nid oeddent yn gwybod o reidrwydd beth oedd eu rôl newydd. Pan ymwelasom â chynghorau, dywedai rhai nad oeddent am gael y rôl craffu honno ac na theimlent eu bod yn cymryd ati. Ar ôl gwrandao ar fam pobl, ein gwaith ni’n awr yw hybu statws y rôl craffu a dangos iddynt nad rhywbeth ychwanegol ydyw ond rôl bwysig. Ystyrir craffu’n rôl bwysig ym mhwyllgorau’r Cynulliad.

Chwiliais am y gair ‘craffu’ yn y geiriadur, ac un diffiniad ohono oedd ‘edrych ar rywbeth yn fanwl’. Mae hynny’n addas ar ryw ystyr. Pwrpas craffu yw rhoi amser i bobl edrych ar fater yn fanwl a gwneud sylwadau amdano. Gwelir, efallai, wrth edrych yn ôl, fod angen mwy o gymorth ar gyfer yr agwedd hon, ac mae’r adroddiad hwn yn cyfrannu’n helaeth at gywiro hynny. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, os bydd y cynghorwyr a etholwyd o’r newydd yn teimlo eu bod wedi cael hyfforddiant a chymorth addas, y byddant yn gallu cyflawni’r rôl honno o gadw llygad ar y cabinet a pheri iddo fod yn atebol. O siarad ag aelodau’r cynghorau, cefais nad oedd yr aelodau newydd yn ymboeni gymaint am y syniad o graffu â’r rhai a fu’n gynghorwyr ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Gallai’r aelodau newydd weld y modd y gallai’r rôl honno ddatblygu a, gobeithio, wrth i amser fynd heibio, y modd y bydd y rôl honno’n dod yn fwy ystyrllon.

Glyn Davies: I thank you for your statement, Minister. I get a feeling of consensus when I hear you speak, and I agree with virtually everything that you said in your statement and with what Dai Lloyd and Peter Law said. This is an extremely relaxing way to end the term. There is a place for this sort of consensual discussion on a statement, and it is a shame that we cannot balance that by having genuine debate on those areas where we disagree. The First Minister and the Business Minister have avoided discussion on two serious issues. Having such a discussion, rather disagreeing on issues, would make this a much more balanced institution. However, I can do nothing but agree with you here, because you have accepted all of the committee's recommendations, and no discussion is needed. I believe that, generally, across the Chamber, we are agreed on how we might now move forward in local government.

Other Members have touched on the issues of openness and transparency. It is not just a perception, as Peter said, that openness and transparency has decreased as a result of the new structure; it is a reality in some parts. You must examine that.

Dai Lloyd asked you about this, but you did not give an example of how you specifically intend to deal with this weakness that is in part of the new system. There is also the issue of many backbenchers feeling left out of decision making. Some backbenchers, including members of the majority party, feel left out because of the system. You also need to address how we ensure that every council member feels a part of the process. Many councillors have retired solely because they no longer felt part of the system. Modernising for that purpose has produced the opposite effect. How will you address that issue?

I will not repeat what other Members have said on scrutiny, but that is a problem. None of us believe that it is working exactly as it should. However, I hope that you will not only offer guidance—you were right not to

Glyn Davies: Diolchaf i chi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Teimlaf fod consensws pan y'ch clywaf yn siarad, a chytunaf â bron bopeth a dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad a'r hyn a ddywedodd Dai Lloyd a Peter Law. Mae hyn yn ffordd braf iawn o orffen y tymor. Mae lle i drafodaeth gydsyniol o'r math hwn ar ddatganiad, ac mae'n drueni na allwn ddal y ddysgl yn wastad drwy gael dadl ddilys ar y meysydd hynny yr ydym yn anghytuno arnynt. Mae'r Prif Weinidog a'r Trefnydd wedi osgoi trafodaeth ar ddau fater difrif. Byddai cael trafodaeth o'r fath, yn hytrach nag anghytuno ar faterion, yn peri i'r sefydliad hwn fod yn fwy cytbwys o lawer. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf wneud dim ond cytuno â chi yn hyn o beth, gan eich bod wedi derbyn holl argymhellion y pwyllgor, ac nid oes angen trafodaeth. Yr wyf yn credu ein bod oll yn gytûn, drwy'r Siambr, ar sut y gallem symud ymlaen yn awr mewn llywodraeth leol.

Mae Aelodau eraill wedi cyfeirio at faterion sy'n ymwneud â thryloywder a gweithredu agored. Nid canfyddiad yn unig ydyw, fel y dywedodd Peter, fod llai o dryloywder a gweithredu agored o ganlyniad i'r drefniadaeth newydd; mae wedi digwydd mewn rhai parthau. Rhaid ichi ymchwilio i hynny.

Gwnaeth Dai Lloyd eich holi am hyn, ond ni roesoeh enghraifft o'r modd yr ydych yn bwriadu ymdrin yn benodol â'r gwendid hwn a geir yn y system newydd. Mae mater yn codi hefyd ynghylch y nifer fawr o feincwyr cefn sy'n teimlo eu bod wedi'u gadael allan o'r penderfynu. Mae rhai meincwyr cefn, gan gynnwys aelodau'r blaid fwyafrifol, yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u gadael allan oherwydd y system. Rhaid ichi hefyd ystyried sut y gallwn sicrhau y bydd pob aelod o'r cyngor yn teimlo ei fod yn rhan o'r broses. Mae llawer o gynghorwyr wedi ymddeol dim ond am nad oeddent yn teimlo eu bod yn rhan o'r system bellach. Mae moderneiddio i'r diben hwnnw wedi creu effaith groes. Sut y byddwch yn ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw?

Nid ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Aelodau eraill am graffu, ond mae hynny'n broblem. Nid oes yr un ohonom sy'n credu ei fod yn gweithio'n union fel y dylai. Er hynny, yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwch nid yn unig yn

go down the legislation route at present but to offer guidance—but make it strong guidance, and go as far as condemning a local authority, even if it is run by your party. That is the sort of courage that we want to see from our Ministers—condemning local authorities for behaving in this way and putting gatekeepers in place and not running local government as we want it to be run.

Finally, I welcome your decision to allow greater freedom to change in local government. I have always wanted to see that, as has my party, and I am pleased that you are going down that road.

Sue Essex: Where there is a rationale for being consensual, we should do that. I believe that the public appreciates that perhaps more than rowing and shouting at one another. They understand genuine differences, but I believe that they do not understand name-calling and pointing. Therefore, I am glad that we can get consensus on this. That was the nature of the committee, based on evidence, because many authorities were visited.

On cabinet structure and how it may have greater transparency, again, that is a good subject for another committee report. I know that you are engaged in considering regulation and inspection, but I will take that away and consider it. On backbenchers being engaged in decision making and how some of them may feel left out, I can understand that, particularly those who have been involved in the old committee system, where that regular contribution came through. One thing that may ease that is how frequent council meetings are held, so that people come along to councils and see those decisions endorsed, or otherwise, through the council system. However, again, I will reflect on that to see whether there are any other ways in the process that new councils promote in which we can prevent so many backbenchers from feeling left out.

cynnig canllawiau—yr oeddech yn iawn wrth ddewis peidio â deddfu ar hyn o bryd a chynnig canllawiau yn lle hynny—ond yn cynnig canllawiau cadarn, ac yn mynd mor bell â chondemnio awdurdod lleol, hyd yn oed os yw'n cael ei redeg gan eich plaid chi. Dyna'r math o ddewrder yr ydym am ei weld gan ein Gweinidogion—condemnio awdurdodau lleol am ymddwyn fel hyn a phenodi porthorion a pheidio â rhedeg llywodraeth leol fel y dymunwn weld ei rhedeg.

Yn olaf, croesawaf eich penderfyniad i ganiatáu mwy o ryddid i newid mewn llywodraeth leol. Yr wyf wedi bod ag eisiau gweld hynny erioed, fel y mae fy mhlaid, ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn dilyn y llwybr hwnnw.

Sue Essex: Os oes sail resymegol i fod yn gydsyniol, dylem fod felly. Credaf ei bod yn bosibl bod y cyhoedd yn gwerthfawrogi hynny'n fwy na'n gweld yn ffraeo ac yn gweiddi ar ein gilydd. Maent yn deall gwahaniaethau barn dilys, ond ni chredaf eu bod yn deall y galw enwau a'r pwyntio bys. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn falch y gallwn gael consensws ar hyn. Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn seilio ei waith ar dystiolaeth, gan yr ymwelwyd â sawl awdurdod.

Ynghylch trefniadaeth y cabinet a'r modd y gellid peri iddi fod yn fwy tryloyw, unwaith eto, mae hynny'n bwnc da i adroddiad pwyllgor arall. Gwn eich bod wrthi'n ystyried rheoleiddio ac arolygu, ond ystyriaf hynny ar ôl mynd oddi yma. Ynghylch y cysylltiad sydd gan feincwyr cefn â phenderfynu a bod rhai ohonynt a allai deimlo eu bod wedi'u gadael allan, yr wyf yn gallu deall hynny, yn enwedig yn achos y rhai a fu'n ymwneud â'r hen system pwyllgorau, lle y ceid y cyfrannu rheolaidd hwnnw. Un peth a allai liniaru hynny yw amllder cyfarfodydd y cyngor, fel bod rhai'n dod i gyfarfodydd y cyngor ac yn gweld cadarnhau, neu wrthod, y penderfyniadau hynny drwy system y cyngor. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, myfyriaf ynghylch hynny i weld a oes dulliau eraill yn y broses y mae cynghorau newydd yn ei hyrwyddo a fydd yn fodd inni leddfu'r ymdeimlad ymysg meincwyr cefn eu bod yn cael eu gadael allan.

Improving scrutiny is linked to that. It would help if we say that it is important that the members who are involved in those scrutiny committees feel that they are making a genuine contribution and that substantial reports are drafted. Many people told us that they need more support on the scrutiny function for that to work, which is one of the recommendations. Therefore, three or four years after legislation, we can introduce sensible improvements to make members feel that theirs is a valuable job, to ensure that they are trained to do it, and to ensure that their views are listened to substantially.

On your last point about greater freedom to change, I feel strongly about that in this role. I see no reason why many of those changes need to come through me on the basis that there should be public consultation so that those changes need to take place and that people understand what is happening. That should be left to local authorities to decide for themselves, which gives them more freedom, as you say.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group, I realise that we have only five minutes left on this statement. However, because this is such an important statement that goes to the heart of democratic local government, and several Members wish to speak and will want to hear the Minister's positive responses, if I may be so bold as to comment, I will allow additional time for this item to ensure that all Members who have indicated that they wish to speak, including the Chair of the committee, will have an opportunity to ask questions.

3.30 p.m.

Michael German: I will try to be as brief as possible. I thank the Minister for her swift response. This is an example of how a committee report and the Government's response can come forward rapidly, which is welcome. You have also welcomed all the recommendations, apart from a few knobs and twiddles, which is good. This report and your response show that a jagged edge exists

Mae hynny'n gysylltiedig â sicrhau gwell craffu. Byddai o gymorth pe dywedem ei bod yn bwysig bod yr aelodau sy'n rhan o'r pwyllgorau craffu hynny'n teimlo eu bod yn gwneud cyfraniad dilys a bod adroddiadau sylweddol yn cael eu llunio. Dywedodd llawer wrthym fod arnynt angen mwy o gymorth i gyflawni'r swyddogaeth craffu, a dyna un o'r argymhellion. Felly, dair neu bedair blynedd ar ôl gwneud y ddeddf, gallwn gyflwyno gwelliannau synhwyrol i beri i aelodau deimlo bod eu gwaith yn werthfawr, i sicrhau eu bod wedi'u hyfforddi i'w wneud, ac i sicrhau gwrandawriad astud i'w barn.

Ynghylch y pwynt olaf a wnaethoch am roi mwy o ryddid i newid, teimlaf yn gryf am hynny yn y rôl hon. Ni welaf unrhyw reswm i lawer o'r newidiadau hynny ddod drwof fi gan y dylid ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd fel y gwelir bod angen gwneud y newidiadau hynny ac fel bod pobl yn deall beth sy'n digwydd. Dylid gadael hynny i'w benderfynu gan yr awdurdodau lleol eu hunain, ac mae hynny'n rhoi mwy o ryddid iddynt, fel y dywedwch.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, sylweddolaf nad oes gennym ond pum munud yn weddill ar y datganiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, gan ei fod yn ddatganiad mor bwysig sy'n mynd at wraidd llywodraeth leol ddemocrataidd, a chan fod sawl Aelod sy'n dymuno siarad ac a fydd am glywed ymatebion cadarnhaol y Gweinidog, os caf fentro gwneud sylw am hynny, caniatâf amser ychwanegol ar gyfer yr eitem hon fel y bydd yr holl Aelodau a nododd eu bod yn dymuno siarad, gan gynnwys Cadeirydd y pwyllgor, yn cael cyfle i ofyn cwestiynau.

Michael German: Ceisiaf fod mor gryno ag y bo modd. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb buan. Mae hyn yn enghraifft o'r modd y gellir cael adroddiad pwyllgor ac ymateb gan y Llywodraeth yn gyflym, ac mae hynny i'w groesawu. Yr ydych hefyd wedi croesawu'r holl argymhellion, ar wahân i rai manylion, a da o beth yw hynny. Mae'r adroddiad hwn a'ch ymateb iddo'n dangos

with regard to the issue of these powers. You have the powers relating to some issues, but you must go to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister regarding others. This shows that there is no unity of purpose in terms of where the responsibility lies. The report and your response analyse that. I will discuss the issue of how, if democracy is to survive and strengthen in Welsh local government, we must ensure that we have the all-embracing ability within the Assembly to deal with issues as they arise, rather than the WLGA having to go to Westminster.

I have three points regarding your statement. First, there is soft guidance and hard guidance. Glyn asked for very hard guidance. Do you believe that the existing guidance on other issues is strong enough and does local government as a whole respond to guidance well? How do you deal with a wayward authority that is behaving undemocratically? Sometimes, as you rightly say, you need a sledgehammer to crack a nut, but sometimes the guidance does not work. Newport City Council, for example, has decided that it will not respond to anything in the report or your statement until it is put in writing in the form of instructions that it must follow. That is probably because that is how some authorities have behaved in the past. Your intentions are not always picked up.

Secondly, I will comment on Peter Law's point on call-ins. I understand the point about a council having everything called in and having it brought down. However, you cannot have a single gatekeeper responsible for overseeing that call-in process. Both situations are undemocratic. While you can have checks and balances, a balance must be gained on both sides. For example, members who have an issue relating to their ward may wish to have that called in and discussed more openly, but they can only do so if they are the only member in a single-member ward. Therefore, there are times when call-ins will not be frivolous and will be important for people to be able to convey their points of view. How will you balance that call-in process?

bod anghysondeb ynghylch y pwerau hyn. Gennyh chi y mae'r pwerau mewn cysylltiad â rhai materion, ond rhaid ichi fynd at Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog mewn cysylltiad ag eraill. Dengys hynny nad oes pwrpas unol gyda golwg ar y man y ceir y cyfrifoldeb. Mae'r adroddiad a'ch ymateb iddo'n dadansoddi hynny. Trafodaf yr angen inni sicrhau gallu hollgynhwysol yn y Cynulliad i ddelio â materion wrth iddynt godi, os yw democratiaeth i barhau a ffynnu mewn llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na bod CLILC yn gorfod troi at San Steffan.

Mae gennyf dri phwynt i'w gwneud mewn cysylltiad â'ch datganiad. Yn gyntaf, ceir canllawiau meddal a chanllawiau cadarn. Gwnaeth Glyn ofyn am ganllawiau cadarn iawn. A ydych yn credu bod y canllawiau presennol ar faterion eraill yn ddigon cadarn ac a yw llywodraeth leol yn gyffredinol yn ymateb yn dda i ganllawiau? Sut y deliwhch ag awdurdod gwrthnysig sy'n ymddwyn yn annemocrataidd? Weithiau, fel y dywedwch, rhaid wrth ordd i dorri cneuen, ond weithiau nid yw'r canllawiau'n llwyddo. Er enghraifft, mae Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd wedi penderfynu na wnaiff ymateb i ddim sydd yn yr adroddiad neu yn eich datganiad hyd nes y rhoddir ef mewn ysgrifen ar ffurf cyfarwyddiadau y mae'n gorfod ufuddhau iddynt. Y rheswm am hynny, mae'n debyg, yw mai felly y mae rhai awdurdodau wedi ymddwyn yn y gorffennol. Ni ddilynir eich bwriadau bob amser.

Yn ail, gwnaf sylw am y pwynt a wnaeth Peter Law am alw penderfyniadau i mewn. Yr wyf yn deall y pwynt a wnaed ynghylch galw i mewn pob penderfyniad yn y cyngor a pheri ei ddymchwel. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir cael un porthor yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio'r broses galw i mewn honno. Mae'r ddwy sefyllfa'n annemocrataidd. Er y gellir cael rhwystrau a gwrthbwysau, rhaid cael gwrthbwysau ar y ddwy ochr. Er enghraifft, os yw aelod yn dymuno codi mater sy'n ymwneud â'i ward ac am ei alw i mewn i'w drafod yn fwy agored, ni yw ond yn gallu gwneud hynny os yw'n unig aelod mewn ward un aelod. Gan hynny, ceir adegau na fydd ceisiadau am alw materion i mewn yn rhai gwacsaw ac y byddant yn bwysig er mwyn galluogi pobl i fynegi eu barn. Sut y

gwnewch fantoli'r broses galw i mewn honno?

Finally, on the policy-making role, which is the longer-term role and is what the genesis of the report has meant for the Assembly, where that type of process can take place, I hope that we are beginning to carve a slightly different furrow from that of the House of Commons, which grills people and then draws up a report that is probably sharp but not necessarily broad. The depth of understanding that we gain from listening to those people who assist us in generating reports in the National Assembly is a model that local government may wish to follow. That requires separation in terms of having support staff for councillors on scrutiny committees. I wonder whether calling them scrutiny committees is adequate. If that is what they are called, they will not be able to conduct overarching, deeper studies of problems in different areas. You may want to reconsider how these issues are addressed in your final conclusions on this issue.

Sue Essex: I will return to this issue in committee in September. In terms of amendments to legislation, a local government Bill comes to Parliament quite frequently. It is not one of those obtuse and arcane issues that does not come before parliamentarians often. Therefore, I hope that we will be able to use that if necessary. Asking what the guidance means was a good question, because, in some areas, and particularly in the field of planning, I used to say that guidance was almost equivalent to the ten commandments, as used by inspectors in dealing with appeals. In most cases, guidance is thoroughly respected.

In terms of taking this forward, I would like to believe that local councils ultimately feel enough of a responsibility to their electorate to make them concerned about public perception. This would be better than seeing a Minister coming on heavy. Given that local government is independent of the Assembly, we have huge influence over it, and I would like to think that the electorate has the greatest impact in terms of what will be done. I will consider using guidance in a way that

Yn olaf, ynghylch y rôl llunio polisi, sef y rôl dymor hwy a'r hyn y mae llunio'r adroddiad hwn wedi'i olygu i'r Cynulliad, lle y gall proses o'r fath ddigwydd, yr wyf yn gobeithio ein bod yn dechrau torri cwys braidd yn wahanol i'r un a dorrir yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, sy'n croesholi pobl ac wedyn yn llunio adroddiad sy'n un miniog, o bosibl, ond heb fod yn eang o anghenraid. Mae'r ddealltwriaeth fanwl a gawn o wrando ar y bobl hynny sy'n ein helpu i lunio adroddiadau yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn batrwm y gallai llywodraeth leol ddymuno ei efelychu. Mae hynny'n gofyn am wahanu drwy gael staff cynorthwyol ar gyfer cynghorwyr sydd ar bwyllgorau craffu. Yr wyf yn meddwl tybed a yw eu galw'n bwyllgorau craffu'n ddigon. Os mai hwnnw yw'r enw arnynt, ni fyddant yn gallu gwneud astudiaethau cyffredinol a mwy manwl o broblemau mewn gwahanol feysydd. Efallai y byddwch am ailystyried y modd yr ymdrinnir â'r materion hyn yn eich casgliadau terfynol ar y mater hwn.

Sue Essex: Deuaf yn ôl at y pwyllgor ynghylch y mater hwn ym mis Medi. Gyda golwg ar ddiwygio deddfwriaeth, daw Mesur llywodraeth leol gerbron y Senedd yn eithaf aml. Nid yw'n un o'r materion anghyffredin hynny na ddeuant gerbron seneddwyr yn aml. Gan hynny, gobeithiaf y byddwn yn gallu defnyddio hynny os bydd angen. Cwestiwn da oedd hwnnw am ystyr y canllawiau oherwydd, mewn rhai meysydd, ac yn enwedig ym maes cynllunio, arferwn ddweud bod canllawiau'n cyfateb i'r deg gorchymyn bron, fel y'u defnyddir gan arolygwyr wrth ddelio ag apelau. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, llwyr berchir y canllawiau.

Ynghylch hyrwyddo hyn, carwn gredu bod cynghorau lleol yn ymdeimlo'n ddigonol â'u cyfrifoldeb at eu hetholwyr, yn y pen draw, i beri iddynt ymboeni ynghylch barn y cyhoedd. Byddai hynny'n well na gweld Gweinidog yn rhoi pwysau. Gan fod llywodraeth leol yn annibynnol ar y Cynulliad, mae gennym ddylanwad mawr arni, a charwn gredu mai'r etholwyr a gaiff yr effaith fwyaf o ran yr hyn a wneir. Ystyriaif ddefnyddio canllawiau i ategu'r adroddiad.

backs up the report. This is not my view alone; it is also apparent from the committee's work, in conjunction with a range of authorities.

I have accepted the principle on call-ins, but they need to be discussed with local government. The instances described provide a practical way forward, because they cover a range of issues where call-ins apply. This must be implemented in a way that ensures that the process is not abused and avoids the blocking that can happen.

As I said, scrutiny means 'to look in detail', but, from my Latin O-level days, the word does not fill me with pleasure—I do not like the word. I have yet to come across a councillor who feels that he or she has been elected to become a scrutineer. Councillors do not see themselves in this way. However, if we could think of a suitable word for this work—I do not know whether this would be possible under the legislation—and create more of a policy development role, as is the case in Assembly committees, many councillors would feel more fulfilled, and those who do not feel that they are cut out to undertake the scrutiny work expected of them at present would consider themselves to be making a greater contribution.

There are a range of issues to be discussed in a mature way with local government, reflecting on the experiences of what is still a fairly new system.

Lorraine Barrett: Perhaps we should all have a group hug after this debate.

Sue Essex: Glyn has left the Chamber.

Lorraine Barrett: That is a shame; he is the most consensual adult in the Conservative group. [*Laughter.*] Sorry for the frivolity.

I welcome this statement and the fact that you have accepted all of the recommendations in principle. I acknowledge that you do not have all the relevant powers and responsibility and that you need to talk to the WLGA and the

Nid fy marn i'n unig yw hynny; mae'n amlwg hefyd o waith y pwyllgor, ynghyd ag amryw o awdurdodau.

Yr wyf wedi derbyn yr egwyddor o alw penderfyniadau i mewn, ond rhaid trafod hynny gyda llywodraeth leol. Mae'r enghreifftiau a ddisgrifir yn cynnig ffordd ymarferol ymlaen, gan eu bod yn cynnwys amryw o achosion lle y mae galw i mewn yn berthnasol. Rhaid gweithredu ar hyn mewn modd sy'n sicrhau na chaiff y broses ei chamddefnyddio ac na cheir rhwystro, gan fod hynny'n gallu digwydd.

Fel y dywedais, mae craffu'n golygu 'edrych ar rywbeth yn fanwl', ond, wrth ddwyn i gof fy nyddiau'n astudio ar gyfer tystysgrif addysg gyffredin mewn Lladin, nid yw'n air sydd wrth fy modd—nid wyf yn ei hoffi. Nid wyf eto wedi cwrdd â chynghorydd sy'n teimlo ei fod wedi'i ethol i fod yn graffwr. Nid felly y mae cynghorwyr yn eu gweld eu hunain. Er hynny, os gallem feddwl am air addas i'r gwaith hwn—ni wn a fyddai modd gwneud hynny o dan y ddeddfwriaeth—a chreu rôl fwy ar gyfer datblygu polisi, fel y ceir ym mhwyllgorau'r Cynulliad, byddai llawer o gynghorwyr yn fwy bodlon, a byddai'r rhai nad ydynt yn teimlo eu bod yn addas i wneud y gwaith craffu a ddisgwylir ganddynt ar hyn o bryd yn barnu eu bod yn gwneud mwy o gyfraniad.

Mae amryw o faterion i'w trafod yn aeddfed gyda llywodraeth leol, gan fyfyrion ynghylch y profiadau o'r hyn sy'n system eithaf newydd o hyd.

Lorraine Barrett: Efallai y dylem i gyd gofleidio'n gilydd ar ôl y ddatl hon.

Sue Essex: Mae Glyn wedi gadael y Siambr.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae hynny'n drueni; ef yw'r oedolyn mwyaf cydsyniol yng ngrŵp y Ceidwadwyr. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am y gwamalu.

Croesawaf y datganiad hwn a'r ffaith eich bod wedi derbyn yr holl argymhellion mewn egwyddor. Cydnabyddaf nad ydych yn meddu ar yr holl bwerau a chyfrifoldebau perthnasol a bod rhaid ichi siarad â CLILC

Audit Commission in Wales.

I will echo two points raised by Dai Lloyd and others, namely improving the training and development of elected members, and the engagement of non-executive councillors. You mentioned the policy development role of committees, and I hope that you will further consider how they could operate in a similar way to Assembly committees. What timescale do you have for these discussions? Time moves on quickly, and bad and good practices become embedded easily. Therefore time is critical, and I would appreciate an indication in this regard.

Sue Essex: Training is essential, and I will meet Syniad to consider the issue. I presume that the report—and I look to the Chair of the committee—has been sent to all local authorities. The Chair is indicating that the report has been sent. Councillors are aware of the situation and will therefore have background knowledge before hearing my response. We all have a duty to ensure that this is embedded in local authorities. I will meet all of the authority leaders over the next couple of months, and I will ensure that I take a copy of the report with me to those meetings as a reminder. In continuing to work with Syniad, we may be able to make some of the changes quickly. Syniad has worked hard on the training of new councillors, and I am positive that this will make a difference.

3.40 p.m.

William Graham: I will not spoil the mood, Minister, and I will continue in the previous vein. When will new councils be able to introduce option four? I recall that it is part of the Act and many councils would like to know whether they can implement option four as a matter of urgency. I endorse previous comments on scrutiny. You will know that, in previous guidance, best practice was that the chair of the scrutiny committee should be drawn from the opposition party. I also appreciate that not all opposition parties have taken up that option when it has been offered to them.

a'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru.

Ategaf ddau bwynt a gododd Dai Lloyd ac eraill, sef hyfforddi a datblygu aelodau etholedig yn well, a chynnwys cynghorwyr nad ydynt yn y weithrediaeth. Cyfeiriasoch at rôl pwyllgorau wrth ddatblygu polisi, a gobeithiaf yr ystyriwch ymhellach ym mha fodd y gallent weithredu'n debyg i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Dros ba gyfnod o amser y cynhaliwch y trafodaethau hynny? Mae amser yn mynd heibio'n gyflym, a hawdd y gall arferion drwg a da ymwreiddio. Felly mae amser yn ystyriaeth dyngedfennol, a byddwn yn falch o gael gwybod am hynny.

Sue Essex: Mae hyfforddi'n hollbwysig, a byddaf yn cwrdd â Syniad i ystyried y mater hwnnw. Cymeraf fod yr adroddiad—ac edrychaf ar Gadeirydd y pwyllgor—wedi'i anfon i'r holl awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r Cadeirydd yn nodi bod yr adroddiad wedi'i anfon. Mae cynghorwyr yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa a chânt wybodaeth am y cyd-destun, felly, cyn clywed fy ymateb. Yr ydym oll dan ddyletswydd i sicrhau y bydd hyn yn ymwreiddio mewn awdurdodau lleol. Byddaf yn cwrdd ag arweinyddion yr holl awdurdodau dros y misoedd nesaf, a byddaf yn sicr o fynd â chopi o'r adroddiad i'r cyfarfodydd hynny er mwyn fy atgoffa. Wrth barhau i weithio gyda Syniad, efallai y bydd modd inni wneud rhai o'r newidiadau'n sydyn. Mae Syniad wedi gweithio'n galed ynghylch hyfforddi cynghorwyr newydd, ac yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd hynny'n gwneud gwahaniaeth.

William Graham: Nid amharaf ar yr awyrgylch, Weinidog, ac af ymlaen yn yr un cywair. Pa bryd y bydd cynghorau newydd yn gallu cyflwyno dewis pedwar? Cofiaf ei fod yn rhan o'r Ddeddf ac mae sawl cyngor a garai wybod a gânt roi dewis pedwar ar waith ar frys. Ategaf y sylwadau blaenorol am graffu. Gwyddoch mai'r arfer gorau a nodwyd mewn canllawiau blaenorol oedd y dylid codi cadeirydd y pwyllgor craffu o'r wrthblaid. Sylweddolaf nad yw'r holl wrthbleidiau wedi cymryd y dewis hwnnw pan gynigiwyd ef iddynt.

I make two pleas: first, I endorse training. Without wishing to go back too far into the past, I suspect, Minister, that when you and I started, the concept of training for councillors was fairly alien. However, it is said to be much welcomed and I have heard good reports from all parties, particularly from newly elected councillors, who have been provided with training. However, will you reflect on the possibility of providing a better role for social services, or what used to be the old social services committee? Members feel strongly about that, particularly those who are concerned for older people and looked after children. It is an important responsibility and is not taken lightly by local authorities. I know that many such authorities encourage their members to inspect homes and so on. As a member who chose that particular option along with colleagues, it was often a matter of great concern and, although well looked after by members, I like to think that the committee has more responsibility and endorsement regarding such matters.

Sue Essex: I take your points on board as those from another consensual adult from the Tory party. You mentioned training. When I was a councillor, I had no training. That may have been a comment on how I behaved, but we changed that after the last election and training has been strengthened ever since.

Your point on the social services committee reminded me that Dai rates the issue of corporate parenting—which is an interesting point in view of social services reports—and whether or not members could have an increased role. That is a useful point, and although it is not voiced strongly here, I will raise it with Jane Hutt and Graham Williams to see whether we can do something about that, because it would reassure many people.

On the fourth option, as I said in answer to questions last week, I anticipate councils being able to implement that this side of Christmas. However, that would depend on the process applied to the regulation and on

Gwnaf ddwy apêl: yn gyntaf, yr wyf o blaid hyfforddiant. Heb ddymuno mynd yn ôl yn rhy bell i'r gorffennol, yr wyf yn amau, Weinidog, pan wnaethoch chi a mi ddechrau, fod y cysyniad o hyfforddiant ar gyfer cynghorwyr yn un eithaf dieithr. Fodd bynnag, dywedir ei fod yn dderbiniol iawn ac yr wyf wedi clywed adroddiadau da gan yr holl bleidiau, yn enwedig gan gynghorwyr sydd wedi'u hethol o'r newydd, y darparwyd hyfforddiant ar eu cyfer. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynnig gwell rôl i wasanaethau cymdeithasol, neu yr hyn yr arferid ei alw'n bwyllgor gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? Mae Aelodau'n teimlo'n gryf ynghylch hynny, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n poeni am bobl hŷn a phlant sy'n derbyn gofal. Mae'n gyfrifoldeb pwysig ac nis cymerir yn ysgafn gan awdurdodau lleol. Gwn fod sawl awdurdod o'r fath yn annog ei aelodau i archwilio cartrefi ac yn y blaen. A minnau'n aelod a ddewisodd wneud hynny gyda'i gyd-aelodau, yr oedd yn aml yn destun pryder mawr ac, er bod aelodau'n fawr eu gofal am hynny, carwn weld y pwyllgor yn cael mwy o gyfrifoldeb a chefnogaeth mewn cysylltiad â materion o'r fath.

Sue Essex: Ystyriaf y pwyntiau a wnaethoch fel oedolyn cydsyniol arall yn y blaid Dorïaidd. Bu ichi gyfeirio at hyfforddiant. Pan oeddwn yn gynghorydd, ni chefais unrhyw hyfforddiant. Efallai fod hynny'n amlwg o'm hymddygiad ar y pryd, ond bu inni newid hynny ar ôl yr etholiad diwethaf a rhoddir gwell hyfforddiant byth ers hynny.

Yr oedd y pwynt a wnaethoch am y pwyllgor gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn fy atgoffa bod Dai yn rhoi pwys mawr ar fater rhianta corfforaethol—ac mae hynny'n bwynt diddorol yng ngolwg adroddiadau ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol—ac a allai aelodau chwarae mwy o ran yn hynny. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt buddiol, ac er na chaiff ei fynegi yn gryf yma, fe'i codaf gyda Jane Hutt a Graham Williams i weld a allwn wneud rhywbeth ynghylch hynny, gan y byddai'n tawelu meddwl llawer o bobl.

Ynghylch y pedwerydd dewis, fel y dywedais wrth ateb cwestiynau yr wythnos diwethaf, rhagwelaf y bydd cynghorau'n gallu ei roi ar waith cyn y Nadolig. Er hynny, byddai hynny'n dibynnu ar y broses rheoleiddio ac

consultation responses.

Christine Gwyther: Thank you, Llywydd, for extending this item and allowing me to contribute. I will speak briefly about weird, anomalous and puzzling events in west Wales about which, Minister, you will not be too surprised to hear.

In Pembrokeshire County Council, chairs and vice chairs have been selected by the leader of the independent group; some were chosen from other parties, but that was also done by the leader of the independent group. That has been driven through the entire council and, in my view, it is outmoded, outdated and intrinsically wrong. What is your opinion on the legality of that?

On cabinet responsibilities, cabinet members who were returned to office have kept their old responsibilities along with their old salaries, but new cabinet members receive a lower salary and whatever is left over is being spent on other things. What is your view on that? Do you think that it is fair to have a two-tier cabinet system? When it comes to collective responsibility, where does it leave those on the second tier?

Sue Essex: Rather than give you off-the-cuff answers, I will check those questions with my officials. I will be visiting Pembrokeshire in a couple of weeks and I will raise some of your points with the leader.

Ann Jones: I thank the Minister for her speedy response to this report. Like other Members, I hope that local authorities will recognise some of the practices in the report as being their councils' good practice.

One of our recommendations was to engage in discussions with the WLGA to promote best practice. We travelled extensively across Wales last year to look at local government and we found some good examples of best practice, which should be highlighted. The councillors and councils providing that best practice should be also be congratulated. It is not always good to dwell on the negative—we must also promote the positive. I emphasise and reiterate what other Members

ymatebion i ymgynghori.

Christine Gwyther: Diolch i chi, Lywydd, am ymestyn yr eitem hon a chaniatáu imi gyfrannu. Soniaf yn fyr am ddiwyddiadau rhyfedd, anghyson a dyrys yn y Gorllewin na fyddwch chi, Weinidog, yn synnu atynt yn ormodol.

Yng Nghyngor Sir Benfro, mae cadeiryddion ac is-gadeiryddion wedi'u dewis gan arweinydd grŵp yr annibynwyr; dewiswyd rhai o bleidiau eraill, ond gwnaed hynny hefyd gan arweinydd grŵp yr annibynwyr. Gwnaed hynny drwy'r cyngor cyfan ac, yn fy marn i, mae'n arfer sy'n hen ffasiwn ac yn anghywir o'i hanfod. A gredwch fod hynny'n gyfreithlon?

Ynghylch cyfrifoldebau'r cabinet, mae aelodau o'r cabinet a ailetholwyd wedi cadw eu hen gyfrifoldebau ynghyd â'u hen gyflogau, ond mae aelodau newydd o'r cabinet yn cael cyflog is ac mae'r hyn sydd dros ben yn cael ei wario ar bethau eraill. Beth yw eich barn am hynny? A gredwch ei bod yn deg cael system cabinet ddwy haen? Pan ddaw'n fater o gydgyfrifoldeb, beth yw sefyllfa'r rhai yn yr ail haen?

Sue Essex: Yn hytrach na rhoi atebion difyfyf i chi, holaf ynghylch y cwestiynau hynny gyda'm swyddogion. Byddaf yn ymweld â sir Benfro ymhen rhai wythnosau a chodaf rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch gyda'r arweinydd.

Ann Jones: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei hymateb buan i'r adroddiad hwn. Yn yr un modd ag Aelodau eraill, gobeithiaf y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn gweld mai eu harferion da hwy yw rhai o'r arferion a nodir yn yr adroddiad.

Un o'n hargymhellion oedd y dylid cynnal trafodaethau gyda CLILC i hyrwyddo'r arferion gorau. Bu inni deithio'n helaeth ledled Cymru y llynedd i fwrw golwg ar lywodraeth leol a chawsom rai enghreifftiau da o'r arferion gorau, y dylid tynnu sylw atynt. Dylid llongyfarch y cynghorwyr a'r cynghorau sy'n amlygu'r arferion gorau hynny hefyd. Nid peth da bob amser yw pendroni ynghylch agweddau negyddol—rhaid inni hyrwyddo'r rhai cadarnhaol hefyd.

have said about training. Training should be offered not only to new councillors, but to all councillors, whatever stage of their career they are at. That also applies to Assembly Members. We are all on a learning curve, however long we have been in our posts. There is always something to learn, and we should continually identify those training needs. We should also move forward into scrutiny roles. Do you agree that we must continue to work in partnership? This report had cross-party support: Members were in agreement and proposed good recommendations, in partnership with local authorities.

I hope that local government can progress in partnership and in the spirit that we intend, and that we will achieve some of the recommendations for the people of Wales. I hope that we will also move forward to make local government more transparent and open, so that more people will want to engage not just in the service delivery, but in the process. We will then, hopefully, see more people putting themselves forward for election to local government and far fewer unopposed and uncontested seats in the future.

Sue Essex: I thank you for chairing the committee, and I also thank the committee secretariat and all those who contributed to the report—it was a professional job. You are the first Member to mention best practice, and we did see that across Wales. If nothing else, we must share that best practice, which brings me on to Syniad's role. It is the right organisation to take this forward. When I next meet Syniad, I will discuss how it can introduce that best practice, as you said, into training and systems for the old councillors, as well as the new ones. The way that the committee approached the exercise reflected the partnership with local government, which was appreciated by local government across Wales. The committee visited many authorities and listened to them and to the WLGA. No-one likes being talked down to, and it is important that the Assembly does not do that to local government or anyone else. The fact that this report has been well-researched and put together will mean that it

Yr wyf yn pwysleisio ac yn ailddatgan yr hyn a ddywedodd Aelodau eraill am hyfforddiant. Nid i gynghorwyr newydd yn unig y dylid cynnig hyfforddiant, ond i'r holl gynghorwyr ar ba bynnag gam y maent yn eu gyrfa. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad hefyd. Yr ydym oll yn dal i ddysgu, pa mor hir bynnag y buom yn ein swyddi. Mae rhywbeth i'w ddysgu o hyd, a dylem nodi'r anghenion hyfforddi hynny'n barhaus. Dylem hefyd symud ymlaen i ymgymryd â rolau craffu. A gytunwch fod rhaid inni barhau i weithio mewn partneriaeth? Mae'r holl bleidiau wedi cefnogi'r adroddiad hwn: yr oedd Aelodau'n gytûn a chynigiasant argymhellion da, mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol.

Gobeithiaf y bydd modd i lywodraeth leol fynd ymlaen mewn partneriaeth ac yn unol â'n bwriad, ac y rhown rai o'r argymhellion ar waith er mwyn pobl Cymru. Gobeithiaf y bydd modd inni symud ymlaen hefyd i beri i lywodraeth leol fod yn fwy tryloyw ac agored, fel y bydd mwy am gymryd rhan yn y gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau, a hefyd yn y broses. Gobeithiaf y byddwn wedyn yn gweld mwy o bobl yn eu cynnig eu hunain i'w hethol i lywodraeth leol ac y ceir llawer llai o seddau heb ymgeiswyr neu ddewis o ymgeiswyr yn y dyfodol.

Sue Essex: Diolchaf i chi am gadeirio'r pwyllgor, a diolchaf hefyd i ysgrifenyddiaeth y pwyllgor a phawb a gyfrannodd i'r adroddiad—gwnaed gwaith proffesiynol. Chi yw'r Aelod cyntaf a gyfeiriodd at yr arferion gorau, ac fe'u gwelsom ledled Cymru. Yn anad pob dim arall, rhaid inni rannu'r arferion gorau, ac mae hynny'n dod â mi at y rôl sydd gan Syniad. Hwnnw yw'r corff priodol i hyrwyddo hynny. Yn fy nghyfarfod nesaf â Syniad, trafodaf y modd y gall gyflwyno'r arferion gorau hynny, fel y dywedasoch, drwy hyfforddiant a systemau ar gyfer yr hen gynghorwyr, yn ogystal â'r rhai newydd. Yr oedd dull y pwyllgor o ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn yn adlewyrchu'r bartneriaeth a geir â llywodraeth leol, a gwerthfawrogwyd hynny gan lywodraeth leol ledled Cymru. Ymwelodd y pwyllgor â llawer o awdurdodau a gwrando arnynt hwy a CLILC. Nid oes neb sy'n hoffi cael ei drin yn nawddoglyd, ac mae'n bwysig na wnaiff y Cynulliad hynny â llywodraeth leol na neb

will be well received outside the Assembly.

arall. Gan fod yr adroddiad hwn wedi'i lunio'n dda a'i seilio ar ymchwil helaeth, caiff groeso y tu allan i'r Cynulliad.

**Datganiad ar Ganlyniad Adroddiad Daugherty a Chyngor ACCAC ar
Drefniadau Asesu'r Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol
Statement on the Outcome of the Daugherty Report and ACCAC's Advice on
National Curriculum Assessment Arrangements**

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Members will be aware that last year I invited Professor Richard Daugherty to undertake a thorough review of the national curriculum assessment arrangements for 11 and 14-year-olds. This remit complemented a wide-ranging review of the school curriculum that was already being undertaken by the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales. In May, I received Richard's final report and ACCAC's consolidated advice. In the intervening time, I have given careful thought to both sets of advice and am pleased by the amount of common ground there is between the two. They are in absolute agreement on what we should aim for in terms of appropriate assessment arrangements. Both acknowledged that the current assessment arrangements have provided a means of measuring pupil attainment along a clear pathway and have improved teacher expertise in making judgments about those attainments. However, crucially, both Professor Daugherty and ACCAC acknowledge that the current statutory tests that form part of those arrangements put teachers under pressure to teach to the tests, do not help the transfer from primary to secondary school, narrow the scope of the curriculum, particularly during the final year of the primary phase—as Estyn has also regularly reported—and, subsequently, have a negative effect on teaching and learning. There is clear evidence, therefore, that change is needed if we are to get the best from our pupils, the curriculum and our teachers. I propose, therefore, to move away, during the next four years, from the current testing regime to a system which is more geared to the pupil, focuses more on skills, and puts teacher assessment at its heart.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Gŵyr Aelodau fy mod wedi estyn gwahoddiad i'r Athro Richard Daugherty y llynedd i ymgymryd ag adolygiad trylwyr o drefniadau asesu'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer rhai 11 a 14 blwydd oed. Yr oedd y cylch gorchwyl hwn yn cyd-fynd ag adolygiad pellgyrhaeddol o'r cwricwlwm ysgol a oedd eisoes yn cael ei gynnal gan Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru. Ym mis Mai, cefais yr adroddiad terfynol gan Richard a chyngor cyfunol gan ACCAC. Yn y cyfamser, yr wyf wedi ystyried y cyngor a gefais gan y ddau yn fanwl ac yr wyf yn falch o weld bod cymaint o dir cyffredin rhyngddynt. Maent yn gwbl gytûn ar yr hyn y dylem ei geisio o ran trefniadau asesu priodol. Cydnabu'r ddau y bu'r trefniadau asesu presennol yn fodd i fesur cyrhaeddiad disgyblion ar hyd llwybr clir a'u bod wedi hyrwyddo arbenigedd athrawon wrth farnu ynghylch y cyraeddiadau hynny. Peth hollbwysig, fodd bynnag, yw bod yr Athro Daugherty ac ACCAC ill dau'n cydnabod bod y profion statudol presennol sy'n rhan o'r trefniadau hynny'n rhoi pwysau ar athrawon i ddysgu ar gyfer y profion, nad ydynt o gymorth i'r trawsnewid o'r ysgol gynradd i'r ysgol uwchradd, eu bod yn cyfyngu ar gwmpas y cwricwlwm, yn enwedig ym mlwyddyn olaf y cyfnod cynradd—fel y mae Estyn wedi adrodd yn rheolaidd hefyd—ac, o ganlyniad, eu bod yn cael effaith negyddol ar addysgu a dysgu. Mae tystiolaeth bendant, felly, fod angen newid os ydym i gael y gorau gan ein disgyblion, y cwricwlwm a'n hathrawon. Gan hynny, cynigiau y dylid symud oddi wrth y gyfundrefn profion bresennol, yn ystod y pedair blynedd nesaf, tuag at system sy'n fwy addas i'r disgybl, sy'n canolbwyntio'n fwy ar sgiliau, ac yn rhoi lle canolog i asesu gan athrawon.

3.50 p.m.

The new arrangements that I propose that we adopt, which bring together the advice from ACCAC and Daugherty, are as follows. Statutory teacher assessments at the end of key stages 2 and 3 should remain, but should be strengthened by moderation and accreditation arrangements. ACCAC will be remitted to design systems and checks to ensure that teacher assessments are robust and consistent. At the end of key stage 3, this will include secondary schools being awarded accredited centre status. Over the next three years, the current tests will be gradually removed. However, ACCAC will continue to provide optional test and assessment material to support teacher assessments until the new arrangements are in place. In key stage 2, a new style of diagnostic test, which focuses on skills, will be developed and introduced in year 5. The information derived from these tests will help teachers to identify individual strengths and weaknesses, which can be developed or addressed in the final year of primary school and which will provide valuable information for secondary schools to work with when pupils change phases.

The reports that parents receive on their children at the end of key stage 2 will include information on the levels achieved in the separate attainment targets for each of the core subjects. To help teachers get to grips with the new arrangements, an additional in-service training day will be made available in 2005-06 and 2006-07.

The move to this new system must be gradual and well managed. ACCAC will lead on the design and delivery of the new tests and moderation arrangements, but some changes will need to take place as early as 2005. Current key stage 2 tests will now no longer be statutory in Wales. The key stage 2 tests already developed for use next year will be provided to schools on a non-statutory basis. We will, however, make arrangements to mark the tests externally where schools wish us to do so. Arrangements will also be made to provide tests in 2006, but we shall not be

Mae'r trefniadau newydd y cynigiau y dylem eu mabwysiadu, sy'n gyson â'r cyngor a gafwyd gan ACCAC a Daugherty, fel a ganlyn. Dylid parhau â'r asesiadau statudol gan athrawon ar ddiwedd cyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3, ond dylid eu hatgyfnerthu drwy drefniadau safoni ac achredu. Bydd ACCAC yn gyfrifol am y gwaith o gynllunio systemau a gwiriadau i sicrhau bod asesiadau gan athrawon yn gadarn ac yn gyson. Ar ddiwedd cyfnod allweddol 3, bydd hynny'n cynnwys dyfarnu statws canolfan achrededig i ysgolion uwchradd. Dros y tair blynedd nesaf, bydd y profion presennol yn cael eu dileu'n raddol. Er hynny, bydd ACCAC yn dal i ddarparu defnyddiau profi ac asesu dewisol i ategu asesiadau gan athrawon hyd nes y bydd y trefniadau newydd ar waith. Yng nghyfnod allweddol 2, datblygir math newydd o brawf diagnostig, sy'n canolbwyntio ar sgiliau ac fe'i cyflwynir ym mlwyddyn 5. Bydd y wybodaeth a geir o'r profion hyn yn helpu athrawon i ganfod cryfderau a gwendidau disgyblion unigol, y gellir eu datblygu neu'u trin yn ystod y flwyddyn olaf yn yr ysgol gynradd a byddant yn cynnig gwybodaeth werthfawr i'w thrafod gan ysgolion uwchradd pan fo disgyblion yn newid cyfnodau.

Bydd yr adroddiadau a gaiff rhieni am eu plant ar ddiwedd cyfnod allweddol 2 yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am y lefelau a gyraeddwyd yn y gwahanol dargedau cyraeddiad ar gyfer pob un o'r pynciau craidd. Er mwyn helpu athrawon i drafod y trefniadau newydd, neilltuir diwrnod ychwanegol ar gyfer hyfforddiant mewn swydd yn 2005-06 ac yn 2006-07.

Rhaid i'r newid at y system newydd fod yn raddol ac yn drefnus. Bydd ACCAC yn arwain yn y gwaith o gynllunio a gweithredu'r profion newydd a'r trefniadau safoni, ond bydd yn rhaid cael rhai newidiadau mor fuan â 2005. Ni fydd y profion presennol ar gyfer cyfnod allweddol 2 yn statudol yng Nghymru o hyn ymlaen. Bydd y profion ar gyfer cyfnod allweddol 2 a ddatblygwyd eisoes i'w defnyddio y flwyddyn nesaf yn cael eu cynnig i ysgolion ar sail anstatudol. Er hynny, byddwn yn trefnu i gael marcio'r profion yn allanol os

offering external marking. I shall also ask ACCAC to provide some optional assessment material to support teacher assessments in 2007. This presents a smooth transfer from the current to the new arrangements, which will be fully in place by the 2007-08 school year. Also, it does not abandon the development and production work that has already gone into preparing these materials. For key stage 3, following ACCAC's advice, the tests will remain statutory in 2005. This, I believe, provides a necessary measure of quality assurance before we start to build up the new teacher assessment moderation arrangements and the removal of the tests. In 2006, I propose making the tests non-statutory, with external marking available, and, in 2007, the tests will be available, but without external marking.

These are significant changes, based on well-informed recommendations put forward by two able and reputable bodies—ACCAC and the Daugherty assessment review group. The evidence behind these recommendations is considerable and has been drawn from practitioners, pupils, parents and nationally and internationally renowned experts. I am sure that the package that I am proposing will deliver an effective, secure and consistent assessment system that will focus on skills development and an assessment for learning programme. It will benefit pupils, teachers and our education system, relieve burdens on teachers and use teaching time more profitably and effectively. It will further develop teachers' skills in terms of assessment and teaching, and will contribute to further improvements in the levels of performance. These proposals are also designed to fit in with our key stage 2 to key stage 3 transition agenda, both in terms of the benefits that the new system offers for better transition, and in terms of timing, in that the new assessment arrangements dovetail with the proposed transition requirements on which I shall also be consulting in the autumn.

There is much detail still to be worked

yw ysgolion yn dymuno inni wneud hynny. Trefnir hefyd i ddarparu profion yn 2006, ond ni fyddwn yn cynnig marcio allanol. Byddaf hefyd yn gofyn i ACCAC ddarparu rhywfaint o ddeunydd asesu dewisol i ategu asesiadau gan athrawon yn 2007. Mae hyn yn fodd i sicrhau newid didrafferth o'r trefniadau presennol i'r rhai newydd, a fydd yn gwbl weithredol erbyn blwyddyn ysgol 2007-08. Nid yw hyn ychwaith yn golygu y rhoddir y gorau i'r gwaith datblygu a chynhyrchu a wnaed eisoes wrth baratoi'r defnyddiau hynny. Ar gyfer cyfnod allweddol 3, gan ddilyn cyngor ACCAC, bydd y profion yn dal i fod yn rhai statudol yn 2005. Credaf y bydd hyn yn cynnig y sicrwydd ansawdd y mae ei angen cyn inni ddechrau paratoi'r trefniadau newydd ar gyfer safoni asesiadau athrawon a dileu'r profion. Yn 2006, bwriadaf wneud y profion yn rhai anstatudol, gan ddarparu marcio allanol, ac, yn 2007, bydd y profion hynny ar gael, ond heb farcio allanol.

Mae'r rhain yn newidiadau pwysig, ac maent yn seiliedig ar argymhellion cadarn a gyflwynwyd gan ddau gorff abl a dibynadwy—ACCAC a grŵp adolygu asesu Daugherty. Mae'r argymhellion hyn yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth sylweddol a gafwyd gan ymarferwyr, disgyblion, rhieni ac arbenigwyr o fri cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y pecyn yr wyf yn ei gynnig yn sicrhau system asesu effeithiol, diogel a chyson a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar feithrin sgiliau a rhaglen asesu ar gyfer dysgu. Bydd o les i ddisgyblion, i athrawon ac i'n system addysg, bydd yn ysgafnhau'r baich sydd ar athrawon, a bydd yn gwneud defnydd mwy buddiol ac effeithiol o amser dysgu. Bydd yn datblygu sgiliau athrawon ymhellach o ran asesu a dysgu, a bydd yn cyfrannu at welliannau pellach yn y lefelau perfformiad. Cynlluniwyd y cynigion hyn hefyd fel eu bod yn cydweddu â'n agenda ar gyfer y trawsnewid rhwng cyfnod allweddol 2 a chyfnod allweddol 3, o ran y buddion a geir o'r system newydd er mwyn hwyluso'r newid, ac o ran amseru, i'r graddau bod y trefniadau asesu newydd yn cydasio â'r gofynion a gynigir ar gyfer trawsnewid y byddaf hefyd yn ymgynghori arnynt yn yr hydref.

Mae llawer o fanylion i'w trafod o hyd.

through. We shall do that with ACCAC during the summer and publish a full consultation paper, in due course, on the new arrangements, which I hope to be fully operational from 2007-08. In the meantime, I propose issuing a shorter consultation paper in September on the immediate changes that we need to make for 2005. I am determined not to let up on the drive to raise standards, and I believe that the new assessment and transition package will provide fresh impetus to this work. I would like to record, once again, my thanks to Professor Daugherty and his group for their part in developing Wales as a learning country.

Janet Ryder: Plaid Cymru broadly welcomes these announcements. Your first comments echo the words of Doug McAvoy, that

‘the recommendations will release pupils in Wales from the damaging effects of the testing regime.’

The thought that, by 2007, Wales will have moved away from that testing regime is heartening, but we must be careful, as you made clear in your statement, that what we replace it with will ensure consistency throughout Wales, and will have the public’s confidence. Public confidence requires that there be consistency. Given that we are talking about teacher assessment, much work needs to be done to ensure that consistency can be delivered throughout Wales.

You made it clear in your statement that ACCAC, which is the advisory and regulatory body for examining bodies and the curriculum, will develop the systems. ACCAC has a great deal of knowledge about those systems and how they work, but how much practical knowledge does it have of delivering the systems, in the way that the Welsh Joint Education Committee and other examination boards have? The examination boards have done a great deal of work with teachers in developing moderating systems and holding sessions to help teachers to moderate work outside of their own schools so that they can get a level view of the work across Wales. We will need to develop in all

Gwnawn hynny gydag ACCAC yn ystod yr haf a chyhoeddi papur ymgynghori llawn, gyda hyn, ar y trefniadau newydd, yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddant yn gwbl weithredol o 2007-08. Yn y cyfamser, bwriadaf gyhoeddi papur ymgynghori byrrach ym mis Medi ar y newidiadau cyntaf y mae’n rhaid inni eu gwneud ar gyfer 2005. Yr wyf yn benderfynol o beidio â llaesu dwylo wrth geisio codi safonau, a chredaf y bydd y pecyn newydd ar gyfer asesu a thrawsnewid yn rhoi hwb o’r newydd i’r gwaith hwn. Carwn ddatgan, unwaith eto, fy niolch i’r Athro Daugherty a’i grŵp am eu cyfraniad at y gwaith o ddatblygu Cymru fel gwlad sy’n dysgu.

Janet Ryder: Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu’r cyhoeddiadau hyn yn gyffredinol. Mae’ch sylwadau cyntaf yn adleisio geiriau Doug McAvoy, sef y bydd

yr argymhellion yn rhyddhau disgyblion yng Nghymru o effeithiau niweidiol y gyfundrefn profion.

Calonogol yw meddwl y bydd Cymru wedi symud oddi wrth y gyfundrefn profion honno erbyn 2007, ond rhaid inni fod yn ofalus, fel y bu ichi egluro yn eich datganiad, y bydd yr hyn a gawn yn ei lle’n sicrhau cysondeb ledled Cymru, ac yn ennyn hyder y cyhoedd. Rhaid wrth gysondeb i ennyn hyder y cyhoedd. Gan ein bod yn sôn am asesu gan athrawon, mae llawer o waith i’w wneud i sicrhau cysondeb o’r fath ledled Cymru.

Eglurasoch yn eich datganiad mai ACCAC, sef y corff ymgynghorol a rheoliadol ar gyfer byrddau arholi a’r cwricwlwm, fydd yn datblygu’r systemau. Mae gan ACCAC lawer iawn o wybodaeth am y systemau hynny a sut y maent yn gweithio, ond pa faint o wybodaeth ymarferol sydd ganddo am redeg y systemau, fel yr hyn sydd gan Gydbyllgor Addysg Cymru a byrddau arholi eraill? Gwnaeth y byrddau arholi lawer iawn o waith gydag athrawon wrth ddatblygu systemau safoni a chynnal sesiynau i helpu athrawon i safoni gwaith y tu allan i’w hysgolion eu hunain fel y gallant gael golwg cytbwys ar y gwaith ledled Cymru. Bydd yn rhaid inni feithrin medr ym mhob athro i

teachers the skill to moderate a child's work against an all-Wales standard. What scope will there be for the examining boards to use the skills, support systems and structures that they already have in order to feed into these arrangements and to develop them? Will that be covered in the consultation documents that will be brought forward?

The training of teachers will take time. I note that you have set aside two inset days for this, but, as anybody who has done it will know, marking examination papers is a skill that needs to be refreshed. You need to keep reminding yourself of what the standards are across Wales, and against what you are measuring your pupils' work, to ensure consistency. Will you look at increasing the time for staff to be taken off-timetable in order to learn and develop these skills? Many teachers will have to be taken out of their school and put into groups of schools so that they can look at work in other schools in order to get that consistency. As a consequence, schools will need more resources to allow them to release teachers for training. Will the consultation documents give an indication of the extra resources that will be needed?

Does the Minister see a role here for external moderators, in order to provide assurance that consistency in teacher assessment is delivered? Teachers have the skills and the ability, but we also need to reassure the public that assessment is consistent. Does the Minister see a role for moderators in this system, perhaps in the way that GCSE coursework is moderated?

Jane Davidson: ACCAC is the statutory body that has many of these skills and has the role of advising the Assembly Government, and it will consider all the issues around public confidence, and ensuring that teacher assessments are consistent across Wales. That is why we have not gone down the route of saying that we will just have teacher assessment without any additional factors to ensure consistency across the board. How we develop those moderation procedures is an exciting proposition, and that will come through in the consultation document. ACCAC officials are already talking about

safoni gwaith plentyn yn ôl safon ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Pa gyfle a fydd i fyrddau arholi ddefnyddio'r sgiliau, y systemau ategol a'r fframweithiau sydd ganddynt eisoes i gyfrannu at y trefniadau hynny a'u datblygu? A roddir sylw i hynny yn y dogfennau ymgynghori a gyflwynir?

Bydd yn cymryd amser i hyfforddi athrawon. Sylwaf eich bod wedi neilltuo dau ddiwrnod o hyfforddiant mewn swydd ar gyfer hyn, ond, fel y gŵyr unrhyw un a wnaeth hyn, mae marcio papurau arholiad yn fedr y mae angen ei loywi. Rhaid i chi atgoffa eich hun yn gyson o'r safonau ledled Cymru, a'r hyn yr ydym yn mesur gwaith disgyblion yn ei erbyn, i sicrhau cysondeb. A wnewch chi ystyried darparu mwy o amser i staff y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth i ddysgu a meithrin y sgiliau hynny? Bydd yn rhaid mynd â llawer o athrawon o'u hysgol a'u rhoi mewn grwpiau o ysgolion fel y gallant ystyried gwaith mewn ysgolion eraill i sicrhau cysondeb o'r fath. O ganlyniad, bydd ar ysgolion angen rhagor o adnoddau fel y gallant ryddhau athrawon ar gyfer hyfforddiant. A fydd y dogfennau ymgynghori'n nodi'r adnoddau ychwanegol y bydd eu hangen?

A yw'r Gweinidog o'r farn bod rôl yn hyn o beth i safonwyr allanol, i roi sicrwydd o gysondeb mewn asesiadau gan athrawon? Mae athrawon yn meddu ar y sgiliau a'r gallu angenrheidiol, ond rhaid inni hefyd roi sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd fod yr asesu'n gyson. A yw'r Gweinidog o'r farn bod rôl i safonwyr yn y system hon, efallai yn yr un modd ag y caiff gwaith cwrs TGAU ei safoni?

Jane Davidson: ACCAC yw'r corff statudol sy'n meddu ar lawer o'r sgiliau hyn a'r rôl sydd ganddo yw cynghori Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a bydd yn ystyried yr holl faterion sy'n codi ynghylch ennyn hyder yn y cyhoedd, a sicrhau bod asesiadau gan athrawon yn gyson ledled Cymru. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi dewis peidio â dweud y cawn asesiadau gan athrawon yn unig heb unrhyw ffactorau eraill i sicrhau cysondeb cyffredinol. Mae'r modd y byddwn yn datblygu'r gweithdrefnau safoni hynny'n cynnig her gyffrous, a gwelir hynny yn y ddogfen ymgynghori. Mae swyddogion

the verification of schools procedures and the moderation of portfolios compiled by schools so that they can advise us appropriately.

4.00 p.m.

Richard Daugherty made specific proposals in relation to key stage 2 about groups of schools working together. A key factor that led me to conduct this review—and committee members strongly supported this when we had presentations on assessment issues in the previous Assembly—was the number of secondary schools that told us that they did not use the standard assessment tests information, but paid for commercial tests. What is important in these proposals is that we will consider clusters of schools and exchanges of data, as appropriate, which is appropriately moderated. The proposal is that the new diagnostic skills tests, which will focus on issues such as literacy, numeracy and problem solving—so they will not be summative, as the current tests are—will be externally marked. We want to keep external verification factors in the system, and that was in the remit that I gave to the Daugherty group. However, we also want to endorse the professionalism of our teachers. That is why I am delighted that ACCAC, as our statutory body, and the Daugherty group, have come forward with recommendations that the ultimate assessment, at key stages 2 and 3, will be teacher assessment.

Christine Chapman: One aspect of the report is on improving children's transition from primary school to secondary school. That transition is often not smooth, particularly for science, and I have been concerned about this for a while. Quite often, the enthusiasm shown for science at the end of primary school does not follow through into secondary school years. This is of concern, given the low numbers of young people going into science later on. Could you comment on this?

Jane Davidson: Alongside this, and deliberately timetabled to work alongside the

ACCAC eisoes yn trafod y gweithdrefnau ar gyfer dilysu ysgolion a'r safoni ar bortffolios a gesglir gan ysgolion fel y gall roi cyngor priodol i ni.

Gwnaeth Richard Daugherty gynigion penodol mewn cysylltiad â chyfnod allweddol 2 ynghylch cydweithio gan grwpiau o ysgolion. Un ffactor allweddol a barodd imi gynnal yr adolygiad hwn—ac yr oedd aelodau'r pwyllgor yn bleidiol iawn i hyn pan gawsom gyflwyniadau ar faterion a oedd yn ymwneud ag asesu yn y Cynulliad blaenorol—oedd bod nifer o ysgolion uwchradd wedi dweud wrthym nad oeddent yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth o brofion asesu safonol, a'u bod yn talu am brofion masnachol. Y peth pwysig yn y cynigion hyn yw y byddwn yn ystyried clystyrau o ysgolion a chyfnod ar ddata, fel y bo'n briodol, a hynny wedi'i safoni'n briodol. Y bwriad yw y bydd y profion newydd ar sgiliau diagnostig, a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar faterion fel llythrennedd, rhifedd a datrys problemau—fel na fyddant yn rhai cyfansymiol, fel y mae'r profion presennol—yn cael eu marcio'n allanol. Yr ydym am gadw ffactorau dilysu allanol yn y system, a hwnnw oedd y cylch gorchwyl a roddais i grŵp Daugherty. Er hynny, yr ydym hefyd am gymeradwyo proffesiynoldeb ein hathrawon. Dyna pam yr wyf wrth fy modd bod ACCAC, fel ein corff statudol, a grŵp Daugherty, wedi argymhell y dylai'r asesu terfynol, yng nghyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3, gael ei wneud gan athrawon.

Christine Chapman: Mae un agwedd ar yr adroddiad yn ymwneud â hwyluso'r broses bontio rhwng ysgolion cynradd ac ysgolion uwchradd. Nid yw'r broses honno'n rhwydd yn aml, yn enwedig yn achos y gwyddorau, a bŵm yn bryderus ynghylch hynny ers tro. Yn eithaf aml, nid yw'r brwdfrydedd a amlygir ynghylch y gwyddorau ar ddiwedd y cyfnod mewn ysgol gynradd yn parhau yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Mae hyn yn peri pryder, gan mai bach yw niferoedd y bobl ifanc sy'n astudio'r gwyddorau'n ddiweddarach. A allech wneud sylw am hynny?

Jane Davidson: Ochr yn ochr â hyn, cynhelir ymgynghoriad yn yr hydref ar y trefniadau ar

assessment arrangements, because we are looking at moving from summative assessment procedures towards assessment for learning, is the consultation that we will be undertaking in the autumn on transition arrangements. The vast majority of pupils go from their local primary to their local secondary school, which offers real opportunities for curriculum building. We have real opportunities to create an assessment system in which the information held by primary teachers can be utilised effectively by secondary school teachers. Science is a key subject, and I would see that happening for science, as for the other core subjects.

David Davies: Had I been asked about this a year ago, I would have been in favour of continuing with some form of SATs testing. What has happened over the last year has not been so much a Damascene conversion as the fact that I have had the opportunity, through the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, to meet large numbers of teachers and teaching union representatives. In that time, I do not think that a single teacher or union representative has been prepared to say a good word about SATs. It would be foolish of me, or of any other Member, to ignore such a consistent message from so many different professionals. I hope that other Members agree that we should not only listen to what people say, but take it on board. Therefore, I have come to the conclusion that, even if SATs were as good as they should be, if they do not have teachers' confidence, there is not much point in continuing with them.

However, it is vital that we have some form of test to ensure that schools perform properly. If a school is not performing properly, those that suffer most are the pupils, and they will suffer for the rest of their lives. Therefore, it is vital that testing is in place. That is why I was interested in what Janet Ryder said—she is shaking her head at me now—about having external moderators. That would ensure that, if we do not have SATs, we have some form of testing, or at least that assessment is consistent across Wales.

gyfer pontio, sydd wedi'i amseru'n fwriadol i gyd-fynd â'r ymgynghori ar drefniadau asesu, gan ein bod yn ystyried symud oddi wrth weithdrefnau asesu cyfansymiol tuag at asesu ar gyfer dysgu. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o ddisgyblion yn mynd o'u hysgol gynradd leol i'w hysgol uwchradd lleol, ac mae hynny'n cynnig cyfleoedd da i ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm. Mae gennym gyfleoedd da i greu system asesu lle y gall athrawon ysgol uwchradd wneud defnydd effeithiol o'r wybodaeth sydd gan athrawon ysgol gynradd. Mae gwyddoniaeth yn bwnc allweddol, a rhagwelaf y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn achos gwyddoniaeth, yn ogystal â phynciau craidd eraill.

David Davies: Pe cawswn fy holi am hyn flwyddyn yn ôl, byddwn wedi dweud fy mod o blaid parhau â rhyw fath o brofi drwy TASau. Nid tröedigaeth yw'r hyn a ddigwyddodd dros y flwyddyn a aeth heibio yn ogymaint â'r ffaith fy mod wedi cael cyfle, drwy'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i gwrdd â nifer fawr o athrawon a chynrychiolwyr undebau'r athrawon. Yn yr amser hwnnw, ni chredaf fod yr un athro neu gynrychiolydd undeb wedi bod yn barod i ddweud gair da am TASau. Peth ffôl ar fy rhan i, neu unrhyw Aelod arall, fyddai anwybyddu neges mor gyson gan gynifer o wahanol weithwyr proffesiynol. Gobeithiaf fod Aelodau eraill yn cytuno nad gwrando ar yr hyn a ddywed pobl yn unig y dylem ei wneud, ond ei ystyried hefyd. Gan hynny, deuthum i'r casgliad nad oes fawr o ddiben parhau â TASau, hyd yn oed pe byddent gystal ag y dylent fod, os nad yw athrawon yn credu ynddynt.

Er hynny, mae'n hollbwysig inni gael rhyw fath o brawf i sicrhau bod ysgolion yn perfformio'n iawn. Os nad yw ysgol yn perfformio'n iawn, y rhai sy'n dioddef fwyaf yw'r disgyblion, a byddant yn dioddef weddill eu hoes. Gan hynny, mae'n hollbwysig cael profion. Dyna pam yr ymddiddorais yn yr hyn a ddywedodd Janet Ryder—mae'n ysgwyd ei phen yn fy nghyfeiriad yn awr—ynghylch cael safonwyr allanol. Byddai hynny'n sicrhau, os na chawn TASau, y bydd gennym ryw fath o brofi, neu o leiaf fod gennym asesu sy'n gyson ledled Cymru.

You say in your statement, Minister, that the detail must be worked out; we should look carefully at that detail. I find it slightly puzzling that you say that, while you are phasing out the SATs test, you will allow schools to continue to take them and that you will offer to mark them. This would, presumably, be done on a voluntary basis. The idea of the SATs test was that it allowed you to compare one school with another. If only some schools are continuing with some of the tests, that takes away the whole *raison d'être* for the tests.

I will not go as far as to say that I broadly welcome this, but I broadly accept it, on the basis that the detail is worked out and that we can be absolutely certain that, when you come up with the final proposals, we have a system that allows us to see clearly across the whole of Wales whether a school is doing well or doing badly so that we can give it the help that it needs.

Jane Davidson: You seem to have experienced a Damascene conversion, which I welcome. That conversion has happened, as you say, as a result of evidence given to committee. It is important that we listen to evidence before we make decisions. Like you, I want to feel confident in the assessment system that we introduce for young people. On the basis of the Richard Daugherty report and the ACCAC report, we are saying that the ultimate assessment at key stages 2 and 3 will be conducted by teachers. However, that must be consistent across Wales. We must consider what measures need to be implemented to ensure that consistency, because it is important.

There are two reasons why we are leaving in the system the SATs materials currently available. First, when we took the SATs out of the system at key stage 1, many schools still wanted to use the materials while operating to their own timescales. We want to offer the same opportunity at key stage 2 when the test, which is a snapshot of pupils' performance on a particular day, is taken out. Therefore, materials will still be available for teaching and learning. We are offering that opportunity and it will be interesting to see how many schools choose to take it up.

Dywedwch yn eich datganiad, Weinidog, fod rhaid gweithio ar y manylion; dylem edrych yn ofalus ar y manylion hynny. Yr wyf yn ei chael braidd yn rhyfedd eich bod yn dweud y byddwch yn gadael i ysgolion barhau i gynnal TASau, wrth ichi eu dileu, ac y byddwch yn cynnig eu marcio. Gellir cymryd y gwneir hynny'n wirfoddol. Bwriad prawf TASau oedd caniatáu cymharu un ysgol ag un arall. Os mai dim ond rhai ysgolion fydd yn parhau â rhai o'r profion, bydd hynny'n dileu holl bwrpas y profion.

Nid af mor bell â dweud fy mod yn croesawu hyn yn gyffredinol, ond yr wyf yn ei dderbyn yn gyffredinol, gan ddeall y bydd y manylion yn cael eu penderfynu ac y gallwn fod yn gwbl sicr, pan gyflwynwch y cynigion terfynol, y cawn system sy'n gadael inni weld yn glir, ledled Cymru, a yw ysgol yn gwneud yn dda neu'n gwneud yn wael fel y gallwn roi iddi'r cymorth y mae arni'i angen.

Jane Davidson: Ymddengys eich bod wedi profi tröedigaeth, a chroesawaf hynny. Cafwyd y dröedigaeth honno, fel y dywedwch, o ganlyniad i dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor. Mae'n bwysig inni wrando ar dystiolaeth cyn gwneud penderfyniadau. Fel chithau, yr wyf am allu ymddiried yn y system asesu a gyflwynwn ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Ar sail adroddiad Richard Daugherty ac adroddiad ACCAC, yr ydym yn dweud y bydd yr asesu terfynol yng nghyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3 yn cael ei wneud gan athrawon. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i hynny fod yn gyson ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni ystyried y mesurau y mae angen eu rhoi ar waith i sicrhau cysondeb o'r fath, gan fod hynny'n bwysig.

Mae dau reswm dros adael defnyddiau'r TASau sydd ar gael yn awr yn y system. Yn gyntaf, pan wnaethom ddileu TASau yn y system yng nghyfnod allweddol 1, yr oedd llawer o ysgolion yn dal i ddymuno defnyddio'r defnyddiau gan ddilyn eu hamserlen eu hunain. Yr ydym am gynnig yr un cyfle yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 pan ddileir y prawf, sy'n cynnig cipolwg ar berfformiad y disgyblion ar ddiwrnod penodol. Felly, bydd defnyddiau'n dal i fod ar gael ar gyfer addysgu a dysgu. Yr ydym yn cynnig y cyfle hwnnw a diddorol fydd gweld

pa nifer o ysgolion a fydd yn dewis manteisio arno.

I do not want to add to teachers' burdens, which is why we are also offering external marking for the first year, but not for the second. That also means that the materials that have already been developed—ACCAC materials are developed two to three years in advance—can be appropriately used in the teaching and learning system. We are retaining teacher assessments at key stages 2 and 3 in order to continue the established timeline. This will enable comparisons to be made within Wales and elsewhere.

Nid wyf am ychwanegu at faich athrawon, a dyna pam yr ydym hefyd yn cynnig marcio allanol ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyntaf, ond nid ar gyfer yr ail. Mae hynny hefyd yn golygu y gellir gwneud defnydd priodol o'r defnyddiau a ddatblygwyd eisoes—mae defnyddiau ACCAC yn cael eu datblygu ddwy neu dair blynedd o flaen llaw—yn y system addysgu a dysgu. Yr ydym yn cadw asesiadau gan athrawon yng nghyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3 er mwyn parhau â'r llinell amser a sefydlwyd. Drwy hynny bydd modd cymharu oddi mewn i Gymru ac mewn mannau eraill.

Another particularly important recommendation by Richard Daugherty, which ACCAC supported, is that we should enter our 15-year-olds into the Programme for International Student Assessment study, which is the largest single study of pupil performance. That will mean that we will also be able to measure ourselves against other countries. We will continue to ensure that there are objective references in terms of considering how well our education system is doing and to endorse the professionalism of teachers in schools in Wales. That is why we want teacher assessments to continue.

Un argymhelliad arbennig o bwysig a gynigiwyd gan Richard Daugherty, a'i gefnogi gan ACCAC, yw y dylem gynnwys disgyblion 15 mlwydd oed yn astudiaeth y Rhaglen Asesu Myfyrwyr Ryngwladol, sef yr astudiaeth fwyaf un o berfformiad disgyblion. Bydd hynny'n golygu y byddwn hefyd yn gallu ein cymharu ein hunain â gwledydd eraill. Parhawn i sicrhau bod ffyn mesur gwrthrychol ar gael wrth ystyried llwyddiant ein system addysg ac i gymeradwyo proffesiynoldeb yr athrawon mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru. Dyna pam yr ydym am weld asesiadau gan athrawon yn parhau.

Denise Idris Jones: As a former teacher, I welcome and endorse Professor Daugherty's recommendations. I have long wanted to see such recommendations being implemented because I was a year 7 teacher and taught pupils coming from junior schools who had taken these tests: we did not always make good use of their results. Do you not agree that moving the teacher assessments at key stage 3 to the spring term of year 9 would be of better use to pupils and their parents when considering options for year 10, and that new testing arrangements in all subjects should be implemented, because only core subjects were tested in the past and pupils had to make decisions regarding subjects that would affect their career choices? Tests in all subjects will provide more rounded assessments.

Denise Idris Jones: Fel cyn-athrawes, yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn cymeradwyo argymhellion yr Athro Daugherty. Mae'n ddymuniad gennyf ers talwm weld argymhellion o'r fath yn cael eu rhoi ar waith gan y bûm yn athrawes ar flwyddyn 7 a dysgwn ddisgyblion a oedd wedi dod o ysgolion cynradd a oedd wedi gwneud y profion hynny: nid oeddem bob amser yn gwneud defnydd da o'u canlyniadau. Oni chytunwch y byddai symud yr asesiadau gan athrawon yng nghyfnod allweddol 3 i dymor y gwanwyn ym mlwyddyn 9 yn fwy buddiol i ddisgyblion a'u rheni wrth iddynt ystyried dewisiadau ar gyfer blwyddyn 10, ac y dylid rhoi trefniadau profi newydd ar waith ym mhob pwnc, gan mai dim ond profion yn y pynciau craidd a geid yn y gorffennol ac yr oedd yn rhaid i ddisgyblion wneud penderfyniadau am bynciau a effeithiai ar eu dewis o ran gyrfa? O gael profion ym mhob pwnc ceir asesiadau mwy cyflawn.

Jane Davidson: It is interesting that Professor Daugherty recommended in his first report that assessments be moved back into year 8, but then suggested in his final report that they be held in the spring term of year 9. For key stage 3, ACCAC recommends that further consideration be given to the optimum time for reporting statutory teacher assessments. That is the right answer. As part of this consultation, we need to consider when that optimum time is—it is not after young people have made options choices, which is currently the case. We need to appropriately consider that so that we fulfil the agenda of assessment for learning.

Jane Davidson: Mae'n ddi-ddorol bod yr Athro Daugherty wedi argymhell yn ei adroddiad cyntaf y dylid symud asesiadau'n ôl i flwyddyn 8, ond iddo awgrymu wedyn yn ei adroddiad terfynol y dylid eu cynnal yn nhymor y gwanwyn ym mlwyddyn 9. Yn achos cyfnod allweddol 3, mae ACCAC yn argymhell y dylid ystyried ymhellach beth fyddai'r amser gorau posibl i adrodd ar asesiadau statudol gan athrawon. Dyna'r ateb cywir. Fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad hwn, rhaid inni ystyried beth yw'r amser gorau—nid ar ôl i bobl ifanc ddewis eu pynciau y mae hynny, sef yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn awr. Rhaid inni ystyried hynny mewn modd priodol fel y gallwn gyflawni agenda asesu ar gyfer dysgu.

4.10 p.m.

Peter Black: I welcome the statement and its proposals. I am pleased that robust alternatives to SATs have been proposed and that the tests will be phased out. The assessment methods and the transition period are important aspects of the proposals and will ensure a smooth changeover to the new system. This is also a strong step forward for devolution, and it is important to note that Wales is leading the way on this aspect of school policy. Teachers in schools in England are jealous of what we are achieving with the replacement of SATs at key stages 1, 2 and 3.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn a'r cynigion a geir ynddo. Yr wyf yn falch bod dewisiadau dibynadwy yn lle TASau wedi'u cynnig ac y bydd y profion yn cael eu dileu. Mae'r dulliau asesu a'r cyfnod trawsnewid yn agweddau pwysig ar y cynigion a byddant yn fodd i sicrhau newid llyfn at y system newydd. Mae hyn yn gam mawr ymlaen i ddatganoli hefyd, ac mae'n bwysig nodi bod Cymru'n arwain ar yr agwedd hon ar bolisi ysgolion. Mae athrawon yn Lloegr yn genfigennus o'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gyflawni drwy ddisodli TASau yng nghyfnodau allweddol 1, 2 a 3.

The work of the previous Education and Lifelong Learning Committee should be noted. The Daugherty review arose from the committee's 'School of the Future' report. This underlines the importance of committee work and inquiries in terms of influencing policy, particularly in taking forward this agenda.

Dylid nodi gwaith y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes blaenorol. Mae adolygiad Daugherty wedi codi o'r adroddiad 'Ysgol y Dyfodol' gan y pwyllgor. Mae hyn yn amlygu pwysigrwydd gwaith pwyllgor ac ymchwiliadau o ran dylanwadu ar bolisi, yn enwedig wrth hyrwyddo'r agenda hon.

On the practical implications of the policy, the additional INSET days are welcome. However, what assessment will you undertake of the additional workload for teachers as a result of the changeover and the new method of assessing pupils? What extra resources will be needed by schools to implement the changes? Will you report back to the committee on the outcome of this assessment?

Ynghylch goblygiadau ymarferol y polisi, mae'r diwrnodau ychwanegol ar gyfer hyfforddiant mewn swydd i'w croesawu. Fodd bynnag, pa asesu a wnewch o'r baich gwaith ychwanegol ar athrawon a geir o ganlyniad i'r newid a'r dull newydd o asesu disgyblion? Pa adnoddau ychwanegol y bydd eu hangen ar ysgolion i roi'r newidiadau ar waith? A wnewch adrodd yn ôl i'r pwyllgor ar ganlyniad yr asesiad hwn?

Jane Davidson: I am happy to pay tribute to the previous Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, which considered assessment issues as part of its 'School of the Future' review. I have reported to the current committee on issues relating to the Daugherty review on several occasions. Devolution has given us an opportunity not only to make these decisions, but, because we took Wales-only powers in relation to transition between the primary and secondary sector, we can also build the appropriate assessment and curriculum arrangements alongside each other. That is appropriate for Wales, and the fact that ours is a small country gives us the opportunity to do this.

The Daugherty group consisted of two teachers and two headteachers, and the group's recommendations were tested against workloads to ensure that they would not lead to additional burdens. Throughout its deliberations, the group had an eye on burdens. The group was keen to get it right for pupils and their learning and development opportunities. Its work appears to offer the right balance. In taking this forward, the broader consultation document will pick up more detailed issues about transition from our current position to where we want to be in 2007-08. The consultation will consider training issues and the work needed in each year and will look at whether the timescales proposed by the ACCAC and Daugherty recommendations are appropriate. A separate document, which will be more comprehensive than the initial one, will be issued at the beginning of September so that anyone who does not hear today's news will know that our proposals mean that key stage 2 tests will not be held in Wales in the coming year, that statutory key stage 3 tests will only be held for a further year, and that external marking of key stage 2 tests will be offered. Everyone should therefore be clear about the future of these tests.

Jeff Cuthbert: I welcome David's conversion, but he should not worry about Janet shaking her head—we are all so used to doing it when he speaks that it is difficult to

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn falch o dalu teyrnged i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes blaenorol, a ystyriodd faterion sy'n ymwneud ag asesu fel rhan o'i adolygiad ar 'Ysgol y Dyfodol'. Yr wyf wedi adrodd i'r pwyllgor presennol ar faterion sy'n ymwneud ag adolygiad Daugherty ar sawl achlysur. Mae datganoli wedi rhoi cyfle inni wneud y penderfyniadau hyn, a hefyd, gan ein bod wedi cymryd pwerau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig mewn cysylltiad â'r trawsnewid o'r sector cynradd i'r sector uwchradd, gallwn ddatblygu'r trefniadau priodol ar gyfer asesu a'r cwricwlwm ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd. Mae hynny'n briodol i Gymru, ac mae'r ffaith mai gwlad fach yw hon wedi rhoi cyfle inni wneud hyn.

Yr oedd grŵp Daugherty yn cynnwys dau athro a dau bennaeth ysgol, ac ystyriwyd argymhellion y grŵp mewn cysylltiad â beichiau gwaith i sicrhau na fyddent yn achosi beichiau ychwanegol. Drwy gydol ei drafodion, bu'r grŵp yn cadw golwg ar y beichiau. Yr oedd y grŵp yn awyddus i gael hyn yn iawn er mwyn disgyblion a'u cyfleoedd i ddysgu a datblygu. Mae'n ymddangos bod ei waith yn cynnig y cydbwysedd cywir. Wrth hyrwyddo hyn, bydd y ddogfen ymgynghori fwy cyffredinol yn codi materion manylach ynghylch y trawsnewid o'n sefyllfa bresennol i'r hyn y dymunwn ei weld yn 2007-08. Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â hyfforddi a'r gwaith y mae ei angen ym mhob blwyddyn, yn ogystal ag ystyried a yw'r amserlenni a gynigiwyd yn argymhellion ACCAC a Daugherty yn rhai priodol. Cyhoeddir dogfen ar wahân, a fydd yn fwy cynhwysfawr na'r gyntaf, ar ddechrau Medi fel y bydd unrhyw un nad yw'n clywed y newyddion heddiw yn gwybod bod ein cynigion yn golygu na chynhelir profion cyfnod allweddol 2 yng Nghymru yn y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, na chynhelir profion statudol cyfnod allweddol 3 ond am flwyddyn bellach, ac y cynigir marcio allanol ar gyfer profion cyfnod allweddol 2. Gan hynny, dylai pawb ddeall beth fydd yn digwydd i'r profion hyn.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn croesawu tröedigaeth David, ond ni ddylai boeni ynghylch y ffaith bod Janet yn ysgwyd ei phen—yr ydym oll wedi arfer gymaint â

get out of the habit.

I will concentrate on the accredited-centre status at key stage 3. I welcome this measure because it will bring secondary schools in line with the principle followed by the further education sector and by work-based learning providers, whereby they regularly have to show that they have assessment and verification systems in place that are rigorous and will stand up to scrutiny, thereby helping to ensure consistency and rigour in the assessment system. Do you agree that this is a welcome step forward that will strengthen public confidence in the whole system? Furthermore, do you agree that ACCAC should be responsible for introducing this rather than the Welsh Joint Education Committee and other awarding bodies, whose job it is to prepare and moderate examinations?

Jane Davidson: The opportunities for having accredited-centre status are exciting. In terms of consistency, we will need to ensure that we can put the appropriate arrangements in place, which all Members have identified as being crucial in taking forward these new measures. I agree that it is the responsibility of ACCAC, as the curriculum advisory authority, to help us through that process. I know that one of the advantages of the work undertaken by the Daugherty review, for example, was that ACCAC, in its statutory role, was able to work alongside the review. I am sure that ACCAC will want to take views from all those with a relevant interest. Estyn, for example, has been reporting on these issues for many years and we will need its views, along with those of the WJEC. We will also need to factor in schools' views on the timeline for the development of this new agenda.

Mark Isherwood: I am aware of the widespread support for these proposals among teachers with whom I have spoken, including the many Conservative teachers in the profession, one of whom, in a widely circulated e-mail, referred to this as a breath of fresh air in the teaching profession. Notwithstanding my past concerns, I acknowledge that. I also declare an interest as a father whose 11-year-old daughter just got

gwneud hynny pan yw ef yn siarad fel mai anodd yw colli'r arfer.

Canolbwyntiaf ar statws y ganolfan achrededig yng nghyfnod allweddol 3. Croesawaf y mesur hwn gan y bydd yn peri bod ysgolion uwchradd yn dilyn yr un egwyddor ag a wnaiff y sector addysg bellach a darparwyr dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith, sy'n golygu eu bod yn gorfod dangos yn rheolaidd fod ganddynt systemau asesu a dilysu ar waith sy'n drwyadl ac yn gadarn, fel eu bod yn helpu i sicrhau bod y system asesu'n gyson ac yn drwyadl. A ydych yn cytuno bod hyn yn gam ymlaen sydd i'w groesawu a fydd yn rhoi hwb i ymddiriedaeth y cyhoedd yn y system gyfan? At hynny, a ydych yn cytuno mai ACCAC a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am gyflwyno hyn yn hytrach na Chyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru a chyrrff dyfarnu eraill, sy'n gyfrifol am baratoi a safoni arholiadau?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r cyfleoedd i gael statws canolfan achrededig yn rhai cyffrous. O ran cysondeb, bydd yn rhaid inni sicrhau y gallwn roi'r trefniadau priodol ar waith y mae Aelodau wedi nodi eu bod yn hanfodol wrth hyrwyddo'r mesurau newydd hyn. Cytunaf mai cyfrifoldeb ACCAC, fel yr awdurdod ymgynghorol ar y cwricwlwm, yw ein helpu i ddilyn y broses honno. Gwn mai un o fanteision y gwaith a wnaeth adolygiad Daugherty, er enghraifft, oedd bod ACCAC, yn ei rôl statudol, yn gallu gweithio ochr yn ochr â'r adolygiad. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ACCAC yn dymuno cael barn pawb sydd â buddiant cysylltiedig. Mae Estyn, er enghraifft, wedi bod yn adrodd ar y materion hyn ers blynyddoedd lawer a bydd arnom angen clywed ei farn ef, ynghyd â barn CBAC. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried barn ysgolion hefyd ar yr amserlen ar gyfer datblygu'r agenda newydd hon.

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r gefnogaeth eang sydd i'r cynigion hyn ymysg athrawon yr wyf wedi siarad â hwy, gan gynnwys llawer o'r athrawon Ceidwadol sydd yn y proffesiwn, y gwnaeth un ohonynt gyfeirio at hyn, mewn neges e-bost a ddosbarthwyd yn eang, fel chwa o awyr iach ym myd athrawon. Er gwaethaf y pryderon a fu gennyf yn y gorffennol, yr wyf yn cydnabod hynny. Yr wyf hefyd yn datgan

straight fives in SATs in her local village primary school, where an excellent standard of teaching is provided. However, I am aware of the burden often placed on the shoulders of young people, not so much by SATs, but by teachers' expectations because of their concerns about having to achieve high standards. That has been a major concern for me, as a parent, and it need not have been the case.

One of the concerns with the current system is that—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I ask for brief questions at this stage of the statement. Your lead spokesperson has already contributed.

Mark Isherwood: There were concerns that children were being taught towards the test. How will we safeguard against children now being taught towards the assessment? How will we safeguard against the risks of possible levelling-up or levelling-down within a given school?

Jane Davidson: One of the key questions to ask is this: irrespective of the level a child achieves in primary school, do we know that the secondary school is making the best possible use of that data? That was one of the reasons for setting up this exercise.

It is important for this moderation to be in place because of the problem of levelling-up and levelling-down, in order to ensure consistency of approach across Wales. I am confident, as were ACCAC and the Richard Daugherty group—which included practitioners—that we can achieve the right kind of moderation to ensure a consistent approach. The key point, as I said in answer to other Members' questions, is how we use the opportunity between primary and secondary levels to ensure that the information acquired from the diagnostic skills analysis in year 5 will help the teacher calculate how much support a pupil needs at the end of primary school, in year 6. We must ensure that both sets of information translate appropriately to the secondary school, which can then ensure that it teaches the pupil to his or her ability and expands that ability in the

buddiant fel tad y mae ei ferch 11 mlwydd oed newydd gael sgôr o bump yn ei holl TASau yn yr ysgol gynradd leol yn ei phentref, lle y cynigir addysg o'r radd flaenaf. Er hynny, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r baich a roddir yn aml ar ysgwyddau pobl ifanc, nid yn ogymaint gan TASau, ond gan ddisgwyliadau athrawon oherwydd eu pryderon ynghylch gorfod cyrraedd safonau uchel. Bu hynny'n destun pryder mawr i mi, fel rhiant, ac nid felly yr oedd yn gorfod bod.

Un o'r pryderon ynghylch y system bresennol yw bod—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynnaf am gwestiynau byr ar yr adeg hon yn y datganiad. Mae'ch prif lefarydd wedi cyfrannu eisoes.

Mark Isherwood: Yr oedd pryderon bod plant yn cael eu dysgu ar gyfer y prawf. Sut y byddwn yn gofalu na fydd plant yn cael eu dysgu'n awr ar gyfer yr asesiad? Sut y byddwn yn gochel y perygl y gellid codi neu ostwng gwahaniaethau i'r un gwastad mewn ysgol benodol?

Jane Davidson: Un o'r cwestiynau pwysicaf y dylid eu gofyn yw hyn: beth bynnag fo cyrhaeddiad plentyn yn yr ysgol gynradd, a wyddom fod yr ysgol uwchradd yn gwneud y defnydd gorau posibl o'r data hynny? Dyna oedd un o'r rhesymau dros gychwyn y gwaith hwn.

Mae'n bwysig i'r safoni hwn fod ar waith oherwydd y broblem o godi neu ostwng gwahaniaethau i'r un gwastad, er mwyn sicrhau dull gweithredu cyson ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog, fel yr oedd ACCAC a grŵp Richard Daugherty—a oedd yn cynnwys ymarferwyr—y gallwn gael safoni o'r math iawn er mwyn sicrhau dull gweithredu cyson. Y pwynt allweddol, fel y dywedais mewn ateb i gwestiynau Aelodau eraill, yw ym mha fodd y defnyddiwn y cyfle a geir rhwng y lefelau cynradd ac uwchradd i sicrhau y bydd y wybodaeth a geir o'r dadansoddi ar sgiliau diagnostig ym mlwyddyn 5 yn helpu'r athro i ganfod pa faint o gymorth y bydd ar ddisgybl ei angen ar ddiwedd ei gyfnod yn yr ysgol gynradd, ym mlwyddyn 6. Rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd y ddwy set o wybodaeth yn cael eu cyfleu'n briodol i'r ysgol uwchradd, a fydd wedyn yn

first few years of secondary school. One of the concerns raised throughout Wales is that when children start secondary school, teaching should be geared towards a range of abilities and not just as though all children achieved a level 4.

The Presiding Officer: Order. When I ask for brief questions, I also like brief answers.

4.20 p.m.

Irene James: I will be brief. I also welcome the statement, but do you agree that education should also be about encouragement and confidence-building for pupils, and that SATs did little to assist and promote that, particularly with regard to special needs pupils? Do you also agree that, in most circumstances, SATs often led to further disaffection among pupils?

Jane Davidson: Yes.

The Presiding Officer: That was an excellent answer—I cannot comment on the content, but the style was good.

gallu sicrhau ei bod yn dysgu'r disgybl yn ôl ei allu ac yn cynyddu'r gallu hwnnw yn y blynyddoedd cyntaf yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Un o'r pryderon a godwyd ledled Cymru yw y dylid addasu'r dysgu, pan yw plant yn dechrau yn yr ysgol uwchradd, ar gyfer amrywiaeth o alluoedd ac nid eu dysgu fel pe bai'r holl blant wedi cyrraedd lefel 4.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Pan ofynnaf am gwestiynau byr, yr wyf hefyd yn hoffi cael atebion byr.

Irene James: Siaradaf yn fyr. Yr wyf finnau'n croesawu'r datganiad, ond a ydych yn cytuno y dylai addysg ymwneud hefyd â chalonogi a meithrin hyder mewn disgyblion, ac mai ychydig a wnaeth TASau i hybu a hyrwyddo hynny, yn enwedig gyda golwg ar ddisgyblion sydd ag anghenion arbennig? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod TASau yn arwain, yn y rhan fwyaf o amgylchiadau, at greu mwy o anfonlonrwydd ymysg disgyblion?

Jane Davidson: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Yr oedd hwnnw'n ateb rhagorol—ni allaf wneud sylw am y cynnwys, ond yr oedd yr arddull yn dda.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif. 6.6. ynglŷn â phenderfyniad y Trefnydd heddiw i ddiddymu'r ddadl ar adroddiad y Prif Weinidog. Fe'ch cyfeiraf at y Rheol Sefydlog honno, yr wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn gywir. Y ddadl gyntaf y cyfeirir ati y mae'n rhaid ei chynnal o fewn cyfnod o 12 mis yw'r ddadl ar adroddiad y Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf wedi gwneud ymholiadau a'r tro diwethaf y trafododd y Cynulliad adroddiad y Prif Weinidog oedd ym mis Hydref 2002.

Nid oes unrhyw drafodaeth ar adroddiad y Prif Weinidog wedi ei chynnal ers yr etholiad ym mis Mai 2003. Gofynnaf felly ba hawl oedd gan y Trefnydd i dynnu cynnig oddi ar yr agenda, pan oedd yn amlwg, o wneud

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Point of order. I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 6.6 regarding today's decision by the Business Minister to defer the debate on the First Minister's report. I refer you to that Standing Order, which I believe is correct. The first debate referred to, which must be conducted in each 12 month period, is the debate on the First Minister's report. I have made inquiries and the last time the Assembly discussed the First Minister's report was in October 2002.

There has been no discussion on the First Minister's report since the election in May 2003. I therefore ask what right did the Business Minister have to withdraw a motion from the agenda when it was obvious that, in

hynny, ei bod i'w gweld yn mynd yn groes i Reol Sefydlog?

Y Llywydd: Diolch am roi rhybudd imi o'r pwynt drefn hwn. Yr wyf innau felly wedi cael cyfle i astudio'r mater, ac mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif. 6.6. yn datgan bod yn rhaid sicrhau amser ym mhob cyfnod o 12 mis.

Mae nifer sylweddol o ddadleuon—hyd at 15 yn ôl y rhifau Rhufeinig—wedi'u rhestru yn y Rheol Sefydlog honno, y dylid eu trefnu yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw o 12 mis. Yn dilyn tynnu'r mater hwn i'm sylw, fy mwriad i yw ymchwilio, gyda'm swyddogion, i weld a oes dadleuon eraill sydd heb eu cyflawni. Mae'r geiriad yn eithaf cryf bod rheidrydd diamod i ganiatáu amser o fewn cyfnod o 12 mis. Gallaf gadarnhau, o'n hymchwiliadau ni, i'r ddadl ddiwethaf gael ei chynnal ym mis Medi 2002. Felly, nid oes cydymffurfiad â'r Rheol Sefydlog hon. Wedi dweud hynny, nid oes sancsiynau y gallaf eu gorfodi ar y Prif Weinidog yn y sefyllfa hon, ond, yn dilyn ein hymchwil i'r 15 pwynt arall, ysgrifennaf at y Pwyllgor Busnes, y Trefnydd a'r holl Aelodau eraill, i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn cydymffurfio â Rheolau Sefydlog. Fel ceidwad y Rheolau Sefydlog, mae hwn yn fater o ofid imi.

Mick Bates: Point of order. I seek your guidance under Standing Order No. 6.16 regarding the Conservative amendment to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No.1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2004. The amendment is not related to the Order. The Order is about a statutory requirement for the Assembly to prepare and keep under review a spatial plan. The amendment is not about that. It states

'and agrees that the Order should incorporate the guidelines issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on compulsory purchase'.

I would not wish to accuse the Welsh Conservatives of wasting our time, since they are now so keen on the Assembly, but the Table Office should not have accepted that

so doing, she was in contravention of a Standing Order?

The Presiding Officer: Thank you for giving me notice of this point of order. I have therefore had the opportunity to study the matter, and Standing Order No. 6.6 states that time shall be made available in each 12-month period.

There are a significant number of debates—as many as 15, according to the Roman numerals—listed under that Standing Order which should be arranged in each 12-month period. Now that this issue has been brought to my attention, it is my intention to look into it, with my officials, to see whether there are more such debates which have not been conducted. The wording is quite explicit that there is a categorical obligation to make time available within each 12-month period. I can confirm, from our inquiries, that the last debate took place in September 2002. Therefore, this Standing Order has been contravened. Having said that, there are no sanctions that I can impose upon the First Minister in this situation, but, following our inquiries into the other 15 points, I will write to the Business Committee, the Business Minister and all other Members to see what can be done to bring the Assembly back in line with Standing Orders. As the guardian of Standing Orders, this is a matter of concern to me.

Mick Bates: Pwynt o drefn. Ceisiaf gyfarwyddyd gennych o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16 mewn cysylltiad â gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr i Orchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004. Nid yw'r gwelliant yn ymwneud â'r Gorchymyn. Mae'r Gorchymyn yn ymwneud â gofyniad statudol i'r Cynulliad baratoi cynllun gofodol a'i ddal dan sylw. Nid yw'r gwelliant yn ymwneud â hynny. Ei eiriau yw

'ac yn cytuno y dylai'r Gorchymyn gynnwys y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar brynu gorfodol'.

Ni ddymunwn gyhuddo Ceidwadwyr Cymru o wastraffu ein hamser, gan eu bod bellach mor frwd dros y Cynulliad, ond ni ddylai'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno fod wedi derbyn y

amendment. I seek your guidance as to whether the Table Office or your office's acceptance of an amendment is really down to Assembly guidance. [*Interruption.*] I think that I will have to speak up as there is rather a lot of noise.

Standing Order No. 6.16 states that,

'[a] motion or amendment which refers to any document may not be tabled unless the document is available to all Members before or at the time of tabling.'

Reference is made to guidelines issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. When I looked at the website, it only contained draft guidelines, and they have not been issued.

Also, under Standing Order No. 6.14, it provides that amendments—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is taking some time.

Mick Bates: I do not wish to waste our precious time, Llywydd.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I was not suggesting that you were wasting anyone's time; this is a valid and substantial point, to which I intend to reply. All I am saying is that it is perhaps preferable that, in future, these matters be raised outside the Chamber—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Yes.']

Order. I need no support from you. This matter may be more expeditiously dealt with when we are not in Plenary. Please continue with your point of order.

Mick Bates: I think that the point is made, Presiding Officer.

Jonathan Morgan: Further to this point of order, when the amendment was tabled, the Table Office did not raise any concerns about the content of the amendment, which is fair. Had they done so, we would have responded accordingly. Also, if Mick Bates is keen to know what the guidelines issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister are, then

gwelliant hwnnw. Ceisiaf gyfarwyddyd gennych ynghylch a yw gallu'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno neu'ch swyddfa chi i dderbyn gwelliant yn ddarostyngedig i ganllawiau'r Cynulliad mewn gwirionedd. [*Torri ar draws.*] Credaf y bydd yn rhai imi siarad yn uwch gan fod cryn dipyn o sŵn.

Dywed Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16

'[na] chaniateir cyflwyno unrhyw gynnis neu ddiwygiad sy'n cyfeirio at unrhyw ddogfen oni bai bod y ddogfen ar gael i bob Aelod ar yr adeg y cyflwynir y cynnis neu cyn hynny.'

Cyfeirir at ganllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. Pan edrychais ar y wefan, gwelais nad oedd ond yn cynnwys canllawiau drafft, ac nid ydynt wedi'u cyhoeddi.

Hefyd, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.14, rhagnodir y bydd gwelliannau—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn cymryd cryn amser.

Mick Bates: Ni ddymunaf wastraffu ein hamser gwerthfawr, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oeddwn yn awgrymu'ch bod yn gwastraffu amser unrhyw un; mae hwn yn bwynt dilys a phwysig, y bwriadaf ymateb iddo. Y cwbl yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw y gallai fod yn well, yn y dyfodol, pe codid y materion hyn y tu allan i'r Siambr—[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Ie.']

Trefn. Nid oes arnaf angen unrhyw gefnogaeth gennych chi. Gellir ymdrin â'r mater hwn yn gynt pan nad ydym mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Ewch ymlaen â'ch pwynt o drefn, os gwelwch yn dda.

Mick Bates: Credaf fy mod wedi gwneud y pwynt, Lywydd.

Jonathan Morgan: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn, pan gyflwynwyd y gwelliant, ni wnaeth y Swyddfa Gyflwyno godi unrhyw bryderon ynghylch cynnwys y gwelliant, ac mae hynny'n deg. Pe byddai wedi gwneud hynny, byddem wedi ymateb yn unol â hynny. Hefyd, os yw Mick Bates mor awyddus i wybod beth yw'r canllawiau a

perhaps he ought to wait to hear William Graham's eloquent contribution, in which he will outline those guidelines.

David Davies: Further to this point of order.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Is it really further to this point of order?

David Davies: Yes. Would it not be easier to take this complaint more seriously if the Liberal Democrats did not table one amendment after another to virtually every amendable motion tabled here?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I knew that I should not have allowed that.

The position with regard to this amendment, which will be debated later, as I am prepared to select it for debate, is that it is an amendment to the principle of the Order, and not to the Order itself. When tabling amendments, Members must be aware of the fundamental rule of relevancy. Any amendment must relate to the motion that it seeks to amend. However, we have, by custom and practice, allowed some latitude to amendments to the principle of Orders because the debates on principle are in the style of, to use an expression from another place, Second Reading debates. Therefore, it is customary for Members to suggest that other cognate matters should have been included in the Order. That is in the spirit of a Second Reading debate. I recognise that Jonathan Morgan's amendment comes near to the bounds of relevance, those bounds being extensive, but the amendment has been accepted as being in order by the Table Office, and, having considered it carefully, as I do with all amendments, whoever tables them, I am prepared to select this amendment for debate. I am happy to have a further, substantial discussion with you, Mick Bates, on this matter—perhaps at the Royal Welsh Show or at some other convenient location.

gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, efallai y dylai aros i glywed cyfraniad huawdl William Graham, pan fydd yn disgrifio'r canllawiau hynny.

David Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A yw ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn mewn gwirionedd?

David Davies: Ydyw. Oni fyddai'n haws cymryd y gŵyn hon yn fwy o ddifrif pe na fyddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cyflwyno'r naill welliant ar ôl y llall i bron bob cynnig y gellir ei ddiwygio a gynigir yma?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gwyddwn na ddylwn fod wedi caniatáu hynny.

Y sefyllfa gyda golwg ar y gwelliant hwn, a drafodir yn ddiweddarach, gan fy mod yn barod i'w ddethol ar gyfer dadl, yw ei fod yn welliant i egwyddor y Gorchymyn, ac nid i'r Gorchymyn ei hun. Wrth gyflwyno gwelliannau, rhaid i Aelodau gofio'r rheol sylfaenol ynghylch perthnasedd. Rhaid i unrhyw welliant fod yn un sy'n ymwneud â'r cynnig y mae'n ceisio ei ddiwygio. Fodd bynnag, drwy ddefod ac arfer, yr ydym wedi caniatáu rhywfaint o ryddid mewn cysylltiad â gwelliannau i egwyddor Gorchymynion gan fod y dadleuon ar egwyddor yn debyg i ddadleuon Ail Ddarlleniad, a defnyddio ymadrodd o le arall. Gan hynny, mae'n arferol i Aelodau awgrymu y dylai materion cytras eraill fod wedi'u cynnwys yn y Gorchymyn. Mae hynny'n unol ag ysbryd dadl Ail Ddarlleniad. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod gwelliant Jonathan Morgan yn ymylu ar beidio â bod yn berthnasol, gan fod y terfyn hwnnw'n bell, ond mae'r gwelliant wedi'i dderbyn fel un sydd mewn trefn gan y Swyddfa Gyflwyno, a chan fy mod wedi'i ystyried yn ofalus, fel y gwnaf yn achos pob gwelliant, pwy bynnag a fo'n ei gyflwyno, yr wyf yn barod i ddethol y gwelliant hwn ar gyfer dadl. Yr wyf yn fodlon cael trafodaeth helaeth bellach â chi, Mick Bates, ar y mater hwn—yn y Sioe Frenhinol, efallai, neu yn rhyw le arall sy'n gyfleus.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion Diogelu Planhigion (Diwygio) 2004
Approval of the Plant Protection Products (Amendment) Regulations 2004**

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 25.13, approves the draft the Plant Protection Products (Amendment) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 6 July 2004, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this regulation laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 6 July 2004. (NDM2053)

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes neb yn dymuno siarad ar y rheoliadau, symudwn i bleidlais.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13, yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion Diogelu Planhigion (Diwygio) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004, ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y rheoliadau hyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2053)

The Presiding Officer: Since no-one wishes to speak to these regulations, we will move to the vote.

*Cynnig (NDM2053): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2053): 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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwahardd Disgyblion ac Apelau)
 (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2004
 Approval of the Education (Pupil Exclusions and Appeals) (Miscellaneous
 Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004**

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 (Pupil Exclusions and Appeals) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2054)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwahardd Disgyblion ac Apelau) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2054)

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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft regulations the Education (Pupil Exclusions and Appeals) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwahardd Disgyblion ac Apelau) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2004; ac

2. approves that the Education (Pupil Exclusions and Appeals) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Gwahardd Disgyblion ac Apelau) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (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*

c) *the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 6 July 2004. (NDM2055)*

4.30 p.m.

David Davies: The Conservative group will support these regulations because it is high time that more was done to support teachers who have been the victims of verbal and physical abuse in the classroom. It is disgraceful that it has taken this long to shift the burden of proof in favour of the balance of probability, rather than the much higher burden that was required of teachers before and which has led to pupils who should not be in school making other pupils' and teachers' lives a misery.

The Presiding Officer: I do not think that the Minister feels a pressing need to reply to this debate.

Felly, galwaf bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM2054): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM2054): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

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

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 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2055)*

David Davies: Bydd grŵp y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn gan ei bod yn hen bryd gwneud mwy i gefnogi athrawon a gafodd eu sarhau neu eu cam-drin yn gorfforol yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Mae'n gywilyddus ei bod wedi cymryd cyhyd i symud baich y profi fel ei fod yn dilyn y tebygolrwydd, yn hytrach na'r baich mwy o lawer yr oedd yn rhaid i athrawon ei ysgwyddo o'r blaen ac a olygai fod disgyblion na ddylent fod yn yr ysgol yn peri gofid i'w cyd-ddisgyblion ac i athrawon.

Y Llywydd: Ni chredaf fod y Gweinidog yn teimlo taer angen i ymateb i'r ddadl hon.

I therefore call for a vote.

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

Thomas, Owen John

Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2055): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.
 Motion (NDM2055): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 2.*

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, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann

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

Mewies, Sandy
 Thomas, Catherine

Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.32 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.32 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004
Approval of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2004

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2056 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2056 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2056)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2056)

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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft Order, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004: a

2. *approves that the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2057)*

The amendment is inappropriate, although perhaps it is inappropriate to use that word because the amendment seems to me to be irrelevant, as neither the commencement Order nor the Wales spatial plan deal with compulsory purchase matters. Secondly, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister guidance on compulsory purchase has no relevance to Wales and relates solely to England. Thirdly, the Assembly issues guidance on compulsory purchase matters in Wales and separate secondary legislation relating to such matters will be brought forward at a later date. I therefore reject the amendment.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected the amendment, and it is in order.

William Graham: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2056 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add at the end of motion:

, and agrees that the Order should incorporate the guidelines issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on compulsory purchase.

Thank you for your ruling, Deputy Presiding Officer. The Table Office would no doubt have pointed out any errors and would not have accepted the amendment if it were not in order.

Our concerns are to do with section 60 of the Act and the imposition of the spatial plan. When this was discussed in another place, substantial amendments were proposed, but, unfortunately, owing to the pressure of time, as today, they were guillotined. Therefore, despite the Government's strong intention for this application to go beyond mere land-use matters, it appears to affect matters covered in a local authority community strategy. That is the reason for this amendment. As you know, the Office of the Deputy Prime

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol a'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2057)*

Mae'r gwelliant yn amhriodol, er y gallai fod yn amhriodol defnyddio'r gair hwnnw gan ei bod yn ymddangos i mi fod y gwelliant yn amherthnasol, gan nad yw'r Gorchymyn cychwyn na chynllun gofodol Cymru yn ymdrin â materion sy'n ymwneud â phrynu gorfodol. Yn ail, nid yw canllawiau Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar brynu gorfodol yn berthnasol i Gymru ac maent yn ymwneud â Lloegr yn unig. Yn drydydd, mae'r Cynulliad yn cyhoeddi canllawiau ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â phrynu gorfodol yng Nghymru a bydd is-ddeddfwriaeth ar wahân sy'n ymwneud â materion o'r fath yn cael ei dwyn gerbron yn ddiweddarach. Felly gwrthodaf y gwelliant.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol y gwelliant, ac mae mewn trefn.

William Graham: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2056 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

, ac yn cytuno y dylai'r gorchymyn gynnwys y canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ar brynu gorfodol.

Diolch i chi am eich dyfarniad, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Mae'n sicr y byddai'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno wedi tynnu sylw at unrhyw wallau ac na fyddai wedi derbyn y gwelliant os nad oedd mewn trefn.

Mae ein pryderon yn ymwneud ag adran 60 yn y Ddeddf a gorfodi'r cynllun gofodol. Pan drafodwyd hyn mewn lle arall, cynigiwyd gwelliannau sylweddol, ond, gwaetha'r modd, oherwydd pwysau amser, fel y ceir heddiw, fe'u rhoddwyd o dan y fwyell. Gan hynny, er gwaethaf bwriad cadarn y Llywodraeth i gymhwyso hyn at faterion heblaw rhai sy'n ymwneud â defnydd tir yn unig, ymddengys ei fod yn effeithio ar faterion a gynhwysir mewn strategaeth gymunedol o eiddo awdurdod lleol. Dyna'r

Minister has already issued draft guidelines, which we feel that the Assembly should consider.

I am sorry that the Minister will not even look at those draft guidelines, as they would be of particular relevance to Wales.

Mick Bates: My point of order has already dealt with this ridiculous amendment proposed by the Conservatives. They should have attached a hyperlink to it if these guidelines were so important, so that all Members could see them. We know the Welsh Conservatives' opinion of devolution; of course they still wish to kowtow to Westminster. We are making our own legislation here; we are doing our own thing.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Mick has put an eloquent case on our behalf. On William's point that the primary legislation should have been amended, it simply was not amended. It is no good you sitting here, William, saying that it should have been amended, it went through due process—I sat through much of it in committee—and many changes were discussed, but compulsory purchase was not one of them. The legislation was not amended. Compulsory purchases issues are not relevant to this. We do not accept the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's draft guidance to amend it by, and I urge everyone to support the motion and the principle of the Order.

rheswm dros gynnig y gwelliant hwn. Fel y gwyddoch, mae Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog eisoes wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau drafft, y teimlwn y dylai'r Cynulliad eu hystyried.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf na wnaiff y Gweinidog hyd yn oed edrych ar y canllawiau drafft hynny, gan y byddent yn arbennig o berthnasol i Gymru.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf eisoes wedi ymdrin â'r gwelliant chwerthinllyd hwn a gynigiwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr yn y pwynt a drefn a godais. Dylent fod wedi rhoi hypergyswllt wrthynt os oeddent o'r farn bod y canllawiau hyn mor bwysig, fel y gallai'r holl Aelodau eu gweld. Gwyddom am farn y Ceidwadwyr am ddatganoli; maent hwy'n dal i ddymuno ymgreinio i San Steffan, wrth gwrs. Yr ydym yn gwneud ein deddfwriaeth ein hun yma; yr ydym yn dilyn ein trywydd ein hun.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae Mick wedi dadlau'n huawdl ar ein rhan. Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth William i'r perwyl y dylai'r ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol fod wedi'i diwygio, y gwir plaen yw na chafodd ei diwygio. Nid oes diben ichi eistedd yma, William, gan ddweud y dylai fod wedi'i diwygio, aeth drwy'r broses briodol—eisteddais drwy lawer ohono yn y pwyllgor—a thrafodwyd llawer o newidiadau, ond nid oedd prynu gorfodol yn un ohonynt. Ni ddiwygiwyd y ddeddfwriaeth. Nid yw materion sy'n ymwneud â phrynu gorfodol yn berthnasol i hyn. Nid ydym yn derbyn canllawiau drafft Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i'w ddiwygio, ac anogaf bawb i gefnogi'r cynnig ac egwyddor y Gorchymyn.

Gwelliant: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.

Amendment: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 45.

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

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

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

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

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Cynnig (NDM2056): O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.

Motion (NDM2056): For 45, Abstain 0, Against 8.

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

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

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2057): O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8.
 Motion (NDM2057): For 45, Abstain 0, Against 8.*

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

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

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

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

Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gweithfeydd Stryd (Ffioedd Archwilio) (Diwygio)
 (Cymru) 2004
 Approval of the Street Works (Inspection Fees) (Amendment) (Wales)
 Regulations 2004**

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Street Works (Inspection Fees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2058)

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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Street Works (Inspection Fees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

2. approves that the Street Works (Inspection Fees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2059)

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gweithfeydd Stryd (Ffioedd Archwilio) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2058)

Cynigïaf 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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gweithfeydd Stryd (Ffioedd Archwilio) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Gweithfeydd Stryd (Ffioedd Archwilio) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2059)

Cynnig (NDM2058): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2058): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2059): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2059): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau)
(Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004**
**Approval of the Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment)
(Wales) Regulations 2004**

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 (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2060)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2060)

I propose that

Cynigiaf 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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. approves that the Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004; and

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004: a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2061)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2061)

David Davies: Will the Minister look into allegations of discrimination, which have been widely reported in the national press, and which would affect many pupils currently studying on assisted places schemes? One pupil known to me was told that she would need to have higher grades to get into Exeter University than if she had attended a state school. She was in an independent school in my constituency because her father is an officer in the army, who is leaving to serve in Iraq today as a result of Tony Blair's foreign policy. It is disgraceful that his daughter should be discriminated against, and told that she is

David Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymchwilio i gyhuddiadau o wahaniaethu, y cafwyd adroddiadau helaeth amdanynt yn y wasg genedlaethol, a effeithiai ar lawer o ddisgyblion sy'n derbyn eu haddysg o dan gynlluniau ar gyfer lleoedd a gynorthwyr ar hyn o bryd? Dywedodd un disgybl yr wyf yn ei hadnabod y byddai'n rhaid iddi gael graddau uwch i gael ei derbyn i Brifysgol Caerwysg nag y byddai os âi i ysgol wladol. Yr oedd mewn ysgol annibynnol yn fy etholaeth gan fod ei thad yn swyddog yn y fyddin, sy'n gadael i wasanaethu yn Irac heddiw o ganlyniad i bolisi tramor Tony Blair. Mae'n warthus bod gwahaniaethu yn

being discriminated against, because of what her father does and because he was forced to put her into a boarding school, as he is serving his country. Will you look into these allegations of discrimination, which were admitted to by the head of history at Exeter University? Can you find out whether any other pupils in Wales on assisted places schemes, or elsewhere in the independent sector, are being discriminated against? Can you assure us that this disgraceful form of exclusion is not happening in Wales?

erbyn ei ferch, a'i bod wedi'i hysbysu am y gwahaniaethu hwnnw, oherwydd gwaith ei thad ac am ei fod wedi gorfod ei rhoi mewn ysgol breswyl, gan ei fod yn gwasanaethu ei wlad. A wnewch ymchwilio i'r cyhuddiadau hyn o wahaniaethu, y mae'r pennaeth hanes ym Mhrifysgol Caerwysg wedi cyfaddef iddynt? A allwch ddarganfod a wahaniaethir yn erbyn unrhyw ddisgyblion eraill yng Nghymru sy'n rhan o gynllun ar gyfer lleoedd a gynorthwyr, neu rai mewn mannau eraill yn y sector annibynnol? A allwch ein sicrhau nad yw'r math gwarthus hwn o allgáu'n digwydd yng Nghymru?

4.40 p.m.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I remind the Assembly that these incidental expenses relate purely to uniform and travel grants. If Members have individual cases that they wish to take up with me, they may do so in writing.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn atgoffa'r Cynulliad bod y mân dreuliau hyn yn ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl â grantiau ar gyfer gwisgoedd ysgol a theithio. Os oes gan Aelodau achosion unigol y dymunant eu codi gyda mi, cânt wneud hynny drwy anfon llythyr ataf.

*Cynnig (NDM2060): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2060): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred

Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2061): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2061): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Diwygio)
 (Cymru) 2004
 Approval of the Education (Assisted Places) (Amendment) (Wales)
 Regulations 2004**

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 (Assisted Places) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2062)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2062)

I propose that

Cynigiaf 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 6 July 2004, in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (Assisted Places) (Amendment) (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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. approves that the Education (Assisted Places) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004; and

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004: a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2063)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2063)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I see that there are no speakers, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw siaradwyr, felly awn ymlaen at bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM2062): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2062): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2063): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2063): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Cymru) (Diwygiadau
Amrywiol) (Rhif 2) 2004**
**Approval of the Food Emergency Control (Wales) (Miscellaneous Amendments)
(No. 2) Regulations 2004**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that **Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Food (Emergency Control) (Wales) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2064) *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Cymru) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Rhif 2) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2064)*

I propose that

Cynigiaf 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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Food (Emergency Control) (Wales) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) 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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Cymru) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Rhif 2) 2004; a

2. approves that the Food (Emergency Control) (Wales) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Cymru) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Rhif 2) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004; and

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004. (NDM2065)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2065)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I see that there are no speakers, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw siaradwyr, felly awn ymlaen at bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM2064): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2064): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2065): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2065): 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
 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
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004
The Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 2 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliant 2 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

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 Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2066)

David Davies: I propose amendment 2 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

all action taken by ELWa under the transfer of additional responsibilities will be monitored by the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

I hope that all Members will support the Conservative amendment, which simply asks the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to monitor the extra powers to be given to ELWa. This is not an unreasonable request, given the extent of the additional powers. The Conservatives oppose this step in principle, because it means that ELWa will be given the power to close school sixth forms without the support of the local education authority. This will take power away from local people rather than returning it to them, which is what we should aim to do. If the Minister is to take the far-reaching step of giving huge extra powers to an unelected quango, she must be prepared to take responsibility and monitor ELWa's actions in her name.

Janet Ryder: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes with concern that ELWa has failed to demonstrate competence and to establish credibility within the education sector that will justify the transfer of additional responsibilities.

As David suggested, this is the Assembly's last chance to think again about giving ELWa the power to propose sixth-form closures, alterations or extensions. This is a major step, which the Assembly should not take unless it is 100 per cent confident that ELWa is capable of doing the work that it is being required to do. ELWa is the biggest quango in Wales and, unfortunately for post-16 education, it is rarely out of the headlines,

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2066)

David Davies: Cynigiau welliant 2 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cytuno y bydd y Gweinidog Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn monitro pob cam a gymerir gan ELWa wrth i'r cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol gael eu trosglwyddo.

Gobeithiaf y bydd yr holl Aelodau'n cefnogi gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr, nad yw ond yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes fonitro'r pwerau ychwanegol sydd i'w rhoi i ELWa. Nid yw hynny'n gais afresymol, yng ngolwg maint y pwerau ychwanegol. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwrthwynebu'r cam hwn mewn egwyddor, gan ei fod yn golygu y rhoddir pŵer i ELWa gael cau cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth mewn ysgolion heb gefnogaeth yr awdurdod addysg lleol. Bydd hyn yn mynd â phŵer oddi ar bobl leol yn hytrach na'i roi'n ôl iddynt, sef yr hyn y dylid ceisio'i wneud. Os yw'r Gweinidog i gymryd y cam pellgyrhaeddol o roi pwerau ychwanegol anferth i gwango anetholedig, rhaid iddi fod yn barod i gymryd cyfrifoldeb a monitro'r camau a gymer ELWa yn ei henw.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi â phryder fod ELWa wedi methu â dangos cymhwysedd nag ennyn hygrededd o fewn y sector addysg a fydd yn cyfiawnhau trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol.

Fel yr awgrymodd David, dyma'r cyfle olaf sydd gan y Cynulliad i ailfeddwl ynghylch rhoi'r pŵer i ELWa gael cynnig cau, newid neu ehangu cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth. Cam mawr yw hwn, na ddylai'r Cynulliad ei gymryd oni bai ei fod yn gwbl sicr bod ELWa yn gallu gwneud y gwaith y gofynnir iddo'i wneud. ELWa yw'r cwango mwyaf yng Nghymru ac, yn anffodus i addysg ôl-16, caiff sylw mawr yn aml yn y papurau

which it usually grabs for the wrong reasons. It has faced massive financial irregularities, failed to maintain its Investor in People status, missed target upon target and faced three organisational changes in three years, and it cannot work outside of its post-16 education remit. The education agenda has moved on, and we are talking about learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds. Giving ELWa control of post-16 education will split this provision and cause problems. The Minister has already had to create a parallel universe through the learning pathways networks, which she is financing instead of ELWa's community consortia for education and training.

Leighton Andrews: Are you suggesting that ELWa should be given responsibility for post-14 education?

Janet Ryder: No doubt your party will come forward with that proposal in a few years' time. We are saying that we should think carefully about taking control away from local authorities. The control should be left where it is until everyone is absolutely certain that ELWa can do the job required of it. Unless you are certain of that, do not vote for these regulations. I ask Members to support amendment 1.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call the Minister to respond. I am sorry, I first call Peter Black to contribute.

Peter Black: Thank you. I made a request to contribute to this debate.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. It is for the Chair to decide whether or not Members are called to contribute.

Peter Black: I understand that, and I am grateful for being called and for the opportunity to raise the points that I wanted to raise.

This is a rerun of a previous debate on ELWa and sixth forms, largely as a result of the fact that we, in effect, passed the Order before the commencement Order was brought before us. I hope that this oversight will not be repeated.

newydd, a hynny fel arfer am y rhesymau anghywir. Mae wedi wynebu afreoleidd-dra ariannol mawr, wedi methu â chadw ei statws Buddsoddwr mewn Pobl, wedi methu'r naill darged ar ôl y llall ac wedi wynebu tri newid yn ei drefniadaeth mewn tair blynedd, ac ni all weithio y tu allan i'w gylch gwaith ar gyfer addysg ôl-16. Mae'r agenda ar addysg wedi symud ymlaen, ac yr ydym yn sôn am lwybrau dysgu i rai 14 i 19 blwydd oed. Drwy roi rheolaeth dros addysg ôl-16 i ELWa, caiff y ddarpariaeth hon ei rhannu a cheir problemau o ganlyniad. Mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi gorfod creu cyfundrefn gyfochrog drwy'r rhwydweithiau llwybrau dysgu, a gyllidir ganddi hi yn lle consortia cymunedol dros addysg a hyfforddiant ELWa.

Leighton Andrews: A ydych yn awgrymu y dylai ELWa gael cyfrifoldeb dros addysg ôl-14?

Janet Ryder: Mae'n siŵr y bydd eich plaid yn awgrymu hynny ymhen rhai blynyddoedd. Dweud yr ydym ni y dylem feddwl yn ofalus ynghylch mynd â rheolaeth oddi wrth awdurdodau lleol. Dylid gadael y rheolaeth lle y mae hyd nes y bydd pawb yn gwbl sicr y gall ELWa wneud y gwaith a ofynnir ganddo. Os nad ydych yn sicr o hynny, peidiwch â phleidleisio o blaid y rheoliadau hyn. Gofynnaf i Aelodau gefnogi gwelliant 1.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf y Gweinidog i ymateb. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, yn gyntaf galwaf Peter Black i gyfrannu.

Peter Black: Diolch i chi. Gwneuthum gais i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Lle'r Cadeirydd yw penderfynu a elwir Aelodau i gyfrannu ai peidio.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn deall hynny, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gael fy ngalw ac am y cyfle i godi'r pwyntiau yr oeddwn am eu codi.

Dyma ailgynnal dadl flaenorol ar ELWa a chyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, a hynny'n bennaf o ganlyniad i'r ffaith inni, i bob pwrpas, dderbyn y Gorchymyn cyn i'r Gorchymyn cychwyn gael ei ddwyn ger ein

bron. Gobeithiaf na cheir ailadrodd ar yr amryfusedd hwn.

This debate is not about the competence of ELWa. It is important to recognise that ELWa performs an important function and, if we are to discuss its competence, we should do so in a separate debate. This Order relates to sixth forms, post-16 education and the most appropriate way of delivering the provision. We are discussing whether responsibility should be given to ELWa or retained by local authorities. In previous debates on this issue, I said that I did not consider it appropriate for an unelected quango to undertake an organisational role that was previously undertaken by local education authorities. This seems to be the most compelling argument as to why we should not accept this Order today and why, as the amendment on the detail of the Order proposes, we should delay the implementation date. This is about accountability, democracy and ensuring that decisions are made at the lowest possible level and not put in the hands of an unelected quango; it is not about the competency of ELWa, which is why we will vote against amendment 1.

4.50 p.m.

We will support amendment 2 because, if ELWa is to have these responsibilities, there should be constant monitoring and the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee should hold the Minister to account for that. However, because we do not accept that ELWa should be given these powers and we will vote against the Order.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I need to remind Members, as Rhodri and I did the last time that this issue was raised in Plenary, that the power to propose reorganisation is wholly focused on achieving positive measures for learners, improving outcomes, increasing the range of provision, and improving participation. ELWa cannot bring forward proposals that do not meet at least one or more of those criteria. Reducing expenditure on learning is not one of the criteria under which reorganisation can be proposed, and any proposals for savings must show how

Nid yw'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud â gallu ELWa. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod ELWa yn cyflawni swyddogaeth bwysig ac, os ydym i drafod ei allu, dylem wneud hynny mewn dadl ar wahân. Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn ymwneud â chyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, addysg ôl-16 a'r modd mwyaf priodol o gynnig y ddarpariaeth. Yr ydym yn trafod a ddylid rhoi cyfrifoldeb i ELWa neu beri iddo gael ei gadw gan awdurdodau lleol. Mewn dadleuon blaenorol ar y pwnc hwn, dywedais nad oeddwn yn ei ystyried yn briodol i gwango anetholedig ymgymryd â rôl drefniadol a gyflawnid gynt gan awdurdodau addysg lleol. Ymddengys mai honno yw'r ddadl sy'n argyhoeddi fwyaf dros beidio â derbyn y Gorchymyn hwn gennym heddiw a pham, fel y mae'r gwelliant sy'n ymwneud â manylion y Gorchymyn yn cynnig, y dylem ohirio'r dyddiad ar gyfer ei roi mewn grym. Mae hyn yn ymwneud ag atebolrwydd, democratiaeth a sicrhau y gwneir penderfyniadau ar y lefel isaf posibl ac nas rhoddir yn nwylo cwango anetholedig; nid yw'n ymwneud â gallu ELWa, a dyna pam y pleidleisiwn yn erbyn gwelliant 1.

Cefnogwn welliant 2 oherwydd, os yw ELWa i gael y cyfrifoldebau hyn, dylid cael monitro cyson a dylai'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddal y Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am hynny. Fodd bynnag, gan nad ydym yn derbyn y dylid rhoi'r pwerau hyn i ELWa, byddwn yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y Gorchymyn.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Rhaid imi atgoffa Aelodau, fel y gwnaeth Rhodri a minnau y tro diwethaf y codwyd y mater hwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, fod y pŵer i gynnig ad-drefnu'n ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl â sicrhau camau cadarnhaol ar gyfer dysgwyr, gwella canlyniadau, ehangu amrediad y ddarpariaeth, a hybu cyfranogiad. Ni all ELWa ddwyn cynigion gerbron nad ydynt yn bodloni o leiaf un neu fwy o'r meini prawf hynny. Nid yw lleihau gwariant ar ddysgu yn un o'r meini prawf y gellir cynnig ad-drefnu odanynt, a rhaid i unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer

they can be reinvested. This is about what the majority of Members supported when we voted to establish ELWa, namely a strategic overview of post-16 education. Local authorities cannot make decisions about colleges.

The idea is to ensure that there is a body that is able, at the local level, to make recommendations that are then brought before the Minister. That is why the Conservative amendment 1 is unnecessary—it would weaken the arrangements passed by the committee and voted on in Plenary. You asked for monitoring, but I have offered you full, democratic accountability. Any decision, irrespective of objections, will be made by the Minister. Therefore, it is not a question of the Minister monitoring, but of the Minister making decisions to approve changes, which deliver positive outcomes.

On Plaid Cymru's amendment 1, ELWa has demonstrated competence to the satisfaction of the Auditor General and PricewaterhouseCoopers. It has put its house in order, has exceeded most of its targets and I condemn your u-turn. When I met Fforwm last week, it was disappointed that some politicians only look backwards in terms of the relationship between the post-16 education sector and ELWa. Fforwm supported the new management team at ELWa and its delivery. Do not look backwards, do not do u-turns, look forwards—let us have a strategic agenda for Wales.

arbedion ddangos y modd y gellir eu hailfuddsoddi. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r hyn a gefnogwyd gan y rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau wrth inni bleidleisio dros sefydlu ELWa, sef arolwg strategol o addysg ôl-16. Ni all awdurdodau lleol wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch colegau.

Y bwriad yw sicrhau y ceir corff sy'n gallu gwneud argymhellion, ar lefel leol, a ddygir gerbron y Gweinidog wedyn. Dyna pam y mae gwelliant 1 y Ceidwadwyr yn ddiangen—byddai'n gwanhau'r trefniadau a dderbyniodd y pwyllgor y cafwyd pleidlais arnynt yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Gwnaethoch ofyn am fonitro, ond yr wyf wedi cynnig ichi atebolrwydd democrataidd llawn. Bydd unrhyw benderfyniad, beth bynnag fo'r gwrthwynebiadau, yn cael ei wneud gan y Gweinidog. Gan hynny, nid monitro gan y Gweinidog sydd dan sylw, ond penderfynu gan y Gweinidog i gymeradwyo newidiadau, a fydd yn sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol.

Ynghylch gwelliant 1 Plaid Cymru, mae ELWa wedi dangos gallu er boddhad i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol a PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mae wedi rhoi trefn ar ei bethau, wedi rhagori ar y rhan fwyaf o'i dargedau a chollfarnaf y tro pedol a wnaethoch. Pan gyfarfûm â Fforwm yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd yn siomedig bod rhai gwleidyddion nad ydynt ond yn edrych yn ôl o ran y berthynas rhwng y sector addysg ôl-16 ac ELWa. Yr oedd Fforwm yn cefnogi'r tîm rheoli newydd yn ELWa a'i ddull o weithredu. Peidiwch ag edrych yn ôl, peidiwch â gwneud troeon pedol, edrychwch ymlaen—gadewch inni gael agenda strategol i Gymru.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 1: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 2: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2066): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.
Motion (NDM2066): For 30, 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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004 Approval of the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the names of Jocelyn Davies, Janet Ryder and Owen John Thomas.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Janet Ryder ac 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): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 29 June 2004 in relation to the draft Order, the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Mehefin 2004 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. *approves that the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 15 June 2004. (NDM2067)*

Janet Ryder: I propose amendment 1 in my name and the names of Jocelyn Davies and Owen John Thomas:

the National Assembly for Wales resolves to make the following amendments to the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004, a draft of which was laid in the table office on 15 June 2004.

Amendment

Change the coming into force date of the provisions specified in Part 1 of the schedule to the Order from 1 August 2004 to 1 August 2007.

This is an appeal to those of you who support, as we have all done, the concept of having one body to oversee post-16 education. Where we differ from you is that we have the ability to look back over the last few years at the mistakes that ELWa has made, and consider that ELWa is not, at the present time, capable of doing the work that you want it to do. We have the ability to look again at decisions—you obviously do not, and you have been strait-jacketed into this. I appeal to Labour Members to think carefully about the amendment proposed. It will not stop ELWa taking control of post-16 education—it will alter the date when it does so. It will give ELWa one or two more years to prove itself capable of doing the work and to put in place the new structures. ELWa was unable to satisfy the committee last week that it has the new funding formula properly worked out, and it could not provide the details for its planning formula. Think carefully: the amendment, if carried, will not stop ELWa from taking control. It gives ELWa a couple of years to get its structures in place. I urge Members to support our amendment and delay the date for the introduction of these regulations.

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2067)*

Janet Ryder: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i ac enw Jocelyn Davies ac Owen John Thomas:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn penderfynu gwneud y gwelliannau canlynol i Orchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd drafft ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mehefin 2004.

Gwelliant

Newid y dyddiad y daw'r darpariaethau a ddynodwyd yn Rhan 1 o'r atodlen i'r Gorchymyn i rym o 1 Awst 2004 i 1 Awst 2007.

Dyma apêl at y rhai ohonoch sy'n cefnogi, fel y gwnaethom i gyd, y cysyniad o gael un corff i oruchwylio addysg ôl-16. Y gwahaniaeth rhyngoch chi a ni yw ein bod ni'n gallu edrych yn ôl dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf ar y camgymeriadau a wnaeth ELWa, a barnu nad yw ELWa, ar hyn o bryd, yn gallu gwneud y gwaith y dymunwch iddo'i wneud. Yr ydym ni'n meddu ar y gallu i ailystyried penderfyniadau—mae'n amlwg nad ydych chi, a'ch bod wedi'ch dal yn gaeth i hyn. Apeliaf at Aelodau Llafur i ystyried y gwelliant a gynigiwyd yn ofalus. Ni fydd yn atal ELWa rhag ymgymryd â rheolaeth dros addysg ôl-16—bydd yn newid y dyddiad y gwnaiff hynny. Bydd yn rhoi blwyddyn neu ddwy arall i ELWa gael profi ei fod yn alluog i wneud y gwaith a rhoi'r trefniadau newydd ar waith. Nid oedd ELWa'n gallu bodloni'r pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf ei fod wedi dyfeisio'r fformiwla gyllido newydd yn iawn, ac ni allai ddarparu'r manylion ar gyfer ei fformiwla gynllunio. Ystyriwch yn ofalus: os derbynnir y gwelliant, ni fydd yn atal ELWa rhag ymgymryd â rheolaeth. Mae'n rhoi dwy flynedd i ELWa roi ei drefniadau ar waith. Anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi ein gwelliant a gohirio'r dyddiad ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): When ELWa came to committee, it showed us that it is developing a range of options for post-16 planning and funding arrangements, and that it was clear about those options. You, Janet, as usual, ducked out of making any constructive contribution. The process of drawing up proposals under these regulations is extended and the earliest date for implementation of any such proposals would be September 2006. I gave that commitment in committee and in Plenary.

Helen Mary Jones: Your faith in ELWa is touching, although I do not know on what evidence you base it. Will you assure us today, Minister, that if ELWa makes the same kind of mess of this as it made of implementing the plans around further education and training for work, you will accept political responsibility for it? You are giving it your full backing today, but will you give us your resignation if you mess it up next time?

Jane Davidson: It is so much fun having Helen Mary Jones back in the frame once again, operating on the basis of no information. The gateway review demonstrated that the work-based learning has not only been conducted well, but that it is bringing an additional £52 million to Wales. Would you turn that down? I think that you would.

David Davies: Was that a 'yes' or a 'no' to Helen Mary Jones's question?

Jane Davidson: We are debating how we can improve the strategic delivery of education in Wales. Where responsibilities lie with me, I will take them fully on board. Where responsibilities lie outside the Assembly, I expect others to do the same. That remains the situation. I will not do u-turns like Plaid Cymru, and I will not back off from the delivery of a radical and important agenda, because I believe in ensuring the best possible post-16 education for young people—and for older people—in Wales. I wish that you did the same.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Pan ddaeth ELWa gerbron y pwyllgor, dangosodd inni ei fod yn datblygu amryw o ddewisiadau ar gyfer trefniadau cynllunio a chyllido addysg ôl-16, a'i fod yn bendant ynghylch y dewisiadau hynny. Yn ôl eich arfer, Janet, gwnaethoch osgoi gwneud unrhyw gyfraniad adeiladol. Mae'r broses ar gyfer llunio cynigion o dan y rheoliadau hyn wedi'i hymestyn a'r dyddiad cynharaf y gellid rhoi unrhyw gynigion o'r fath ar waith yw Medi 2006. Gwneuthum yr ymrwymiad hwnnw yn y pwyllgor ac yn y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae gennych ffydd ryfedd yn ELWa, er na wn pa sail sydd i hynny. A wnewch ein sicrhau heddiw, Weinidog, os gwnaiff ELWa yr un math o lanastr o hyn ag a wnaeth wrth weithredu'r cynlluniau sy'n ymwneud ag addysg bellach a hyfforddi ar gyfer gwaith, y derbyniwch gyfrifoldeb gwleidyddol am hynny? Yr ydych yn ei gefnogi'n llwyr heddiw, ond a ymddiswyddwch os gwnewch lanastr ohono y tro nesaf?

Jane Davidson: Mor braf yw gweld Helen Mary Jones wrthi unwaith eto, a hynny heb unrhyw wybodaeth yn gefn iddi. Dangosodd yr adolygiad o'r porth bod dysgu yn y gweithle wedi'i gynnal yn dda, a'i fod hefyd yn dod â £52 miliwn ychwanegol i Gymru. A wrthodech hynny? Yr wyf yn credu y byddech.

David Davies: Ai 'gwnaf' ynteu 'na wnaif' oedd yr ateb i gwestiwn Helen Mary Jones?

Jane Davidson: Yr ydym yn trafod y modd y gallwn wella'r strategaeth ar gyfer darparu addysg yng Nghymru. Os mai gennyf fi y mae'r cyfrifoldebau, fe'u derbyniaf yn llwyr. Os ceir cyfrifoldebau y tu allan i'r Cynulliad, yr wyf yn disgwyl i eraill wneud yr un fath. Felly y mae o hyd. Ni wnaif droeon pedol fel Plaid Cymru, ac ni chiliaf rhag cyflawni agenda radical a phwysig, gan fy mod yn credu y dylid sicrhau'r addysg ôl-16 orau posibl i bobl ifanc—a phobl hŷn—yng Nghymru. Byddai'n dda gennyf pe byddech chi yn credu'r un fath.

Amendment 1: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

5.00 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM2067): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.
Motion (NDM2067): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 24.*

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

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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny

Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004
 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2004
 Approval of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
 (Commencement No. 2) (Wales) Order 2004**

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) (Wales) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2068)

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 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft Order, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) (Wales) Order 2004; and

2. approves that the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2069)

Mick Bates: I welcome the replacement of unitary development plans with local development plans, and the fact that this will mean that sustainability assessment and strategic environmental assessments will be required. Members know that I am a great supporter of sustainability, and I cannot let

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2068)

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 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2069)

Mick Bates: Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd cynlluniau datblygu lleol yn cymryd lle cynlluniau datblygu unedol, ac y bydd hynny'n golygu y bydd angen asesu cynaliadwyedd ac asesiadau amgylcheddol strategol. Gŵyr Aelodau fy mod yn gefnogol iawn i gynaliadwyedd, ac ni allaf adael i'r

this day pass without congratulating the Minister on, at last, bringing forward technical advice note 8. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hurrah.'] Indeed. It is a great cause for celebration and we welcome this commencement Order.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call the Minister to reply.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): There is no need to reply.

diwrnod hwn fynd heibio heb longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ddwyn nodyn cyngor technegol 8 gerbron o'r diwedd. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Hwrê.'] Yn wir. Mae'n achos dathlu mawr a chroesawn y Gorchymyn cychwyn hwn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf y Gweinidog i ymateb.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Nid oes angen ymateb.

*Cynnig (NDM2068): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2068): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun

Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2069): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2069): 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
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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Adroddiad Grant Arbennig Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru)
 (Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004
 Approval of the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No
 5.) (Wales) 2004**

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

the National Assembly for Wales under section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.11, approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No. 5) (Wales) 2004—asylum seeker education grants which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 6 July 2004. (NDM2051)

Wales continues to play its full part in making provision for asylum seekers arriving in the UK. The purpose of this special grant report is to enable the National Assembly to continue to provide financial support to local authorities to help cover the additional costs incurred in providing appropriate education and associated support for those asylum seekers who come to Wales. Education is a vital component of any package of measures aimed at ensuring that these people are able to integrate within the communities in which they find themselves. Such measures include bilingual support, education psychology support and library resources as well as the provision of school transport and uniform.

It is not only school-aged children who need help; many adults, too, will be seeking assistance to learn English or Welsh in order to be able to communicate effectively and become active members of society. That is also catered for in these arrangements. The level of support has been based on information provided by local education authorities on the numbers of asylum-seeker

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan Adran 88B o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988 ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.11, yn cymeradwyo Adroddiad Grant Arbennig Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) (Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004—grantiau addysg i geiswyr lloches a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2051)

Mae Cymru'n parhau i chwarae ei rhan lawn wrth ddarparu ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches sy'n dod i'r DU. Diben yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn yw galluogi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i barhau i gynnig cymorth ariannol i awdurdodau lleol i helpu i dalu am y costau ychwanegol a geir wrth roi cymorth priodol ar ffurf addysg a chymorth cysylltiedig i'r ceiswyr lloches hynny a ddaw i Gymru. Mae addysg yn elfen hanfodol mewn unrhyw becyn o fesurau sydd â'r amcan o sicrhau y gall y bobl hyn integreiddio â'r cymunedau lle y maent yn byw. Mae'r mesurau hynny'n cynnwys cymorth dwyieithog, cymorth drwy seicoleg addysg ac adnoddau llyfrgell yn ogystal â darparu cludiant a gwisgoedd ysgol.

Nid plant o oed ysgol yw'r unig rai y mae arnynt angen cymorth; ceir llawer o oedolion hefyd a fydd yn ceisio cymorth i ddysgu'r Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg er mwyn gallu cyfathrebu'n effeithiol a dod yn aelodau gweithredol o gymdeithas. Darperir ar gyfer hynny hefyd yn y trefniadau hyn. Mae lefel y cymorth wedi'i seilio ar wybodaeth a ddarperir gan awdurdodau addysg lleol am

pupils and adults entering school or accessing English language courses. For this year, additional financial support will again be made available to authorities receiving pupils with severe and complex special educational needs. The total sum set aside for allocation to local authorities in Wales for 2004-05 is £2.3 million. However, no forecast can be expected to be totally accurate, and we will review the position as information becomes available.

I believe that the continued support that we are proposing is the right way to continue to ensure that local authorities do not lose out financially in enabling these people to become fully integrated members of society. From the regular meetings that my officials have with LEA representatives, I am well aware that, once granted leave to remain, a significant proportion of asylum-seeker families elect to stay in Wales. Clearly, this places the English language support services in each authority under a great deal of pressure and means that the funding support provided by the Assembly under the ethnic minority achievement grant is stretched still further. That is why I sought and secured additional provision totalling £650,000, which increases the total available under the EMAG scheme to £4.5 million. I am determined that asylum-seeker children, and all children accessing support for English as an additional language, are not disadvantaged in any way. That is why I have asked officials to continue their dialogue with local authority representatives and with finance colleagues in the Assembly to look at ways in which the EMAG and asylum-seeker funding mechanisms might be better dovetailed so that the available funding is used to maximum effect.

I look to Members to positively support this motion.

Leanne Wood: The Minister will be aware of the recent crisis in Cardiff County Council regarding the funding of specialist teachers for asylum-seeker children, who teach the children in mainstream classrooms in order to

nifer y disgyblion a'r oedolion o geiswyr lloches sy'n mynd i'r ysgol neu'n dilyn cyrsiau iaith Saesneg. Ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon, darperir cymorth ariannol ychwanegol eto i awdurdodau sy'n derbyn disgyblion sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig difrifol a chymhleth. Y cyfanswm a neilltuwyd i'w ddyrannu i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar gyfer 2004-05 yw £2.3 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir disgwyl i unrhyw ragolwg fod yn gwbl gywir, a byddwn yn adolygu'r sefyllfa fel y daw gwybodaeth i law.

Credaf mai'r cymorth parhaus a gynigiwn yw'r modd cywir i barhau i sicrhau na fydd awdurdodau lleol ar eu colled wrth alluogi'r bobl hyn i integreiddio'n llawn fel aelodau o gymdeithas. Yn ôl y cyfarfodydd rheolaidd a gaiff fy swyddogion â chynrychiolwyr awdurdodau addysg lleol, yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn bod cyfran sylweddol o'r teuluoedd sy'n ceisio lloches yn dewis byw yng Nghymru ar ôl cael caniatâd i aros. Mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n rhoi cryn bwysau ar y gwasanaethau ategol iaith Saesneg ym mhob awdurdod ac yn golygu bod y cymorth ariannol a roddir gan y Cynulliad o dan y grant cyrhaeddiad lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn cael ei ymestyn ymhellach byth. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi ceisio ac wedi sicrhau darpariaeth ychwanegol o £650,000, fel bod y cyfanswm sydd ar gael o dan y cynllun grant cyrhaeddiad lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn £4.5 miliwn. Yr wyf yn benderfynol o sicrhau na fydd plant o geiswyr lloches, a'r holl blant sy'n cael cymorth i ddysgu'r Saesneg fel iaith ychwanegol, yn cael eu rhoi o dan unrhyw fath o anfantais. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion barhau â'u deialog â chynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol a chyda'u cydweithwyr ym maes cyllid yn y Cynulliad i ystyried dulliau o sicrhau gwell plethu rhwng trefniadau cyllido'r grant cyrhaeddiad lleiafrifoedd ethnig a hynny ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches fel y caiff y cyllid sydd ar gael ei ddefnyddio yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol.

Disgwyliaf i Aelodau lwyr gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Leanne Wood: Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r argyfwng diweddar yng Nghyngor Sir Caerdydd mewn cysylltiad â chyllido athrawon arbenigol ar gyfer plant o geiswyr lloches, sy'n dysgu'r plant yn

relieve the pressure on the main classroom teacher. The service that was cut in Cardiff at the end of the last financial year has been partially reinstated, but people are not aware of how long term that funding is. The council said that the Assembly cut the funding. Can the Minister confirm that that was the case, or at least confirm that it was not the case?

We in Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales strongly support the provision of a special grant for asylum seekers to receive education. Last night, I attended a meeting of Amnesty International, where two asylum-seeker women told us their harrowing stories. Both women's applications had been refused because of translation and legal representation difficulties. Therefore, a grasp of the English language is essential. Both women had children, one of whom had been severely bullied, simply because he was an asylum seeker. Neither the child nor his mother received support through that period. Both were severely traumatised because of their experiences in their home country and were further traumatised by the violence and bullying in this country. Can the Minister confirm that this grant will provide the support needed for these types of cases? I see from the special grant report that it provides for educational psychology, but is this enough to ensure that the trauma suffered by these children will be dealt with fully and adequately?

Lorraine Barrett: I was pleased to hear the Minister's comments about the ethnic minority achievement grant, because I emphasise the concerns of local education authorities, particularly in Cardiff, that, although the asylum seeker grant provides additional support for pupils seeking asylum, once they have been granted permission to stay, extra funding is needed for their special needs, and it seems unfair that local authorities should have to pick up that extra burden without extra support. Therefore, I was glad to hear the Minister's comments, but will she give this matter more thought? She stated earlier that she will have further discussions with regard to what happens once these children have been granted status in this

ystafelloedd dosbarth prif ffrwd er mwyn lleddfu'r pwysau sydd ar yr athro â'r prif gyfrifoldeb yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Mae'r gwasanaeth a dorwyd yng Nghaerdydd ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf wedi'i adfer yn rhannol, ond ni wyddys am ba hyd y pery'r cyllid hwnnw. Dywedodd y cyngor mai'r Cynulliad a oedd wedi torri'r cyllid. A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau mai hynny a ddigwyddodd, neu o leiaf gadarnhau nad hynny a ddigwyddodd?

Yr ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn gryf o blaid darparu grant arbennig fel y gall ceiswyr lloches dderbyn addysg. Neithiwr, bûm mewn cyfarfod o Amnest Rhyngwladol, lle yr adroddodd dwy fenyw o geisiwr lloches eu hanes ingol i ni. Yr oedd ceisiadau'r ddwy fenyw wedi'u gwrthod oherwydd trafferthion o ran cyfieithu a chynrychiolaeth gyfreithiol. Felly, mae'n hollbwysig medru'r Saesneg. Yr oedd plant gan y ddwy ohonynt, ac un ohonynt wedi'i fwlio'n ddiffrifol, dim ond am mai ceisiwr lloches ydoedd. Nid oedd y plentyn na'i fam wedi cael cymorth yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Yr oedd y ddwy wedi cael profiadau ingol dros ben yn eu mamwlad a chawsant eu hysgwyd ymhellach gan y trais a'r bwlio yn y wlad hon. A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd y grant hwn yn cynnig y cymorth y mae ei angen ar gyfer achosion o'r fath? Gwelaif yn ôl yr adroddiad grant arbennig ei fod yn darparu ar gyfer seicoleg addysgol, ond a yw hynny'n ddigon i sicrhau y gellir ymdrin yn llawn ac yn ddigonol â'r trawma a brofodd y plant hyn?

Lorraine Barrett: Yr oedd yn dda gennyf glywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog am y grant cyrhaeddiad lleiafrifoedd ethnig, gan fy mod yn pwysleisio'r pryderon sydd gan awdurdodau addysg lleol, yn enwedig yng Nghaerdydd, oherwydd, er bod y grant ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches yn rhoi cymorth ychwanegol ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n ceisio lloches, bydd angen cyllid ychwanegol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion arbennig wedi iddynt gael caniatâd i aros, ac ymddengys yn annheg bod awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod ysgwyddo'r baich ychwanegol hwnnw heb gael cymorth ychwanegol. Gan hynny, yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog, ond a wnaiff ystyried y mater hwn ymhellach? Dywedodd yn gynharach y caiff drafodaethau

country and the extra support that can be given to help them.

David Davies: The Conservatives will also support this regulation, because we believe it important that local education authorities are compensated for what can be the high cost of dealing with asylum-seeker children. No-one should blame the children for the position that they are in. Leanne Wood made an interesting point that genuine asylum seekers are having their cases turned down, no doubt because of the large number of people—the Government's own figures suggest it is about 88 per cent—who come over here and milk the system, preventing us from delivering the help that we want to give to genuine asylum seekers. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] I am quoting the Government's own figures, and I am sure that Labour Party Members do not doubt Government figures. I am sure that no-one would suggest that the Labour Government in Westminster would ever mislead us, and its figures suggest that about 88 per cent of asylum seekers are not genuine and are, therefore, preventing us from helping women such as those whom Leanne Wood mentioned. Can the Minister assure us that she will put pressure on her colleagues to do more to prevent this abuse of the system, which is preventing us from helping those who need it most?

Brian Gibbons: You told us where you got the figure of 88 per cent from, but I would like to hear evidence that people are 'milking the system'.

David Davies: The evidence comes from your own colleagues in Westminster. If you think that they are lying or misleading us, please get up and say so. Your own Government figures suggest that about 88 per cent of asylum seekers are not genuine. That is why it is so hard for us to help the genuine claimants.

5.10 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: That is a long way from saying that people who are not genuine asylum seekers are milking the system. That

pellach gyda golwg ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar ôl rhoi statws i'r plant hyn yn y wlad hon a'r cymorth ychwanegol y gellir ei roi iddynt.

David Davies: Bydd y Ceidwadwyr hwythau'n cefnogi'r rheoliad hwn, gan ein bod yn credu ei bod yn bwysig i awdurdodau addysg lleol gael eu digolledu am y costau mawr y gellir mynd iddynt wrth ddelio â phlant o geiswyr lloches. Ni ddylai neb roi'r bai ar y plant am y sefyllfa y maent ynddi. Gwnaeth Leanne Wood bwynt diddorol i'r perwyl bod achosion ceiswyr lloches dilys yn cael eu gwrthod a hynny, yn ddi-os, oherwydd y nifer fawr o bobl—mae ffigurau'r Llywodraeth ei hun yn awgrymu ei fod tua 88 y cant—sy'n dod yma ac yn godro'r system, gan ein rhwystro rhag cynnig y cymorth yr ydym am ei roi i geiswyr lloches dilys. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Yr wyf yn dyfynnu ffigurau'r Llywodraeth ei hun, ac yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw Aelodau'r Blaid Lafur yn amau ffigurau'r Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad awgrymai unrhyw un y byddai'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan yn ein camarwain, ac mae ei ffigurau'n awgrymu bod tua 88 y cant o geiswyr lloches nad ydynt yn rhai dilys ac sydd, felly, yn ein rhwystro rhag helpu menywod fel y rhai y cyfeiriodd Leanne Wood atynt. A all y Gweinidog ein sicrhau y rhydd bwysau ar ei chydweithwyr i wneud mwy i atal y camddefnydd hwn o'r system, sy'n ein hatal rhag helpu'r rhai mwyaf anghenus?

Brian Gibbons: Dywedasoch wrthym o lle y cawsoch y ffigur o 88 y cant, ond carwn glywed tystiolaeth i ddangos bod rhai'n 'godro'r system'.

David Davies: Ceir y dystiolaeth gan eich cydweithwyr yn San Steffan. Os credwch eu bod yn dweud celwydd neu'n ein camarwain, codwch ar eich traed a dweud hynny, os gwelwch yn dda. Mae ffigurau eich Llywodraeth chi eich hun yn awgrymu bod tua 88 y cant o geiswyr lloches nad ydynt yn rhai dilys. Dyna pam y mae mor anodd inni helpu'r hawlwyd dilys.

Brian Gibbons: Mae hynny'n wahanol iawn i ddweud bod rhai nad ydynt yn geiswyr lloches dilys yn godro'r system. Mae

is an outrageous assertion. You cannot draw that conclusion. If you have the evidence, give it to us; if you do not, withdraw your statement.

David Davies: Labour leaflets in Birmingham Hodge Hill say that, for a start—your colleagues are saying that in Birmingham. The Government has constantly said that it will try to stop making payments to bogus asylum seekers so, presumably, the Government believes that they are milking the system. Why, therefore, do you not believe that they are milking the system? Do you believe that your own Government is wrong, and that it is lying to us over the figures for the number of people whom it says are milking the system?

Leanne Wood: Can you clarify that what you are talking about is the numbers of people whose applications are getting turned down? There is a difference between those whose applications are turned down because of translation issues, and so on, and the people about whom you were talking, who form a tiny proportion of asylum seekers.

David Davies: I would be concerned if anyone were being turned down because of translation difficulties. Apart from anything else, a large amount of money is being spent on providing translation facilities for people who go before asylum hearings. I have attended, as I am sure you have, Leanne, asylum hearings in Cardiff and have seen that translation facilities are on offer. If you know of specific examples where they are not on offer, you are right to raise that matter, and that should be taken up with the Minister.

Leanne Wood: In the meeting that I attended last night, a woman from the Sudan was offered translation facilities, and was given a Kurdish translator. She was given a translator, but it was of no use to her because the translator did not speak her language. These are the kinds of difficulties that people face regularly, and the reason why people's applications are being turned down. If your 88 per cent is based on those figures—

hynny'n honiad cywilyddus. Ni allwch ddod i'r casgliad hwnnw. Os oes tystiolaeth gennych, rhowch hi i ni; os nad oes, tynnwch eich datganiad yn ôl.

David Davies: Mae taflenni Llafur yn Birmingham Hodge Hill yn dweud hynny, i ddechrau—mae'ch cydweithwyr yn dweud hynny yn Birmingham. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dweud yn gyson y bydd yn ceisio ataliadau i geiswyr lloches ffug, felly gellir cymryd bod y Llywodraeth yn credu eu bod yn godro'r system. Pam, felly, nad ydych chi'n credu eu bod yn godro'r system? A ydych yn credu bod eich Llywodraeth eich hun yn anghywir, a'i bod yn dweud celwydd wrthym ynghylch y ffigurau ar gyfer y nifer o bobl y mae'n dweud eu bod yn godro'r system?

Leanne Wood: A allwch egluro mai'r hyn yr ydych yn sôn amdano yw nifer y bobl y mae eu ceisiadau'n cael eu gwrthod? Mae gwahaniaeth rhwng y rhai y gwrthodir eu ceisiadau oherwydd materion sy'n ymwneud â chyfieithu, ac yn y blaen, a'r rhai yr ydych chi'n sôn amdanynt, sydd ond yn gyfran fach iawn ymhlith y ceiswyr lloches.

David Davies: Byddai'n ofid i mi os câi unrhyw un ei wrthod oherwydd anawsterau cyfieithu. Heb ystyried dim arall, mae llawer iawn o arian yn cael ei wario i ddarparu cyfleusterau cyfieithu i rai a ddaw gerbron gwrandawiadau ceisio lloches. Bûm i mewn gwrandawiadau ceisio lloches yng Nghaerdydd, fel y buoch chi, Leanne, yr wyf yn siŵr, a gwelais y cyfleusterau cyfieithu sydd ar gael. Os gwyddoch am achosion penodol lle na fuont ar gael, mae'n briodol ichi godi'r mater, a dylid codi hynny gyda'r Gweinidog.

Leanne Wood: Yn y cyfarfod y bûm ynddo neithiwr, yr oedd menyw o Swdan a oedd wedi cael cynnig cyfleusterau cyfieithu, a chafodd gyfieithydd Cwrdeg. Cafodd gyfieithydd, ond ni fu hynny o unrhyw fudd iddi gan nad oedd y cyfieithydd yn medru ei hiaith. Dyma'r math o anawsterau y mae pobl yn eu hwynebu'n rheolaidd, a dyna pam y gwrthodir ceisiadau. Os yw'r ffigur o 88 y cant sydd gennych yn seiliedig ar y ffigurau hynny—

David Davies: They are not mine, they are the Government's figures.

Leanne Wood: Whosever they are, if the 88 per cent is based on those figures, they must be questioned. You must be careful, David, before you bandy around the kinds of statements that you have been making this afternoon.

David Davies: I have not said anything that is not being said by Westminster Labour politicians.

Leanne Wood: That is no excuse.

David Davies: I am happy to accept criticism from Leanne Wood, but I do not see why I should have to accept criticism from Labour Party Members, because I am not saying anything that has not been said by Labour Party politicians.

I would not use the term that David Blunkett used, disgracefully, when he spoke about asylum seekers 'swamping' us. That sort of language is inflammatory, because asylum seekers are not to blame for wanting to come over here, even those who perhaps do not have a proper genuine asylum claim. I regret the fact that Labour Party politicians are prepared to try to use this for electoral advantage in Birmingham Hodge Hill, distributing leaflets with the cross of St George on them in a clear attempt to try to gain the worst kind of saloon bar buffoon vote in that area.

Carl Sargeant: I have a simple point. No Labour Assembly Members have mentioned asylum seekers milking the system. You have made the accusation that 88 per cent of asylum seekers are milking the system. Show us your evidence, or withdraw that statement.

David Davies: Let me see if I can put this in simple language so that Carl can understand it. The Government's figures suggest that 88 per cent of those who make asylum applications are making them under false premises. They are making incorrect applications, and are therefore getting access to benefits to which they have no right. The

David Davies: Nid fy ffigurau i ydynt, ond rhai'r Llywodraeth.

Leanne Wood: Pwy bynnag a'u piau, os yw'r 88 y cant yn seiliedig ar y ffigurau hynny, rhaid eu hamau. Dylech fod yn ofalus, David, cyn gwneud y math o ddatganiadau a wnaethoch y prynhawn yma.

David Davies: Ni ddywedais ddim nas dywedir gan wleidyddion Llafur yn San Steffan.

Leanne Wood: Nid yw hynny'n esgus.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn fodlon cymryd fy meirniadu gan Leanne Wood, ond ni welaf pam y dylwn orfod derbyn beirniadaeth gan Aelodau'r Blaid Lafur, gan nad wyf yn dweud dim nas dywedwyd gan wleidyddion y Blaid Lafur.

Ni ddefnyddiwn yr ymadrodd gwarthus a ddefnyddiodd David Blunkett, pan soniodd am geiswyr lloches yn ein gorlethu. Mae geiriau o'r fath yn ymfflamychol, gan nad yw ceiswyr lloches ar fai am ddymuno dod yma, hyd yn oed y rhai nad oes ganddynt hawl briodol i gael lloches. Mae'n ofid i mi fod gwleidyddion y Blaid Lafur yn barod i geisio defnyddio hyn er mantais iddynt mewn etholiad yn Birmingham Hodge Hill, gan ddosbarthu taflenni ac arnynt groes San Siôr mewn ymgais amlwg i ennill pleidleisiau'r math gwaethaf o ffyliaid cegog yn yr ardal honno.

Carl Sargeant: Mae gennyf bwynt syml i'w wneud. Nid yw'r un o Aelodau Llafur y Cynulliad wedi dweud bod ceiswyr lloches yn godro'r system. Gwnaethoch haerid i'r perwyl bod 88 y cant o'r ceiswyr lloches yn godro'r system. Dangoswch inni'r dystiolaeth sydd gennych, neu tynnwch y datganiad hwnnw'n ôl.

David Davies: Gadewch imi weld a allaf eirio hyn yn syml fel y gall Carl ei ddeall. Mae ffigurau'r Llywodraeth yn awgrymu bod 88 y cant o'r rhai sy'n gwneud cais am loches yn gwneud hynny ar sail ffug. Maent yn gwneud ceisiadau anghywir, ac maent felly'n cael budd-daliadau nad oes ganddynt hawl i'w cael. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio'u

Government is trying to stop them, and is stopping them, when it is proved that they have no right to those benefits. These people are, therefore, milking the system and preventing us from helping genuine asylum seekers, such as the two to which Leanne Wood referred. I hope that all Assembly Members want to help genuine asylum seekers.

To return to this report, because Labour Members are trying to get me off the point, what is the Minister doing to ensure that the system for those under the age of 18, as referred to in this report, is not abused? There have been instances of people claiming to be under 18 to gain further benefits who were not.

Jenny Randerson: This is a case of 'follow that', is it not?

As someone who deals regularly with people seeking asylum, I believe that David would do well to recall that those who are not genuine asylum seekers are genuine economic migrants who often have the extremely noble aim of trying to improve their situation. We live in a country that has sent out many economic migrants to other parts of the world. We should remember our own families and the benefits that they gained from travelling to other parts of the world in order to understand the motivation of others.

I will raise the issues that Lorraine and Leanne mentioned in relation to Cardiff. I have raised such issues with the Minister on several occasions and have corresponded with her on them. It appears from my research that the problems in Cardiff lie with the fact that funding was based, in part, on additional numbers of asylum seekers. This is what Cardiff County Council, prior to June, was telling people. The numbers of additional asylum seekers in Cardiff were not that great. Therefore, they were disadvantaged when compared to those in other parts of Wales. We must remember, as Lorraine has mentioned, that those who were asylum seekers last year and have been given asylum this year are still the same people—their English may have improved and their trauma

hatal, ac mae'n gwneud hynny, pan brofir nad oes ganddynt unrhyw hawl i gael y budd-daliadau hynny. Gan hynny, mae'r bobl hyn yn godro'r system ac yn ein hatal rhag helpu ceiswyr lloches dilys, fel y ddwy y cyfeiriodd Leanne Wood atynt. Gobeithiaf fod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn dymuno helpu ceiswyr lloches dilys.

A dychwelyd at yr adroddiad hwn, gan fod Aelodau Llafur yn ceisio fy nhynnu oddi wrth y pwnc dan sylw, beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau na chamddefnyddir y system ar gyfer rhai dan 18 oed, y cyfeirir ati yn yr adroddiad? Cafwyd enghreifftiau o rai'n honni eu bod dan 18 oed, er nad oeddent, er mwyn cael budd-daliadau ychwanegol.

Jenny Randerson: Sut y mae dilyn hynny?

A minnau'n delio'n rheolaidd â phobl sy'n ceisio lloches, credaf y byddai'n beth da i David gofio bod y rhai nad ydynt yn geiswyr lloches dilys yn ymfudwyr economaidd dilys sydd yn aml â'r nod tra anrhydeddus o geisio gwella eu byd. Yr ydym yn byw mewn gwlad sydd wedi anfon llawer o ymfudwyr economaidd i rannau eraill o'r byd. Dylem gofio ein teuluoedd ein hunain a'r manteision a gawsant o deithio i rannau eraill o'r byd er mwyn deall cymhellion pobl eraill.

Codaf y materion y cyfeiriodd Lorraine a Leanne atynt mewn cysylltiad â Chaerdydd. Yr wyf wedi codi materion o'r fath gyda'r Gweinidog ar sawl achlysur ac wedi gohebu â hi yn eu cylch. Ymddengys o'm hymchwil fod y problemau yng Nghaerdydd yn ymwneud â'r ffaith bod cyllido wedi'i seilio, yn rhannol, ar niferoedd ychwanegol o geiswyr lloches. Dyna a ddywedai Cyngor Sir Caerdydd cyn mis Mehefin. Nid oedd cynifer â hynny o geiswyr lloches ychwanegol yng Nghaerdydd. Gan hynny, yr oeddent o dan anfantais o'u cymharu â rhai mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Rhaid inni gofio, fel y dywedodd Lorraine, mai'r un rhai yn awr yw'r bobl a oedd yn geiswyr lloches y llynedd ac sydd wedi cael lloches eleni—efallai fod eu Saesneg wedi gwella a'r

may be slightly diminished, but they still need a great deal of additional help despite the fact that they no longer have special status. You can have 1,000 asylum seekers in the school system in year 1 and 1,000 in year 2, but they will be different people. That must be acknowledged. If redundancies were announced on a false premise, the Minister must make it clear that what the council was telling headteachers and politicians in Cardiff was wrong, that schools were not given funding on the basis that the council outlined and that they were not given as much additional money as they needed. The upshot of the funding crisis was that almost all the jobs of those dedicated to teaching asylum seekers were cut, and remaining staff were told that they would not be teaching pupils but acting in an advisory capacity. In my constituency, and, I believe, throughout the whole of Cardiff, those schools with large numbers of asylum-seeking pupils are also those in the poorest areas of the city that face the biggest challenges. Some headteachers were at their wits' end, wondering how they would cope with the burdens that their staff would have to bear. If this has been a completely illusory problem, and if the council was giving out incorrect information to headteachers, politicians and elected members, I would be grateful if the Minister could make that clear. She wrote to me saying that she had not yet given the council any indication of how much funding it would receive. The council, to the contrary, said that it had been given an indication, even though it could not be told in absolute terms as we had not yet approved the special grant report before us today. Cardiff council said that it had been told how much money it would receive.

The Minister said that she was considering new ways of distributing funding. I strongly welcome that because there are problems with the current system. To ensure funding certainty for the future, a three-year funding cycle would be greatly welcomed by all those involved. The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support this motion because we strongly support the needs of asylum seekers.

Peter Law: It is sad that David Davies used

trauma a gawsant wedi lleihau ychydig, ond mae arnynt angen llawer iawn o gymorth ychwanegol o hyd er nad oes ganddynt statws arbennig bellach. Gellir cael 1,000 o geiswyr lloches yn y system ysgolion ym mlwyddyn 1 a 1,000 ym mlwyddyn 2, ond byddant yn bobl wahanol. Rhaid cydnabod hynny. Os cyhoeddwyd diswyddiadau ar sail ffug, rhaid i'r Gweinidog egluro bod yr hyn yr oedd y cyngor yn ei ddweud wrth benaethiaid ysgol a gwleidyddion yng Nghaerdydd yn anghywir, na chafodd ysgolion gyllid ar y sail a ddisgrifiodd y cyngor ac na chawsant gymaint o arian ychwanegol ag yr oedd arnynt ei angen. Canlyniad yr argyfwng mewn cyllido oedd torri bron bob un o swyddi'r rhai a oedd yn ymwneud yn benodol â dysgu ceiswyr lloches, a dywedwyd wrth y staff a oedd yn weddill nad dysgu disgyblion a wnaent, ond cyflawni swyddogaeth ymgynghorol. Yn fy etholaeth i, ac, fe gredaf, ledled Caerdydd, yr ysgolion sydd â niferoedd mawr o ddisgyblion o geiswyr lloches yw'r rhai sydd yn ardaloedd tlotaf y ddinas sy'n wynebu'r heriau mwyaf. Yr oedd rhai penaethiaid ysgol ar ben eu tennyn, ac yn meddwl tybed sut y byddent yn ymdopi â'r beichiau y byddai eu staff yn gorfod eu hysgwyddo. Os mai rhith o broblem oedd hon, ac os oedd y cyngor yn rhoi gwybodaeth anghywir i benaethiaid ysgol, gwleidyddion ac aelodau etholedig, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog egluro hynny. Ysgrifennodd ataf gan ddweud nad oedd eto wedi rhoi unrhyw arwydd i'r cyngor o faint y cyllid a gâi. Dywedodd y cyngor, yn groes i hynny, ei fod wedi cael gwybod, er na ellid dweud pa faint yn union gan nad oeddem eto wedi cymeradwyo'r adroddiad grant arbennig sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Dywedodd cyngor Caerdydd ei fod wedi cael gwybod pa faint o arian a gâi.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog ei bod yn ystyried dulliau newydd o ddosbarthu cyllid. Yr wyf yn croesawu hynny'n fawr gan fod problemau ynglŷn â'r system bresennol. Er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd ynghylch cyllido yn y dyfodol, byddai cylch cyllido tair blynedd yn dderbyniol iawn gan bawb sy'n gysylltiedig. Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r cynnig hwn gan ein bod yn bleidiol iawn i ddiwallu anghenion ceiswyr lloches.

Peter Law: Mae'n beth trist bod David

this motion to exhibit a tirade of his prejudices regarding genuine asylum seekers. I regret that because, by making those comments, I assume that his party agrees with them, because we have not heard any dissent.

David Davies: What does Peter think about the Labour Party campaign in Birmingham Hodge Hill, which involved the flag of St George being flown in the white wards only, and the circulation of literature accusing other parties of being soft on asylum seekers? Does Peter Law stand by that Labour Party campaign, or does he want to condemn it here and now?

5.20 p.m.

Peter Law: That is irrelevant to today's debate. This is an enabling motion that allows local education authorities to provide education for genuine asylum seekers. Authorities will be reimbursed for this work, which is undertaken on humanitarian grounds. This is right, and we should commend the Minister on her work in this regard. We want to help people who are fleeing terror and oppression. It is sad that David used this opportunity to exhibit his prejudices. We all know the realities and know that asylum seekers need help. This is why the Minister and the Government are doing the right thing by making this funding available to education authorities.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): As I have said in a number of letters and as set out in the 2003-04 agreement with local education authorities, this grant only deals with numbers additional to those in the previous year. The asylum seekers' grant has always only dealt with additional numbers, because other people are dealt with via the normal mechanisms of funding allocated to local authorities. We talked to local authorities last year about whether or not we had adequately taken care of issues relating to central support. This is why central service costs will this year, for the first time, be fully funded. This is a generous grant from the Assembly Government. It is not a question of whether the Assembly Government has reduced

Davies wedi defnyddio'r cynnig hwn i arddangos ei ragfarnau ynghylch ceiswyr lloches dilys. Mae hynny'n ofid i mi oherwydd, gan ei fod wedi gwneud y sylwadau hynny, cymeraf fod ei blaid yn cydweld â hwy, gan na chlywsom unrhyw anghytuno.

David Davies: Beth yw barn Peter am ymgyrch y Blaid Lafur yn Birmingham Hodge Hill, a oedd yn cynnwys hedfan baner San Siôr yn y wardiau gwyn yn unig, a dosbarthu deunydd darllen a oedd yn cyhuddo pleidiau eraill o fod yn rhy feddal tuag at geiswyr lloches? A yw Peter Law yn arddel yr ymgyrch honno gan y Blaid Lafur, neu a ydyw am ei chondemnio'n awr?

Peter Law: Mae hynny'n amherthnasol i'r ddatl heddiw. Cynnig i alluogi yw hwn sy'n caniatáu i awdurdodau addysg lleol gynnig addysg i geiswyr lloches dilys. Digolledir awdurdodau am y gwaith hwn, a wneir ar sail ddyngarol. Mae hynny'n iawn, a dylem ganmol y Gweinidog ar ei gwaith yn hynny o beth. Yr ydym am helpu pobl sy'n ffoi rhag terfysg a gormes. Mae'n beth trist bod David wedi achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddangos ei ragfarnau. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod y gwir am hyn ac yn gwybod bod ar geiswyr lloches angen cymorth. Dyna pam y mae'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud y peth iawn wrth ddarparu'r cyllid hwn i awdurdodau addysg.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Fel y dywedais mewn sawl llythyr ac fel y nodir yn y cytundeb ar gyfer 2003-04 gydag awdurdodau addysg lleol, nid yw'r grant hwn ond yn ymdrin â niferoedd sy'n ychwanegol at rai'r flwyddyn cynt. Dim ond â niferoedd ychwanegol y mae'r grant ceiswyr lloches wedi delio â hwy erioed, gan fod eraill yn cael sylw drwy'r dulliau arferol o ddyrannu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol. Gwnaethom siarad ag awdurdodau lleol y llynedd ynghylch a oeddem wedi delio'n ddigonol â materion sy'n ymwneud â chymorth canolog. Dyna pam y bydd costau gwasanaethau canolog yn cael eu cyllido'n llawn am y tro cyntaf eleni. Mae hwn yn grant hael gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Nid lleihau'r cyllid a wnaeth

funding; the grant is related to numbers of people. Therefore, if asylum seeker figures go down, there will be less funding and, if they go up, there will be more funding. The funding is related to actual numbers, and our audit trail is based on monthly figures submitted by local education authorities, which are then cross-referenced with Home Office dispersal arrangements.

I join all Members who have expressed their condemnation of David Davies's contribution. I intend to formally refer David's comments to the refugee integration forum, chaired by Edwina Hart. I will seek the forum's response and ask it to report back to the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. This motion gives us an opportunity to support a grant for some of the most dispossessed and sad people, and it is outrageous that David used the debate in the way that he did. I reject his comments and ask Members to support the motion.

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad; mae maint y grant yn gysylltiedig â niferoedd y bobl. Felly, os yw nifer y ceiswyr lloches yn gostwng, bydd llai o gyllid ac, os yw'n codi, bydd rhagor o gyllid. Mae'r cyllid yn gysylltiedig â'r gwir niferoedd, ac mae ein trywydd archwilio'n seiliedig ar ffigurau misol a gyflwynir gan awdurdodau addysg lleol, a groesgyfeirir wedyn â threfniadau gwasgaru'r Swyddfa Gartref.

Ymunaf â'r holl Aelodau a gondemniodd gyfraniad David Davies. Bwriadaf gyfeirio sylwadau David yn ffurfiol i'r fforwm integreiddio ffoaduriaid, y mae Edwina Hart yn gadeirydd arno. Ceisiaf ymateb gan y fforwm a gofyn iddo adrodd yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn rhoi cyfle inni gefnogi grant ar gyfer rhai o'r bobl mwyaf difreintiedig a thruenus, ac mae'n warthus bod David wedi defnyddio'r ddadl fel y gwnaeth. Gwrthodaf ei sylwadau a gofynnaf i Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig.

Cynnig (NDM2051): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2051): For 54, 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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred

Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

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

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21, approves that Plenary is extended by 30 minutes.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn cymeradwyo estyn y Cyfarfod Llawn am 30 munud.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I accept the motion as not being an abuse of our procedures. At least 10 Members must express support in order for the motion to be put to the vote. I see that at least 10 Members support the proposition, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn derbyn nad yw'r cynnig yn gamddefnydd o'n gweithdrefnau. Rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod ei gefnogi er mwyn rhoi'r cynnig i bleidlais. Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 Aelod o blaid y cynnig, felly awn ymlaen at bleidlais.

*Cynnig: O blaid 47, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 4.
 Motion: For 47, Abstain 2, Against 4.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff

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

Black, Peter
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Wood, Leanne

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Lewis, Huw

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Trosglwyddo
Swyddogaethau) (Rhif 2) 2004**
**Approval of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) (No. 2)
Order 2004**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that
Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales pursuant to Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol ag

section 22(4)(b) Government of Wales Act 1998 and Standing Order No. 26, approves the draft of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) (No.2) Order 2004 laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on the 6 July 2004. (NDM2052)

Five transfers will be effected or facilitated by our adopting this motion. First, this will allow the Assembly to set local land charges and personal search fees for local authorities in Wales. The transfer will also give the Assembly the power to decide whether items of artistic or historical interest in Wales should be excepted under the acceptance in lieu of inheritance tax scheme. It will also enable the Assembly to make regulations governing the powers of the police and local authorities in Wales to remove and dispose of abandoned vehicles and it will correct an inconsistency in the previous devolution settlement to allow the Assembly to set limits for water industry inset appointments in Wales, bringing them in line with those in England. However, the most important transfer to be facilitated is the full transfer of animal health and welfare powers from the UK Government to the Welsh Assembly Government, which is a wholly sensible transfer of powers that exposes the weaknesses of the settlement in 2001 and was agreed by all parties concerned. It also gives effect to the unanimous views expressed in the first Assembly.

Finally, amendment 1 is superfluous. Given that this Assembly has no inherent sovereign powers of its own, the power has to be transferred in some way from the Westminster Parliament. Therefore, the power will have to be transferred and simply saying that there would not have to be a transfer of functions seems to imply that we have some kind of inherent powers of our own.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

adran 22(4)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 a Rheol Sefydlog 26, yn cymeradwyo'r gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau) (Rhif 2) 2004, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2052)

Cyflawnir neu hwylusir trosglwyddo pum swyddogaeth os derbyniwn y cynnig hwn. Yn gyntaf, bydd hyn yn caniatáu i'r Cynulliad osod pridiannau tir lleol a ffioedd am chwiliadau personol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Bydd y trosglwyddo hefyd yn rhoi pŵer i'r Cynulliad benderfynu a ddylid eithrio eitemau o ddiddordeb artistig neu hanesyddol yng Nghymru o dan y cynllun derbyn yn lle treth etifeddiant. Bydd hefyd yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i wneud rheoliadau sy'n llywodraethu pwerau'r heddlu a'r awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i symud a gwaredu cerbydau a adawyd a bydd hefyd yn cywiro anghysondeb yn setliad blaenorol datganoli i adael i'r Cynulliad, yng nghyd-destun y diwydiant dŵr yng Nghymru, osod cyfyngiadau ar benodi cyflenwyr mewn ardal benodol i gymryd lle'r prif gyflenwyr yn yr ardal gyfan, gan eu cysoni â'r rhai yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, y trosglwyddiad pwysicaf a hwylusir yw'r trosglwyddo ar yr holl bwerau dros iechyd a lles anifeiliaid o Lywodraeth y DU i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan fod hyn yn gam hollol synhwyrol i drosglwyddo pwerau sy'n amlygu gwendidau'r ardrefniant a wnaed yn 2001 a chytunwyd arno gan bawb a oedd yn gysylltiedig. Mae hefyd yn cyflawni'r dymuniad unfrydol a fynegwyd yn y Cynulliad cyntaf.

Yn olaf, mae gwelliant 1 yn ddiangen. Gan nad oes gan y Cynulliad hwn unrhyw bwerau sofran cynhenid, rhaid i'r pŵer gael ei drosglwyddo mewn rhyw fodd o'r Senedd yn San Steffan. Felly, bydd yn rhaid trosglwyddo'r pŵer ac mae dweud na fyddai'n rhaid trosglwyddo swyddogaethau fel petai'n awgrymu bod gennym ryw fath o bwerau cynhenid o'n heiddo ein hunain.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Insert at the end of the motion:

ond yn nodi na fyddai angen trosglwyddo swyddogaethau pe bai gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau gwneud deddfau sylfaenol.

but notes that the transfer of functions would not be necessary if the National Assembly had primary law-making powers.

Mae'n rhaid i mi gyfaddef mai honno oedd un o'r dadleuon gwannaf i mi glywed gan Weinidog yn ceisio amddiffyn gwrthod gwelliant. Yr wyf yn cymryd ei fod wedi ceisio dweud y byddent yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant oherwydd dadl dechnegol wan. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwelliant yn rhoi cyfle i'r Cynulliad i drafod y sefyllfa pe na byddai angen y rheoliadau trosglwyddo hyn. Fel y mae'n gwybod, pe byddai yn Weinidog mewn Senedd gyda phwerau deddfu llawn, ni fyddai rhaid iddo ddioddef yr artaith o geisio hawliau ar iechyd a lles anifeiliaid i'r Cynulliad.

I must admit that that was one of the weakest arguments that I have heard from a Minister in defence of rejecting an amendment. I take it that he was trying to say that they would vote against the amendment because of some weak, technical point. However, this amendment gives the Assembly the opportunity to discuss the situation were these transfer of functions orders not needed. As he knows, if he were a Minister in a Parliament with full legislative powers, he would not have had to undergo the torture of trying to get these animal health and welfare powers.

Pe byddai gennym bwerau deddfu llawn, ni fyddai wedi gorfod dadlau yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf i gael y pwerau hyn i'r Cynulliad. Pe byddai gennym bwerau deddfu sylfaenol ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn 1999, byddai ganddo eisoes y pwerau angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael ag argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau.

If we had full legislative powers, he would not have had to jump through hoops for the past three years to get these powers for the Assembly. Had we had primary legislative powers since the Assembly's inception in 1999, he would already have the powers necessary to tackle the foot and mouth disease crisis.

Pe byddai gan y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth unrhyw ddi-ddordeb yn y ddadl hon—mae'n amlwg nad oes, gan eu bod yn siarad ar draws pawb—byddent yn gwybod bod fy mhwynt yn bwysig oherwydd y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ceisio ein hargyhoeddi yn ystod cwestiynau y prynhawn yma a'r tair wythnos diwethaf fod ffordd amgen y gallwn gael pwerau i'r cynulliad, a fyddai'n brin o'r pwerau deddfu llawn.

If the First Minister and Minister for Economic Development and Transport had the slightest interest in this debate—clearly they do not because they are chatting—they would know that my point is important because the First Minister has tried to convince us during questions this afternoon and over the past three weeks that there is another way to get powers for the Assembly, which would stop short of full legislative powers.

5.30 p.m.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio at ddiwygio yr hyn a osodir ym mhennod 13 o adroddiad comisiwn Richard, yn arbennig cymal 13.2. Mae'n ceisio awgrymu nad oedd comisiwn Richard wedi ystyried hwnnw yn ddigon gofalus. Yr hyn y gofynnwn i'r Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth ei wneud yw edrych ar y dadleuon y mae'r comisiwn wedi'u defnyddio am pam ei fod o blaid pwerau deddfu. Mae wedi edrych ar yr holl ddadleuon ac ar y ffordd y gellid defnyddio

The First Minister refers to amending what is outlined in chapter 13 of the Richard commission report, particularly point 13.2. The First Minister is trying to suggest that the Richard commission did not consider that carefully enough. What we are asking the First Minister and the Government to do is to look at the arguments that the commission laid out in explaining why it is in favour of full legislative powers. It has looked at all the arguments and at the way in which

deddfwriaeth fframwaith, a'i gasgliad yw—fel y dywedais wrth y Prif Weinidog heddiw—bob tro y mae rhywbeth yn brin o bwerau deddfu llawn, mae'n dibynnu'n gyfan gwbl ar ewyllys da y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan. Pan fo Llywodraeth San Steffan yn blaid wahanol i'r blaid sy'n llywodraethu yn y Cynulliad, beth fydd yn digwydd wedyn? Gwyddom fod rhaid i'r ddeddfwriaeth fframwaith fod o fewn canllawiau polisi y mae'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn hapus ag ef.

Ein problem yw, heb bwerau deddfu cynradd, gallai'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain bob amser ddweud nad yw'n cytuno â'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei gyflawni yn y Cynulliad ac, felly, nid yw am ganiatáu i'r math hwnnw o ddeddfwriaeth gael ei fabwysiadu. Mae angen trafodaeth synhwyrol a chall ar adroddiad Richard a byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn am ei fod yn trosglwyddo pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod pobl Cymru'n sylweddoli na fyddai rhaid inni fynd drwy'r artaith hon o ddibynnu ar ewyllys da Llundain petai gennym yr hawl i ddeddfu yn ein gwlad a'n senedd ein hun.

Michael German: The Minister has referred to several Acts that are being transferred, and I have a number of questions about them and about some of the regulations that might arise from them. Will the Minister tell us when we will be likely to see the flow of statutory instruments resulting from these transfers of functions? We have been waiting for some of them for a long time. The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 concerns the removal of abandoned vehicles, yet the transfer Order does not include the toll plaza of the M4 or the second Severn crossing. Who is responsible for removing abandoned vehicles in Wales? Is it still the Secretary of State for Transport? The Local Land Charges Act 1975 allows the power to set land search fees. Will the Minister tell us why we expect to set one set fee for all local authorities in Wales? In England, each local authority is able to determine those land search fees for themselves. Why is our approach to local government more restrictive?

framework legislation can be used, and its conclusion—as I told the First Minister earlier—was that anything short of full legislative powers would depend entirely on the goodwill of the Government in Westminster. When the Government in Westminster is of a different party to the governing party in the Assembly, what happens then? We know that the framework legislation must be within policy guidelines that the Government in London is happy with.

Our problem is that, without primary legislative powers, the Government in London could always say that it disagrees with what we are trying to achieve in the Assembly and, therefore, it will not allow that kind of legislation to be adopted. We need a full and sensible debate on the Richard report and we will support this motion because it transfers additional powers to the Assembly. However, what is important is that the people of Wales realise that we would not have to go through this torture of depending on the goodwill of London if we had the right to legislate in our country and in our own parliament.

Michael German: Mae'r Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio at sawl Deddf sy'n cael ei throsglwyddo, ac mae gennyf nifer o gwestiynau yn eu cylch hwy ac ynghylch rhai o'r rheoliadau a allai godi ohonynt. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa bryd yr ydym yn debygol o weld y gyfres o offerynnau statudol a fydd yn dilyn trosglwyddo'r swyddogaethau hyn? Buom yn aros am rai ohonynt ers amser hir. Mae Deddf Rheoli Traffig y Ffyrdd 1984 yn ymdrin â symud cerbydau a adawyd, ac eto nid yw'r Gorchymyn trosglwyddo'n cynnwys tollfa'r M4 neu'r ail bont dros yr Hafren. Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am symud cerbydau a adawyd yng Nghymru? Ai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth ydyw o hyd? Mae Deddf Pridiannau Tir Lleol 1975 yn rhoi'r pŵer i bennu ffioedd ar gyfer chwiliadau tir. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pam yr ydym yn disgwyl pennu un ffi osod ar gyfer yr holl awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru? Yn Lloegr, gall pob awdurdod lleol benderfynu ar y ffioedd ar gyfer chwiliadau tir ei hun. Pam yr ydym yn ymdrin yn fwy cyfyngol â llywodraeth leol?

Finally, on the residual animal health powers, much of which we have been waiting for a great length of time, I understand the powers that we will have in the more general directions, but what extra powers will the Assembly have from the Bees Act 1980, and what proposals does the Minister intend to bring forward under that Act?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): First, to deal with the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, there are special provisions in place for dealing with the toll plaza and the second Severn crossing. You will be aware that the road is managed by a private company. On land search fees regulations, it is Edwina Hart's view that we should set a national rate in Wales and not allow local authorities to determine their own. The clear implication of devolution of powers under the Bees Act 1980 is to improve the welfare of bees and ensure that bee keepers are better able to facilitate the welfare of those delightful creatures.

Turning to Ieuan Wyn Jones's comments, two volumes of books have been published in the recent past that deal with what would have happened if history had gone the other way. They are interesting books, and it appears that Ieuan Wyn Jones is trying to make a contribution to them. The Welsh Labour Party deals with the here and now. Today we have given a voice and put into practice the unanimous view of the Assembly during 1999 to 2004. It is all very well for those in Plaid Cymru to say, 'This is what we would like to see,' but the truth is that Plaid Cymru deals in the fantasy of independence while the Welsh Labour Party deals with the reality of delivery.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 1: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

Yn olaf, ynghylch y pwerau gweddillol dros iechyd anifeiliaid, y buom yn disgwyl am lawer ohonynt ers amser maith, yr wyf yn deall y pwerau a fydd gennym yn y meysydd mwy cyffredinol, ond pa bwerau ychwanegol a gaiff y Cynulliad o dan Ddeddf Gwenyn 1980, a pha gynigion y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu eu dwyn gerbron o dan y Ddeddf honno?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yn gyntaf, i ddelio â Deddf Rheoli Traffig y Ffyrdd 1984, mae darpariaethau arbennig ar waith i ddelio â'r dollfa a'r ail bont dros yr Hafren. Gwyddoch fod y ffordd yn cael ei rheoli gan gwmni preifat. Ynghylch y rheoliadau ar ffioedd am chwiliadau tir, barn Edwina Hart yw y dylem osod cyfradd genedlaethol yng Nghymru a pheidio â chaniatáu i awdurdodau lleol bennu hynny eu hunain. Mae'n amlwg mai'r bwriad wrth ddatganoli pwerau o dan Ddeddf Gwenyn 1980 yw hyrwyddo lles gwenyn a sicrhau bod gwenynwyr yn cael gwell modd i ofalu am les y creaduriaid hyfryd hynny.

Gan droi at sylwadau Ieuan Wyn Jones, cyhoeddwyd dwy gyfrol yn ddiweddar ar yr hyn a ddigwyddasai pe byddai hanes wedi bod fel arall. Maent yn llyfrau diddorol, ac ymddengys fod Ieuan Wyn Jones yn ceisio cyfrannu iddynt. Mae Plaid Lafur Cymru'n delio â'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn awr. Heddiw yr ydym wedi mynegi a gwireddu barn unfrydol y Cynulliad rhwng 1999 a 2004. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i'r rhai ym Mhlaid Cymru ddweud, 'Dyma'r hyn y carem ei weld,' ond y gwir amdani yw bod Plaid Cymru'n delio â ffantasi annibyniaeth tra bo Plaid Lafur Cymru'n delio â'r realiti o fynd â'r maen i'r wal.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Cynnig (NDM2052): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2052): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
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
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo'r Amserlen Tri Mis ar gyfer Busnes y Cynulliad Approval of the Three-month Timetable of Assembly Business

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jenny Randerson and amendment 2 in the names of Kirsty Williams, Jonathan Morgan and Jocelyn Davies.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jenny Randerson a gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams, Jonathan Morgan a Jocelyn Davies.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales acting under Standing Order No. 5.1, notes the proposed three-month timetable of Assembly business e-mailed to Assembly Members on 6 July 2004. (NDM2070)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gan weithredu o dan reol sefydlog Rhif 5.1, yn nodi'r amserlen 3 mis arfaethedig ar gyfer Busnes y Cynulliad a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2070)

Jenny Randerson: I propose amendment 1. Insert at the beginning of the motion:

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf welliant 1. Ar ddechrau'r cynnig, dileu 'Gan' a rhoi yn ei le:

considers the report of the Business Committee laid in the Table Office on 7 March 2004, and

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mawrth 2004, a chan

The Business Committee's report clearly states that its members, with the exception of the Business Minister, wish to return to a two-week cycle of committee meetings. This argument has been put before but, since we last debated it, the Business Committee has approved three requests for additional committee meetings up to when the report was written. In fact, this week, we have approved a further two meetings, and another has been made for the first week after recess. There is, therefore, real pressure on time, and I am concerned about some committees, especially those dealing with education, health and economic development and transport. For example, last week, the Economic Development and Transport Committee met for four hours and 10 minutes, and still it had to abandon, in effect, two agenda items, with the result that we are holding an additional meeting this week. There is pressure on that committee and on the other two that I mentioned, but other committees right across the spectrum are asking for additional meetings.

You have heard the argument before, but I think that there are two important changes since we last debated this. The first is the publication of the report of the Richard commission, which was critical of our lack of depth of scrutiny and our scrutiny role. The commission's comments were made, it is worth remembering, largely on the basis of evidence submitted to them when we had a two-week cycle. It was, therefore, critical of what we were doing on a two-week cycle, and we are now on a three-week cycle, with reduced scrutiny. I hope that all Members take note of this; it will probably be the case that large parts of the Richard commission's recommendations will be ignored because of concerns in the House of Commons. However, we should not be content to ignore those issues raised by the Richard commission that are within our power to deal with. There are only 60 of us, and all those who are not part of the Government have an important scrutiny role. Scrutiny should not be left to the opposition parties alone—it should be the role of all Assembly Members who are not part of the Government.

Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes yn datgan yn glir bod ei aelodau, heblaw am y Trefnydd, yn dymuno mynd yn ôl at gylch pythefnosol o gyfarfodydd pwyllgor. Mae'r ddadl hon wedi'i chyflwyno o'r blaen ond, ers inni ei thrafod ddiwethaf, mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cymeradwyo tri chais am gyfarfodydd pwyllgor ychwanegol hyd at yr adeg yr ysgrifennwyd yr adroddiad. Mewn gwirionedd, yr wythnos hon, yr ydym wedi cymeradwyo dau gyfarfod pellach, a gwnaed cais arall ar gyfer yr wythnos gyntaf ar ôl y toriad. Felly, mae pwysau mawr ar amser, ac yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch rhai pwyllgorau, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n delio ag addysg, iechyd a datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth. Er enghraifft, yr wythnos diwethaf, cyfarfu'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth am bedair awr a 10 munud, a bu'n rhaid iddi adael dwy eitem ar yr agenda, i bob pwrpas, er gwaethaf hynny, ac yr ydym yn cynnal cyfarfod ychwanegol yr wythnos hon o ganlyniad i hynny. Mae pwysau ar y pwyllgor hwnnw ac ar y ddau arall a grybwyllais, ond mae pwyllgorau eraill ar draws y sbectrum yn gofyn am gyfarfodydd ychwanegol.

Clywsoch y ddadl hon o'r blaen, ond credaf fod dau newid pwysig wedi bod ers inni drafod hyn ddiwethaf. Y cyntaf yw cyhoeddi adroddiad comisiwn Richard, a oedd yn feirniadol o ddiffyg manylder ein craffu a'n rôl craffu. Mae'n werth cofio bod y comisiwn wedi gwneud ei sylwadau yn bennaf ar sail tystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd iddo pan oedd gennym gylch pythefnosol. Felly, yr oedd yn feirniadol o'r hyn a wnaem wrth ddilyn cylch pythefnosol, ac yr ydym bellach yn dilyn un tair wythnos, gyda llai o graffu. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr holl Aelodau'n nodi hyn; mae'n debyg yr anwybyddir rhannau helaeth o argymhellion comisiwn Richard oherwydd pryderon yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Er hynny, ni ddylem fod yn fodlon anwybyddu'r materion hynny a gododd comisiwn Richard y gallwn ddelio â hwy. Nid oes ond 60 ohonom, ac mae rôl bwysig o ran craffu gan bawb nad ydynt yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth. Ni ddylid gadael craffu i'r gwrthbleidiau'n unig—dylai fod yn rôl i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad nad ydynt yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth.

The second development that has taken place since we last spoke on this issue is that we have now embarked on a more consistent joint-working practice with the House of Commons. One lesson from that work is clear, namely that the more measured pace and more generous amount of time available to the House of Commons makes it possible for its Members to go into a depth of scrutiny that we cannot go into in the Assembly. It has a different pace of working and, although it may not be wholly appropriate for us, we should learn the lessons from what we see elsewhere. Once again, I draw your attention to the Business Committee's report, and I look forward to Peter Law rising to criticise my existing at all.

5.40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I remind Members that we only have 19 minutes left, and six more Members wish to speak on this subject. Succinct speeches are required if we are to finish this debate.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose amendment 2 in my name and the names of Kirsty Williams, Jonathan Morgan and Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Business Minister to revise the timetable to ensure that subject committees meet at least once every two weeks.

There is a growing sense of anger and frustration on this side of the Chamber because, since May last year, the Labour Party has downgraded the role of Assembly committees. The Assembly's system of subject committees is its most useful and productive aspect. Until recently, they have worked well in scrutinising Ministers and providing Members who do not normally have opportunities in the Chamber to scrutinise the work of the Assembly Government to do so, and to develop policy, which is an important part of the committees' work, as well as to scrutinise legislation. If the Labour Government and other parties are serious about developing the legislative competence of the Assembly, in whatever shape or form, we must review the way in which committees work.

Yr ail ddatblygiad a gafwyd ers inni drafod y mater hwn ddiwethaf yw ein bod bellach wedi dechrau cydweithio'n fwy cyson â Thy'r Cyffredin. Dysgwyd un wers amlwg o'r gwaith hwnnw, sef bod y camau mwy pwyllog a'r amser helaethach sydd ar gael yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin yn galluogi ei Aelodau i fynd i fwy o fanylder wrth graffu nag y gallwn ni yn y Cynulliad. Mae'n gweithio ar gyflymder gwahanol ac, er nad yw'n gwbl briodol i ni, o bosibl, dylem ddysgu'r gwersi o'r hyn a welwn mewn manau eraill. Unwaith eto, tynnaf eich sylw at adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld Peter Law yn codi ar ei draed i'm beirniadu am fodoli o gwbl.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn atgoffa Aelodau nad oes gennym ond 19 munud yn weddill, ac mae chwe Aelod arall yn dymuno siarad ar y pwnc hwn. Rhaid wrth areithiau byr os ydym i orffen y ddadl hon.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigïaf welliant 2 yn fy enw i ac enw Kirsty Williams a Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Trefnydd i adolygu'r amserlen er mwyn sicrhau bod y pwyllgorau pwnc yn cyfarfod o leiaf unwaith bob pwythefnos.

Mae ymdeimlad cynyddol o ddieter a rhwystredigaeth yr ochr hon i'r Siambr gan fod y Blaid Lafur, er mis Mai y llynedd, wedi israddio rôl pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. System pwyllgorau pwnc y Cynulliad yw ei agwedd mwyaf buddiol a chynhyrchiol. Hyd yn ddiweddar, maent wedi gweithio'n dda o ran craffu ar waith Gweinidogion a rhoi cyfle i Aelodau na chânt gyfle fel arfer i graffu ar waith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y Siambr, gael gwneud hynny, a datblygu polisi, sy'n rhan bwysig o waith y pwyllgorau, yn ogystal â chraffu ar ddeddfwriaeth. Os yw'r Llywodraeth Lafur a'r pleidiau eraill o ddifrif ynghylch datblygu gallu deddfu'r Cynulliad, ym mha bynnag ffurf, rhaid inni adolygu'r modd y mae pwyllgorau'n gweithio.

While I accept that the Labour Party will not support this amendment to return our committees to a two-week cycle, it should accept that there is a need to review the way in which the busiest of our committees work. Jenny Randerson is right to refer to the Health and Social Services Committee, the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, and the Economic Development and Transport Committee as perhaps the three biggest committees in terms of workload, priorities and the portfolio that they shadow. We need a commitment from the Government that the system will be reviewed, because the Richard commission report contains clear criticisms about the workings of our committees, and we should take those criticisms on board and make constructive proposals for how committees should work in future.

To use the Health and Social Services Committee as an example—

Peter Law: Will you give way?

Jonathan Morgan: I will give way in a moment.

The Health and Social Services Committee will have only three formal meetings between September, on our return from recess, and December, which, including the meeting tomorrow, is four meetings until the end of the year. That sends out the wrong signal. Admittedly, there are opportunities for the committee to meet on Thursdays, which I suspect that the committee will take advantage of, but, in terms of formal committee business, only four meetings will be held between tomorrow and the end of this calendar year. That sends out the wrong signal.

We met the House of Commons Health Select Committee yesterday, and its members were astonished that we only meet every three weeks and that it can take a year or longer for an Assembly subject committee to conduct and complete one of its policy reviews. Members of Parliament do not have much of an interest in what happens here, but, from a distance, they were surprised that, as an Assembly, we do not make more use of

Er fy mod yn derbyn na wnaiff y Blaid Lafur gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn sy'n galw am ddychwelyd at gylch pythefnosol ar gyfer ein pwyllgorau, dylai dderbyn bod angen adolygu'r modd y mae ein pwyllgorau prysuraf yn gweithio. Mae Jenny Randerson yn iawn wrth gyfeirio at y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, a'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth fel y tri phwyllgor mwyaf, o bosibl, o ran eu baich gwaith, eu blaenoriaethau a'r portffolio y maent yn ei ddilyn. Rhaid inni gael ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth yr adolygir y system, gan fod beirniadaethau pendant yn adroddiad comisiwn Richard ar weithrediadau ein pwyllgorau, a dylem ystyried y beirniadaethau hynny a gwneud cynigion adeiladol ar y modd y dylai pwyllgorau weithio yn y dyfodol.

A defnyddio'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn enghraifft—

Peter Law: A wnewch ildio?

Jonathan Morgan: Ildiaf mewn eiliad.

Dim ond tri chyfarfod ffurfiol a gaiff y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol rhwng mis Medi, pan ddychwelwn ar ôl y toriad, a mis Rhagfyr, fel mai dim ond pedwar cyfarfod a geir, gan gynnwys y cyfarfod yfory, cyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Mae hynny'n cyfleu'r neges anghywir. Rhaid cyfaddef bod cyfleoedd i'r pwyllgor gwrdd ar ddydd Iau, ac yr wyf yn amau y bydd y pwyllgor yn manteisio arnynt, ond, o ran cyfarfododd pwyllgor ffurfiol, dim ond pedwar cyfarfod a gynhelir rhwng yfory a diwedd y flwyddyn galendr. Mae hynny'n cyfleu'r neges anghywir.

Cyfarfuom â Phwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar Iechyd ddoe, ac yr oedd ei aelodau'n synnu nad ydym ond yn cwrdd bob tair wythnos ac y gall gymryd blwyddyn neu fwy i un o bwyllgorau pwnc y Cynulliad gynnal a chwblhau un o'i adolygiadau o bolisi. Nid oes gan Aelodau Seneddol fawr o ddiddordeb yn yr hyn sy'n digwydd yma, ond, wrth edrych o bell, yr oeddent yn synnu nad ydym ni, fel Cynulliad, yn gwneud mwy

our committees as a useful function in the Assembly.

Peter Law: Some of us feel that we have a vibrant committee scrutiny system. Do you accept that a constructive way of improving the situation would be for members of the Tory group to turn up to meetings regularly and not disappear? Some of us feel that we should have cardboard cut-outs to make up for them.

Jonathan Morgan: If the Member for Blaenau Gwent wishes to make accusations about Assembly Members, he should do so—*[Interruption.]* He should be specific. Given the committee agendas and the amount of work that the committee is expected to get through, and given committee members' wish to scrutinise more and more statutory instruments, we simply do not have enough time. If the Labour Party is serious about this institution developing its legislative competence and the ability of its backbench Members to contribute towards policy development, it should realise that subject committees have a useful function. Unless we return to this matter in a more constructive way, through reviewing the work of our committees, considerable damage will continue to be done to the Assembly as an institution.

Janet Ryder: The public had a high expectation, when the Assembly was first established, that one of its major roles would be scrutiny and questioning public bodies.

Leighton Andrews: Given the public's high expectation of the Assembly, can you account for the fact that, in today's votes, 100 per cent of Labour Members have been present in the Chamber, but only 80 per cent of opposition Members? *[Interruption.]*

Janet Ryder: That just shows the contempt in which some Members hold that scrutiny role.

It is an important role, which needs to take place in committee, especially where public bodies can be held to question. Proper scrutiny requires two things. One is the right mindset. It is a great pity that the microphones could not pick up much of the

o ddefnydd o'n pwyllgorau fel swyddogaeth fuddiol yn y Cynulliad.

Peter Law: Mae rhai ohonom yn teimlo bod gennym system fywiog ar gyfer craffu yn ein pwyllgorau. A ydych yn derbyn mai un modd adeiladol i wella'r sefyllfa fyddai i aelodau grŵp y Torïaid ddod i gyfarfodydd yn rheolaidd a pheidio â diflannu? Mae rhai ohonom yn teimlo y dylem gael lluniau torri i wneud iawn am eu colli.

Jonathan Morgan: Os yw'r Aelod dros Flaenau Gwent yn dymuno gwneud cyhuddiadau ynghylch Aelodau'r Cynulliad, dylai wneud hynny—*[Torri ar draws.]* Dylai fod yn benodol. Oherwydd hyd agendâu'r pwyllgorau a maint y gwaith y disgwylir i'r pwyllgor fynd drwyddo, ac yng ngolwg dymuniad aelodau pwyllgor i graffu ar fwy a mwy o offerynnau statudol, nid oes gennym ddigon o amser. Os yw'r Blaid Lafur o ddifrif ynghylch ei dymuniad i weld y sefydliad hwn yn datblygu ei allu i ddeddfu a gallu Aelodau'r meinciau cefn i gyfrannu at ddatblygu polisi, dylai sylweddoli bod swyddogaeth fuddiol i bwyllgorau pwnc. Os na thrown yn ôl at y mater hwn a'i drin yn fwy adeiladol, drwy adolygu gwaith ein pwyllgorau, parheir i wneud niwed mawr i'r Cynulliad fel sefydliad.

Janet Ryder: Yr oedd disgwyliad mawr ymysg y cyhoedd, pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad gyntaf, mai un o'i brif rolau fyddai holi cyrff cyhoeddus a chraffu ar eu gwaith.

Leighton Andrews: Gan fod y cyhoedd yn disgwyl llawer gan y Cynulliad, a allwch egluro pam y bu 100 y cant o'r Aelodau Llafur yn bresennol yn y Siambr ar gyfer y pleidleisiau heddiw, ond dim ond 80 y cant o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau? *[Torri ar draws.]*

Janet Ryder: Mae hynny'n dangos y dirmyg sydd gan rai Aelodau at y rôl craffu honno.

Mae'n rôl bwysig, a ddylai gael ei harfer mewn pwyllgorau, yn enwedig os gellir holi cyrff cyhoeddus. Mae craffu priodol yn gofyn dau beth. Un ohonynt yw'r cyfeiriad meddwl priodol. Mae'n drueni mawr na allai'r meicroffonau godi llawer o'r murmuron a

murmuring coming from Labour Members when they were challenged, as the party of Government, to take on that scrutiny role, which they, as well as opposition parties, need to do. It is a great pity that the microphones did not pick up some of those derisive comments from Labour Members. Every party must play that scrutiny role in committee, whether it is of Government policy or not, especially those backbench Labour Members such as Leighton Andrews who, in committee last week, did not want to see extra time given to the committee.

That is the other element—the time that you give committees. In the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting last week, there was insufficient time to properly scrutinise ELWa on its new funding and planning framework, which on its own justified a full committee meeting. There was not time, in the same committee meeting, to scrutinise the General Teaching Council for Wales, which is, again, a weighty issue. Two issues had to come off the Minister's report—the new learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds, and funding for schools. Both those items will have to be discussed in later committee meetings. There is not enough time in the timetable to scrutinise and to do committee work properly. Please consider the amendments carefully.

Peter Black: As the Chair of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, I am fortunate in dealing with a Minister who believes in having an evidence base for action, so I will use the evidence that is available to me as committee Chair to back up the case to support amendment 2.

Janet is right that we did not have time to properly scrutinise ELWa at the last Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting; we had about an hour, and we could easily have gone on for an hour and a half or two hours. Similarly, on the GTCW, the committee overran, but again we did not have enough time to cover that item properly. It is a question of squeezing items into agendas to try to fit them in. However, even with squeezing and using the extra committee meeting on a Thursday afternoon to do our policy reviews, it is still the case that, so far

glywyd o du'r Aelodau Llafur pan heriwyd hwy, fel plaid y Llywodraeth, i ymgymryd â'r rôl craffu honno, fel y dylent hwy, yn ogystal â'r gwrthbleidiau. Mae'n drueni mawr na wnaeth y meicroffonau godi rhai o'r sylwadau dirmygus hynny gan Aelodau Llafur. Rhaid i bob plaid gymryd y rôl craffu honno yn y pwyllgor, pa un a ymdrinnir â pholisi Llywodraeth ai peidio, yn enwedig yr Aelodau Llafur hynny ar y meinciau cefn fel Leighton Andrews, nad oedd am weld y pwyllgor yn cael amser ychwanegol yn ei gyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf.

Dyna'r elfen arall—yr amser a roddwch i bwyllgorau. Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yr wythnos diwethaf, nid oedd digon o amser i graffu'n iawn drwy holi ELWa am ei fframwaith cyllido a chynllunio newydd, a oedd yn haeddu cyfarfod cyfan o'r pwyllgor ynddo'i hun. Nid oedd digon o amser, yn yr un cyfarfod pwyllgor, i graffu ar waith Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru, sydd, unwaith eto, yn fater sylweddol. Bu'n rhaid tynnu dau fater oddi ar adroddiad y Gweinidog—y llwybrau dysgu newydd i rai 14 i 19 mlwydd oed, a chyllido ysgolion. Bydd yn rhaid trafod y ddwy eitem hynny yng nghyfarfodydd y pwyllgor yn y dyfodol. Nid oes digon o amser ar yr amserlen i graffu ac i wneud gwaith y pwyllgor yn iawn. Ystyriwch y gwelliannau'n ofalus, os gwelwch yn dda.

Peter Black: Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yr wyf yn ffodus o gael delio â Gweinidog sy'n credu y dylid cael tystiolaeth yn sail i weithredu, felly defnyddiaf y dystiolaeth sydd ar gael i mi fel Cadeirydd y pwyllgor i ddadlau dros gefnogi gwelliant 2.

Mae Janet yn iawn wrth ddweud nad oedd gennym ddigon o amser i graffu ar waith ELWa yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes; cawsom tua awr, a buasai'n ddigon hawdd inni fynd ymlaen am awr a hanner neu ddwy awr. Yn yr un modd, ynghylch Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru, aeth y pwyllgor dros ei amser ond, unwaith eto, nid oedd gennym ddigon o amser i ymdrin yn iawn â'r eitem honno. Mae'n fater o wasgu eitemau i agendâu i geisio eu ffitio. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed wrth wasgu a defnyddio'r cyfarfod

next term, we will not be able to fit in work-based learning, our Welsh baccalaureate progress report, the education, training and employment of young offenders, further education—despite the fact that FE is underfunded by £4 million according to some influential people—higher education, and several other issues. These are all on the list of items that I would like to get on to the agenda but am not able to do so.

It is not just a question of what you can fit into the agenda either. It also affects how you deal with essential items. For example, the draft budget must come to each committee. We will not be able to consider the draft budget until our November meeting, just before it comes to Plenary. That means that we, literally, have a few days between considering it in committee and discussing it in Plenary. I do not believe that anyone could argue that, given that time, we will be able to properly influence the contents of that draft budget. If we had a two-week cycle, we could take it earlier, just after it was published, and deal with it then.

This cycle affects not only the number of items that we can discuss, the time that we can give to items, and the scrutiny that we can apply to the Minister and to various other issues, but also the way in which the committee deals with routine matters, such as considering the budget. That is an important consideration given the concerns around the country regarding issues such as FE and schools.

5.50 p.m.

David Melding: It is time that the Labour Party took stock of the damage that it has done to the Assembly's reputation. In limiting the amount of committee work being carried out, it has reduced the effectiveness of this national body. That cannot be a cause of solace or pleasure to anyone—if it is, please stand up and I will take an intervention from you. It has also led to the most miserable

pwyllogor ychwanegol ar brynhawn Iau i wneud ein hadolygiadau o bolisi, hyd yn hyn, yn y tymor nesaf, ni fyddwn yn gallu cael amser i drafod dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith, ein hadroddiad ar y cynnydd ar fagloriaeth Cymru, addysgu, hyfforddi a chyflogi troseddwyr ifanc, addysg bellach—er gwaethaf y ffaith bod addysg bellach £4 miliwn yn brin o gyllid yn ôl rhai pobl ddylanwadol—addysg uwch, a sawl mater arall. Maent i gyd yn eitemau y carwn eu cynnwys ar yr agenda ond ni allaf wneud hynny.

Mae mwy dan sylw na'r hyn y gellir ei ffitio i'r agenda. Mae hefyd yn effeithio ar y modd yr ymdrinnir ag eitemau hanfodol. Er enghraifft, rhaid i'r gyllideb ddrafft ddod gerbron pob pwyllogor. Ni fyddwn yn gallu ystyried y gyllideb ddrafft tan ein cyfarfod ym mis Tachwedd, ychydig cyn iddi ddod gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae hynny'n golygu mai ychydig ddyddiau sydd gennym, yn llythrennol, rhwng ei hystyried yn y pwyllogor a'i thrafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Ni chredaf y gallai neb ddadlau, yng ngolwg yr amser sydd ar gael, y byddwn yn gallu dylanwadu'n briodol ar gynnwys y gyllideb ddrafft honno. Pe byddai gennym gylch pythefnosol, gallem ei hystyried yn gynharach, yn union ar ôl ei chyhoeddi, ac ymdrin â hi bryd hynny.

Yn ogystal ag effeithio ar nifer yr eitemau y gallwn eu trafod, yr amser y gallwn ei neilltuo ar gyfer eitemau, a'r graddau y gallwn holi'r Gweinidog a chraffu ar wahanol faterion eraill, caiff effaith hefyd ar y modd y mae'r pwyllogor yn ymdrin â materion rheolaidd, megis ystyried y gyllideb. Mae honno'n ystyriaeth bwysig yng ngolwg y pryderon a geir o gwmpas y wlad ynghylch materion megis addysg bellach ac ysgolion.

David Melding: Mae'n bryd i'r Blaid Lafur ystyried y niwed a wnaeth i enw da'r Cynulliad. Drwy gyfyngu ar faint y gwaith a wneir gan bwyllogorau, mae wedi lleihau effeithiolrwydd y corff cenedlaethol hwn. Ni all hynny fod yn destun cysur neu bleser i neb—os ydyw, sefwch ar eich traed, os gwelwch yn dda, a derbynïaf ymyriad gennyh. Mae hefyd wedi arwain at chwalu'r

breakdown in relations, which is embarrassing for both sides. People who watch proceedings think that we cannot even run our business because parties that try to work for the public good of Wales cannot agree on a basic framework. That is primarily down to the current Business Minister, and to whomever put it into her head that we should move to a three-week cycle. That was a stupid move, which has caused great damage. The best action to take is to move back to start arranging business more effectively and not pull debates at the last moment.

I will spell out the situation that we face in the Health and Social Services Committee. Three-and-a-half hour sessions are the norm and I must work hard, with the co-operation of other Members, to expedite certain items on the agenda in most meetings, with few exceptions, so that we can get through the business. We do not spend the necessary amount of time on many items. During the autumn session, which is usually the longest, the Health and Social Services Committee is due to meet three times, which is once a month, given that we sit from late September to mid December. Does anyone in the Labour Party think that that is adequate in a national assembly? One of you stand up and defend your current policy. It is incredible that you seriously believe that a committee that deals with health and social services, covering around 40 per cent of the public services expenditure in Wales for which we are responsible, can scrutinise, help to develop policy and deal with secondary legislation in three meetings. If we were on a two-weekly cycle, we would have six meetings during the autumn term. You are depriving the people of Wales of half the committee meetings that we could be holding.

The Richard commission made some pertinent observations on our sitting times and how committees work. The table showing the number of hours that we sat during the 1999 to 2003 Assembly, compared with the Scottish Parliament, shows that the Scottish Parliament sat for half as much time again. Its Members did 50 per cent more work on average than we did as National

berthynas rhyngom yn y modd mwyaf truenus, gan beri annifyrrwch i'r ddwy ochr. Mae rhai sy'n gwylio ein trafodion yn credu na allwn hyd yn oed redeg ein busnes gan nad yw pleidiau sy'n ceisio gweithio er budd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru'n gallu cytuno ar fframwaith sylfaenol. Y Trefnydd presennol sy'n bennaf cyfrifol am hynny, a phwy bynnag a awgrymodd iddi y dylem newid at gylch tair wythnos. Yr oedd hwnnw'n gam gwirion, a barodd niwed mawr. Y cam gorau fyddai aildddechrau trefnu busnes yn fwy effeithiol a pheidio â diddymu dadleuon ar y funud olaf.

Egluraf y sefyllfa a wynebwn yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Sesiynau tair awr a hanner sy'n arferol a rhaid imi weithio'n galed, gyda chydweithrediad Aelodau eraill, i fynd yn gyflym drwy rai eitemau ar yr agenda yn y rhan fwyaf o'r cyfarfodydd, gydag ambell eithriad, fel y gallwn gwblhau'r busnes. Ni threuliwn yr amser y dylid ar lawer o eitemau. Yn ystod sesiwn yr hydref, sef yr un hwyaf fel arfer, mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i fod i gwrdd dair gwaith, sef unwaith y mis, gan ein bod yn eistedd o ddiwedd Medi hyd ganol Rhagfyr. A oes unrhyw un yn y Blaid Lafur sy'n credu bod hynny'n ddigonol mewn cynulliad cenedlaethol? Sefwch ar eich traed, un ohonoch, ac amddiffyn eich polisi presennol. Mae'n beth anhygoel eich bod yn credu o ddifrif fod pwyllgor sy'n ymdrin ag iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, sy'n cynnwys tua 40 y cant o'r gwariant ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yr ydym yn gyfrifol amdano, yn gallu craffu, helpu i ddatblygu polisi ac ymdrin ag is-ddeddfwriaeth mewn tri chyfarfod. Pe byddem yn dilyn cylch pythefnosol, caem chwe chyfarfod yn ystod tymor yr hydref. Yr ydych yn amddifadu pobl Cymru o hanner y cyfarfodydd pwyllgor y gallem eu cynnal.

Gwnaeth comisiwn Richard rai sylwadau perthnasol am ein hamseroedd eistedd a dull gweithio'r pwyllgorau. Mae tabl sy'n dangos nifer yr oriau yr eisteddasom yn ystod y Cynulliad o 1999 i 2003, o'u cymharu â Senedd yr Alban, yn dangos bod Senedd yr Alban wedi eistedd hanner cymaint â hynny'n fwy. Gwnaeth ei Haelodau 50 y cant yn fwy o waith ar gyfartaledd nag a

Assembly Members. We must reflect hard on that when we seek to develop the Assembly, and work properly and hard for the people of Wales.

Members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Health met with us yesterday. It is fair to say—and I will try to use measured language—that they were aghast that we met so infrequently. They asked us to justify that. Most of us sat dumb and looked to our Labour colleagues. There was a faint whisper—you had to listen hard to pick up the argument—that it allowed us to prepare for meetings more thoroughly. With only three meetings being held a term, an average of one a month, you ought to be able to do a fair amount of preparation.

The Assembly is in danger of becoming merely an advisory council. We have a strong Executive—a full Government in effect—without any primary legislative powers. Because the Government is knobbling the scrutiny role, it is reducing the rights of opposition parties. The First Minister is now looking at the clock: if your Business Minister could actually organise business effectively, we would not be here at 5.55 p.m.. Rather than pointing to the clock, you should listen to some of these arguments. It is a disgrace. Your party won a victory—no-one doubts that—with 37 per cent of the vote. However, 63 per cent of the vote was won by opposition parties. You have deprived us of our main mode of controlling and scrutinising the Executive. It is a limited mode, as we do not have power of initiation or of intense control. This is what you have taken away. It is a disgrace, and you have served the people of Wales ill.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): The tone of this debate comes as no surprise. I made it clear in December that I would review the committee cycle one year on, to enable us to take into account the decisions of the Panel of Chairs and to allow the system to settle down. One year on from December means that the review will be held next term. I will look at the situation next term, ahead of

wnaethom ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Rhaid inni ystyried hynny'n ddwys pan geisiwn ddatblygu'r Cynulliad, a gweithio'n galed fel y dylem dros bobl Cymru.

Cyfarfu aelodau Pwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar Iechyd â ni ddoe. Teg yw dweud—a cheisiaf siarad yn bwyllog—eu bod yn syfrdan o glywed ein bod yn cwrdd mor anaml. Gofynasant inni gyfiawnhau hynny. Eisteddodd y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn fud gan ddisgwyl i'n cyd-Aelodau Llafur ymateb. Cafwyd sibrdw egwan—yr oedd yn rhaid gwranddo'n astud i glywed y ddadl—i'r perwyl bod hynny'n caniatáu mwy o amser inni baratoi'n fwy trwyadl ar gyfer cyfarfodydd. Gan mai dim ond tri chyfarfod a gynhelir y tymor, sef unwaith y mis ar gyfartaledd, dylech allu gwneud cryn dipyn o baratoi.

Mae perygl i'r Cynulliad droi'n rhywbeth sy'n fawr mwy na chyngor ymgynghorol. Mae gennym Weithrediaeth gryf—Llywodraeth lawn i bob pwrpas—heb unrhyw bwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Gan fod y Llywodraeth yn tansilio'r rôl craffu, mae'n lleihau hawliau gwrthbleidiau. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn edrych ar y cloc yn awr: pe gallai'ch Trefnydd drefnu busnes yn effeithiol, ni fyddem yma am 5.55 p.m.. Yn hytrach na phwyntio at y cloc, dylech wrando ar rai o'r dadleuon hyn. Mae'n gywilyddus. Cafodd eich plaid fuddugoliaeth—nid oes neb yn amau hynny—â 37 y cant o'r bleidlais. Fodd bynnag, enillwyd 63 y cant o'r bleidlais gan y gwrthbleidiau. Yr ydych wedi'n hamddifadu o'n prif rôl o wirio a chraffu ar y Weithrediaeth. Dull gweithredu cyfyngedig ydyw, gan nad oes gennym bŵer i gymryd camau cyntaf neu wirio'n drylwyr. Dyna'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddwyn ymaith. Mae'n gywilydd o beth, ac yr ydych wedi gwneud cam â phobl Cymru.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Nid yw naws y ddadl hon yn peri unrhyw syndod. Eglurais ym mis Rhagfyr y byddwn yn adolygu'r cylch pwyllgorau ymhen blwyddyn, fel y gallem ystyried penderfyniadau Panel y Cadeiryddion a gadael i'r system ymsefydlu. Mae blwyddyn oddi ar fis Rhagfyr yn golygu y cynhelir yr adolygiad y tymor nesaf. Ystyriaf y sefyllfa y tymor nesaf, o flaen y

the debate before Christmas. Only then will I make an informed assessment of how the system is working. I give another undertaking to hold this review. I told Members that I would do it, and I will.

ddadl cyn y Nadolig. Y pryd hwnnw y gwnaf asesiad cytbwys o'r modd y mae'r system yn gweithio. Gwnaf ymrwymiad arall i gynnal yr adolygiad hwnnw. Dywedais wrth Aelodau y gwnawn hynny, ac fe'i gwnaf.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 2: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2070): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.
Motion (NDM2070): 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
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
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
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.58 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.58 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)