



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 14 Chwefror 2006
Tuesday, 14 February 2006**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

*Oherwydd nam technegol, nid oes cofnod o'r cyfarfod rhwng 2 p.m. a 2.03 p.m.
Due to a technical fault, there is no record of the meeting between 2 p.m. and 2.03 p.m.*

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne) continues: You just said that you think that we will go back to the system that we have now of party balance. Why not write that into the legislation, so that we do not have to go through the convoluted procedure of altering Standing Orders, with a majority of two thirds of Members in favour, in order to get to that?

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): All that you are doing now is going back to the disharmonious preamble to your question. All that you have to ask, really, is whether we should have some fallback to avoid the public observing interminable wrangling over how to choose committee members after the next Assembly elections. I am quite happy to place on record the fact that, in the case of any committee for which we thought it advisable to have six committee members, we would not want to see the d'Hondt formula applied, because it is clearly unfair. We do not actually know what numbers we will have for the different parties in the Assembly. In certain circumstances, the largest party can be disadvantaged as well as advantaged by the d'Hondt formula, but it is there as a fallback to prevent interminable wrangling, because the public does not want to see that after the next Assembly election.

Carl Sargeant: First Minister, do you agree that the people of Wales will have more faith in the structure of the Assembly when the electoral system that elects regional Members through the back door will be changed, following the Government of Wales Bill, giving the people of Wales the real option—*[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I am not asking you to withdraw anything, Carl,

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne) yn parhau: Yr ydych newydd ddweud y credwch y byddwn yn dychwelyd at y system cydbwysedd pleidiau sydd gennym yn awr. Pam na ysgrifennir hynny yn y ddeddfwriaeth, fel nad oes yn rhaid inni fynd drwy'r broses astrus o newid Rheolau Sefydlog, gyda mwyaftrif o ddau draean o Aelodau o blaid, er mwyn gwneud hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Y cyfan yr ydych yn ei wneud yn awr yw dychwelyd at ragymadrodd cecrus eich cwestiwn. Y cyfan sydd angen ichi ei ofyn, mewn gwirionedd, yw a ddylem gael rhywbeth wrth gefn er mwyn sicrhau nad oes yn rhaid i'r cyhoedd weld cecru diderfyn ynghylch sut y dewisir aelodau pwyllgorau yn dilyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn eithaf bodlon cofnodi'r ffaith, mewn achos pwyllgorau y credem y byddai'n ddoeth cael chwe aelod ar y pwyllgor, na fyddem am weld fformiwla d'Hondt ar waith, gan ei bod yn amlwg yn annheg. Nid ydym mewn gwirionedd yn gwybod sawl Aelod o bob plaid a fydd yn y Cynulliad. Mewn rhai amgylchiadau, gall fformiwla d'Hondt fod yn anfantais i'r blaid fwyaf yn ogystal ag yn fantais, ond mae ar gael wrth gefn er mwyn rhwystro'r cecru diderfyn, gan nad yw'r cyhoedd eisiau gweld hynny ar ôl etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad.

Carl Sargeant: Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno y bydd gan bobl Cymru fwy o hyder yn strwythur y Cynulliad pan newidir y system etholiadol sydd yn ethol Aelodau rhanbarthol drwy'r drws cefn, yn Dilyn Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, gan roi gwir ddewis i bobl Cymru—*[Ymyriad]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn gofyn ichi dynnu unrhyw beth yn ôl, Carl,

but no-one here was elected through the back door. The Presiding Officer has asked for all Assembly Members to respect each other. Let us continue in that frame of mind, please.

The First Minister: The point that Carl made—however he expressed it—is a fair one. We find it odd that, for instance, Nick Bourne is elected to an Assembly of which his party disapproves. He and his party now stand in an Assembly building of which they disapproved, and are elected—with one exception—by proportional representation, of which they also disapprove. You cannot have it both ways. I have a lot of sympathy with the views that Carl has expressed. The Conservatives have to sort themselves out. They benefit from PR, from the Assembly, and from the new Assembly building, but they want to try to cash in on any votes available from people who disagree with all three of those.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Let me just place on record that we agree with the recommendations of the Richard commission, of the Sunderland commission, and of any other commission that you want to name that has looked at this matter. In relation to the structure of the new Assembly, after the next election, committees will be able to call to account any person whom they wish to bring before them, and summon evidence from them, except, that is, for a UK Government Minister. We can call elected and unelected people to give evidence about their jobs, but we cannot call the Secretary of State for Wales. Given the Secretary of State's role as gatekeeper and veto holder for the powers of the National Assembly, why should we not be able to call the Secretary of State to a committee as we can any other person except for a Minister of the Crown?

The First Minister: For one legislature to hold to account someone who is elected to and accountable to another legislature does not seem to me to be a wonderful idea. I am not saying that it could not happen on a voluntary basis; we have made many advances to ensure that accountability and

and ni etholwyd unrhyw un yn fan hyn drwy'r drws cefn. Mae'r Llywydd wedi gofyn i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad barchu ei gilydd. Awn ymlaen gyda hynny mewn cof, os gwelwch yn dda.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae pwynt Carl—waeth sut y'i mynegodd—yn un teg. Mae'n rhyfeddod inni, er enghraifft, y caiff Nick Bourne ei ethol i Gynulliad y mae ei blaid yn ei anghymeradwyo. Mae ef a'i blaid bellach yn sefyll mewn adeilad Cynulliad yr oeddent yn ei anghymeradwyo, a chânt eu hethol—ac eithrio un—drwy gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol, sef system y maent yn ei hanghymeradwyo. Nid oes modd ei chael hi'r naill ffordd a'r llall. Yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo'n llwyr â sylwadau Carl. Mae'n rhaid i'r Ceidwadwyr roi trefn arnynt eu hunain. Maent ar eu hennill o ganlyniad i gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol, y Cynulliad, ac adeilad newydd y Cynulliad, ond maent eisiau ceisio manteisio ar unrhyw bleidleisiau sydd gan bobl sydd yn anghytuno â'r tri pheth hynny.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Gadewch imi gofnodi ein bod yn cytuno ag argymhellion comisiwn Richard, comisiwn Sunderland, ac unrhyw gomisiwn arall y mynnwch ei enwi sydd wedi edrych ar y mater hwn. Ac ystyried strwythur y Cynulliad newydd, ar ôl yr etholiad nesaf, gall pwyllgorau alw i gyfrif unrhyw un y dymunant eu galw ger eu bron, a gwysio tystiolaeth oddi wrthynt, ac eithrio, hynny yw, Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU. Cawn alw pobl a etholwyd a phobl nas etholwyd i roi tystiolaeth am eu swyddi, ond ni chawn alw Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Ac ystyried swyddogaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fel porthor a deilydd y fetu ar gyfer pwerau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, pam na ddylem allu galw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol gerbron pwyllgor fel y gallwn ei wneud ar gyfer unrhyw un arall ac eithrio Gweinidogion y Goron?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw galluogi un ddeddfwrfa i ddwyn rhywun i gyfrif sydd wedi'i ethol ac sy'n atebol i ddeddfwrfa arall yn fy nharo'n syniad gwerth chweil. Nid wyf yn dweud na allai hynny ddigwydd ar sail wirfoddol; ond yr ydym wedi cymryd sawl cam bras i sicrhau bod atebolrwydd a chraffu

scrutiny is as extensive as possible. I present myself to the Committee on the Scrutiny of the First Minister, for scrutiny by Assembly committee Chairs. I am trying to think of a question that you would want to put to the Secretary of State that you would not be able to put to me via Assembly committee Chairs. Perhaps you can think of one; I cannot at the moment.

Michael German: I or the committee could ask the Secretary of State for Wales why he has refused to give permission for your office to approve an Order in Council. There is nothing in the Government of Wales Bill that says that the Secretary of State has to have any reasons: he has to give them publicly, but there are no criteria according to which the Secretary of State has to lay out his reasons for not approving an Order in Council. Why is it that we cannot follow the model of the Scotland Act 1998? The Scottish Parliament and its committees can call a UK Government Minister who has a responsibility that overlaps that of a Scottish Minister. I can think of many examples of overlapping responsibilities here.

The First Minister: You are asserting a right for our scrutiny to be superior to parliamentary scrutiny. I do not think that it is wise to go down that road. There is a double jeopardy involved in saying that Parliament will scrutinise what the Secretary of State has done, or has allegedly failed to do, and then, if you are not happy with that scrutiny, the Assembly will carry out scrutiny. I do not think that that would be useful.

Michael German: All that I am asking for is for what the Scottish Parliament has in this respect. After all, there is far less of a split of responsibilities between the Scottish Parliament and the UK Government than we will have. The line is quite clear in the Scotland Act 1998: a Minister of the Crown can be called on any subject for which any member of the Scottish Executive has general responsibility. I can think of one: let us assume that the Lyons review reports on

mor helaeth â phosibl. Cyflwynaf fy hun gerbron y Pwyllgor Craffu ar y Prif Weinidog, er mwyn i Gadeiryddion pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad graffu arnaf. Yr wyf yn ceisio meddwl am gwestiwn y byddech am ei ofyn i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol na fyddech yn gallu ei ofyn i mi drwy Gadeiryddion pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad; ni allaf feddwl am gwestiwn o'r fath ar hyn o bryd.

Michael German: Gallwn i neu'r pwyllgor ofyn i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru pam ei fod wedi gwrthod caniatáu i'ch swyddfa gymeradwyo Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Nid oes unrhyw beth ym Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n dweud bod yn rhaid i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fod ag unrhyw resymau; rhaid iddo eu rhoi yn gyhoeddus, ond nid oes meini prawf y mae'n rhaid i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol eu dilyn wrth gyflwyno'i resymau dros beidio â chymeradwyo Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Pam na allwn ddilyn model Deddf yr Alban 1998? Caiff Senedd yr Alban a'i phwyllgorau alw un o Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU sydd â chyfrifoldeb sy'n gorygffwrdd â chyfrifoldeb un o Weinidogion yr Alban. Gallaf feddwl am sawl enghraifft lle mae cyfrifoldebau'n gorygffwrdd yn fan hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn mynnu'r hawl i'n craffu ni fod o radd uwch na chraffu seneddol. Nid wyf o'r farn y byddai dilyn y trywydd hwnnw'n ddoeth. Ceir erlyniad dwbl drwy ddweud y bydd y Senedd yn craffu ar yr hyn y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi'i wneud, neu'r hyn yr honnir iddo fethu ei wneud, ac wedyn, os nad ydych yn fodlon ar y craffu hwnnw, bydd y Cynulliad yn craffu. Ni chredaf y byddai hynny o fudd.

Michael German: Y cyfan yr wyf yn gofyn amdano yw'r hyn sydd gan Senedd yr Alban yn hyn o beth. Wedi'r cyfan, mae'r hollt rhwng cyfrifoldebau Senedd yr Alban a Llywodraeth y DU yn llai na'r hollt a fydd gennym ni. Mae'r llinell yn eithaf clir yn Neddf yr Alban 1998: ceir galw ar un o Weinidogion y Goron ynghylch unrhyw bwnc y mae gan unrhyw aelod o Weithrediaeth yr Alban gyfrifoldeb gyffredinol drosto. Gallaf feddwl am un:

English local government finance. That would be reported to Westminster, but would have an implication for local government finance in Wales, for which we, of course, have an overlapping general responsibility. Would it not be better to have the Scottish model applied here so that, where there are general overlapping responsibilities, the National Assembly can call on those Government Ministers and ask them questions about matters that are important to us, as, for example, policing is in Wales at present?

gadewch inni dybio bod adolygiad Lyons yn rhoi gwybodaeth am gyllid llywodraeth leol Lloegr. Cyflwynid y wybodaeth honno gerbron San Steffan, ond byddai'n cynnwys goblygiadau i gyllid llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, sef rhywbeth y mae gennym ni, wrth gwrs, gyfrifoldeb drosto. Oni fyddai'n well rhoi model yr Alban ar waith yn fan hyn, wedyn pan fydd cyfrifoldebau'n gorgyffwrdd yn gyffredinol, caiff y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol alw ar y Gweinidogion hynny yn y Llywodraeth a gofyn cwestiynau iddynt am faterion sydd o bwys inni, fel, er enghraifft, plismona yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: You are moving away from Orders in Council now. I thought that you were talking about the way in which we should examine the Secretary of State's failure, if that is what it was, to put an Order in Council before Parliament. Where there are general responsibilities, I would like to think that there are questions that you could put to me, or, if it was a strictly financial issue, to Sue Essex, and that this would elicit all the information that you would need. If you are talking about local government finance, I do not think that you would find the Secretary of State for Wales to be necessarily the right person to talk to, as this would not be his responsibility. However, I think that you would find Sue Essex and me ready to answer questions on the implications of anything that emerges from the Lyons review.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych nawr yn gwyrto oddi wrth Orchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl eich bod yn siarad am y ffordd y dylem archwilio methiant yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, os hynny ydoedd, i roi Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor gerbron y Senedd. Lle ceir cyfrifoldebau cyffredinol, hoffwn feddwl y ceid cwestiynau y gallech eu gofyn imi, neu, os oedd yn fater cwbl ariannol, Sue Essex, ac y byddai hyn yn arwain at yr holl wybodaeth y byddai ei hangen arnoch. Os ydych yn siarad am gyllid llywodraeth leol, nid wyf yn credu y byddech yn gweld mai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru fyddai'r person iawn i siarad ag ef, gan na fyddai hyn yn un o'i gyfrifoldebau. Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddech yn gweld bod Sue Essex a minnau'n fodlon ateb unrhyw gwestiynau ynghylch goblygiadau unrhyw beth sy'n deillio o adolygiad Lyons.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 2, OAQ1243(FM), has been withdrawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ1243(FM), yn ôl.

Gwella Morâl ymysg Gweithwyr y Sector Cyhoeddus Improving Morale among Public Sector Workers

Q3 Carl Sargeant: What action has the Welsh Assembly Government taken to improve morale among public sector workers in Wales? OAQ1231(FM)

C3 Carl Sargeant: Pa gamau mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi eu cymryd i wella morâl ymysg gweithwyr y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? OAQ1231(FM)

The First Minister: The national health service is the largest single employer of public sector workers in Wales, with over 90,000 staff. Over the three years from

Y Prif Weinidog: Y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yw'r un corff sy'n cyflogi'r mwyaf o weithwyr sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gyda dros 90,000 aelod o staff. Dros y tair

March 2003 to March 2006, we will have invested over £1 billion in new contracts for GPs, consultants, nurses, pharmacists, dentists and other health professionals to enhance their career prospects, to provide proper rewards and thus to improve morale.

Carl Sargeant: Public sector workers, including teachers, nurses and council workers and officers, are often vulnerable to physical and verbal attacks and intimidation in the workplace. This can have a serious effect on morale. What is the Assembly Government doing to prevent such attacks and intimidation and to promote a culture of respect for these people who provide such vital services?

The First Minister: That is an important issue. Members of the public come into close contact with, for example, nurses or doctors in accident and emergency departments, or with benefit office staff—although we are not directly responsible for those—and situations can arise in relation to pensions. In accident and emergency departments, situations can be exacerbated by alcohol and drugs. We all know the situation that staff there have to face on a Friday or Saturday night, and we will have seen it for ourselves. If people want a public service such as the NHS that is free at the point of need, then it is important that they respect those who provide it. Otherwise, they will find that staff will have left, leaving no-one there for when they, or family members, need them.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno mai un o'r pethau sy'n cael effaith ar forâl gweithwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus yw newidiadau mewn telerau pensiwn. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol bod y dryswch ynghylch pensiynau staff Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru wedi achosi pryder cwbl ddiangen? Er ei ddatganiad yr wythnos diwethaf, nid ydym yn gwybod o hyd faint o staff yr awdurdod fydd yn cael symud i gynllun pensiwn y gwasanaeth sifil. A all y Prif Weinidog

blynedd rhwng Mawrth 2003 a Mawrth 2006, byddwn wedi buddsoddi dros £1 biliwn mewn contractau newydd ar gyfer meddygon teulu, ymgynghorwyr, nyrsys, fferyllwyr, deintyddion a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill ym maes iechyd i wella rhagolygon eu gyrfa, darparu cydnabyddiaeth briodol a thrwy hynny wella morâl.

Carl Sargeant: Mae gweithwyr sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys athrawon, nyrsys a gweithwyr a swyddogion cyngor, yn aml yn agored i ymosodiadau corfforol a llafar a bygythiadau yn y gweithle. Gall hyn gael effaith ddifrifol ar forâl. Beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i atal ymosodiadau a bygythiadau o'r fath a hyrwyddo diwylliant o barch ar gyfer y bobl hyn sy'n darparu gwasanaethau hanfodol o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn fater pwysig. Daw aelodau'r cyhoedd i gyswllt agos ag, er enghraifft, nyrsys neu feddygon mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, neu staff swyddfeydd budd-daliadau—er nad ydym yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol amdanynt—a gall sefyllfaoedd godi o ran pensiynau. Mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gall alcohol a chyffuriau waethygu sefyllfaoedd. Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa y mae'n rhaid i'r staff ei hwynebu ar nos Wener neu nos Sadwrn, a byddwn wedi'i weld â'n llygaid ein hunain. Os yw pobl eisiau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus fel y GIG sydd am ddim pan fydd ei angen, mae'n bwysig eu bod yn parchu'r rheiny sy'n ei ddarparu. Fel arall, byddant yn gweld bod staff wedi gadael, a fydd yn golygu na fydd unrhyw un ar gael pan fydd angen y gwasanaeth hwnnw arnynt hwy neu ar eu teulu.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am sure that the First Minister would agree that one of the things that affects the morale of public sector workers is changes in pension arrangements. Is the First Minister aware that the confusion surrounding the pensions of Welsh Development Agency staff has caused unnecessary concern? Despite the statement made by the First Minister last week, we still do not know how many WDA staff will be allowed to transfer to the civil service pension scheme. Can the First Minister

ddweud rhywbeth cliriach ynglŷn â hyn heddiw?

clarify the position today?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oedd dryswch, ar wahân i'r dryswch a achoswyd gan y rwtsh a ymddangosodd yn y wasg drwy law Glyn Davies. Yr hyn sy'n amlwg yw ei bod yn rhy gynnar i ddweud beth yw cyfanswm yr aelodau yng nghynllun pensiwn yr awdurdod fydd yn symud i gynllun y gwasanaeth sifil mewn tua chwe wythnos. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod yn derbyn na fyddwn ni yn talu y flwyddyn nesaf i waredu'r diffyg yn y cynlluniau pensiwn a redir ar ran staff y WDA gan Rhondda Cynon Taf. Mae hynny'n golygu y byddai gostyngiad yn nifer y blynyddoedd yr ystyrir eu bod yn cyfrif tuag at bensiwn pe bai rhywun yn trosglwyddo. Bydd gan bawb yr hawl i gyngor ariannol annibynnol am yr hyn sydd orau iddynt hwy. Mae pawb yn dweud y byddai'n well i rywun sydd wedi bod yn y WDA am ychydig flynyddoedd drosglwyddo i gynllun pensiwn y gwasanaeth sifil yn syth, ond, os yw'r cyfnod yn hwy na hynny, y byddai'n well i rywun aros yn rhan o'r cynllun a redir gan gronfa bensiwn Rhondda Cynon Taf oherwydd y gostyngiad yn nifer y blynyddoedd a gyfrifir.

The First Minister: There was no confusion, apart from that caused by the rubbish issued by Glyn Davies through the press. It is clearly too early to give the total number of members of the WDA pension scheme who will be transferring to the civil service scheme in about six weeks' time. What is important is that we accept that we will not be contributing next year towards making up the deficit in the pension schemes run on behalf of WDA staff by Rhondda Cynon Taf. That means that a member of staff transferring to the civil service scheme would see a reduction in the number of years counted as reckonable service. All members of staff will have the right to independent financial advice regarding what is best for them. Everyone is saying that it would be better for someone who has been with the WDA for only a couple of years to transfer to the civil service pension scheme at once, but, if you have been there for a longer period, then it would be better for you to remain within the scheme run by the Rhondda Cynon Taf pension fund due to the reduction in reckonable service.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: What I find absolutely extraordinary in that response is that you still cannot tell us with any clarity how many people are affected by this decision. Does it not show yet again the shambolic way in which this Government has dealt with the whole issue of the abolition of the quangos? Had you consulted properly in the first instance, pensions would have been highlighted as an issue at an early stage. It is your lack of consultation that has landed you in this mess.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr hyn sy'n rhyfeddod llwyr imi yn yr ymateb hwnnw yw eich bod dal i fethu dweud wrthym yn glir ar faint o bobl y bydd y penderfyniad hwn yn effeithio. Onid yw'n dangos unwaith yn rhagor y ffordd anhrefnus y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi delio â holl fater diddymu'r cwangos? Pe baech wedi ymgynghori'n iawn yn y lle cyntaf, byddid wedi tynnu sylw at bensiynau fel mater llosg yn gynnar iawn. Eich diffyg ymgynghori sydd wedi dod â chi i'r llanast hwn.

The First Minister: That was purely synthetic indignation. There was no question, because there is no point to answer. You throw words like 'shambolic' around, but they have no meaning. Earlier, you asked how many people will transfer; that was an unanswerable question. We do not know, as they have not yet been able to take up the offer of independent financial advice. That does not mean financial advice from Alun Cairns—it means genuinely independent financial advice. Only when they have taken

Y Prif Weinidog: Dicter gwneud oedd hyn'na i gyd. Nid oedd cwestiwn, gan nad oes pwynt i'w ateb. Yr ydych yn taflu geiriau fel 'llanast' o gwmpas, ond nid ydynt yn golygu dim. Yn gynharach, gofynasoch faint o bobl fyddai'n trosglwyddo, yr oedd yn gwestiwn na ellir ei ateb. Nid ydym yn gwybod, gan nad ydynt eto wedi gallu manteisio ar y cynnig o gyngor ariannol annibynnol. Nid yw hynny'n golygu cyngor ariannol gan Alun Cairns—mae'n golygu cyngor ariannol gwirioneddol annibynnol.

advice from independent financial advisers—which we are making available free of charge—will people be able to make up their minds as to what is in their best interest.

The broad principle, as we know, is that the shorter your service, the more likely you are to find it beneficial to move into the civil service pension fund. However, if you are mid-career, having worked for 20 years for the WDA, you will not get anything like 20 years' worth of pension credits in reckonable service if you transfer in. Therefore, that will probably not be beneficial for you. We will not know before the summer, probably, how many people will transfer in and how many will stay in the Rhondda Cynon Taf fund, as it is up to individuals.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will tell you why this is shambolic, First Minister: you have had 18 months to sort this out, but, in a few weeks' time, WDA staff will transfer to the Government and we have no indication of how many will be affected in terms of their pension arrangements.

Let me move on to the issue of the Parliamentary Ombudsman. He will publish a report in a few weeks' time, showing that the UK Government is likely to have misled workers about their final pension schemes. There are indications that the UK Government will try to wriggle out of paying compensation to workers like those at Allied Steel and Wire. Will you join me in trying to ensure that the Department for Work and Pensions lives up to its recognition of the need to pay full compensation to those pensioners affected by this scandal?

The First Minister: When you say 'let me move on', that is an acceptance that you were talking rubbish about WDA pensions, or you would not have asked us to move on.

You moved on to an issue that has directly affected many of my constituents, namely the

Dim ond pan fyddant wedi cymryd cyngor gan gynghorwyr ariannol annibynnol—yr ydym ni yn eu darparu'n rhad ac am ddim—y bydd modd i bobl benderfynu beth sydd er lles gorau iddynt.

Yr egwyddor yn fras, fel y gwyddom, yw, po fyrraf eich cyfnod gwasanaeth, y mwyaf tebygol yr ydych o ganfod ei bod o fudd i chi symud i gronfa bensiwn y gwasanaeth sifil. Fodd bynnag, os ydych ar ganol eich gyrfa, ac wedi gweithio i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ers 20 mlynedd, ni fyddwch yn cael unrhyw beth tebyg i werth 20 mlynedd o gredydau pensiwn os trosglwyddwch i mewn. Felly mae'n debyg na fyddai hynny o fudd i chi. Ni fyddwn yn gwybod cyn yr haf, mae'n debyg, faint o bobl fydd yn trosglwyddo i mewn a faint fydd yn aros yng nghronfa Rhondda Cynon Taf, gan mai mater i unigolion ydyw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dywedaf wrthy ch paham fod hyn yn llanast llwyr, Brif Weinidog, yr ydych wedi cael 18 mis i ddatrys y mater hwn, ond mewn ychydig o wythnosau, bydd staff Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru'n trosglwyddo i'r Llywodraeth ac nid oes gennym unrhyw syniad faint o bobl yr effeithir arnynt o ran eu trefniadau pensiwn.

Gadewch imi fynd ymlaen at fater yr Ombwdsman Seneddol. Bydd ef yn cyhoeddi adroddiad ymhen ychydig wythnosau, yn dangos bod Llywodraeth y DU yn debygol o fod wedi camarwain gweithwyr ynghylch eu cynlluniau pensiwn terfynol. Mae argoelion y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn ceisio dianc rhag talu iawndal i weithwyr fel y rhai yn Allied Steel and Wire. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i geisio sicrhau y bydd yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau'n cadw'n driw i'w chydabyddiaeth fod angen talu iawndal llawn i'r pensiynwyr hynny yr effeithir arnynt gan y sgandal hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Pan ddywedwch chi 'gadewch i mi symud ymlaen', yr ydych drwy hynny'n cydnabod eich bod yn siarad sothach ynghylch pensiynau Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, neu ni fyddech chi wedi gofyn i ni symud ymlaen.

Symudasoch ymlaen at fater sydd wedi effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar lawer o'm

collapse of the Allied Steel and Wire pension fund. There is a case before the European Court of Justice on this matter, so it is probably better not to comment on the legal case itself. However, I have been involved in deputations on this issue with Allied Steel and Wire workers, led by the Community union. I know of many tragic cases, such as those of husbands and wives with over 60 years' service between them at Allied Steel and Wire. There is no question that, under the present rules, where it is only those within three years of retirement who will benefit, it is only a small number of people who will receive anything under the financial assistance scheme. Therefore, it will not cover anything like enough people. I forcibly made that point, along with Members of Parliament and the trade union, to John Hutton, who has agreed to consider the issue.

William Graham: You will be aware that the National Association of Head Teachers has indicated that mandatory planning, preparation and assessment time has resulted in classes being combined, headteachers covering lessons and increasing funding problems. Therefore, morale is poor. You should also bear in mind that civil staff and police authorities are against the proposed police merger, and that that has also led to poor morale. What will you do to improve it?

The First Minister: Change is always difficult, but that does not mean that you can never have change in public service provision. What you frequently find when you introduce a measure of change is that it may well have good long-term effects, but, in the short term, it creates uncertainty. People hate uncertainty. For example, it leads to an examination of whether there are deficits in the pension fund, which is material to at least a small part of the police issue. It also means that people, until they know exactly where they will be slotted in to a new organisation, are on tenterhooks as to whether they will be demoted or promoted, or find themselves doing exactly the same job as they are doing at present. Sometimes, the long-term benefits make that pain worthwhile, but, at other times, that is not the case. Charles Clarke is

hetholwyr, sef cwmp cronfa bensiw'n Allied Steel and Wire. Mae achos gerbron Llys Cyfiawnder Ewrop ar y mater hwn, felly mae'n debyg mai gwell fyddai peidio â gwneud sylwadau ar yr achos cyfreithiol ei hun. Fodd bynnag, bûm yn rhan o ddirprwyaethau ar y mater hwn gyda gweithwyr Allied Steel and Wire, dan arweiniad undeb 'Community'. Gwn am lawer o achosion trasig, megis rhai gwŷr a gwragedd gyda thros 60 mlynedd o wasanaeth rhyngddynt yn Allied Steel and Wire. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth, dan y rheolau presennol lle na fydd ond y rhai sydd o fewn tair blynedd i ymddeol yn cael budd, mai dim ond nifer fechan iawn o bobl fydd yn derbyn unrhyw beth dan y cynllun cymorth ariannol. Felly ni fydd yn cynnwys digon o bobl o bell ffordd. Gwneuthum y pwynt hwnnw'n gryf iawn, ynghyd ag Aelodau Seneddol a'r undeb llafur, i John Hutton, sydd wedi cytuno i ystyried y mater.

William Graham: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon wedi nodi bod amser gorfodol i gynllunio, paratoi ac asesu wedi golygu cyfuno dosbarthiadau, prifathrawon yn cymryd gwersi a chynnydd mewn problemau ariannu. O'r herwydd, y mae ysbryd yn isel. Dylech gadw mewn cof hefyd fod staff sifil ac awdurdodau heddlu yn erbyn yr uno arfaethedig ar heddluoedd, ac y mae hynny hefyd wedi arwain at ysbryd isel. Beth ydych chi am ei wneud i'w wella?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae newid bob amser yn anodd, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na chewch chi fyth newid yn narpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr hyn y mae rhywun yn ei ganfod yn aml wrth gyflwyno mesur o newid yw y gallai'n hawdd iawn gael effaith dda yn y tymor hir, ond ei fod yn creu ansicrwydd yn y tymor byr. Er enghraifft, y mae'n arwain at archwiliad i weld a oes diffygion yn y gronfa bensiw'n, sy'n berthnasol i ran fach o fater yr heddlu. Mae hefyd yn golygu bod pobl, hyd nes y byddant yn gwybod ymhle yn union y byddant yn cael eu gosod mewn corff newydd, ar bigau'r drain ynglŷn â'r cwestiwn a fyddant yn cael eu hisraddio neu eu dyrchafu, neu'n cael eu hunain yn gwneud yr union yr un swydd ag y maent ar hyn o bryd. Weithiau, bydd y manteision yn y tymor hir

facing that issue at the moment; he has made his determination as regards an all-Wales police force, and we will have to see whether or not that can be done on a voluntary basis.

yn golygu bod y boen honno'n werth chweil, ond ar adegau eraill, nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae Charles Clarke yn wynebu'r broblem honno ar hyn o bryd; y mae wedi gwneud ei benderfyniad ynglŷn ag un heddlu i Gymru gyfan, a bydd rhaid inni weld a fydd modd cyflawni hynny ar sail wirfoddol ai peidio.

2.20 p.m.

Eleanor Burnham: In view of the fact that some Flintshire chief officers seem to be falling by the wayside, which is resulting in a negative impact on workforce morale and service delivery to the good people of Flintshire, what are you and the Labour Assembly Government doing to help in that regard to remedy these shortcomings?

Eleanor Burnham: Yng ngoleuni'r ffaith yr ymddengys fod rhai prif swyddogion yn Sir y Fflint yn cwmpo i'r ffos, sy'n golygu y ceir effaith negyddol ar ysbryd y gweithlu ac ar gyflwyno gwasanaeth i bobl dda Sir y Fflint, beth ydych chi a Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn bwriadu ei wneud i gynorthwyo yn hyn o beth i gywiro'r diffygion hyn?

The First Minister: I am not sure which shortcomings or which officers at Flintshire County Council you are referring to. However, I know that we do not have responsibility for the employment of senior officers at Flintshire council. If there are points that you wish to draw to my attention or to the attention of Sue Essex, as the Minister responsible for local government and public services, please write, and perhaps that will unravel the mystery.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr pa ddiffygion na pha swyddogion yng Nghyngor Sir y Fflint yr ydych yn cyfeirio atynt. Fodd bynnag, gwn nad oes gennym gyfrifoldeb dros gyflogi uwch swyddogion yng nghyngor Sir y Fflint. Os oes yna bwyntiau yr hoffech eu dwyn i'm sylw i neu i sylw Sue Essex, fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, byddwch gystal ag ysgrifennu os gwelwch yn dda, ac efallai y bydd hynny'n fodd o daflu mwy o oleuni ar y dirgelwch.

Adolygiad Niwrowyddorau Neurosciences Review

C4 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr adolygiad niwrowyddorau? OAAQ1237(FM)

Q4 David Lloyd: Will the First Minister make a statement on the neurosciences review? OAAQ1237(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ychydig yn gynnar i wneud datganiad oherwydd ni wnaethpwyd penderfyniad hyd yn hyn. Cynhaliwyd adolygiad gan yr arbenigwyr, ond mae'n golygu bod gwaith i'w wneud gan y canolfannau yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe. Mae angen cyngor clir yn gyntaf gan y Bwrdd Ymgynghorol Cenedlaethol ar Gomisiynu. Yna, bydd proses o ymgynghori'n gyhoeddus ar ei argymhellion.

The First Minister: It is a little early to make an announcement because no decision has been made as yet. A review has been carried out by the experts, but this means that the centres in Cardiff and Wales have work to do. We need clear advice first from the National Commissioning Advisory Board. There will then be a process of public consultation on its recommendations.

David Lloyd: Pa sicrwydd sydd y bydd niwrolawdriniaeth yn aros yn Abertawe?

David Lloyd: What assurance can you give that neurosurgery will remain in Swansea?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallaf na phenderfynwyd ai'r ganolfan yng Nghaerdydd neu'r ganolfan

The First Minister: I understand that no decision has been made regarding whether

yn Abertawe fydd yn cael y fraint o gynnig niwrolawdriniaeth. Gallai hynny fynd y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Mae'n llawer rhy gynnar i ddweud ac, felly, i ofyn am ryw fath o warant o ran yr hyn fydd yn digwydd yng Nghaerdydd a'r hyn fydd yn digwydd yn Abertawe. Yr ydym am gael dwy ganolfan. Dim ond un fydd yn cynnig niwrolawdriniaeth, ond nid ydym yn sicr a fydd y bwrdd yn argymhell bod hynny'n digwydd yn Abertawe neu yng Nghaerdydd. Felly, bydd proses o ymgynghori'n gyhoeddus cyn y cyhoeddir unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol.

Val Lloyd: No-one doubts the necessity for modernised, upgraded and centralised regional centres of excellence. However, in the case of neurosurgery, it is how the location of that facility will be decided that is causing quite a lot of anxiety in Swansea. Would you agree that the optional appraisal process must start from a level playing field, with all relevant factors, such as the availability of related services, including trauma and plastic surgery, taken into account?

The First Minister: Yes, of course. It is the other services that are available on site that will probably form the basis of the final recommendations as to which of the two neuroscience centres should finish up doing neurosurgery, interventional neuroradiology and neuropathology. Both centres will continue to offer neurology, neuroradiology, neurophysiology and neurorehabilitation services. We are not at the stage yet at which we can say which of the centres would be obligated to offer those particular super regional services, for which we only need one centre in south and mid Wales.

Alun Cairns: If the track record of the Welsh Assembly Government in relation to medical services in Swansea is anything to go by, the people of Swansea are right to believe that there is prejudice against them because of the city's location further west in Wales. You suggested in your previous answer that the additional services may be a factor in the decision-making process. Bearing in mind that only Morrision Hospital and Swansea

the centre in Cardiff or the centre in Swansea will be given the privilege of offering neurosurgery. It could go either way. It is far too early to say and, therefore, to ask for any kind of guarantee regarding what will happen in Cardiff and what will happen in Swansea. We want two centres. Only one will offer neurosurgery, but we are not sure whether the board will recommend Swansea or Cardiff. Therefore, there will be a process of public consultation before any final decision is made.

Val Lloyd: Nid oes unrhyw un yn amau'r angen am ganolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol sydd wedi'u moderneiddio, eu huwchraddio a'u canoli. Fodd bynnag, yn achos niwrolawdriniaeth, y dull o benderfynu ar leoliad y ganolfan honno sy'n achosi llawer o bryder yn Abertawe. A fydddech chi'n cytuno bod yn rhaid i'r broses werthuso ddewisol ddechrau o 'faes chwarae gwastad', gyda'r holl ffactorau perthnasol, megis argaeledd gwasanaethau cysylltiedig, gan gynnwys trawma a llawfeddygaeth blastig, yn cael eu hystyried?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, wrth gwrs. Y gwasanaethau eraill sydd ar gael ar y safle fydd mae'n debyg yn ffurfio sail i'r argymhellion terfynol ynglŷn â pha un o'r ddwy ganolfan niwrowyddorau ddylai gael cyflawni niwrolawdriniaeth, niwrogardioleg ymyrrol a niwrobatholeg yn y diwedd. Bydd y ddwy ganolfan yn parhau i gynnig gwasanaethau niwroleg, niwroradioleg, niwroffisioleg a niwro-aillsefydlu. Nid ydym eto wedi cyrraedd y fan lle y gallwn ddweud pa un o'r canolfannau fyddai'n gorfod cynnig yr archwasanaethau rhanbarthol penodol hynny, nad ydym angen ond un canolfan ar eu cyfer yn y de a'r canolbarth.

Alun Cairns: Os yw hanes Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran gwasanaethau meddygol yn Abertawe yn ffon fesur o unrhyw fath, y mae pobl Abertawe'n gywir yn eu cred fod rhagfarn yn eu herbyn oherwydd lleoliad y ddinas ymhellach tua'r Gorllewin yng Nghymru. Bu i chi awgrymu yn eich ateb blaenorol y gallai gwasanaethau ychwanegol fod yn ffactor yn y broses o wneud penderfyniad. O ystyried mai dim ond

NHS Trust offer complete trauma care, from the burns unit right through to every other sort of trauma care that is necessary, what positive impact will that have on Swansea, given the way in which the paediatric neurosurgery unit was moved from the department there?

The First Minister: Hearing Alun Cairns using the word 'positive' about something is quite unusual. It is an unexpected pleasure, and I am grateful that he used that word. Try using it again next week, Alun.

As I understand it, it is generally accepted in medical terms that neurosurgery—and the same applies to intervention, neuroradiology and neuropathology—should be co-located with other neuroscience specialties and the major specialties of a teaching hospital. Such a centre should have access to identified specialty beds, theatre facilities, intensive and high-dependency care, and multidisciplinary teams providing 24-hour care. No-one wants neurosurgery to take place in the wrong place—somewhere that does not have that kind of back-up. However, that does not determine the outcome as between Swansea and Cardiff. We are a long way short of that; we have not yet got to the beginning, let alone the end of the public consultation.

Ysbyty Treforys ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe sy'n cynnig gofal trawma llawn, o'r uned losgiadau i bob math arall o ofal trawma sy'n angenrheidiol, pa effaith gadarnhaol a gaiff hynny ar Abertawe, o gofio'r ffordd y symudwyd yr uned niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig o'r adran yno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n eithaf anarferol clywed Alun Cairns yn defnyddio'r gair 'cadarnhaol' am unrhyw beth. Mae'n bleser annisgwyl, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar iddo am ddefnyddio'r gair. Ceisiwch ei ddefnyddio eto'r wythnos nesaf, Alun.

Yn ôl a ddeallaf i, y mae'n cael ei dderbyn yn gyffredinol o ran meddygaeth y dylai niwrolawdriniaeth—ac mae'r un peth yn wir am ymyrraeth, niwroradiolog a niwrobatholeg—gael eu lleoli gyda'i gilydd ynghyd ag arbenigeddau eraill ym maes niwrowyddorau ac arbenigeddau mawr ysbyty addysgu. Dylai canolfan o'r fath gael mynediad at welyau arbenigol, cyfleusterau theatr, gofal dwys a dibyniaeth uchel a thimau amlddisgyblaeth yn darparu gofal 24 awr y dydd. Nid oes unrhyw un eisiau i niwrolawdriniaeth ddigwydd yn y lle anghywir—rhywle lle na cheir y math yna o wasanaethau wrth gefn. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna fydd yn penderfynu'r canlyniad rhwng Abertawe a Chaerdydd. Yr ydym ymhell iawn o'r pwynt hwnnw, nid ydym wedi cyrraedd dechrau'r ymgynghori cyhoeddus eto, heb sôn am ei ddiwedd.

Diffygion y GIG NHS Deficits

Q5 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on NHS deficits? OAQ1241(FM)

The First Minister: The latest forecast position submitted by individual NHS organisations to the end of December 2005 identifies that 11 organisations, that is, two local health boards and nine NHS trusts, are forecasting year-end deficits. I am told that this will be a total net figure of just under £22 million.

Janet Ryder: First Minister, one of the trusts forecasting a deficit is Conwy and Denbighshire. It forecasts a big increase on

C5 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddiffygion y GIG? OAQ1241(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Y mae'r rhagolwg diweddaraf a gyflwynwyd gan gyrff GIG unigol hyd at ddiwedd Rhagfyr 2005 yn nodi fod 11 corff, sef dau fwrdd iechyd lleol a naw ymddiriedolaeth GIG yn rhagweld diffygion ariannol diwedd blwyddyn. Dywedir wrthyf y bydd hyn yn gyfanswm o ychydig dan £22 miliwn.

Janet Ryder: Brif Weinidog, un o'r ymddiriedolaethau sy'n rhagweld diffyg yw Conwy a Sir Ddinbych. Mae'n rhagweld

its already announced deficit of £11.34 million. It says that the higher than expected costs of Agenda for Change have contributed to the increase in the deficit; this cost comes out at £924 per worker. Can you promise that the Government will fully fund Agenda for Change, and will you give a timetable for when that money will be made available to the trusts?

The First Minister: I did not catch the figures that you gave as your estimate, or what you had heard about the prospective end-year deficit, or current deficit, of one particular trust in Wales. I think that it is important that all trusts have the same rules to play by. All trusts have to cope with Agenda for Change, all trusts have to cope with the funding under the rules for funding the local population and its mortality and morbidity needs and so on. Unfortunately, some trusts come out with a deficit at the end of the year, some trusts come out with a surplus, and others come out level. It is mysterious that some people know how to live within a budget while others find this difficult. I do not know of any particular rules that would apply to one particular trust in relation to Agenda for Change that would not apply to other trusts that have a surplus or no deficit at all. If the trust that you referred to believes that it is in some way particularly affected, and in a way that other trusts that have surpluses are not, then please write to me or to Brian Gibbons to explain that to us.

Jonathan Morgan: The problem with deficits does not just relate to the end of the financial year, but to the accumulative deficits that NHS trusts in Wales have suffered for many years. Figures released to me at the end of last year demonstrated that the accumulative deficit of the NHS trusts in Wales collectively was somewhere in the region of £43 million or £44 million. First Minister, has this figure reached £50 million yet?

The First Minister: I do not have that figure, but I do know the percentage figure for the

cynnydd mawr ar y diffyg a gyhoeddwyd eisoes o £11.34 miliwn. Dywed fod y gost uwch na'r disgwyl ar yr Agenda ar gyfer Newid wedi cyfrannu tuag at y cynnydd yn y diffyg; mae'r gost hon yn gyfystyr â £924 y gweithiwr. A allwch chi roi addewid y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ariannu'r Agenda ar gyfer Newid yn llawn, ac a wnewch chi roi amserlen i nodi pa bryd y bydd yr arian ar gael i'r ymddiriedolaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais y ffigurau a roesoch fel eich amcangyfrif, na beth yr oeddech wedi'i glywed ynghylch y diffyg diwedd blwyddyn sy'n debygol, na diffyg presennol un ymddiriedolaeth benodol yng Nghymru. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig fod gan yr holl ymddiriedolaethau yr un rheolau i weithredu o'u mewn. Mae'n rhaid i bob ymddiriedolaeth ymdopi â'r Agenda ar gyfer Newid, mae'n rhaid i bob ymddiriedolaeth ymdopi â'r cyllid dan y rheolau ar gyfer cyllido'r boblogaeth a'i hanghenion o ran marwoldeb a morbidrwydd. Yn anffodus, mae rhai ymddiriedolaethau'n gorffen gyda diffyg ariannol ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, daw rhai ymddiriedolaethau i ddiwedd y flwyddyn gyda gwarged, gydag eraill yn diweddu heb na diffyg na gwarged. Ni wn i am unrhyw reolau penodol a fyddai'n berthnasol i un ymddiriedolaeth benodol yng nghyswllt yr Agenda ar gyfer Newid, na fyddai'n berthnasol i ymddiriedolaethau sydd â gwarged neu ddim diffyg o gwbl. Os yw'r ymddiriedolaeth y cyfeiriwch ati'n credu ei bod mewn rhyw fodd yn cael ei heffeithio arni'n arbennig, ac mewn modd nad sy'n wir am ymddiriedolaethau sydd â gwarged, yna ysgrifennwch ataf i neu at Brian Gibbons os gwelwch yn dda, i egluro hynny inni.

Jonathan Morgan: Nid yw'r broblem ynglŷn â diffygion yn ymwneud â diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol yn unig, ond â'r diffygion cronus y mae'r ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru wedi'u dioddef ers blynyddoedd lawer. Dangosodd ffigurau a ryddhawyd i mi ddiwedd y llynedd fod diffyg cronus ymddiriedolaethau GIG Cymru gyda'i gilydd rywle oddeutu £43 miliwn neu £44 miliwn. Brif Weinidog, a yw'r ffigwr hwn wedi cyrraedd £50 miliwn eto?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r ffigwr hwnnw gennyf i, ond rwy'n gwybod beth yw'r ffigwr

anticipated net deficit position of all LHBs and trusts in Wales, and it represents about 0.5 per cent of NHS total expenditure. In the last year that the Conservatives were in power, it was three times that, standing at 1.5 per cent of the total budget, and the budget at the time was far smaller. The issue of a deficit is not new, and it appears that it is being handled better now than it was when your party was in power.

Jenny Randerson: The figures that I have from the research service show that the trust deficits at the end of 2004-05 had gone up to £51 million; that is a leap of £8 million. What is effectively the borrowing of the LHBs has gone up to £22 million. First Minister, this is not something mysterious, as you said to Janet Ryder, but something that has happened because the Townsend formula has not been fully implemented and does not take sufficient account, in the present situation, of the variation in circumstances from one area to another. Given the tough financial settlement this year, LHBs have not been able to move closer to the Townsend formula. Has your Minister for Health and Social Services been to see you, ahead of his planned statement tomorrow, to discuss the financial problems that the health service in Wales faces, and to ask for a better settlement for next year?

The First Minister: As I suggested to Nick Bourne, you ought to examine your preambles before you come to the questions, as the preamble revealed that your information is out of date. This has nothing to do with the Townsend formula, because we have updated figures for Townsend.

2.30 p.m.

The problem with attempting to have a needs-based comparative formula is that it would show a very different result—previous Townsend allocations indicating that this or that LHB was in deficit compared with what it should be getting would appear to indicate that it was in surplus. Therefore, some health

canran ar gyfer y diffyg net a ragwelir ar gyfer yr holl Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau yng Nghymru, ac y mae'n cynrychioli oddeutu 0.5 y cant o gyfanswm gwariant y GIG. Yn ystod blwyddyn olaf y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, yr oedd deirgwaith hynny, sef 1.5 y cant o'r gyllideb gyfan, ac yr oedd y gyllideb bryd hynny lawer yn llai. Nid yw'r cwestiwn o ddiffyg yn un newydd, ac ymddengys ei fod yn cael ei drin yn well yn awr nag yr oedd pan oedd eich plaid chi mewn grym.

Jenny Randerson: Y mae'r ffigurau sydd gennyf i o'r gwasanaeth ymchwil yn dangos fod diffygion yr ymddiriedolaethau ar ddiwedd 2004-05 wedi cynyddu i £51 miliwn, dyna naid o £8 miliwn. Mae'r hyn sydd i bob pwrpas yn fenthyciadau'r Byrddau Iechyd Lleol wedi cynyddu i £22 miliwn. Brif Weinidog, nid yw hyn yn rhyw fath o ddirgelwch, fel y dywedasoeh wrth Janet Ryder, ond rhywbeth sydd wedi digwydd oherwydd nad yw fformiwla Townsend wedi'i weithredu'n llawn, ac nad yw'n ystyried digon, yn y sefyllfa sydd ohoni, ar y gwahaniaeth mewn amgylchiadau o un ardal i'r llall. O ystyried y setliad ariannol llym eleni, ni fu modd i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol symud yn nes at fformiwla Townsend. A fu eich Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol yn eich gweld cyn ei ddatganiad arfaethedig yfory, i drafod y problemau ariannol a wynebier gan y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, ac i ofyn am setliad gwell ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr awgrymais i Nick Bourne, dylech edrych ar eich sylwadau rhagarweiniol cyn dod at eich cwestiynau, gan y bu i'r rhagarweiniad ddatgelu nad yw'r wybodaeth sydd gennych yn gyfredol. Nid oes a wnelo hyn ddim â fformiwla Townsend, gan fod gennym ffigurau wedi'u diweddarau ar gyfer Townsend.

Y broblem wrth geisio cael fformiwla gymharol seiliedig ar anghenion yw y byddai'n dangos canlyniad gwahanol iawn—mae'n debyg fod dyraniadau Townsend yn y gorffennol a nodai fod rhyw Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol neu'i gilydd mewn diffyg o gymharu â'r hyn y dylsai ei gael wedi dangos ei fod

authorities that were in surplus under Townsend now appear to be in deficit under an updated Townsend formula. We have asked the health statisticians to go over this again, because it is a very unsatisfactory situation statistically: we do not know whether a particular health authority is in deficit or in surplus.

The key aspect is the deficit culture. Some health boards and trusts learn to live within their means, while others seem to be unable to do so. That is mostly down to a difference of leadership and management, and is nothing to do with the Townsend formula. There are as many in surplus as there are in deficit, and many are on the break-even line, which is ideal. It is really a matter of learning to live within the deficit, and not believing that you will be cross-subsidised by others in surplus if you have a deficit. The problem is far worse in England, as you will be aware. The problem appears to be running at double its proportionate impact in England than currently in Wales—0.5 per cent is not good, but it is manageable, and it is a third of the figure for the last year when the Tories were in power.

mewn gwarged. Felly, mae rhai awdurdodau iechyd oedd mewn gwarged dan Townsend yn ymddangos bellach fel pe baent mewn diffyg dan fformiwla newydd Townsend. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i'r ystadegwyr iechyd fwrw golwg eto dros hyn, oherwydd mae'n sefyllfa anfoddhaol iawn yn ystadegol: ni wyddom a ydyw awdurdod iechyd penodol mewn diffyg ynteu mewn gwarged.

Y diwylliant diffyg ariannol yw'r agwedd allweddol. Mae rhai byrddau ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd yn dysgu byw o fewn eu modd, tra bo eraill fel pe baent yn methu gwneud hynny. Mae hynny'n bennaf i'w briodoli i wahaniaeth mewn arweinyddiaeth a rheolaeth, heb fod a wnelo ddim byd â fformiwla Townsend. Mae yna gymaint mewn gwarged ag sydd mewn diffyg, ac mae llawer ar y llinell adennill costau, sydd yn ddelfrydol. Mater ydyw yn y bôn o ddysgu byw o fewn y diffyg, a pheidio â chredu y cewch eich traws-gymorthdalu gan eraill sydd mewn gwarged os oes gennych ddiffyg ariannol. Mae'r broblem yn llawer gwaeth yn Lloegr, fel y sylweddolwch. Mae'n debyg fod effaith y broblem ddwy waith yn fwy yn Lloegr nag ydyw yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd—nid yw 0.5 y cant yn dda, ond mae modd ei drin, ac mae'n draean y ffigur am y flwyddyn olaf pryd y bu'r Torïaid mewn grym.

Mynediad at Wasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol **Access to Primary Care Services**

Q6 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on access to primary care services? OAQ1238(FM)

The First Minister: The current targets include a commitment that patients should have access to a member of the primary care team within 24 hours of requesting an appointment, which has been achieved in 93 per cent of GP practices. New access targets to be implemented in April include the ability to pre-book an appointment up to two weeks in advance, and to book an appointment with the GP of the patient's choice within the normal period of four weeks.

Leanne Wood: A number of projects in England and Scotland provide healthcare services that specifically target homeless

C6 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am fynediad at wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol? OAQ1238(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r targedau cyfredol yn cynnwys ymrwymiad y dylai cleifion gael mynediad at aelod o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol o fewn 24 awr i ofyn am apwyntiad, a chyflawnwyd hynny mewn 93 y cant o feddygfeydd teulu. Mae targedau mynediad newydd a ddaw i rym yn Ebrill yn cynnwys y gallu i drefnu apwyntiad hyd at bythefnos ymlaen llaw, a threfnu apwyntiad gyda'r meddyg a ddewisa'r claf o fewn y cyfnod arferol o bedair wythnos.

Leanne Wood: Mae sawl prosiect yn Lloegr a'r Alban yn darparu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd sydd yn targedu pobl ddiartref yn

people. A significant proportion of homeless people in Wales find it very difficult to register with a GP, and they must depend on accident and emergency departments as a means of accessing primary care. How does the Government intend to catch up with England and Scotland by providing targeted primary care services in primary care settings for homeless people in Wales?

The First Minister: I do not have any information on that, but you seem to think that the grass is always greener on the other side of the border, including north of that border in this case. You may have welcomed what I said about the improvements to the bookability of individual GPs or specific appointment, which will come in on 1 April under the new contract. I will ask Brian Gibbons to look into the issue of facilities for homeless people to access primary care services, rather than their going to accident and emergency departments for want of being able to access a GP.

David Melding: Will you look at improving the school nursing service? You will be aware of some very unfortunate recent cases in which young people have committed suicide. They are also very prone to dying from accidents. One of the best ways of giving that age group access to good quality primary care is in the school setting, where they are more likely to take up issues. At present, when a young person experiences an overwhelming thought, they are not able to realise that it is quite a common aspect of the human condition, and so they react in a way that is well beyond reason. That is sometimes the cause of these terrible tragedies when young people take their own lives.

The First Minister: I am sure that we would all go along with that sentiment. I do not know whether there is a silver bullet so that you can say, 'If we had that service, it would bring to an end 99 per cent of suicides among children', because the causes are multiple. It can be caused by a family breakdown at home, bullying in school, or whatever. The solution may be a wide network of services that children feel they can access freely,

benodol. Mae cyfran sylweddol o bobl ddigartref yng Nghymru'n ei chael hi'n anodd iawn cofrestru gyda meddyg teulu, ac yn gorfod dibynnu ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys fel modd i gael mynediad at ofal sylfaenol. Sut mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu dal i fyny gyda Lloegr a'r Alban drwy dargedu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol mewn lleoliadau gofal sylfaenol i bobl ddigartref yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wybodaeth am hynny, ond mae'n debyg mai man gwyn man draw yw hi gennyf chi bob amser, a bod pethau o hyd yn well dros y ffin, gan gynnwys y ffin â'r Alban yn yr achos hwn. Efallai ichi groesawu'r hyn a ddywedais am y gwelliannau yn y modd y gellir trefnu i weld meddygon unigol neu apwyntiad penodol, a gyflwynir ar 1 Ebrill dan y contract newydd. Gofynnaf i Brian Gibbons ymchwilio i gwestiwn cyfleusterau i bobl ddigartref gael mynediad at wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol, yn hytrach na'u bod yn mynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys am na allant gael mynediad at feddyg teulu.

David Melding: A wnewch chi ystyried gwella'r gwasanaeth nyrsio i ysgolion? Byddwch yn ymwybodol o rai achosion diweddar anffodus iawn lle cyflawnwyd hunanladdiad gan bobl ifanc. Maent hefyd yn dueddol iawn o farw mewn damweiniau. Un o'r ffyrdd gorau o roi i'r garfan honno fynediad rhwydd at ofal sylfaenol yw yn sefyllfa'r ysgol, lle maent yn fwy tebygol o godi materion. Ar hyn o bryd, pan fydd person ifanc yn profi teimlad llethol, nid yw'n gallu sylweddoli bod hyn yn agwedd eithaf cyffredin ar y cyflwr dynol, ac felly mae'n adweithio mewn modd sydd ymhell y tu hwnt i bob rheswm. Dyna, weithiau, sydd y tu ôl i'r trychinebau ofnadwy hyn pan fydd pobl ifanc yn cymryd eu bywydau eu hunain.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb ohonom yn cyd-fynd â hynny. Ni wn a oes bwled arian fel y gellid dweud, 'Pe bai'r gwasanaeth hwnnw gennym, byddai'n rhoi terfyn ar 99 y cant o hunanladdiadau ymysg plant', oherwydd mae'r rhesymau'n niferus. Gellir ei achosi gan chwalfa deuluol gartref, bwlio yn yr ysgol, neu beth bynnag. Efallai mai'r ateb fyddai rhwydwaith eang o wasanaethau y teimla plant y gallant fynd

sometimes with or without parental control and consent, because that will depend on the individual circumstances. However, it is not a silver bullet. You will find that it is still very difficult to provide a completely seamless service to catch every different kind of potential disaster of the adolescent suicide kind, simply because growing up from childhood through the intermediate stage to adulthood can sometimes be utterly traumatic, and some people do not cope with it.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the fact that there are now 18 new salaried GPs serving Rhondda Cynon Taf, including a number of women, as a result of Welsh Assembly Government policies. How will you continue to attract GPs into the Valleys? That has previously been quite challenging.

The First Minister: It is one of those mysteries of Welsh life that—with some exceptions, of which we know—the Valleys have been dependent on successively Irish, then Scottish and then Asian GPs over the past 70 or 80 years. There is probably now a higher proportion of Welsh GPs working in the Valleys than ever before, which is right, because we have almost 90 per cent more medical students coming into our medical schools than ever before. Many of them will find it quite natural to move into Valleys practices. Frequently, they will want to do it on a salaried basis rather than make the lifetime commitment that GPs have traditionally done. That is the key thing: to offer them a salaried alternative. I have met many of these salaried GPs working in practices in the Valleys. They are being very innovative in the way in which they deliver services, and that is having a dramatic impact on the quality of primary care services in some of our most deprived communities.

Kirsty Williams: There is no out-of-hours GP available to my constituents in Ystradgynlais after 11 p.m., thus requiring those people to travel in excess of 20 miles to see a GP. That is the same as asking your constituents to travel to Blackwood to see a

atynt yn rhwydd, weithiau heb reolaeth a chydysniad y rhieni, oherwydd bydd hynny'n dibynnu ar yr amgylchiadau unigol. Fodd bynnag, nid bwled arian mo hynny. Fe welwch ei bod yn anodd iawn o hyd darparu gwasanaeth cwbl ddiwniad i ddal pob math gwahanol o ddarpar drychineb a allai beri hunanladdiad ymysg pobl ifanc, a hynny'n syml oherwydd y gall tyfu o fod yn blentyn drwy'r cyfnod canolraddol i fod yn oedolyn weithiau fod yn gwbl drawmatig, ac nid yw rhai pobl yn ymdopi â'r peth.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y ffaith fod 18 o feddygon teulu cyflogedig newydd bellach yn gwasanaethu Rhondda Cynon Taf, gan gynnwys nifer o fenywod, o ganlyniad i bolisiau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Sut y gwnewch chi barhau i ddenu meddygon teulu i'r Cymoedd? Bu hynny'n dipyn o her yn y gorffennol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Un o ddirgelion bywyd Cymru yw bod y Cymoedd wedi dibynnu—gydag ambell eithriad, y gwyddom amdanynt—ar Wyddelod, wedyn Albanwyr ac wedyn Asiaid i roi gwasanaethau meddyg teulu ers rhyw 70 i 80 mlynedd bellach. Erbyn hyn mae'n debyg fod cyfran uwch o Gymry'n gweithio fel meddygon teulu yn y Cymoedd nag erioed o'r blaen, sydd yn iawn, oherwydd mae gennym bron 90 y cant yn fwy o fyfyrwyr meddygol yn dod i'n hysgolion meddygol nag erioed o'r blaen. Peth hollol naturiol i lawer ohonynt fydd symud i bractis yn y Cymoedd. Yn aml, bydd arnynt eisiau gwneud hynny ar gyflog yn hytrach na gwneud yr ymrwymiad oes a wnaï meddygon teulu yn draddodiadol. Dyna'r peth allweddol: cynnig dewis arall iddynt ar gyflog. Yr wyf wedi cwrdd â llawer o'r meddygon cyflog hyn yn gweithio mewn meddygfeydd yn y Cymoedd. Maent yn dda iawn am ganfod ffyrdd newydd o roi gwasanaethau, ac mae hynny'n cael effaith ddramatig ar ansawdd gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn rhai o'n cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig.

Kirsty Williams: Nid oes dim meddyg teulu ar gael y tu allan i oriau'r feddygfa i'm hetholwyr i yn Ystradgynlais ar ôl 11 yr hwyr, felly mae'r bobl hynny'n gorfod teithio dros 20 milltir i weld meddyg. Mae hynny'n gyfystyr â gofyn i'ch etholwyr chi deithio i'r

GP at night. Do you think that that is acceptable?

The First Minister: I do not know the individual circumstances to which you refer, and I am sorry if your constituents are extremely unhappy about the access to a regional primary care centre. The new out-of-hours service—not so much that which came in a year ago, but the one previous to that—with the tendency to provide services at these centres on weekends, such as at Rookwood Hospital, in the case of my constituency, can mean further travelling. The quality of the service that you receive when you get there has some bearing on it, but the degree of travel can be unreasonable to some people. I am not sure about the individual circumstances, and I would be grateful if you could write to either Brian Gibbons or me about it. I will ensure that you get a detailed reply.

Coed-duon i weld meddyg teulu gyda'r nos. Ydych chi'n meddwl bod hynny'n dderbyniol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r amgylchiadau unigol y cyfeiriwch atynt, ac mae'n flin gennyf os yw eich etholwyr yn eithriadol o anhapus ynghylch y mynediad i ganolfan gofal sylfaenol ranbarthol. Gall y gwasanaeth newydd y tu allan i oriau—nid yn gymaint hwnnw a ddaeth i mewn flwyddyn yn ôl, ond yr un cyn hwnnw—gyda'r duedd i ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y canolfannau hyn dros y penwythnosau, fel yn Ysbyty Rookwood yn achos fy etholaeth i, olygu mwy o deithio. Mae a wnelo ansawdd y gofal a gewch pan gyrhaeddwch rywbeth â'r mater, ond gall y radd o deithio fod yn afresymol i rai pobl. Nid wyf yn siŵr am yr amgylchiadau unigol, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ysgrifennu naill ai at Brian Gibbons neu ataf fi yn ei gylch. Fe sicrhaf y cewch ateb manwl.

Lleihau'r Bwlch Cyfoeth yn Llanelli Reducing the Wealth Gap in Llanelli

Q7 Catherine Thomas: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to ensure that the wealth gap between the richest and poorest communities in Llanelli is being narrowed? OAQ1234(FM)

C7 Catherine Thomas: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y bwlch cyfoeth rhwng y cymunedau cyfoethocaf a'r rhai tlotaf yn Llanelli yn lleihau? OAQ1234(FM)

The First Minister: In Llanelli, more than £2.6 million has been awarded to Communities First partnerships in the period until March 2007 to fund preparatory and capacity-building activities in its most deprived communities. I believe that there are four Communities First wards in Llanelli. The essence of Communities First is that it enables people in deprived communities to raise their standard of living in their own way—by their own bootstraps, if you like—but facilitated by us and Communities First grants.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn Llanelli, rhoddwyd dros £2.6 miliwn i bartneriaethau Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn y cyfnod hyd at fis Mawrth 2007 i dalu am weithgareddau paratoadol a meithrin gallu yn ei chymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Credaf fod pedair ward Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn Llanelli. Hanfod Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yw ei fod yn galluogi pobl mewn cymunedau difreintiedig i godi'u safon byw yn eu ffordd eu hunain—gerfydd eu careiau esgidiau eu hunain, os mynnwch chi—ond gyda'n cymorth ni a grantiau Cymunedau'n Gyntaf.

Catherine Thomas: I recently attended a conference organised by Carmarthenshire County Council, during which an agreement was secured by the department heads to factor Communities First principles into the key decision making that they would undertake as part of the strategy to reduce the gap between the most affluent and the less

Catherine Thomas: Yn ddiweddar bûm yn bresennol mewn cynhadledd a drefnwyd gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, pryd y sicrhawyd cytundeb gan benaethiaid yr adrannau i ffactora egwyddorion Cymunedau'n Gyntaf i mewn i'r penderfyniadau allweddol y byddent yn eu gwneud fel rhan o'r strategaeth i leihau'r bwlch rhwng y

well-off in the council area. Do you agree that this strategy is to be welcomed and that, hopefully, it will address the challenge that we see in such wards as Glan y Môr, in my constituency, where, although there has been huge investment along the coastal routes in recent years, there are still, just a few hundred yards away—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to ask a question.

Catherine Thomas: A few hundred yards away, there are pockets of poverty and many schools and social housing need investment. Do you hope that, with this new approach, we can meet this challenge?

The First Minister: An interesting point about the geography of Llanelli is that you have had this enormous investment in the regeneration of the coastal park, which, traditionally, was the poorest, most industrial and most un-regenerated part of Llanelli. Your other point is very interesting in that Communities First designation means that you will get Communities First grants. That is fine, but, on top of that, it is a passport to assisting pressure to be put on Carmarthenshire County Council, as you describe, to use the Communities First designation of the four relevant wards to give additional resources or priorities, along with a range of other service provision, including schooling, of course.

Helen Mary Jones: Will you acknowledge that employment plans make a huge contribution towards defining gaps between wealth and poverty? Do you share my regret that recent years have seen severe drops in manufacturing jobs in Llanelli, with those jobs being replaced by less well-paid jobs in the service sector? What is your Minister for Economic Development and Transport and his so-called 'Team Wales' doing about it?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I am not sure whether I completely go along with this; it is a difficult question. If you remain very dependent upon

cyfoethocaf a'r llai cefnog yn ardal y cyngor. A gytunwch fod y strategaeth hon i'w chroesawu ac y bydd, gobeithio, yn mynd i'r afael â'r her a welir mewn wardiau megis Glan y Môr, yn fy etholaeth i, lle, er y cafwyd buddsoddi enfawr ar hyd llwybrau'r arfordir yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, eto, dim ond ychydig ganllath i ffwrdd, ceir—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi ofyn cwestiwn.

Catherine Thomas: Ychydig ganllath i ffwrdd, ceir pocedi o dlodi ac mae angen buddsoddiad ar lawer o ysgolion a thai cymdeithasol. A ydych yn gobeithio y gallwn, gyda'r ymagwedd newydd hon, ymateb i'r her?

Y Prif Weinidog: Pwynt diddorol ynglŷn â daearyddiaeth Llanelli yw y cafwyd y buddsoddi enfawr yma mewn adfywio'r parc arfordirol, sef, yn draddodiadol, rhan dlotaf, fwyaf diwydiannol a lleiaf adfywiedig Llanelli. Mae eich pwynt arall yn ddiddorol iawn sef bod dynodiad Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn golygu y cewch chi grantiau Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Mae hynny'n iawn, ond ar ben hynny, mae'n basbort i gynorthwyo rhoi pwysau ar Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, fel y'i disgrifiwyd gennych, i ddefnyddio dynodiad Cymunedau'n Gyntaf y pedair ward dan sylw i roi adnoddau neu flaenoriaethau ychwanegol, ynghyd ag amrediad o ddarpariaethau gwasanaeth eraill, gan gynnwys ysgolion, wrth gwrs.

Helen Mary Jones: A wnewch chi gydnabod bod cynlluniau cyflogaeth yn gwneud cyfraniad aruthrol at ddiffinio bylchau rhwng cyfoeth a thlodi? A rannwch fy ngofid y gwelwyd yn y blynyddoedd diweddar gwympiadau difrifol yn niferoedd swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yn Llanelli, a disodli'r swyddi hynny â swyddi cyflog is yn y sector gwasanaethu? Beth mae eich Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth a'i 'Dîm Cymru', fel y'i gelwir, yn ei wneud am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr â hyn; mae'n gwestiwn anodd. Os arhoswch yn ddibynnol iawn ar

manufacturing, as Llanelli has, undoubtedly, always been historically, it is difficult if manufacturing goes through a bad patch because the pound goes sky high as it did in 2004. What you actually need is a wave of different types of jobs in financial services and tourism, as well as in manufacturing. Llanelli, like every other community in the world, must get this balance right. Is Llanelli overdependent on manufacturing? Yes, it probably is. Does the coastal path regeneration help it to overcome that? Yes, it has, but only in the long term. Is it a good idea if you are overdependent on manufacturing to lose manufacturing jobs? Certainly not, but you have to build up the services side to be there as a bulwark in case of a continued decline in manufacturing.

weithgynhyrchu, fel y bu Llanelli, yn ddi-os, yn hanesyddol erioed, mae'n anodd os aiff gweithgynhyrchu drwy gyfnod anodd am fod y bunt yn hedfan i'r entrychion fel y gwnaeth yn 2004. Yr hyn sydd ei angen mewn gwirionedd yw ton o wahanol fathau o swyddi mewn gwasanaethau ariannol a thwristiaeth, yn ogystal â gweithgynhyrchu. Rhaid i Lanelli, fel pob cymuned arall yn y byd, gael y cydbwysedd yma'n iawn. A ydyw Llanelli'n or-ddibynol ar weithgynhyrchu? Ydyw, mae'n debyg ei bod. A ydyw adfywio'r llwybr arfordirol yn gymorth iddi ddod dros hynny? Ydyw, ond dim ond yn y tymor hir. A ydyw'n syniad da colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu os ydych yn or-ddibynol ar weithgynhyrchu? Nac ydyw'n sicr, ond rhaid i chi ddatblygu'r ochr wasanaethau i fod yno fel gwrthglawdd rhag ofn y bydd gweithgynhyrchu'n dal i ddirywio.

Darparu Gwasanaethau'r GIG yng Ngheredigion NHS Service Provision in Ceredigion

C8 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r GIG yng Ngheredigion? OAQ1257(FM)

Q8 Elin Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on NHS service provision in Ceredigion? OAQ1257(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymhlith y gwelliannau i wasanaethau'r GIG yng Ngheredigion mae pum cynllun peilot ar ddeintyddiaeth o dan gynllun gwasanaeth deintyddol personol. Mae tri yn Aberystwyth, un yn Aberaeron ac un yn Aberteifi. Mae'r pum practis yn golygu y bydd 13,323 o gleifion yng Ngheredigion yn cael gwasanaeth y GIG. Bydd y gallu yno i ychwanegu 1,100 at y cyfanswm hwnnw.

The First Minister: Among the improvements to NHS services in Ceredigion are five pilot schemes in dentistry under the personal dental service scheme. There are three in Aberystwyth, one in Aberaeron and one in Cardigan. The five practices mean that 13,323 patients in Ceredigion will now have access to an NHS service. There will be capacity to add 1,100 to that total.

Elin Jones: Cyn y Nadolig, dywedodd ymgynghorydd yn Ysbyty Bronglais wrth un o'm hetholwyr, Dawn Lucas, fod angen llawdriniaeth frys arni. Cafodd ddyddiad ar gyfer y llawdriniaeth, sef 7 Chwefror, ond fe'i gohiriwyd gan yr ysbyty tan fis Mai gan nad oedd digon o arian ar ôl yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon i ariannu rhagor o driniaethau ar y GIG, er bod y driniaeth yr oedd ei hangen arni ar frys clinigol. Fel y gwyddoch, mae diffyg ariannol yn y GIG yng Ngheredigion, felly a yw'n iawn i unigolion fel Dawn Lucas ddioddef mewn poen oherwydd hwnnw?

Elin Jones: Before Christmas, a consultant at Bronglais Hospital told one of my constituents, Dawn Lucas, that she needed urgent surgery. She was given a date for the operation, 7 February, but the hospital delayed it until May because there was not enough money left in this financial year to fund more treatments under the NHS, despite the fact that the operation that she required was clinically urgent. As you know, there is a financial deficit in the NHS in Ceredigion, so is it right for individuals such as Dawn Lucas to suffer in pain because of that?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw hynny'n cyd-fynd â'm dealltwriaeth i—er nad wyf yn gwadu'r hyn a ddisgrifiwch. Fel

The First Minister: I am not sure that that tallies with my understanding—not that I doubt what you have described. Usually, if a

arfer, os oes angen unrhyw driniaeth frys ar glaf, nid yw'r driniaeth honno'n dod o dan y system rhestr aros. Clywais am driniaethau ar y rhestr aros yn cael eu gohirio oherwydd eu bod wedi gwneud cymaint ag yr oedd arian yn caniatáu cyn y Nadolig, ond nid oeddech yn disgrifio sefyllfa o'r fath; yr oeddech yn disgrifio unigolyn a oedd angen triniaeth ar frys. Byddai'n ddoethach pe baech yn gallu ysgrifennu ataf gyda'r manylion ar ran eich etholwr.

Lisa Francis: Following on from what Elin Jones said, Bronglais Hospital insists that it has met a 12-month waiting target and that emergency operations will not be cancelled. However, bed closures on the Owain Glyndŵr ward have already impacted on patients, with many already being admitted as emergencies through the accident and emergency department. Some cancer patients have had their operations cancelled two or three times already. When is an emergency not an emergency? I cannot find that set out in 'Designed for Life' or 'Building local, safe and sustainable services for Mid and West Wales: The Case for Change'. Can you tell us when an emergency is not an emergency?

The First Minister: I do not feel qualified to answer that question, and I think that you will find that, frequently, medical consultants will say that there are as many opinions on what constitutes an emergency or an urgent case as there are consultants in Britain, if not the whole world. So, I am certainly not going to walk in where angels fear to tread.

It is certainly the case that all of the official briefing that I have seen refers to the deferring of waiting list surgery until the commencement of the new financial year, but that should have absolutely no bearing whatsoever on emergencies or urgent treatment. If, by emergency, you mean a blue-light ambulance taking someone with a life-threatening condition to hospital, and that patient being admitted through the accident and emergency department or directly to a medical ward, then you would expect the treatment to take place straight away. It should have nothing to do with any deferring of waiting lists or any question of deficits, or the financial condition of the trust concerned.

patient requires any kind of urgent treatment, that treatment does not come under the waiting list system. I have heard of operations on the waiting lists being delayed because they had performed as many as the funding had allowed before Christmas, but you did not describe such a situation; you described an individual who needed urgent treatment. It would be wiser if you could write to me with the details on behalf of your constituent.

Lisa Francis: Yn dilyn o'r hyn a ddywedodd Elin Jones, mae Ysbyty Bronglais yn mynnu ei fod wedi cyrraedd targed aros 12 mis ac na chaiff llawdriniaethau brys eu canslo. Fodd bynnag, mae cau gwelyau ar ward Owain Glyndŵr wedi effeithio ar gleifion yn barod, a chaiff llawer eu derbyn fel achosion brys drwy'r adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys. Gohiriwyd llawdriniaethau rhai cleifion canser ddwy neu dair gwaith yn barod. Pa bryd nad yw achos brys yn achos brys? Ni allaf ddod o hyd i hynny yn 'Cynllun Oes' na 'Building local, safe and sustainable services for Mid and West Wales: The Case for Change'. A allwch ddweud wrthym pa bryd nad yw achos brys yn achos brys?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn teimlo bod y cymwysterau gennyf i ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw, ac yr wyf yn meddwl y gwelwch yn aml y dywed ymgynghorwyr meddygol fod cynifer o wahanol farnau ar yr hyn sydd yn achos brys ag sydd o ymgynghorwyr ym Mhrydain, os nad y byd i gyd. Felly, yn sicr nid wyf fi am fentro mynd lle'r ofna angylion droedio.

Yn sicr, mae'n wir fod pob nodyn briffio swyddogol a welais i'n cyfeirio at ohirio llawdriniaethau sydd ar restr aros tan ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol newydd, ond ni ddylai hynny fod yn berthnasol o gwbl i achosion brys neu driniaeth frys. Os mai sôn am ambiwlans golau glas yn cludo rhywun ac arno gyflwr sy'n bygwth ei einioes i'r ysbyty yw'r hyn a olygwch wrth achos brys, gan dderbyn y claf hwnnw drwy'r adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys neu'n uniongyrchol i ward feddygol, yna gallech ddisgwyl i'r driniaeth ddigwydd yn syth. Ni ddylai fod a wnelo ddim ag unrhyw ohirio rhestri aros nac unrhyw gwestiwn o ddiffygion ariannol, na chyflwr ariannol yr

If you know of an emergency case that has been deferred, I am sure that Brian and I would both be interested to hear about it.

ymddiriedolaeth dan sylw. Os gwyddoch am achos brys a ohiriwyd, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai gan Brian a mi ein dau ddiddordeb mewn clywed amdano.

Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol Safe Routes to School

Q9 Alun Cairns: Would the First Minister make a statement on Safe Routes to School? OAQ1235(FM)

C9 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol? OAQ1235(FM)

The First Minister: A sum of £3.8 million was allocated for that purpose in the announcement by Andrew Davies last week, for the financial year commencing 1 April, which means that 50 more schemes will be able to commence next year.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyrannwyd swm o £3.8 miliwn i'r diben hwnnw yn y cyhoeddiad gan Andrew Davies yr wythnos diwethaf, ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol fydd yn dechrau ar 1 Ebrill, felly bydd 50 yn fwy o gynlluniau'n gallu cychwyn y flwyddyn nesaf.

Alun Cairns: A number of schools are looking forward to the announcement that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport will be making shortly. Will you join me in seeking to raise the profile of lollipop men and women? Hardly a week passes in which a school or a parent is not in contact with my office seeking support to recruit a lollipop man or woman for the school. It may be an issue of salary levels, status, or a whole range of other factors, but these people offer an important, valuable service and deserve every form of credit, support and assistance that we can give them.

Alun Cairns: Mae nifer o ysgolion yn edrych ymlaen at y cyhoeddiad a wneir yn fuan gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i geisio codi proffil dynion a merched lollipop? Nid oes prin wythnos yn mynd heibio pan nad oes ysgol neu riant yn cysylltu â'm swyddfa yn chwilio am gefnogaeth i recriwtio dyn neu ddynes lollipop i'r ysgol. Gall fod yn fater o lefelau cyflog, statws, neu bob math o ffactorau eraill, ond mae'r bobl hyn yn cynnig gwasanaeth pwysig, gwerthfawr ac maent yn haeddu pob clod, cefnogaeth a chymorth y gallwn eu rhoi iddynt.

The First Minister: It says in my brief that we are aware that Penyrheol primary school has written to Alun Cairns seeking assistance in filling a school-crossing control vacancy. I was not sure what that meant as regards Alun Cairns's political future. However, it is important that we recognise that school crossing patrols are an essential part of Safe Routes to Schools. We are proud of the fact that over £22 million has been spent or allocated for this purpose since the scheme started in 1999-2000. I am sure that we would all want the 50 applicants who have been successful, as Andrew Davies announced last week, to be congratulated on the way in which their local authority has put forward their particular priority. There will always be schemes which just fall below the cut-off line and we hope that they will resubmit for next year with stronger

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywed yn y briff sydd gennyf ein bod yn ymwybodol bod ysgol gynradd Penyrheol wedi ysgrifennu at Alun Cairns yn gofyn am gymorth i lenwi swydd wag hebryngwr croesfan ysgol. Nid oeddwn yn siŵr o'r hyn y mae hynny'n ei olygu i ddyfodol gwleidyddol Alun Cairns. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod hebryngwyr croesfannau ysgol yn elfen allweddol o Llwybrau Diogel i Ysgolion. Yr ydym yn falch o'r ffaith bod dros £22 miliwn wedi ei wario neu ei neilltuo i'r perwyl hwn ers sefydlu'r cynllun yn 1999-2000. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem i gyd am longyfarch y 50 ymgeisydd sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus, fel y cyhoeddodd Andrew Davies yr wythnos diwethaf, am y ffordd y mae eu hawdurdod lleol wedi gweithredu ar eu blaenoriaeth benodol. Byddwn bob amser yn cael cynlluniau sy'n methu o drwch blewyn â

applications. Then they will get the priority that they deserve in 2007-08.

chyrraedd y nod a gobeithiwn y byddant yn ailgynnig y flwyddyn nesaf gyda cheisiadau cryfach. Yna cânt y flaenoriaeth y maent yn ei haeddu yn 2007-08.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have one change to report to this week's business. Following the business statement, the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside will be making a statement on the closure of the Dairygold factory in Felinfach. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which is available to Members on the agenda.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae gennyf un newid i'w adrodd ym musnes yr wythnos hon. Yn dilyn y datganiad busnes, bydd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad yn gwneud datganiad am gau ffatri Dairygold yn Felin-fach. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i hamlinellir yn y datganiad busnes drafft, sydd ar gael i Aelodau ar yr agenda

Following this morning's meeting of the Business Committee, it was determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Feeding Stuffs and the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, the Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (Wales) Order 2006, the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2006, the Brucellosis (Wales) Order 2006, the Single Education Plan (Wales) Regulations 2006, the Staffing of Maintained Schools (Wales) Regulations 2006, and the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 9 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006. However, the Deputy Presiding Officer has determined that the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications and Deemed Applications) (Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2006 will be referred to the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee for extended consideration.

Yn dilyn cyfarfod y bore yma o'r Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd nad oedd angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth canlynol i bwyllgor pwnc am ystyriaeth estynedig: Rheoliadau Porthiant a Phorthiant (Samplu a Dadansoddi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, Gorchymyn Lewcosis Ensöotig mewn Gwartheg (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Enseffalopathi Sbyngffurf Trosglwyddadwy (Cymru) 2006, Gorchymyn Brwselosis (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Cynllun Addysg Sengl (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Staffio Ysgolion a Gynhelir (Cymru) 2006, a Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 9 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu y bydd Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Ffioedd ar gyfer Ceisiadau a Cheisiadau Tybiedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu cyfeirio at Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad am ystyriaeth estynedig.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes sylwadau?

Lisa Francis: We are grateful for the statement on the job losses at Dairygold in Felinfach. However, we are disappointed that your Government does not deem it appropriate to have a statement on the situation regarding the Allied Steel and Wire pensions. Of the 800 people who lost their

Lisa Francis: Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am y datganiad am y swyddi a gollir yn Dairygold yn Felin-fach. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn siomedig nad yw eich Llywodraeth yn teimlo ei bod yn briodol cael datganiad am bensiynau Allied Steel and Wire. O'r 800 o bobl sydd wedi colli eu pensiwn

occupational pensions as well as their jobs, only 13 people have thus far been compensated. Four former employees have already died and many are in ill health and have had to sell their homes. I hope that at some future point you will consider coming back with a statement on the ASW pensions.

We are grateful for the update on the cryptosporidium situation and how that will impact on water firms, and for that written statement.

Peter Black: I welcome the fact that we have an oral statement on the job losses at Dairygold. I also welcome the offer of a written statement on the supply of oxygen. This is an issue that has caused some comment, particularly in terms of its impact on chemists. However, like other Assembly Members, I have had a number of constituents contacting me about the changes to the supply of oxygen and the difficulties that the new contract is causing them. That is why I ask the Business Minister whether it would be possible to have an oral rather than a written statement on this. I think that it would be useful to be able to scrutinise the Minister for Health and Social Services on that issue.

2.50 p.m.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): You will know, Lisa, that the First Minister answered questions about ASW pensions earlier on during questions. He also responded regarding his representations with the union to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, John Hutton, which has only recently taken place. As this is a matter for the UK Government, and not for the Welsh Assembly Government, the First Minister's reassurances that he is pressing heavily on this point must be taken into account. I am glad that you accept that we are offering the important oral statement on Dairygold.

As I have said, Peter, there will be a written statement on the supply of oxygen, and I will take this back to the Minister for Health and

galwedigaethol yn ogystal â'u swyddi, dim ond 13 o bobl sydd wedi derbyn iawndal hyd yma. Mae pedwar cyn weithiwr eisoes wedi marw ac mae iechyd nifer yn fregus ac maent wedi gorfod gwerthu eu cartrefi. Gobeithiaf y gwnewch ystyried dod yn ôl atom gyda datganiad am bensïynau ASW rywbrdy yn y dyfodol.

Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa ynghylch cryptosporidiwm a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar gwmnïau dŵr, ac am y datganiad ysgrifenedig.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y ffaith bod gennym ddatganiad llafar am y swyddi sy'n cael eu colli yn Dairygold. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r cynnig o ddatganiad ysgrifenedig am y cyflenwadau ocsigen. Mae hwn yn fater sydd wedi arwain at lawer o drafod, yn enwedig o ran ei effaith ar fferyllwyr. Fodd bynnag, fel llawer o Aelodau eraill y Cynulliad, mae gennyf nifer o etholwyr sydd wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â'r newidiadau i'r cyflenwad ocsigen a'r anawsterau y mae'r contract newydd yn eu hachosi iddynt. Dyna pam yr wyf yn gofyn i'r Trefnydd a fyddai modd cael datganiad llafar yn hytrach nag un ysgrifenedig am hyn. Yr wyf yn credu y byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe baem yn gallu holi'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y mater hwn.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Gwyddoch, Lisa, fod y Prif Weinidog wedi ateb cwestiynau ar bensïynau ASW yn gynharach yn ystod y cwestiynau. Ymatebodd hefyd o ran cyflwyno canlyniad y sylwadau a gyflwynwyd ganddo gyda'r undeb i'r Gweinidog dros Waith a Phensiynau, John Hutton, a hynny ond yn ddiweddar. Gan fod hwn yn fater i Lywodraeth y DU, ac nid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, rhaid cadw mewn cof y sicrwydd y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ei roi ei fod yn pwyso'n galed ynghylch y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn derbyn ein bod yn cynnig y datganiad llafar pwysig am Dairygold.

Fel y dywedais, Peter, ceir datganiad ysgrifenedig am y cyflenwad ocsigen, a byddaf yn mynd â hyn yn ôl at y Gweinidog

Social Services regarding a possible update in an oral statement.

dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynghylch cael datganiad llafar posibl am y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Datganiad am Gau Ffatri Dairygold yn Felin-fach Statement on the Closure of Dairygold at Felinfach

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I was disappointed to hear yesterday of Dairygold's decision to close its cheese-packing facilities at Felinfach. Members will recall that, in November, when the company announced its decision to consult staff about the future of the plant, I immediately travelled to Felinfach to meet the company's senior management to talk to the staff affected. I was keen to reassure them that the Welsh Assembly Government and its partners would do everything possible to support them if closure was inevitable.

Sadly, Dairygold's senior management decided that, due to over-capacity in the cheese-packing industry and fierce competition, for business viability reasons, the plant would have to be closed. In anticipation of this decision my officials have kept close to the company and have initiated a Team Wales approach to the closure. A meeting took place this morning between management, the Welsh Development Agency, Ceredigion County Council, Job Centre Plus, Education and Learning Wales, and other agencies, to deliver what support and advice they can to staff faced with redundancies.

I understand that around 110 employees are affected, but that about 25 of these have already secured alternative employment. Negotiations are progressing with an interested party about the possible purchase of the site. I have met this interested party to discuss the potential business, and the potential way forward. If that project goes ahead, it has the potential to provide a minimum of 50 jobs.

Dairygold has received a grant of over

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr oeddwn yn siomedig o glywed ddoe am benderfyniad Dairygold i gau ei ffatri pacio caws yn Felin-fach. Bydd Aelodau yn cofio, ym mis Tachwedd, pan gyhoeddodd y cwmni ei benderfyniad i ymgynghori â staff ynghylch dyfodol y ffatri, imi deithio ar unwaith i Felin-fach i gwrdd ag uwch reolwyr y cwmni i siarad â'r staff yr effeithiwyd arnynt. Yr oeddwn yn awyddus i'w sicrhau y byddai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'i phartneriaid yn gwneud popeth posibl i'w cefnogi os byddai cau'r ffatri'n anochel.

Yn anffodus, penderfynodd uwch reolwyr Dairygold, oherwydd gor-gynhyrchu yn y diwydiant pacio caws a chystadleuaeth ffyrnig, y byddai'n rhaid cau'r ffatri am resymau yn ymwneud â dichonoldeb y busnes. Wrth ragweld y penderfyniad hwn mae fy swyddogion wedi cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â'r cwmni ac maent wedi mabwysiadu ymagwedd Tîm Cymru tuag at y penderfyniad i gau. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod y bore yma rhwng y rheolwyr, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, Canolfan Byd Gwaith a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, ac asiantaethau eraill, i ddarparu pa bynnag gymorth a chyngor y gallant i'r staff sy'n wynebu diswyddiadau.

Deallaf yr effeithir ar oddeutu 110 o gyflogeion, ond bod tua 25 o'r rhain eisoes wedi dod o hyd i swyddi eraill. Mae negodiadau'n parhau gyda chwmni sydd wedi dangos diddordeb yn y posibilrwydd o brynu'r safle. Yr wyf wedi cwrdd â'r cwmni hwn i drafod y busnes posibl, a ffordd bosibl o symud ymlaen. Os bydd y prosiect hwn yn mynd yn ei flaen, gall greu o leiaf 50 o swyddi.

Mae Dairygold wedi derbyn grant o dros

£660,000 in the past. We will seek clawback from the company, and we are awaiting its proposals. However, at this stage, it is too early to give any indication of the precise clawback, or how much that clawback will be.

Elin Jones: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ail ddatganiad hwn ar Dairygold. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod ei adran ef a'r WDA, fel finnau, wedi ceisio dwyn perswâd ar Dairygold i gario ymlaen yn Felin-fach. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn amlwg nad oedd diddordeb gan y cwmni mewn gwneud hynny, ac yr oedd yr ymgynghoriad 90 diwrnod yn rhywfaint o *token gesture* ar ei ran. Mae'n siŵr bod y penderfyniad i adael Felin-fach wedi ei wneud cyn cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw ym mis Rhagfyr.

Ddoe, fe es i'r ffatri yn Felin-fach, a bu imi gyfarfod â rheolwyr Dairygold unwaith eto, yn ogystal â rhai o'r gweithwyr. Bu imi gyfarfod un fenyw a ddywedodd wrthyf ei bod, bum mlynedd yn ôl, yn gweithio yn Dewhirst yn Llanbedr Pont Steffan, a chafodd ei gwneud yn ddi-waith yno. Aeth ymlaen i weithio i Dewhirst yn Aberteifi, a chafodd ei gwneud yn ddi-waith yno. Yn awr, yr oedd yn gweithio i Dairygold yn Felin-fach, a chafodd ei gwneud yn ddi-waith ddoe gan Dairygold.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd sawl Aelod yn credu bod hynny'n digwydd bod yn anlwcus iddi hi fel unigolyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig i bobl ddeall bod y tair ffatri hyn—fel yr oeddent—yng Ngheredigion, gyda'r mwyaf yn yr ardal honno, ac felly mae effaith cau ffatri â 100 o weithwyr yn sylweddol iawn ar yr economi wledig yng Ngheredigion.

Fel y Gweinidog, teimlaf yn siomedig dros y gweithwyr yn Felin-fach, ond teimlaf yn flin hefyd ynglŷn ag agwedd Dairygold a'i benderfyniad.

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn i'r Gweinidog. Soniodd am adfachu'r arian sydd wedi ei dalu'n uniongyrchol i Dairygold, sef £660,000, a gobeithiaf y bydd y pwysau mwyaf posibl yn cael ei roi ar Dairygold i dalu'r arian hwnnw yn ôl. Mae'r gweithwyr am weld hynny'n digwydd, ac i weld cymaint

£660,000 yn y gorffennol. Byddwn yn ymdrechu i adfachu arian yn ôl oddi ar y cwmni, ac yr ydym yn aros i glywed beth fydd ei gynigion. Ar hyn o bryd, fodd bynnag, mae'n rhy gynnar i roi syniad o'r union adfachiad, na maint yr adfachiad.

Elin Jones: I thank the Minister for this second statement on Dairygold. I am aware that his department and the WDA, like me, have tried to persuade Dairygold to carry on in Felinfach. However, it was obvious that the company had no interest in doing so, and the 90-day consultation was something of a token gesture on its behalf. I am sure that the decision to leave Felinfach had been made before that consultation was announced in December.

Yesterday, I went to the factory in Felinfach, and I met the Dairygold managers once again, as well as some of the workers. I met one lady who told me that, five years ago, she worked in Dewhirst in Lampeter, and she was made redundant there. She then went on to work in Dewhirst in Cardigan, and she was made redundant there. She is now working for Dairygold in Felinfach, and she was made redundant yesterday by Dairygold.

It is possible that many Members will think that that is unlucky for her as an individual. However, it is important for people to understand that these three factories—as they were—in Ceredigion, were among the largest in that area, and therefore the impact of closing a factory with 100 workers is very significant on the rural economy in Ceredigion.

Like the Minister, I feel disappointed for the workers in Felinfach, but I also feel angry about the attitude of Dairygold and the decision that it has made.

I have two questions for the Minister. He mentioned clawing back the funding that was paid directly to Dairygold, that is, £660,000, and I hope that the greatest possible pressure will be brought to bear on Dairygold to pay back that money. The workers want to see that happen, and for as much of the money

â phosibl o'r arian sydd i'w dalu yn ôl i'r Cynulliad o dan y gyfraith ar gael i fusnesau eraill yn yr ardal Amcan 1. Dywedodd y Gweinidog nad oedd mewn sefyllfa i ddweud faint yn gymwys fyddai'r swm hwn, ond byddai diddordeb gennyf fi ac eraill wybod pa ganran o'r £660,000 yr ydym yn sôn amdano y gellid ei hawlio yn ôl oddi wrth Dairygold.

O ran pawb sydd yn gweithio yn Dairygold ar hyn o bryd, yr hyn sydd yn bwysicach yw'r angen i sicrhau bod y cwmni yn gwerthu'r ddwy uned yn Nyffryn Aeron. Mae arian cyhoeddus sylweddol oddi wrth y Cynulliad a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi cyfrannu at godi'r ddau adeilad hynny, mwy o lawer na £660,000. Felly mae'n bwysig bod y ddwy uned hynny'n cael eu gwerthu i gwmnïau eraill fydd yn creu swyddi yn Nyffryn Aeron. Byddai'n gywilyddus i Dairygold gadw'r unedau fel asedau cadarnhaol ar ei lyfrau ar gyfer aelodau ei gwmi cydweithredol. Yr wyf yn gwybod eich bod yn ymdrechu i sicrhau hyn, ond yr wyf am i roi cymaint o bwysau â phosibl ar Dairygold ryddhau'r ddwy uned newydd sbon hyn—sydd yn edrych yn arbennig—yn Nyffryn Aeron fod yn flaenoriaeth gennyh. Mae eisiau sicrhau bod hynny'n flaenoriaeth gennyh chi a'ch adran dros yr wythnosau nesaf.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I appeal for short questions and short answers. I think that that question was much longer than the statement.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig dros ben i gael y ganran fwyaf posibl o'r arian yn ôl. Nid ydym yn gwybod eto pa ganran fydd yn gorfod cael ei dalu yn ôl i'r Cynulliad, na maint y ffigwr ei hun. Yr ydym am weld yr ad-daliad mwyaf posibl o dan y gyfraith, gan fod y grant wedi cael ei roi i Dairygold yn y gorffennol, ac mae'n bwysig bod cwmnïau yn deall bod yn rhaid talu arian yn ôl os ydynt yn cau ffatri ar ôl cael cymorth oddi wrth y trethdalwyr.

Mae'n bwysig bod y ffatrioedd hyn yn cael eu defnyddio fel ffatrioedd. Nid oes yn rhaid eu defnyddio i bacio caws—mae modd eu defnyddio i bacio unrhyw beth. Fel y soniais, mae diddordeb gan o leiaf un prynwr mewn

that is, under the law, to be repaid to the Assembly, to be made available to other businesses in the Objective 1 area. The Minister said that he was not in a position to say exactly how much this sum would be, but I and others would be interested to know what percentage of the £660,000 that we are talking about could be clawed back from Dairygold.

In terms of everyone who works at Dairygold at present, what is more important is the need to ensure that the company sells the two units in the Aeron valley. Significant public money from the Assembly and the European Union has gone into providing those two buildings, much more than £660,000. It is important that those two units are sold to other companies that will create jobs in the Aeron valley. It would be disgraceful for Dairygold to keep those units as positive assets on its books on behalf of the members of its co-operative company. I know that you are attempting to ensure this, but I want bringing as much pressure as possible to bear on Dairygold to free up these two brand new units—which look wonderful—in the Aeron valley to be a priority for you. You need to ensure that that is a priority for you and your department over the coming weeks.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn gwneud cais am gwestiynau byr ac atebion byr. Credaf fod y cwestiwn yna'n llawer hwy na'r datganiad.

Carwyn Jones: It is very important to get the highest percentage possible of the money back. We do not know yet what percentage will have to be repaid to the Assembly, nor the size of the actual figure. We want to see the largest repayment possible under the law, because we know grant was given to Dairygold in the past, and it is important that companies understand that money will have to be repaid if they close factories after having received assistance from the taxpayer.

It is important that these plants are used as factories: they do not have to be used pack cheese—they can be used to pack anything. As I mentioned, there is interest from at least one buyer in purchasing the factories in order

prynu'r ffatrioedd er mwyn cario ymlaen gyda chynhyrchu a phacio pethau ynddynt. Penderfyniad masnachol i'r cwmni yw a yw am werthu'r ffatrioedd neu beidio, a pris y gwerthu. Fodd bynnag, mae Dairygold yn gwmni sydd â'i wreiddiau yn y diwydiant ffermio. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Dairygold am sicrhau bod pobl yn edrych ar y cwmni mewn ffordd dda. Gobeithiaf y bydd y cwmni, fel un sydd â gwreiddiau yn y diwydiant ffermio, am weld defnydd o'r ffatrioedd hyn—ac am brosesu bwyd os yw'n bosibl. Gofynnaf i'r cwmni, felly, wneud yr ymdrech orau posibl er mwyn sicrhau bod cynhyrchu neu bacio yn parhau yn y safleoedd hyn. Gwn fod y safleoedd yn newydd sbon, bron â bod. Maent hefyd yn safleoedd sydd yn bwysig dros ben o ran creu cyfleon cyflogaeth ar gyfer pobl Ceredigion.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for his statement, but will take him up on one or two points in it. The first, as has been rightly said by Elin Jones, is that this follows bad news that we had—some time ago, admittedly—about major employers in Lampeter and Cardigan closing. There are few major employers around. Whenever I hear the words 'Team Wales' I struggle to know what that means. Does it mean that help will be given to these people to attend interviews in surrounding towns, for example? There are no major employers in Felinfach. Team Wales always seems to me to be put up as a smokescreen. What help is being given on the ground to these people? Obviously, our thoughts go out to them, because there are not many employers around in Felinfach, and there are not many spare jobs going around in Lampeter, either, frankly.

3.00p.m.

The second issue that I would like to address, which has been raised by Elin Jones, relates to clawback. What is the timescale, what is the likely percentage, and do we have legal rights? If we do, the Assembly Government must have some idea of how much will be clawed back and when. If this is public money, it is important that we say how much we are seeking to get back. I press the Minister on that, because I do not think that

to carry on producing and packing things in them. It is a commercial decision for the company as to whether it sells the factories or not and for what price. However, Dairygold is a company which has its roots in the farming industry. I am sure that Dairygold would want to ensure that people look at the company in a positive light. I would hope that, as a company that has its roots in the agricultural industry, it would want to see use made of these factories—and for food processing, if possible. I ask the company, therefore, to make the greatest effort possible to ensure that production or packaging continues at these sites. We know that these are practically brand new sites. These sites are also extremely important in terms of creating employment opportunities for the people of Ceredigion.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad, ond yr wyf am dynnu ei sylw at un neu ddau o bwyntiau a godwyd ganddo. Y cyntaf yw, fel y dywedodd Elin Jones, bod hyn yn dilyn newyddion drwg a gawsom—beth amser yn ôl, mae'n wir—am gyflogwyr mawr yn cau yn Llanbedr Pont Steffan ac Aberteifi. Ychydig o gyflogwyr mawr sydd ar gael yn yr ardal. Bob tro y clywaf y geiriau 'Tîm Cymru' yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd gwybod beth yw ystyr hynny. A yw'n golygu y bydd cymorth ar gael i'r bobl hyn fynychu cyfweiliadau mewn trefi cyfagos, er enghraifft? Nid oes unrhyw gyflogwr mawr yn Felin-fach. Ymddengys imi fod Tîm Cymru'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel llen i guddio'r gwir. Pa gymorth ymarferol sydd ar gael i'r bobl hyn? Yn amlwg, yr ydym yn cydymdeimlo â hwy, oherwydd nid oes llawer o gyflogwyr yn ardal Felin-fach, ac a dweud y gwir nid oes llawer o swyddi ar gael yn ardal Llanbedr Pont Steffan ychwaith.

Yr ail bwynt yr hoffwn dynnu sylw ato, ac sydd wedi ei godi gan Elin Jones, yw mater adfachu arian. Beth yw'r amserlen, beth yw'r ganran debygol ac a oes gennym hawliau cyfreithiol? Os oes, rhaid bod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ryw syniad am faint a gaiff ei adfachu a pha bryd. Os mai arian cyhoeddus yw hwn, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dweud faint yr ydym yn ei geisio yn ôl. Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog ynghylch hyn,

we got a very clear answer—the question of when may not have been asked, but I am asking now.

Another important point, in relation to the site, is that it would be far easier to attract something to that site than to see the people who work there dissipated. I appreciate that the Minister is doing something in this regard, but if we are to claw back the money, can it be used to attract another employer to the site? If that does not happen, many of the employees are going to struggle to get jobs, at least in the short term.

Carwyn Jones: On the Team Wales approach, I invite Nick to speak to some of my constituents who formerly worked for Sony, who are very content with the way that Team Wales operates and who were grateful for the support that they received. It is a well-tried and well-proven method of helping people, and, in my constituency, I suspect that everyone who was made redundant by Sony, and by Smith Kendon and Christie Tyler Ltd, has now found employment elsewhere.

It is too early to tell how much money can be clawed back or how long it will take, but negotiations will begin soon. I will keep the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee updated on progress regarding the clawback. I can understand why Members are concerned that a company that received public money should have to pay back the money, or a proportion of the money, if it is seen as not having utilised it the way that the Assembly would want.

The site is as attractive as it can be. There are difficulties with its geography—we know that. However, the site is well equipped. It is big enough, it has storage facilities, and, because it is modern, the machinery is capable of being retooled reasonably easily in order to be able to pack goods other than cheese. That is why there has been interest in the plant. We await the outcome of the negotiations that are taking place. As I said, I met one interested buyer, and we will have to wait to see the commercial outcome of that.

oherwydd ni chredaf inni gael ateb clir iawn—mae'n bosibl na ofynnwyd pa bryd, ond yr wyf i'n gofyn yn awr.

Pwynt pwysig arall, yng nghyswllt y safle, yw y byddai'n haws o lawer inni ddenu rhywbeth i'r safle hwnnw na gweld y bobl sy'n gweithio yno'n cael eu gwasgaru. Gwerthfawrogaf fod y Gweinidog yn gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch hyn, ond os ydym am adfachu'r arian, a oes modd ei ddefnyddio i ddenu cyflogwr arall i'r safle? Oni ddigwydd hynny, bydd llawer o'r gweithwyr yn ei chael hi'n anodd cael swyddi, o leiaf yn y tymor byr.

Carwyn Jones: O ran defnyddio Tîm Cymru, gwahoddaf Nick i siarad gyda rhai o'm hetholwyr a fu'n gweithio i Sony gynt, sy'n hapus iawn â'r ffordd y mae Tîm Cymru'n gweithredu ac a oedd yn ddiolchgar iawn am y cymorth a gawsant. Mae'n ddull sydd wedi'i roi ar waith ac wedi llwyddo droeon i helpu pobl, ac, yn fy etholaeth, tybiaf fod pawb a gollodd eu gwaith gyda Sony, a gyda Smith Kendon a Christie Tyler Ltd, bellach wedi cael gwaith yn rhywle arall.

Mae'n rhy fuan dweud faint o arian y gellir ei adfachu na faint o amser y bydd ei angen, ond bydd y negodi'n dechrau'n fuan. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn gwlad yn cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am unrhyw gynnydd gyda'r adfachu. Gallaf ddeall pam fod Aelodau'n bryderus bod cwmni sydd wedi derbyn arian cyhoeddus yn gorfod talu'r arian yn ôl, neu gyfran o'r arian, os gwelir nad yw wedi'i ddefnyddio yn y ffordd y byddai'r Cynulliad yn ei ddymuno.

Mae'r safle mor ddeniadol ag y gall fod. Mae ei ddaearyddiaeth peri anawsterau—fe wyddom hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adnoddau yno'n dda. Mae'n ddigon mawr, mae ganddo gyfleusterau storio, ac, oherwydd ei fod yn fodern, byddai modd ailgyflunio'r peiriannu'n weddol rwydd er mwyn pecynnu nwyddau eraill yn hytrach na chaws. Dyma pam fod diddordeb wedi bod yn y ffatri. Disgwyliwn ganlyniad y trafodaethau sydd ar y gweill. Fel y dywedais, cyfarfûm ag un prynwr â diddordeb, a bydd rhaid inni ddisgwyl i weld

beth fydd canlyniad masnachol hynny.

Mick Bates: Thank you for your short statement, Minister. I am sure that we all welcome your actions to support what has proved to be a very loyal and hard-working workforce in Felinfach. I hope that, as part of the package that you have announced in your statement, you will also look at the situation with regard to pensions. We have heard a great deal of late about the anxiety and uncertainty about pensions caused by redundancy. I note that many people are concerned, and I would like to know whether you are preparing support for their pensions.

The local Assembly Member and my colleague, Mark Williams, have worked hard to retain this facility. We all regret the demise of such a packaging plant, which adds value to a product from Wales. On the back of this announcement, one of the key issues is the action that you will be taking to scope the added-value end of our agriculture industry to establish whether there are companies such as this one—which announced a loss of €39 million in 2003—that are vulnerable. Will you be doing that so that you can offer support before such collapses occur?

I appreciate that you cannot announce any clawback at the moment. However, we talk about support, so I wonder whether you can put on record exactly what the grant source of the support was. I welcome the fact that the site has a potential buyer, and I hope that you will keep us informed on the progress with regard to retaining as much employment as possible on the site.

Carwyn Jones: I believe that the funding was a processing and marketing grant. Generous support is available via processing and marketing grants, structural funds and other European funds to assist companies in investing and developing. However, grants cannot protect companies from losing money, and they cannot necessarily prevent companies from folding. The aim of providing funding to companies is to enable them to invest in order to create jobs and, on some occasions, to secure their futures where a grant would, perhaps, make a difference.

Mick Bates: Diolch am eich datganiad byr, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn sicr ein bod i gyd yn croesawu'r camau a gymerwyd gennych i gefnogi gweithlu sydd wedi bod yn driw ac yn weithgar iawn yn Felin-fach. Gobeithio, fel rhan o'r pecyn a gyhoeddwyd gennych yn eich datganiad, y byddwch hefyd yn edrych ar y sefyllfa o ran pensiynau. Clywsom gryn dipyn yn ddiweddar am y pryder a'r ansicrwydd ynghylch pensiynau a achoswyd yn sgîl colli swyddi. Nodaf fod llawer o bobl yn bryderus, a hoffwn wybod a ydych chi'n paratoi cefnogaeth ar gyfer eu pensiynau.

Mae'r Aelod Cynulliad lleol a'm cydweithiwr, Mark Williams, wedi gweithio'n galed i gadw'r ffatri hon ar agor. Yr ydym oll yn gresynu bod ffatri pecynnau o'r fath yn dirwyn i ben, a honno'n ychwanegu gwerth at gynnyrch o Gymru. Yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad hwn, un o'r prif faterion sy'n codi yw'r camau a gymerwch i bwysu a mesur cwmplas ochr gwerth-ychwanegol ein diwydiant amaethyddol er mwyn penderfynu a oes cwmnïau eraill megis y cwmni hwn—a gyhoeddodd golled o €39 miliwn yn 2003—sy'n fregus. A fyddwch chi'n gwneud hynny fel y gallwch gynnig cefnogaeth cyn i gwmnïau fel hyn fetu?

Sylweddolaf na allwch gyhoeddi unrhyw adfachiad ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn am gefnogaeth, felly ys gwn i a allwch nodi'n union beth oedd ffynhonnell grant a roddwyd. Croesawaf y ffaith fod darpar brynwr i'r safle, gan obeithio y rhowch wybod inni am y cynnydd o ran cadw cymaint o swyddi ag y bo modd ar y safle hwn.

Carwyn Jones: Credaf mai grant prosesu a marchnata oedd yr arian. Mae cefnogaeth hael ar gael ar ffurf grantiau marchnata, cronfeydd strwythurol a chronfeydd Ewropeaidd eraill i gynorthwyo cwmnïau i fuddsoddi a datblygu. Fodd bynnag, ni all grantiau warchod cwmnïau rhag colli arian, ac ni allant o anghenraid atal yr hwch rhag mynd drwy'r siop. Nod darparu arian ar gyfer cwmnïau yw eu galluogi i fuddsoddi er mwyn creu swyddi, ac ar adegau, i sicrhau eu dyfodol, lle byddai grant, efallai, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

In terms of the future of the pensions situation, what we are not talking about here is a situation where a company has folded and that there is a question mark over the pension scheme that that company ran. We are talking about a company withdrawing from a plant. I am not aware of any difficulties regarding the pension scheme, as Dairygold will continue as a company. Again, it is important to emphasise, in terms of adding value, that there will be occasions such as this where, sadly, one company decides that it can no longer continue with packaging in Wales. However, there are opportunities, and there is interest from other companies. I am unable to say what the nature of that interest is, as Members will appreciate, but the fact that there is interest is a good sign. I am sure that all Members will join with me in hoping that we end up with a situation where that site is used for employment purposes and for its primary purpose, which is to create jobs.

Brynle Williams: I too convey my regret at the loss of around 120 jobs. Most aspects have been covered here this afternoon, but, once again, with the downward pressure on the milk industry, Wales is losing another packaging plant. It is with great regret that we note that companies come here, access grants to establish themselves in the marketplace and then move out into more geographically acceptable areas. I am glad to hear that you are going to try to recoup some of this money, and I hope that the company will sell or lease this property to another company, which is very important. I am sure that you will do whatever you can, Minister, but you know how we all feel here.

Carwyn Jones: It is worth emphasising that the closure of the plant has nothing to do with milk prices; we are talking about a plant that was packaging cheese. Nevertheless, almost next door is the Aeron valley cheese-making plant, which continues. That cheese is being packed in Scotland, such are the vagaries of business. However, it remains the case that cheese production continues. As I have said before, this plant can potentially pack anything—it does not have to be cheese—and the hope is that there will be sufficient

O ran sefyllfa'r pensiynau yn y dyfodol, yr hyn nad ydym yn sôn amdano yma yw sefyllfa lle bo cwmni wedi mynd i'r wal a bod marc cwestiwn dros gynllun pensiwn a redid gan y cwmni hwnnw. Sôn yr ydym am gwmni'n tynnu allan o un safle. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw anawsterau o ran y cynllun pensiwn, gan y bydd Dairygold yn parhau fel cwmni. Unwaith eto, mae'n bwysig pwysleisio, o ran ychwanegu gwerth, y bydd adegau megis hon, lle bydd un cwmni, ysywaeth, yn penderfynu na all barhau rhagor gyda'i waith pecynnu yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, ceir cyfleoedd eraill, ac mae gan gwmnïau eraill ddiddordeb. Ni allaf ddweud beth yw natur y diddordeb hwnnw, fel y bydd Aelodau'n gwerthfawrogi, ond mae'r ffaith fod diddordeb yn arwydd da. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd pob Aelod yn ymuno â mi yn y gobaith y bydd gennym sefyllfa yn y pen draw lle defnyddir y safle hwnnw at ddibenion cyflogaeth ac at ei brif bwrpas, sef i greu swyddi.

Brynle Williams: Hoffwn innau hefyd fynegi fy siom ynghylch colli oddeutu 120 o swyddi. Trafodwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r agweddau ar hyn yma y prynhawn yma, ond, unwaith eto, gyda'r diwydiant llaeth dan bwysau, mae Cymru'n colli ffatri pecynnu arall. Mae'n destun siom mawr inni nodi bod cwmnïau'n dod yma, yn cael grantiau i gael troedle yn y farchnad ac yna'n symud i ardaloedd sy'n fwy daearyddol dderbyniol. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod am geisio adennill rhywfaint o'r arian hwn, a gobeithiaf y bydd y cwmni'n gwerthu neu'n lesio'r eiddo hwn i gwmni arall, sy'n bwysig iawn. Yr wyf yn sicr y gwnewch beth bynnag y gallwch, Weinidog, ond gwyddoch beth yw ein teimladau ni i gyd.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n werth pwysleisio nad oes a wnelo cau'r ffatri ddim oll â phrisiau llaeth; sôn am ffatri a oedd yn pecynnu caws yr ydym. Fodd bynnag, drws nesaf fwy neu lai, mae ffatri gaws dyffryn Aeron, sy'n dal i weithio. Mae'r caws hwnnw'n cael ei becynnu yn yr Alban—rhyfedd o fyd. Fodd bynnag, mae caws yn dal i gael ei gynhyrchu yno. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, gellir pecynnu unrhyw beth fwy neu lai yn y ffatri hon. Nid oes rhaid iddo fod yn gaws a'r gobaith yw y bydd digon o ddiddordeb i sicrhau bod

interest to ensure that that packaging, or any employment use of the site, continues.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydych wedi canmol y safle hwn ac wedi sôn am ddefnydd posibl o'r safle. A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder i, pan fo unedau fel hyn yn cael eu gwerthu i gwmnïau gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, fod perygl bob amser iddynt gael eu colli? Mae'r unedau hyn yn werthfawr iawn yng nghefn gwlad. A wnewch ystyried hynny, a thrafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr angen i'r WDA edrych ar y polisi hwnnw, a rhentu'r unedau hyn yn hytrach na'u gwerthu, fel eu bod yn cael eu cadw os nad yw'r cwmnïau'n llwyddo yn eu menter?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n dibynnu ar anghenion y cwmnïau eu hunain. Mae profiad wedi dangos bod llawer o gwmnïau eisiau prynu rhywle i sicrhau eu bod yn cynhyrchu yn y dyfodol, ac nad ydynt am rentu adeiladau. Felly, mae hyn yn dibynnu ar y math o gwmmi, ac ar anghenion y cwmni hwnnw. Pe bai gan y Llywodraeth bolisi cadarn o sicrhau bod unedau ar gael i'w rhentu yn unig, ni fyddai llawer o gwmnïau'n dod i Gymru. Mae'n anodd iawn gwneud unrhyw fath o ddatganiad polisi ar hyn—derbyniaf y pwynt, wrth gwrs, ond rhaid inni sicrhau bod cyflogaeth yn dod i gefn gwlad Cymru, a rhaid inni dderbyn y bydd llawer o gwmnïau am brynu adeiladau yn hytrach na'u rhentu. Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar anghenion cwmnïau unigol.

3.10 p.m.

Glyn Davies: I, too, thank you for making this statement. That, in itself, acknowledges the significance of this closure by Dairygold of its plant in the Aeron valley. I know from past experience how difficult it is to attract significant employers to the Aeron valley.

I have a question on the impact on the dairy industry. We know that the dairy industry in west Wales is struggling with low prices and a degree of pessimism. I do not want to see—and I hope that you agree—any relationship between this closure, and its serious impact on the economy of Ceredigion, and the dairy industry. This is a packaging plant that has a connection with, and adds value to, the dairy

pecynnu, neu unrhyw ddefnydd a fydd yn creu cyflogaeth ar y safle, yn parhau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You have praised this site and mentioned the potential use of this site. Do you share my concern that, when such units are sold to companies by the Welsh Development Agency, there is always a danger that they are lost? These units are extremely valuable in rural areas. Will you consider this, and discuss with the Minister for Economic Development and Transport the need for the WDA to review its policy, and rent these units, rather than sell them, so that they can be retained if companies do not succeed in their ventures?

Carwyn Jones: It depends on the needs of the companies themselves. Experience has shown that many companies want to buy premises to ensure their production for the future, and that they do not want to rent premises. Therefore, it depends on the kind of company, and on the needs of that company. If the Government had a firm policy of ensuring that units were only available for rent, not many companies would come to Wales. It is very difficult to make any kind of policy statement on this—I accept the point, of course, but we must ensure that employment is attracted to rural Wales, and we must accept that many companies will wish to purchase premises rather than rent them. That depends on the needs of individual companies.

Glyn Davies: Diolchaf innau i chi am wneud y datganiad hwn. Mae hynny, ynddo'i hun, yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y ffaith fod Dairygold yn cau ei ffatri yn nyffryn Aeron. Gwn o brofiad pa mor anodd yw denu cyflogwyr o sylwedd i ddyffryn Aeron.

Mae gennyf gwestiwn am yr effaith ar y diwydiant llaeth. Gwyddom fod y diwydiant llaeth yn y Gorllewin yn straffaglu gyda phrisiau isel ac elfen o besimistiaeth. Nid wyf am weld—a gobeithiaf eich bod chithau'n cytuno—unrhyw berthynas rhwng y cau hwn, a'i heffaith ddifrifol ar economi Ceredigion, a'r diwydiant llaeth. Ffatri pecynnu yw hon sydd â chysylltiad gyda'r diwydiant llaeth, ac

industry, which we think is good, but, essentially, we see no reason why this should add to the pessimism that currently exists in the dairy industry in west Wales.

Carwyn Jones: That is quite correct. When we talk about adding value to milk, we talk in the main about turning it into other products, such as cheese, butter and yoghurt, which is the product with the highest mark up according to market information. This was a cheese packaging plant, but the fact that it packaged cheese was, in some way, a side issue—it was a packaging plant, primarily. It has not been affected by milk prices and it has not affected the supply of milk into the Aeron valley or the general demand for milk across Wales.

It is, of course, a blow to the local economy and I would agree with the sentiments that have been expressed in terms of sympathising with the people who work there. We need to ensure that the people who have sought, or who are seeking, alternative employment get all the support that is due to them from the excellent Team Wales approach that my colleague, Andrew Davies, has pioneered. We also need to ensure that the plant itself is used for employment opportunities, so that people can be employed there who know the plant and if it were to reopen as a packaging plant, packaging something else, it could grow in the future. A two-pronged approach needs to be taken, but this is certainly not something that should cause added pessimism in the dairy industry.

yn ychwanegu gwerth ati, a chredwn fod hynny'n dda, ond, yn ei hanfod, ni welwn unrhyw reswm pam y dylai hyn ychwanegu at y besimistiaeth sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd yn y diwydiant llaeth yn y Gorllewin.

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n eithaf cywir. Pan soniwn am ychwanegu gwerth at laeth, soniwn yn y bôn am ei droi'n gynnyrch o fath arall, megis caws, menyn a iogwrt, sef y cynnyrch sydd yn creu'r elw mwyaf, yn ôl gwybodaeth y farchnad. Ffatri pecynnu caws oedd hon, ond mae'r ffaith ei fod yn pecynnu caws, ar un ystyr, yn fater ymylol—ffatri becynnu oedd hi yn bennaf. Nid yw prisiau llaeth wedi effeithio arni ac nid yw wedi effeithio ar y cyflenwad llaeth i ddyffryn Aeron nac ar y galw cyffredinol am laeth ar hyd ac ar led Cymru.

Wrth gwrs ei bod yn ergyd i'r economi leol a byddwn yn cytuno â'r teimladau a fynegwyd o ran cydymdeimlo â'r bobl sy'n gweithio yno. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y bobl sydd wedi ceisio, neu sydd yn ceisio, cael swyddi eraill yn cael pob cefnogaeth y maent yn ei haeddu drwy gyfrwng dulliau rhagorol Tîm Cymru sy'n ganlyniad i waith arloesol fy nghydweithiwr, Andrew Davies. Rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod y ffatri ei hun yn cael ei defnyddio i greu cyfleoedd ar gyfer swyddi, fel y gellir cyflogi pobl yno sy'n adnabod y ffatri, a phetai'n ailagor fel ffatri pecynnu, gan becynnu rhywbeth arall, y gallai dyfu yn y dyfodol. Mae angen mynd ati mewn dwy ffordd, ond yn sicr, nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth a ddylai beri mwy o besimistiaeth yn y diwydiant llaeth.

Cymeradwyo o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 Approval under Standing Order No. 24.25

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

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

1. considers the report of the Legislation

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 7 February 2006 on the draft the Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and</i></p> <p><i>2. approves that the Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:</i></p> <p><i>a) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006;</i></p> <p><i>b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006; and</i></p> <p><i>c) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 February 2006. (NDM2838)</i></p> | <p><i>a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynllun Taliad Sengl a Chynlluniau Cymorth y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a</i></p> <p><i>2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cynllun Taliad Sengl a Chynlluniau Cymorth y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:</i></p> <p><i>a) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006;</i></p> <p><i>b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006; ac</i></p> <p><i>c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2838)</i></p> |
|---|---|

*Cynnig (NDM2838): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2838): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
 (Cymru) 2005 (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) 2006 a
 Gorchymyn Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru (Awdurdodaeth a
 Darpariaethau Trosiannol ac Arbedion) 2006
 Approval of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 (Transitional
 Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Order 2006 and the Public Services
 Ombudsman for Wales (Jurisdiction and Transitional Provisions and Savings)
 Order 2006**

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

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

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (Jurisdiction and Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 17 January 2006. (NDM2848)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2848)

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 on 31 January 2006 in relation to the draft the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Ombwdsmon

2005 (*Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments*) Order 2006; and

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005 (*Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol*) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 (*Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments*) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005 (*Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Diwygiadau Canlyniadol*) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 17 January 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Ionawr 2006; a

b) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006; and

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006; ac

c) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 18 January 2006. (NDM2847)

c) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2847)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (*Jurisdiction and Transitional Provisions and Savings*) Order 2006 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 17 January 2006. (NDM2846)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru (*Awdurdodaeth a Darpariaethau Trosiannol ac Arbedion*) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2846)

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 on 31 January 2006 in relation to the draft the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (*Jurisdiction and Transitional Provisions and Savings*) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru (*Awdurdodaeth a Darpariaethau Trosiannol ac Arbedion*) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (*Jurisdiction and Transitional Provisions and Savings*) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru (*Awdurdodaeth a Darpariaethau Trosiannol ac Arbedion*) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 17 January 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Ionawr 2006; a

b) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 2 February 2006; and

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Chwefror 2006; ac

c) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 18 January 2006. (NDM2845)

These items are fairly straightforward Orders. The first Order makes amendments to ensure accuracy and provisions in the legislation. The second Order adds two additional organisations to the Schedule 3 list of authorities. Members who were involved with looking at the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill will remember that, in that legislation, we specifically had a Schedule 3 that enabled authorities that came under the jurisdiction of the ombudsman to be listed. During the course of the presentations to the committee, two organisations, the Valuation Tribunal Service and the Board of Community Health Councils in Wales, actually volunteered to be on that list. This Order makes that provision, and that in itself is fairly straightforward.

c) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2845)

Gorchymynion gweddol syml yw'r eitemau hyn. Mae'r Gorchymyn cyntaf yn cyflwyno gwelliannau i sicrhau cywirdeb a darpariaethau yn y ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'r ail Orchymyn yn ychwanegu dau sefydliad ychwanegol at restr awdurdodau Atodlen 3. Bydd Aelodau a fu'n ymwneud ag edrych ar Fesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn cofio bod gennym yn benodol yn y ddeddfwriaeth honno Atodlen 3 a oedd yn galluogi awdurdodau a ddeuai o dan awdurdodaeth yr ombwdsmon i gael eu rhestru. Yn ystod y cyflwyniadau i'r pwyllgor, mae dau gorff, y Gwasanaeth Tribiwnlys Prisio a Bwrdd y Cyngorau Iechyd Cymuned yng Nghymru, wedi gwirfoddoli ifod ar y rhestr honno. Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn gwneud y ddarpariaeth honno, ac mae hynny o'i hanfod yn eithaf syml.

*Cynnig (NDM2848): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2848): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

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

Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2847): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2847): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw

Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2846): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2846): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2845): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2845): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri

Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Chanlyniadol y
 Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 a Rheoliadau'r
 Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau
 Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006**

**Approval of the General Medical Services Transitional and Consequential
 Provisions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2006 and the National Health Service
 (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations
 2006**

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

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

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the General Medical Services Transitional and Consequential Provisions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006. (NDM2840)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Chanlyniadol Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2840)

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 Members on 7 February 2006 in relation to the draft the General Medical Services Transitional and Consequential Provisions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Chanlyniadol Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. *approves that the draft the General Medical Services Transitional and Consequential Provisions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:*

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006. (NDM2839)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006. (NDM2844)

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 Members on 7 February 2006 in relation to the draft the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2006. (NDM2843)

The new general medical services contract was fully implemented on 1 April 2004, and it was supported by a wide range of various regulations and directions. The amending regulations and Order are required to bring

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Chanlyniadol Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:*

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2839)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2844)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2843)

Cafodd y contract newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol ei roi ar waith yn llawn ar 1 Ebrill 2004, ac fe'i hategwyd gan amrywiaeth mawr o reoliadau a chyfarwyddiadau. Mae angen y rheoliadau

greater clarity and consistency to these various regulations and to tidy up the legislation generally. They also respond to policy developments that have taken place since the inception of the new contract.

The amendments contained in this legislation are quite diverse. To give some examples, they range from the consequential prescribing amendments because of the new pharmacy contract to amendments to those provisions that relate to the spouse, so that they also relate to civil partnerships. This takes account of the Civil Partnership Act 2004.

3.20 p.m.

It is not possible to outline each amendment in detail in the time available, but I want to highlight one important amendment contained in the legislation. This is the measure to stop GMS practices adopting national-rate and premium-rate telephone numbers. I know that several Members felt that the adoption of these numbers by GP practices placed an unfair additional cost on patients, and were a source of income generation for the practices. This amendment will put an end to that.

The majority of the amendments in this legislation relate to the National Health Service (General Medical Services Contracts) (Wales) Regulations 2004. However, it also provides for a number of minor amendments to the NHS (Performers Lists) (Wales) Regulations 2004.

Helen Mary Jones: These amendments are largely technical, and Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales will support them. We welcome the amendment on costly telephone calls in particular. That was an unacceptable developing practice, and we are glad to see that the Minister has dealt with the issue. However, I ask the Minister to acknowledge that some elements of the new contract cause concern to the public, particular in terms of out-of-hours care. I ask him to keep those

diwygio a'r Gorchymyn er mwyn peri i'r gwahanol reoliadau hyn fod yn fwy eglur a chyson ac i roi trefn ar y ddeddfwriaeth yn gyffredinol. Maent hefyd yn ymateb i ddatblygiadau a gafwyd o ran polisi ers cychwyn y contract newydd.

Mae'r diwygiadau sydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn eithaf amrywiol. Er mwyn cynnig rhai enghreifftiau, maent yn amrywio o'r diwygiadau canlyniadol ar ragnodi oherwydd y contract newydd ar gyfer fferylliaeth i'r darpariaethau hynny sydd yn ymwneud â'r priod, fel y byddant yn berthnasol i bartneriaethau sifil hefyd. Mae hyn yn rhoi sylw i'r Ddeddf Partneriaeth Sifil 2004.

Nid oes modd disgrifio pob diwygiad yn fanwl yn yr amser sydd ar gael, ond yr wyf yn dymuno tynnu sylw at un diwygiad pwysig a geir yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Hwnnw yw'r mesur i atal practisiau gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol rhag mabwysiadu rhifau ffôn sydd yn codi tâl ar y gyfradd genedlaethol a'r gyfradd uchaf. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod sawl Aelod yn teimlo bod mabwysiadu'r rhifau hynny gan bractisiau meddygon teulu'n golygu traul ychwanegol annheg ar gleifion, a'u bod yn ffynhonnell incwm i'r practisiau. Bydd y diwygiad hwn yn rhoi terfyn ar hynny.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r diwygiadau yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ymwneud â Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Contractau Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2004. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer nifer o fân ddiwygiadau i Reoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Rhestri Cyflawnwyr) (Cymru) 2004.

Helen Mary Jones: Rhai technegol yw'r diwygiadau hyn gan mwyaf, a bydd Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn eu cefnogi. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r diwygiad ynghylch galwadau ffôn drud yn benodol. Yr oedd yr arfer cynyddol hwnnw'n annerbyniol, ac yr ydym yn falch o weld bod y Gweinidog wedi delio â'r mater hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn gofyn i'r Gweinidog gydnabod bod rhai elfennau yn y contract newydd yn peri pryder i'r cyhoedd, yn enwedig o ran gofal y tu allan

under review and to see whether anything further can be done, through direction or legislation, to ensure that there is consistent coverage across the whole of Wales, and particularly in rural areas.

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservatives will be supporting what is largely a tidying-up exercise. I wish to refer to one of the items relating to the primary medical services regulation, which removes the restriction that prevented supplementary prescribers from prescribing controlled drugs or unlicensed medicines. I know that we have had a debate on the way in which we will now extend prescribing rights to nurses and pharmacists. Many professionals out there welcome what is an extension of services that can be provided to patients, and this move in the right direction will allow a greater degree of access for patients, who, in the past, have been rather amazed by the mystery that surrounds the idea of having a GP with a prescribing pad, and the fact that that is where it starts and finishes. By enabling pharmacists and nurses, we will recognise the great professionalism that exists. That is to be welcomed.

In terms of the application of the regulations on the GMS contract, the Minister will be aware that some local health boards in Wales are concerned about the budgetary constraints that are now being placed on them as a result of the contract, particularly the additional costs that can be incurred when GPs meet the qualitative standards. I know that some LHBs are seeing more GPs than anticipated meeting those standards. As a result, there has been a budget consequence for those local health boards. Perhaps the Minister could consider this and report back in due course if there is a problem.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will be supporting these measures. They are routine measures, but we have to take account of the significance of some of the issues that are raised. I welcome the end of the premium-rate telephone numbers. Although the Government made it clear that they were unacceptable, the latest research

i oriau arferol. Yr wyf yn gofyn iddo ddal y rhain dan sylw a chanfod a ellir gwneud rhagor, drwy gyfarwyddyd neu ddeddfwriaeth, i sicrhau bod gwasanaeth dibynadwy ar gael ledled Cymru, ac yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n cefnogi'r hyn sydd i raddau helaeth yn waith tacluso. Yr wyf yn dymuno cyfeirio at un o'r eitemau sydd yn ymwneud â'r rheoliad ar wasanaethau meddygol sylfaenol, sydd yn dileu'r cyfyngiad a oedd yn atal presgripsiynwyr atodol rhag rhagnodi cyffuriau a reolir neu feddyginiaethau sydd heb eu trwyddedu. Yr wyf yn gwybod ein bod wedi cael dadl am ein bwriad i ymestyn hawliau rhagnodi i nyrsys a fferyllwyr. Mae llawer o weithwyr proffesiynol ar lawr gwlad yn croesawu'r hyn sydd yn estyniad i'r gwasanaethau y gellir eu darparu i gleifion, a bydd y cam hwn i'r cyfeiriad iawn yn caniatáu mwy o fynediad i gleifion sydd wedi synnu braidd, yn y gorffennol, at y syniad rhyfedd mai'r meddyg teulu yw'r unig un sydd i fod i roi presgripsiwn. Drwy alluogi fferyllwyr a nyrsys, byddwn yn cydnabod y proffesiynoldeb gwych a geir. Mae hynny i'w groesawu.

O ran cymhwyso'r rheoliadau at y contract ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol, bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod rhai byrddau iechyd lleol yng Nghymru'n bryderus am y cyfyngiadau cyllidebol sydd yn cael eu gosod arnynt bellach o ganlyniad i'r contract, yn enwedig y costau ychwanegol y gellir mynd iddynt pan yw meddygon teulu'n cyrraedd y safonau ansoddol. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod rhai BILlau'n gweld mwy o feddygon teulu na'r disgwyl yn cyrraedd y safonau hynny. Oherwydd hynny, effeithiwyd ar gyllideb y byrddau iechyd lleol hynny. Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog ystyried hynny ac adrodd yn ôl ar y mater hwnnw yn ei dro os oes problem.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r mesurau hyn. Nid oes dim ynddynt sydd yn anghyffredin, ond rhaid inni dalu sylw i bwysigrwydd rhai o'r materion sydd wedi eu codi. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y rhifau ffôn sydd yn codi tâl ar y gyfradd uchaf yn dod i ben. Er bod y Llywodraeth

carried out by my office showed that half a dozen of them were still operating in Wales a couple of months ago. It is absolutely unacceptable that patients could find themselves facing massive telephone bills as a result of trying to contact the doctor. Very often, especially first thing on a Monday morning, you have to wait a long time while listening to a telephone message.

On the changes in the regulations relating to prescribing, I would be grateful if the Minister could tell us how he plans to roll out the training in relation to extended prescribing and the pharmacy contract, because pharmacists are anxious to get on with the job. Not surprisingly, GPs say, 'But there must be training'. It would be useful, Minister, if you were to outline briefly what you plan to do on that.

Finally, in relation to the new primary medical services contract for GPs, the issue for many LHBs has been the one that Jonathan Morgan has just outlined, which is that these contracts have been more expensive than anticipated. Some LHBs have responded by withdrawing the commissioning of some primary care services. That is contrary to your vision and to the vision that we all have of extending the flexibility and the provision of primary care. That is an issue that we should all be aware of as we vote to approve this latest change to the contract.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): Thank you very much for the support for the resolution.

All out-of-hours providers have to give a detailed account of how they are performing. This, in many ways, is an improvement on the previous situation, because, previously, this performance data was not available, and it is only under the new out-of-hours contract that we have this data. It is continually being monitored by my officials and the regional offices. The final touches are being put to the delivering emergency care project, and this project will include out-of-hours provision as

wedi egluro eu bod yn annerbyniol, dangosodd yr ymchwil ddiweddaraf gan fy swyddfa fod hanner dwsin ohonynt yn dal i fod ar waith yng Nghymru fis neu ddau yn ôl. Mae'r ffaith y gallai cleifion wynebu biliau ffôn anferth o ganlyniad i geisio cysylltu â meddyg yn gwbl annerbyniol. Yn aml iawn, yn enwedig ben bore ar ddydd Llun, rhaid ichi aros yn hir wrth wrando ar neges ffôn.

Ynghylch y newidiadau i'r rheoliadau sydd yn ymwneud â rhagnodi, byddwn yn ddiolchgar os gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym sut y mae'n bwriadu darparu'r hyfforddiant sydd yn gysylltiedig â rhagnodi estynedig a'r contract ar gyfer fferylliaeth, gan fod fferyllwyr yn awyddus i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith. Nid yw'n syndod bod meddygon teulu'n dweud, 'Ond rhaid cael hyfforddiant'. Byddai o gymorth, Weinidog, pe byddech yn disgrifio'n fyr eich bwriadau ynghylch hynny.

Yn olaf, mewn cysylltiad â'r contract newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddygol sylfaenol i feddygon teulu, y pwnc pwysig yng ngolwg llawer o BILlau fu'r un y mae Jonathan Morgan newydd ei ddisgrifio, sef bod y contractau hyn wedi bod yn ddrutach na'r disgwyl. Mae rhai BILlau wedi ymateb drwy ymatal rhag comisiynu rhai gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol. Mae hynny'n groes i'ch gweledigaeth ac i'r weledigaeth sydd gennym oll o ymestyn y ddarpariaeth o ofal sylfaenol a'i gwneud yn fwy hyblyg. Dylem oll fod yn ymwybodol o'r mater hwnnw wrth bleidleisio i gymeradwyo'r newid diweddaraf hwn i'r contract.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Diolch yn fawr iawn i chi am y gefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn.

Mae'r holl ddarparwyr gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau arferol yn disgrifio eu perfformiad yn fanwl. Mae hyn yn well, ar lawer ystyr, na'r sefyllfa flaenorol, oherwydd nid oedd y data hyn am berfformiad ar gael o'r blaen, a dim ond o dan y contract newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau arferol y cawn y data hyn. Maent yn cael eu monitro'n barhaus gan fy swyddogion a'r swyddfeydd rhanbarthol. Mae'r prosiect ar ddarparu gofal brys bron â'i gwblhau, a bydd

well as ambulance services, accident and emergency services, and the role of nurses.

Jonathan Morgan: As you have mentioned the DECS project, would you confirm when you intend to publish that particular plan, as many in the professions throughout Wales are waiting in earnest for it, and we would like to see it as quickly as possible? Would you give us a date?

Brian Gibbons: I cannot give you a precise date, but I have seen the initial final draft, if that is not a contradiction in terms. The document is being drafted as we speak, and it is just a case of getting the wording right as well as the translation and so on. It is imminent. It could still be a month or more before it comes back from the printers and is placed in the public domain. However, it is of that general order.

Jonathan Morgan: You may be aware that we are due to discuss the DECS strategy in the Health and Social Services Committee meeting on 23 March. You said that it may be a month or more, but is it your intention to publish it before 23 March?

Brian Gibbons: I think that if we are going to discuss it at that committee meeting, it might be an advantage to have the document.

I move on to another point that Jonathan made. The phrase 'the fountain pen is mightier than the stethoscope' is used in healthcare, and it means that he who wields the prescriber's pen is the most powerful person. Therefore, extending prescribing rights to other care givers is an important step forward. In terms of the training for that, we are in discussion with the main stakeholders as regards how they want to prioritise it. Without prejudicing the outcome of those discussions, there are some areas that would appear to be natural starting points. For example, pharmacists are quite keen to start getting involved in responding to minor illnesses. If they are to play an active role in that area, then prescribing for those minor

yn cwmpasu darpariaeth y tu allan i oriau arferol yn ogystal â gwasanaethau ambiwlans, gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a rôl nyrsys.

Jonathan Morgan: Gan eich bod wedi cyfeirio at y prosiect ar ddarparu gofal brys, a wnewch gadarnhau pa bryd yr ydych yn bwriadu cyhoeddi'r cynllun hwnnw, gan fod llawer o weithwyr proffesiynol ledled Cymru'n aros yn eiddgar amdano, a chan y carem ei weld cyn gynted ag y bo modd? A wnewch roi dyddiad i ni?

Brian Gibbons: Nid wyf yn gallu rhoi dyddiad pendant i chi, ond yr wyf wedi gweld y drafft terfynol cyntaf, os nad yw hynny'n wrthddywediad. Mae'r ddogfen yn cael ei drafftio ar hyn o bryd, ac nid yw ond yn fater o'i geirio'n gywir a'i chyfieithu ac yn y blaen. Mae ar fin cael ei chwblhau. Efallai y bydd mis neu fwy cyn iddi ddod yn ôl o'r wasg a chael ei chyhoeddi. Fodd bynnag, felly y mae'n fras.

Jonathan Morgan: Efallai y gwyddoch ein bod i fod i drafod y strategaeth ar ddarparu gofal brys yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar 23 Mawrth. Dywedasoich y gallai gymryd mis neu fwy, ond a ydych yn bwriadu ei chyhoeddi cyn 23 Mawrth?

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn credu y gallai fod o fantais inni gael y ddogfen os ydym yn mynd i'w thrafod yn y cyfarfod pwyllgor hwnnw.

Symudaf ymlaen at bwynt arall a wnaeth Jonathan. Defnyddir yr ymadrodd 'trech ysgrifbin na stethosgop' ym maes gofal iechyd, a'i ystyr yw mai'r sawl sydd yn dal pin y presgripsiynydd yw'r un cryfaf. Felly, mae ymestyn hawliau rhagnodi i ddarparwyr gofal eraill yn gam pwysig ymlaen. O ran yr hyfforddiant ar gyfer hynny, yr ydym yn cynnal trafodaethau â'r prif randdeiliaid ynghylch y flaenoriaeth y maent yn dymuno ei rhoi i hynny. Heb ragfarnu canlyniad y trafodaethau hynny, mae rhai meysydd sydd yn ymddangos yn fan cychwyn naturiol. Er enghraifft, mae fferyllwyr yn eithaf awyddus i ddechrau ymwneud ag ymateb i fân anhwylderau. Os ydynt i gymryd rhan yn y maes hwnnw, mae'n debyg y byddai

illnesses would seem to be a good starting point for pharmacists. However, this is to be decided in discussion with them. We know that nurses are developing expertise in areas of clinical activity such as asthma care, blood pressure control and diabetes. As a starting point for independent prescribing by nurses, those might be suitable areas for that activity to begin. I am only giving those examples as illustrations, and I would not want, in a debate like this, to close down the process through which the various professions that will be involved in independent prescribing may want to progress this agenda.

Jenny Randerson: I am keen to pin you down on this, as you are saying that, in general terms, minor illnesses might be a starting point. However, I am sure that you are aware that this has been subject to pilot projects in Scotland, and it has been rolled out and is well under way there. Do you not yet have a clear vision of how exactly you will go ahead, and what timescale will you work to on this?

3.30 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: I do not think that we can give you a rigid timescale, because the relevant report that has allowed us to proceed in this direction—the starting point—was published only three or four months ago. We then had to take on board the implications of the policy for Wales, and so the decision to launch independent prescribing in Wales for nurses and pharmacists is only about a month old. We must engage with the relevant professions. It would be easy enough for us to draw a way forward without consultation and discussion with the relevant professions, but that is not how we do business. We want to ensure that those professions are on board.

A relevant factor is the progress that we make towards the unified electronic patient record, because the further down the road we are with that, the better the communication will be in ensuring that the proper information is available to all the main

rhagnodi ar gyfer y mân anhwylderau hynny'n fan cychwyn da ar gyfer fferyllwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny i'w benderfynu drwy drafod â hwy. Yr ydym yn gwybod bod nyrsys yn meithrin arbenigedd mewn meysydd gwaith clinigol fel gofal am rai sydd ag asthma, rheoli pwysedd gwaed a diabetes. Gallai'r meysydd hynny fod yn addas fel man cychwyn ar gyfer rhagnodi annibynnol gan nyrsys. Nid wyf ond yn cynnig y rhain fel enghreifftiau, ac ni fyddwn yn dymuno rhoi terfyn, mewn dadl fel hon, ar y broses y gallai'r gwahanol broffesiynau a fydd yn ymwneud â rhagnodi annibynnol ddymuno ei defnyddio i hyrwyddo'r agenda hon.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn awyddus i gael ateb pendant gennych am hyn, gan eich bod yn dweud, yn gyffredinol, y gallai mân anhwylderau fod yn fan cychwyn. Er hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch fod prosiectau peilot wedi eu cynnal ar hyn yn yr Alban, ac mae wedi ei roi ar waith yn y fan honno ac yn mynd rhagddo'n dda. Onid oes gennych syniad pendant eto o'r union fodd y byddwch yn symud ymlaen ar hyn, a pha amserlen y byddwch yn ei dilyn?

Brian Gibbons: Nid wyf yn credu y gallaf roi amserlen bendant ichi, oherwydd ni chafodd yr adroddiad perthnasol sydd wedi caniatáu inni symud ymlaen yn y cyfeiriad hwn—y man cychwyn—ei gyhoeddi ond dri neu bedwar mis yn ôl. Yr oeddem bryd hynny yn gorfod ystyried goblygiadau'r polisi i Gymru, ac felly nid yw'r penderfyniad i lansio rhagnodi annibynnol yng Nghymru ar gyfer nyrsys a fferyllwyr ond tua mis oed. Rhaid inni ymgysylltu â'r proffesiynau perthnasol. Byddai'n ddigon hawdd inni symud ymlaen heb ymgynghori a thrafod â'r proffesiynau perthnasol, ond nid dyna sut yr ydym yn gwneud pethau. Yr ydym eisiau sicrhau bod y proffesiynau hynny ar ein hochr.

Ffactor perthnasol yw'r cynnydd a wnawn gyda chyflwyno cofnodion cleifion electronig unedig, oherwydd mwya'n byd y sicrhawn hynny, gorau'n y byd fydd y cyfathrebu er mwyn sicrhau bod y wybodaeth iawn ar gael i'r holl brif randdeiliaid sydd efallai'n

stakeholders who may be prescribing for patients. rhagnodi ar gyfer cleifion.

The number of practices involved with the premium numbers is down to fewer than five, so very few will regret their departure.

Mae nifer y meddygfeydd sy'n defnyddio'r rhifau ffôn premiwm yn llai na phump bellach, felly ychydig iawn fydd yn eu colli.

On the quality and outcomes framework payments, the level of performance was very high, which is an indication of the good state of general practice in Wales. We are discussing a review of the GP contract with the General Practitioners Committee Wales, and I hope to be able to present the outcome of the GP contract review to the Health and Social Services Committee within the next couple of weeks.

Ynghylch taliadau'r fframwaith ansawdd a chanlyniadau, yr oedd lefel y perfformiad yn uchel iawn, sy'n arwydd o gyflwr da meddygaeth teulu yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn trafod cyflawni adolygiad o'r contract Meddygon Teulu â Phwyllgor Meddygon Teulu Cymru, a gobeithio y byddaf yn gallu rhoi canlyniad yr adolygiad o'r contract Meddygon Teulu i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o fewn y pythefnos nesaf.

Cynnig (NDM2840): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2840): 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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2839): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2839): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2844): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2844): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2843): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2843): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd
 Cymunedol a Safonau) 2003 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006
 Approval of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act
 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006**

Motion (NDM2842): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2842): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
 Add new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
 Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

notes the failure of the Assembly Government to ensure that patients in all parts of Wales have access to an NHS dentist.

yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod cleifion ym mhob rhan o Gymru'n gallu cael mynediad at un o ddeintyddion y GIG.

Motion (NDM2841): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2841): cynnig bod

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 Members on 7 February 2006 in relation to the draft Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 Commencement (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch drafft y Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act

2. yn cymeradwyo bod drafft y Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd

2003 Commencement (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006 be made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2842 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) (No.4) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006. (NDM2842)

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 Members on 7 February 2006 in relation to the draft Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 Commencement (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 Commencement (Wales) (No.4) Order 2006 be made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006. (NDM2841)

From 1 April 2006, Members will be aware that it is our intention to establish a new dental contract that moves away from the current general dental services item of service remuneration to an annual payment system that is no longer directly related to dentists' activity. The move towards the local commissioning of NHS primary dental care offers a fresh start for dentists and patients. These reforms place dentistry more firmly in the mainstream of the national health service, providing improved access to appropriate clinical care and giving out key public health messages to encourage self-care wherever

Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2842 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2842)

Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch drafft y Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod drafft y Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2841)

O'r 1 Ebrill 2006 ymlaen, bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol ein bod yn bwriadu sefydlu contract deintyddol newydd sy'n symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth y gwasanaeth deintyddol cyffredinol presennol, lle telir am bob eitem, at system dalu flynyddol nad yw mwyach yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch y deintydd. Mae'r cam tuag at gomisiynu gofal deintyddol sylfaenol gan y GIG yn lleol yn cynnig cychwyn newydd i ddeintyddion a chleifion. Mae'r newidiadau hyn yn gosod deintyddiaeth yn fwy cadarn ym mhrif ffrwd y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, gan ddarparu gwell mynediad at ofal clinigol priodol a rhoi

possible.

For dentists, the reforms will provide a guaranteed income, it will give them increased scope for planning services and will end the item-of-service treadmill. For many patients, the range of treatments that the NHS provides will be much clearer, particularly from the point of view of charging. Dentists will still be able to offer NHS or private dental care and will continue to see their existing patients. That applies regardless of whether those patients are children or exempt adults. Over time, patients should receive a more appropriate level of care and service as the local NHS aligns resources for dentistry more closely with local need and commissions services accordingly.

This commencement Order begins the process of introducing the necessary changes and, from 15 February 2006, commences the relevant sections of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003, under which these regulations will be made. The Order and further items of legislation are due to be debated in Plenary on 28 February, and the Health and Social Services Committee has already scrutinised them.

Personal dental services pilot schemes have been very successful and they forged the way towards the new contract on 1 April. To date, there are 367 dentists, roughly a third of all Welsh dentists, in 137 practices, working on pilot schemes. That is a quarter of all practices. NHS dental care pilot schemes now cover more than 0.5 million patients, secured through PDS and, more importantly, the pilot schemes have created an additional access to 154,000 new posts across Wales.

It is not possible to support Jocelyn Davies's amendment. While I accept that we still have some way to go before we can say that we have finally sorted NHS dentistry out, Jocelyn Davies's amendment ignores the 28 per cent increase in dental spending that has

negeseuon iechyd pwysig i'r cyhoedd sy'n annog hunan-ofal lle bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl.

Ar gyfer deintyddion, bydd y diwygiadau yn rhoi incwm wedi'i warantu, yn rhoi mwy o sgôp iddynt gynllunio gwasanaethau ac yn rhoi terfyn ar y felin draed o eitemau gwasanaeth. I nifer o gleifion, bydd ystod y triniaethau a fydd ar gael o dan y GIG yn llawer cliriach, yn enwedig o safbwynt y taliadau a godir. Bydd deintyddion dal yn gallu cynnig gofal GIG neu ofal deintyddol preifat ac yn parhau i weld eu cleifion presennol. Bydd hynny'n digwydd p'un ai plant ynteu oedolion wedi eu heithrio fydd y cleifion hynny. Gydag amser, dylai cleifion dderbyn lefel fwy priodol o ofal a gwasanaeth wrth i'r GIG lleol gyfateb adnoddau deintyddol yn well i angen lleol a chomisiynu gwasanaethau yn unol â hynny.

Mae'r Gorchymyn cychwyn hwn yn dechrau'r broses o gyflwyno'r newidiadau angenrheidiol ac, o'r 15 Chwefror 2006 ymlaen, yn cychwyn adrannau perthnasol Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) 2003, y gwneir y rheoliadau hyn o dani. Bydd y Gorchymyn ac eitemau deddfwriaeth eraill yn cael eu trafod mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ar 28 Chwefror, ac mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol eisoes wedi craffu arnynt.

Mae cynlluniau gwasanaethau deintyddol personol peilot wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol ac wedi arlwyyo'r ffordd ar gyfer y contract newydd ar 1 Ebrill. Hyd yma, mae 367 o ddeintyddion, tua thraean o'r holl ddeintyddion yng Nghymru, mewn 137 deintyddfa, yn gweithio ar gynlluniau peilot. Mae hynny'n chwarter yr holl ddeintyddfeydd. Mae cynlluniau gofal deintyddol peilot bellach yn gwasanaethu mwy na 0.5 miliwn o gleifion, drwy PDS, ac, yn bwysicach na dim, mae'r cynlluniau peilot wedi creu mynediad at 154,000 o swyddi newydd ledled Cymru.

Nid yw'n bosibl cefnogi gwelliant Jocelyn Davies. Tra derbyniaf fod gennym gryn ffordd i fynd cyn gallu dweud ein bod wedi rhoi trefn ar ddeintyddiaeth y GIG, mae gwelliant Jocelyn Davies yn anwybyddu'r cynnydd o 28 y cant mewn gwariant ar

taken place, the 11 per cent increase in the number of dentists to more than 1,000, and the success of the Welsh dental initiative, the PDS schemes and the dental sealant programme, as well as the increase in dental vocational training schemes and dental student places. I therefore urge Members to reject the amendment and to support the motion.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2842 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the failure of the Assembly Government to ensure that patients in all parts of Wales have access to an NHS dentist.

Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales will not oppose the introduction of these regulations, as we would not wish to delay the introduction of the new contract, although we have some concerns. Moving the control of contracting to the local health boards does have some positives: at least it makes it absolutely clear who is responsible and to whom I should refer the many constituents across Mid and West Wales who tell me that they still cannot get NHS dental health care.

However, I have a concern about the financial implications of this aspect of the regulations, since I understand that it enshrines each LHB's current spend as the bottom line. Given the huge variation in spend across Wales, the risk is that, although local health boards may spend more, they also may not, and we could end up perpetuating the postcode lottery that we know is present in services today.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae gwasanaeth deintyddol ar y gwasanaeth iechyd bron wedi diflannu o Wynedd a Môn. Sylwaf o'r ddau gynllun sydd gan y Llywodraeth, sef y PDS a'r cynllun Denticare sy'n ceisio ymateb i'r broblem, nad oes yr un ohonynt yn gweithredu yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru. Oni ddylai cynlluniau fel hyn gyrraedd pob man o Gymru er tegwch i bawb?

ddeintyddiaeth sydd wedi digwydd, y cynnydd o 11 y cant yn nifer y deintyddion i fwy na 1,000, a llwyddiant menter ddeintyddol Cymru, y cynlluniau PDS a'r rhaglen selio deintyddol, yn ogystal â'r cynnydd mewn cynlluniau hyfforddiant galwedigaethol deintyddol a lleoedd i fyfyrwyr deintyddol. Pwysaf felly ar Aelodau i wrthod y gwelliant a chefnogi'r cynnig.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigaf welliant 1 i NDM2842 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod cleifion ym mhob rhan o Gymru'n gallu cael mynediad at un o ddeintyddion y GIG.

Ni fydd Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn gwrthwynebu cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn, oherwydd ni fyddem eisiau achosi oedi gyda chyflwyno'r contract newydd, er bod gennym rai pryderon. Mae gan drosglwyddo rheolaeth dros contractio i'r byrddau iechyd lleol rai manteision: o leiaf mae'n nodi'n gwbl glir pwy sy'n gyfrifol ac at bwy y dylwn gyfeirio'r etholwyr lu ar draws Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru sy'n dweud wrthyf na fedrant ddod o hyd i ofal iechyd deintyddol o dan y GIG.

Er hynny, mae gennyf bryder ynghylch goblygiadau ariannol yr agwedd hon ar y rheoliadau, oherwydd yr wyf yn deall ei bod yn cymryd gwariant presennol pob Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol fel y llinell waelod. O ystyried yr amrywiadau anferth mewn gwariant ar draws Cymru, y perygl yw, er y bydd byrddau iechyd lleol efallai'n gwario mwy, efallai hefyd na fyddant, a gallem ddiweddu yn parhau'r loteri codau post sy'n digwydd gyda gwasanaethau heddiw.

Alun Ffred Jones: Dental services on the NHS have practically disappeared from Gwynedd and Anglesey. I notice that of the two Government schemes trying to respond to the problem, namely the PDS and the Denticare scheme, not one of them is in operation in north-west Wales. Should these schemes not be rolled out to all parts of Wales, in fairness to all?

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi 100 y cant. Dyna pam yr wyf yn pryderu bod ymateb y Gweinidog i'n gwelliant yn awgrymu ei fod yn meddwl bod popeth yn iawn. Weinidog, ewch yn bellach i fyny na Merthyr, a chewch weld nad yw popeth yn iawn.

Our amendment simply states a matter of fact. The Government has two manifesto commitments saying that, by dates long past, everyone in Wales will have access to an NHS dentist. They do not. Therefore, I find it extraordinary that anyone can disagree with an amendment that notes the failure of the Assembly Government to ensure that patients in all parts of Wales have access to an NHS dentist. Minister, do all patients in all parts of Wales have access to an NHS dentist? I suggest that they do not. Therefore, I urge the Assembly to support the amendment.

We acknowledge that there has been progress; it would be churlish not to. However, there are some real concerns that the Minister must acknowledge even with the new contract.

3.40 p.m.

Elements of that new contract have not been piloted. Some dentists have not yet seen drafts of their new contracts, so how on earth are they supposed to prepare their business and care plans on that basis? I also refer to the Denticare contracts mentioned by Alun Ffred Jones. I was in Newtown in my region of Mid and West Wales yesterday and I saw the queues. I submit to the Minister that this supports my amendment. If those people were already in receipt of NHS dentistry, they would not have been queuing around the block for hours, which they were, not only in Newtown, but in other parts of Wales.

Jenny Randerson: Will you give the Minister at least this credit? Unlike his UK Government colleague, he has not abolished the queues by insisting that people can sign on with a new NHS dentist by phone only.

Helen Mary Jones: I agree with you 100 per cent. That is why I am concerned that the Minister's response to our amendment reveals that he thinks that everything is fine. If you go further north than Merthyr, Minister, you will see that everything is not fine.

Datgan ffaith syml mae ein gwelliant. Mae gan y Llywodraeth ddau ymrwymiad maniffesto yn dweud, erbyn dyddiadau sydd wedi hen fynd heibio, y bydd gan bawb yng Nghymru fynediad at ddeintydd o dan y GIG. Nid oes ganddynt. Felly, yr wyf yn ei chael yn anhygoel credu bod unrhyw un yn gallu anghytuno â gwelliant sy'n nodi methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod gan gleifion o bob rhan o Gymru fynediad at ddeintydd o dan y GIG. Weinidog, a oes gan gleifion ym mhob rhan o Gymru fynediad at ddeintydd GIG? Awgrymaf nad oes. Felly, pwysaf ar y Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud; byddai'n anghwrtais peidio. Er hynny, mae rhai pryderon gwirioneddol y mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog eu cydnabod hyd yn oed gyda'r contract newydd.

Nid yw rhai elfennau o'r contract newydd wedi eu treialu. Nid yw rhai deintyddion eto wedi gweld drafftiau eu contractau newydd; felly sut ar y ddaear y disgwylir iddynt baratoi eu cynlluniau busnes a gofal ar sail hynny? Cyfeiriau hefyd at y contractau Denticare y soniwyd amdanynt gan Alun Ffred Jones. Yr oeddwn yn y Drenewydd yn fy rhan i o Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru ddoe a gwelais y ciwiau. Awgrymaf i'r Gweinidog fod hyn yn cefnogi fy ngwelliant. Pe bai'r bobl hynny eisoes yn derbyn gwasanaeth deintyddol o dan y GIG, ni fyddent yn ciwio o gwmpas y bloc am oriau, a dyna'r oeddent yn ei wneud, nid yn unig yn y Drenewydd, ond mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru hefyd.

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch roi'r clod hwn o leiaf i'r Gweinidog? Yn wahanol i'w gyd-Aelod yn Llywodraeth y DU, nid yw wedi gwahardd ciwio drwy fynnu bod pobl yn gallu cofrestru â deintydd newydd o dan y GIG dros y ffôn yn unig.

Helen Mary Jones: Unlike the Liberal Democrats, I am not looking to co-work with the Minister in the near future, so I am unlikely to want to give him credit for anything. However, I acknowledge Jenny Randerson's point that the situation, as is so often the case, is worse in England than it is here.

On the Denticare contract, I hope that the Minister can give us some information, if not now, then possibly at a future committee, about the particular nature of that contract, because I have some concerns. It is welcome that it enables more people to access NHS dentistry, but is the level of profit to be made by the company larger than that which would be made by traditional practices? Are there differences between the contract with this large parent company and the contracts that LHBs have with the more traditional dentistry practices, with which we are more familiar? What assessment has the Minister, or the appropriate local health boards, made of the risk to NHS dental services if, at some time in the future, this large company decides that it simply is not making enough money and decides to go? I should stress that I am not saying that I think that this is necessarily a bad thing in principle, but it is a departure and I have some concerns about the nature of that departure.

My amendment is simply a statement of fact, but it would not surprise me if the Government chose to vote against a statement of fact today. We have heard comments before about turkeys not voting for Christmas, but it is glaringly obvious that there are still thousands of patients across Wales who do not have access to those services. We hope that the Minister will move the agenda on, as it is still too slow.

Finally, does the Minister concur with comments made by his colleague, Gwenda Thomas, on the *Pawb a'i Farn* programme on 9 February? It seems to be the Government's month for making slightly unfortunate statements on television. On that programme, Gwenda Thomas appeared to

Helen Mary Jones: Yn wahanol i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, nid wyf yn gobeithio gweithio â'r Gweinidog yn y dyfodol agos, felly yr wyf yn annhebygol o fod eisiau rhoi clod iddo am unrhyw beth. Er hynny, yr wyf yn cydnabod pwynt Jenny Randerson bod y sefyllfa, fel gyda chymaint o bethau eraill, yn waeth yn Lloegr nag ydyw yma.

Ynghylch contract Denticare, gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog roi rhywfaint o wybodaeth inni, os nad yn awr, yna efallai mewn pwyllgor yn y dyfodol, am union natur y contract hwnnw, oherwydd mae gennyf rai pryderon. Dylid croesawu ei fod yn rhoi mynediad i fwy o bobl at ddeintyddiaeth o dan y GIG, ond a ydyw lefel yr elw a wneir gan y cwmni yn fwy nag y byddai deintyddfeydd traddodiadol yn ei wneud? A oes gwahaniaethau rhwng y contract gyda'r rhiant-gwmni mawr hwn a'r contractau sydd gan y Byrddau Iechyd Lleol â'r deintyddfeydd mwy traddodiadol, sy'n fwy cyfarwydd inni? Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog, neu'r byrddau iechyd lleol priodol, wedi'i wneud o'r risg i wasanaethau deintyddol y GIG os, ar ryw adeg yn y dyfodol, bydd y cwmni mawr hwn yn penderfynu nad yw'n gwneud digon o arian ac yn penderfynu gadael? Dylwn bwysleisio nad wyf yn dweud bod hyn o anghenraid yn beth drwg mewn egwyddor, ond mae'n gwyro ac mae gennyf rai pryderon ynghylch natur y gwyro hwnnw.

Datgan ffaith syml y mae fy ngwelliant, ond ni fyddai'n fy synnu pe bai'r Llywodraeth yn dewis pleidleisio yn erbyn datganiad o ffaith heddiw. Yr ydym wedi clywed sylwadau o'r blaen am dyrcwn yn gwrthod pleidleisio dros y Nadolig, ond mae'n amlwg fel haul canol dydd bod miloedd o hyd o gleifion ar draws Cymru heb fynediad at y gwasanaethau hynny. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn symud yr agenda yn ei blaen, gan ei bod yn dal i fod yn rhy araf deg.

I gloi, onid yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno â'r sylwadau a wnaed gan ei Gyd-Aelod, Gwenda Thomas, yn y rhaglen *Pawb a'i Farn* ar 9 Chwefror? Ymddengys fod y Llywodraeth yn cael tipyn o fis am wneud datganiadau braidd yn anffodus ar y teledu. Yn y rhaglen honno, yr oedd Gwenda

blame the crisis on dentists. I am not saying that all dentists are absolutely perfect, but does the Minister regard her comments as helpful? I have had feedback from across Mid and West Wales suggesting that people there found the comments unhelpful. Would the Minister like to check them and disassociate himself from them?

In the end, we must acknowledge that there has been some progress, but we are still very far from there. There is no room for complacency.

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservative Party will support the amendment and the motion. I welcome the additional 26,000 places that have been secured through the private sector. Now that he has converted to the David Cameron agenda of using the private sector pragmatically, I reassure the Minister that if he wishes to use Conservative votes to get his agenda through, then he can rely on them.

Leighton Andrews *rose—*

Jonathan Morgan: Before I give way to the constituency Member for the Rhondda, I also reassure Labour backbenchers, who may be uncertain and concerned about the use of the private sector, that they should feel free to rebel, because we will help their Minister out.

Leighton Andrews: As I recall it, it was only a few months ago that you espoused the patient's passport in the Chamber. Was that not one of the first policies that David Cameron got rid of?

Jonathan Morgan: I suspect that you will not be able to find any comment of mine espousing the patient's passport in the Chamber because it was not part of the Welsh Conservatives' manifesto at the last election. That is the process of devolution. Surely you can come up with your own ideas now that we live in a devolved Britain.

In supporting the amendment and what the Government has achieved by using the private sector, I ask the Minister whether

Thomas yn ymddangos i fod yn beio'r argyfwng ar y deintyddion. Nid wyf yn dweud bod pob deintydd yn ddi-fai, ond a ydyw'r Gweinidog yn credu bod ei sylwadau o fudd? Cefais adborth gan bobl ar draws Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru yn awgrymu bod pobl yn ystyried y sylwadau i fod yn ddi-fudd. A fyddai'r Gweinidog yn hoffi edrych arnynt eto a datgysylltu ei hun ohonynt?

Yn y pen draw, rhaid inni gydnabod bod rhywfaint o gynnydd wedi'i wneud, ond mae llawer iawn o ffordd i fynd eto. Ni ddylai rhywun fod yn hunanfodlon.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd Plaid Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi'r gwelliant a'r cynnig. Croesawaf y 26,000 lle ychwanegol sydd wedi eu creu drwy'r sector preifat. Yn awr y mae wedi dewis dilyn agenda David Cameron o ddefnyddio'r sector preifat yn bragmatig, gallaf sicrhau'r Gweinidog os yw'n dymuno defnyddio pleidleisiau Ceidwadol i gael ei agenda drwodd, y gall ddibynnu arnynt.

Leighton Andrews *a gododd—*

Jonathan Morgan: Cyn imi ildio i'r Aelod etholaethol dros y Rhondda, hoffwn hefyd dawelu meddyliau Aelodau Llafur y meinciau cefn, sydd efallai'n ansicr ac yn poeni am ddefnyddio'r sector preifat, y dylent deimlo'n rhydd i'w wrthsefyll, oherwydd byddwn ni yn cefnogi eu Gweinidog.

Leighton Andrews: Fel y cofiaf, dim ond rai misoedd yn ôl yr oeddech o blaid pasbortau cleifion yn y Siambr. Onid oedd hwnnw'n un o'r polisiau cyntaf y cafodd David Cameron wared ohono?

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn amau y byddwch yn gallu dod o hyd i unrhyw sylw a wnes o blaid pasbortau cleifion yn y Siambr oherwydd nid oedd yn rhan o fanifesto Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn yr etholiad diwethaf. Dyna'r broses ddatganoli. Siawns na allwch feddwl am syniadau eich hun a ninnau'n byw mewn Prydain wedi'i datganoli bellach.

Wrth gefnogi'r gwelliant a'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i gyflawni drwy ddefnyddio'r sector preifat, hoffwn ofyn i'r

commissioning these 26,000 places is an admission on his part that the success of his Government since devolution has not been what either he, his colleagues, or the electorate, expected. Great promises were made about increasing access to NHS dentistry. It has not occurred, and therefore I think that the amendment proposed by Plaid Cymru is perfectly sensible.

There are huge gaps in provision, and we have not seen the progress that we were promised. Tony Blair said that everyone should have access to an NHS dentist. That is simply not the case in Wales. Maybe it was an England-only promise; maybe this is devolution working yet again. Is this an admission that the Government has failed and has not been able to increase the capacity of the NHS to deal with dental patients, and therefore has had to engage the private sector to help fill the gap? My goodness, it is a significant gap—it is 26,000 places.

What plans does the Minister for Health and Social Services have to expand this service? We know that services are now being commissioned in certain parts of Wales, but where else in Wales will these services be commissioned with the private sector, what will be the timescale, and what are the costs? Will local health boards have to meet the costs, will the funding come from a central budget that you are responsible for, or will it come from some magical tree at the bottom of your garden? People will want to know what the costs are. I am sure that this is not cost-neutral, because it is an additional cost that I would imagine is not factored into the Assembly's current health budget.

This is a step in the right direction and, as I said earlier, if the Minister needs some help in getting this through the Chamber in future, he only needs to ask.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the amendment and the motion. However, we have serious concerns about the whole new set-up for the contract. We welcome the transfer of money to local health boards and the fact that they

Gweinidog onid yw comisiynu'r 26,000 lle hyn yn gyfaddefiad ganddo na fu llwyddiant ei Lywodraeth ers datganoli yr hyn yr oedd ef, ei gydweithwyr na'r etholwyr yn ei ddisgwyl. Gwnaed addewidion lu am gynyddu hygyrchedd at ddeintyddiaeth y GIG. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny, ac yn fy marn i felly, mae'r gwelliant a gynigir gan Plaid Cymru yn berffaith synhwyrol.

Mae bylchau enfawr yn y ddarpariaeth, ac ni welsom y cynnydd yr addawyd i ni. Dywedodd Tony Blair y dylasai bawb allu cyrchu deintydd y GIG. Nid yw hynny'n wir yng Nghymru. Efallai mai addewid i Loegr yn unig ydoedd; efallai mai dyma ddatganoli ar waith eto fyth. Ai cyfaddefiad yw hyn fod y Llywodraeth wedi methu ac na all gynyddu gallu'r GIG i ymdopi â chleifion deintyddol, a'i bod felly wedi gorfod dwyn y sector preifat mewn i helpu i gau'r bwlch? Tipyn o fwlch, yn wir – 26,000 o lefydd.

Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i ehangu'r gwasanaeth hwn? Gwyddom fod gwasanaethau yn awr yn cael eu comisiynu mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, ond ym mhle arall yng Nghymru y comisiynir y gwasanaethau hyn gyda'r sector preifat, beth fydd yr amserlen, a beth yw'r costau? A fydd yn rhaid i fyrddau iechyd lleol gwrdd â'r costau, a ddaw'r cyllid o gyllideb ganolog yr ydych chi'n gyfrifol amdani, neu a ddaw o ryw goeden hud sydd gennych ar waelod yr ardd? Fe fydd pobl eisiau gwybod beth yw'r costau. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw hyn yn gost-niwtral, gan mai cost ychwanegol ydyw nad yw, rwy'n tybio, wedi ei gyfrif amdano yng nghyllideb iechyd bresennol y Cynulliad.

Mae hyn yn gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn ac, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, os bydd y Gweinidog eisiau help llaw i ddod trwy'r Siambr hon yn y dyfodol, 'does ond rhaid iddo ofyn.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r gwelliant a'r cynnig. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym bryderon difrifol am yr holl gyfundrefn newydd ar gyfer y contract. Croesawn drosglwyddo arian i fyrddau iechyd lleol a'r

will be able to keep that money when a dentist moves on or leaves the national health service. That is an important flexibility. It causes us great concern, however, that the Minister has said that the funding will be based upon the current level, which I believe is £80 million throughout Wales, and that he has provided a floor below which local health board expenditure should not fall. So far, there has been no promise of an increase in that funding and that simply is not good enough, Minister. Some £990,000 was put aside a few years ago for this transition process, and it is not enough to allow the whole system to be embedded.

On the new companies, I had intended to ask the question that Jonathan Morgan asked about where the money for these additional services will come from and whether that will be an additional cost within local health boards' planned budgets for next year or whether they will have specific money for that. In addition, I would like to ask about the obligations on these large companies coming to Wales. It has been the case in the past that the bigger companies providing dental services sign up new people, set up a new practice, and everything is hunky-dory for the first year, but, within a year or two, magically, virtually everyone has been transferred into the private practice. Given that grants are being given to set up new practices, that is, public money, what obligations are there on those companies to maintain a full list of NHS patients?

I also express concern about the power of local health boards and the fact that they have to meet all reasonable requirements. That is why we are supporting the amendment, because it is a perfectly reasonable requirement that everyone should be able to have an NHS dentist. When you look at the situation in Gwynedd, for example, we are a million miles from that. I do not believe that as things currently stand there is a sufficient duty on local health boards to provide, for example, for a prime place for young people to make sure that prevention is dealt with, and to increase the level of NHS services in their areas.

ffaith y gallant gadw'r arian hwnnw pan fydd deintydd yn symud neu'n gadael y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae'n destun cryn bryder i ni, fodd bynnag, fod y Gweinidog wedi dweud y seilir y cyllido ar y lefel bresennol, sydd, mi gredaf, yn £80 miliwn trwy Gymru gyfan, a'i fod wedi darparu llawr na ddylai gwariant byrddau iechyd lleol ddisgyn oddi tano. Hyd yma, ni chafwyd addewid am gynnydd yn y cyllid hwnnw, ac nid yw hynny'n ddigon da, Weinidog. Neilltuwyd rhyw £990,000 rai blynyddoedd yn ôl i'r broses drosiannol hon, ac nid yw'n ddigon i ganiatáu gwreiddio'r gyfundrefn gyfan.

Ar fater y cwmnïau newydd, yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu holi'r cwestiwn a ofynnwyd gan Jonathan Morgan ynghylch lle daw'r arian am y gwasanaethau ychwanegol hyn, ac a fydd hynny yn gost ychwanegol yng nghyllidebau cynlluniedig byrddau iechyd lleol am y flwyddyn nesaf, neu a fydd ganddynt arian penodol ar gyfer hynny. Hefyd, carwn ofyn am y rhwymedigaeth ar y cwmnïau mawrion hyn sy'n dod i Gymru. Yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y gorffennol oedd bod y cwmnïau mwy oedd yn darparu gwasanaethau deintyddol yn derbyn pobl newydd, yn sefydlu practis newydd, ac am y flwyddyn gyntaf, mae pob dim yn wych, ond ymhen blwyddyn neu ddwy, trwy ryw ryfedd wyrth, mae pawb, bron, wedi eu trosglwyddo i'r practis preifat. O gofio fod grantiau'n cael eu rhoi i sefydlu practis newydd, hynny yw, arian cyhoeddus, pa rwymedigaeth sydd ar y cwmnïau hyn i gynnal rhestr lawn o gleifion GIG?

Mynegaf bryder hefyd am rym byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ffaith fod yn rhaid iddynt gwrdd â phob gofyniad rhesymol. Dyna pam ein bod yn cefnogi'r gwelliant, am ei fod yn ofyniad hollol resymol i bawb allu cael deintydd GIG. Pan edrychwch ar y sefyllfa yng Ngwynedd, er enghraifft, yr ydym filiwn o filltiroedd i ffwrdd o hynny. Fel y mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, nid wyf yn credu fod dyletswydd ddigonol ar fyrddau iechyd lleol i roi, er enghraifft, lle amlwg i bobl ifanc er mwyn sicrhau yr ymdrinnir ag atal, a chynyddu lefel gwasanaethau'r GIG yn eu hardaloedd hwy.

Therefore, we will support this, but when we come to the detail later on we will be asking some very detailed questions.

3.50 p.m.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): It is nice to be solicited to a ménage à trois with the Liberal Democrats and the Tories—perish the thought.

Jonathan Morgan: That is four.

Brian Gibbons: A ménage à quatre—merci bien.

The key problem in terms of where we are starting from is that the present contractual arrangements for dentists are unsatisfactory. If we are to address the problem of access to NHS dentistry, we must address the issue of the dental contract. I do not think that anyone disagrees with that. We inherited an imperfect contract from the previous Government, and we want to get rid of it.

Having said that, the point that Gwenda Thomas refers to—and I think that we have all heard it in our conversations—is that certain members of the public feel perplexed, in terms of the new contract that we are offering dentists, as to why dentists are walking away from the NHS. That is not an unreasonable question to ask. However, I do not think that anyone is primarily blaming the dentists—the contract is not good enough, and that is why we want to introduce the personal dental service now, and then have the new contract start in April.

Commissioning services is very much for local health boards. As part of the PDS, they require approval from us as an Assembly Government. However, none of the consortia that are coming into Wales are doing so on preferential terms. The arrangements that the consortia, or the corporate bodies, are having are the same as those available to existing dentists, either as individuals or as part of a consortium. Indeed, some LHBs in north Wales invited local dentists to form consortia as part of a mini tendering exercise vis-à-vis the corporate dental providers.

Felly, fe fyddwn yn cefnogi hyn, ond pan ddeuwn at y manylion yn nes ymlaen byddwn yn gofyn rhai cwestiynau manwl iawn.

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Mae'n braf cael fy nenu i ménage à trois gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Torïaid - na ato Duw.

Jonathan Morgan: Pedwar yw hynny.

Brian Gibbons: Ménage à quatre—merci bien.

Y broblem allweddol o ran ein man cychwyn yw bod y trefniadau contractaidd presennol i ddeintyddion yn anfoddfaol. Os ydym am fynd i'r afael â phroblem cyrchu deintyddiaeth GIG, rhaid i ni ymdrin â phwnc y contract deintyddol. Ni chredaf fod neb yn anghytuno â hynny. Fe wnaethom etifeddu contract amherffaith gan y Llywodraeth flaenorol, ac yr ydym eisiau cael gwared arno.

Wedi dweud hynny, y pwynt y cyfeiria Gwenda Thomas ato—ac fe gredaf i ni oll ei glywed yn ein sgysiau—yw bod rhai aelodau'r cyhoedd yn teimlo peth penbleth, o ran y contract newydd yr ydym yn ei gynnig i ddeintyddion, pam fod deintyddion yn troi eu cefn ar y GIG. Nid yw hynny'n gwestiwn afresymol i'w ofyn. Er hynny, ni chredaf fod neb yn beio'r deintyddion yn bennaf—nid yw'r contract yn ddigon da, a dyna pam ein bod am gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth deintyddol personol yn awr, yna cael y contract newydd i gychwyn ym mis Ebrill.

Mater i fyrddau iechyd lleol yn anad neb yw comisiynu gwasanaethau. Fel rhan o'r GDP, mae arnynt angen caniatâd gennym ni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, nid oes yr un o'r consortia sy'n dod i Gymru yn gwneud hynny ar delerau ffafriol. Mae'r trefniadau gaiff y consortia, neu'r cyrff corfforaethol, yr un fath â'r rhai sydd ar gael i ddeintyddion sydd yma eisoes, naill ai fel unigolion neu fel rhan o gonsortiw. Yn wir, mae rhai BILlau yn y Gogledd wedi gwahodd deintyddion lleol i ffurfio consortia fel rhan o ymarfer tendro bychan vis-à-vis y darparwyr

Therefore, there is no prejudice or discrimination against the local, traditional family dentist. However, where that system is not providing for patients, it is important that we ensure that services are provided, particularly in those parts of Wales where provision is not adequate at present.

David Lloyd: Could you clarify a point for me, Minister? I was speaking to an NHS dentist yesterday who has a practice in Fforestfach and in Gorseinon. He has no idea what level of NHS funding he will get for his dental practice after 1 April, yet, presumably, Denticare and similar organisations must have some idea of the expected level of funding, otherwise they would not set up practices. Therefore, can you guarantee that you have not set different criteria for Denticare and the private companies coming in, and ignored the concerns of indigenous NHS dentists, who have no idea of the level of funding after 1 April?

Brian Gibbons: I find that extraordinary. Dentists know that their present income level, based on the trial period, will be maintained. That may be what that dentist is telling you, but dentists' income has been guaranteed for three years, based on their traditional level of activity. It would be strange if a dentist did not know that, but there are circumstances that may explain that gap in knowledge.

Therefore, that income is guaranteed for a period of three years and you will be able to tell that dentist that. That is provided that he does roughly the same volume of work, plus or minus 10 per cent, as the new contract requires.

Jenny Randerson: We hope that all the new companies coming in work out well. However, the problems of recruiting dentists in north Wales have been raised with me. Apparently, the companies coming in have written to all the assistant dentists in existing practices, offering them favourable terms to lure them away from their existing practices. Do you not recognise that there is a problem

deintyddol corfforaethol.

Felly, nid oes rhagfarn na chamwahaniaethu yn erbyn y deintydd teulu lleol, traddodiadol. Fodd bynnag, lle nad yw'r system honno yn rhoi darpariaeth i gleifion, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gofalu y darperir y gwasanaethau hynny, yn enwedig yn y rhannau hynny o Gymru lle nad yw'r ddarpariaeth yn ddigonol ar hyn o bryd.

David Lloyd: Fyddai modd i chi egluro pwynt i mi, Weinidog? Yr oeddwn yn siarad â deintydd GIG ddoe sydd â phractis yn Fforest-fach ac yng Ngorseinon. Does ganddo ddim syniad pa lefel o gyllid GIG a gaiff i'w bractis deintyddol ar ôl 1 Ebrill, ac eto, tybiaf fod gan Denticare a sefydliadau tebyg ryw syniad o'r lefel gyllido maent yn ddisgwyl, neu ni fuasent fel arall wedi sefydlu practis. Felly, a allwch chi warantu nad ydych wedi gosod meini prawf gwahanol i Denticare a'r cwmnïau preifat sy'n dod i mewn, ac wedi anwybyddu pryderon deintyddion brodorol y GIG, sydd heb syniad o lefel y cyllido ar ôl 1 Ebrill?

Brian Gibbons: Fe gaf hynny yn rhyfedd iawn. Fe wŷr deintyddion y cynhelir lefel bresennol eu hincwm, yn seiliedig ar y cyfnod prawf. Efallai mai dyna ddywed y deintydd hwnnw wrthy, ond mae incwm deintyddion wedi ei warantu am dair blynedd, ar sail lefel draddodiadol eu gweithgaredd. Buasai'n od pe na bai deintydd yn gwybod hynny, ond mae amgylchiadau allai esbonio'r bwlch hwnnw mewn gwybodaeth.

Felly, mae'r incwm hwnnw wedi ei warantu am gyfnod o dair blynedd, a gallwch ddweud hynny wrth y deintydd. Ar yr amod, hynny yw, ei fod yn gwneud yn fras yr un faint o waith, plws neu minws 10 y cant, yn ôl gofynion y contract newydd.

Jenny Randerson: Gobeithio y bydd yr holl gwmnïau newydd ddaw i mewn yn gweithio'n dda. Fodd bynnag, codwyd problemau recriwtio deintyddion yn y Gogledd gyda mi. Mae'n ymddangos bod y cwmnïau sy'n dod i mewn wedi ysgrifennu at ddeintyddion cynorthwyol ym mhob practis sydd yno eisoes, yn cynnig telerau ffaithiol i'w denu ymaith o'r practis lle maent yn awr.

in terms of the need to attract fresh dentists into Wales?

Brian Gibbons: This is one reason why some local health boards suggested to local dental practices that if they wanted to get together as a consortium and were able to offer the same range of new dental provision as the corporate players in coming together as a consortium, they had the option of making that particular application. The point that you make is a fair one, but, where there is a deficit of provision, it is important that dentists are provided. I would agree that dentists who are trained in Wales would be an obvious source of recruitment, but, in many instances, the dentists who are already on the ground had an opportunity to expand their numbers along the lines that you suggested.

Calling the use of corporate players 'privatisation' shows a slight lack of knowledge of how the NHS works, because, as we speak, general dental practitioners are self-employed, independent contractors in the private sector. The only NHS-employed dentists are dentists who work in the community dental service, so there is no substantial change in terms of the providers of dental service. They are not NHS employees at the moment, and the salaried people who will be working for the corporate players will be in the independent sector, just like the present independent contractors.

Helen Mary Jones: While that is self-evidently true, would you accept that there is a world of difference between a large company, whose main motive is profit, and a community-based dentist, who will be part of his or her community and who will be based there? Do you understand that there may be concerns—and it is a point that I have raised that you have not answered—that a large company like that that is only, and quite properly for a private company, motivated by profit, may simply pull out if it is not making enough money? Have you done a risk assessment of that?

Brian Gibbons: Local health boards, as part of their contracting processes, must ensure

Onid ydych yn cydnabod fod problem o ran yr angen i ddenu deintyddion newydd i mewn i Gymru?

Brian Gibbons: Dyna un rheswm pam yr awgrymodd rhai byrddau iechyd lleol i bractisau deintyddol lleol, petaent am ddod ynghyd fel consortiwm a'u bod yn gallu cynnig yr un ystod o ddarpariaeth ddeintyddol newydd â'r cwmnïau corfforaethol wrth ddod ynghyd fel consortiwm, fod ganddynt y dewis o wneud y cais arbennig hwnnw. Mae'r pwynt a wnewch yn un teg, ond lle mae diffyg darpariaeth, mae'n bwysig darparu deintyddion. Buaswn yn cytuno fod deintyddion a hyfforddwyd yng Nghymru yn ffynhonnell amlwg i recriwtio ohoni, ond mewn llawer achos, cafodd y deintyddion sydd yno eisoes gyfle i ehangu eu niferoedd yn y modd a awgrymwyd gennych.

Mae galw'r defnydd o gwmnïau corfforaethol yn 'breifateiddio' yn dangos peth diffyg gwybodaeth o'r ffordd y mae'r GIG yn gweithio, oherwydd mai contractwyr annibynnol, hunangyflogedig yn y sector preifat yw deintyddion ar hyn o bryd. Yr unig ddeintyddion a gyflogir gan y GIG yw deintyddion sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth deintyddol cymunedol, felly fydd dim newid sylweddol o ran y sawl sy'n darparu gwasanaeth deintyddol. Nid gweithwyr y GIG ydynt yn awr, a bydd y bobl gyflogedig fydd yn gweithio i'r cwmnïau corfforaethol yn y sector annibynnol, yn union fel y contractwyr annibynnol presennol.

Helen Mary Jones: Er bod hynny yn amlwg yn wir, a fuasech yn derbyn fod byd o wahaniaeth rhwng cwmni mawr, a symbylir yn bennaf gan elw, a deintydd yn y gymuned, sydd yn rhan o'i gymuned neu ei chymuned ac yn byw yno? A ydych yn deall y pryder— a dyma bwynt a godais ac nas atebwyd gennych—y gall cwmni mawr felly, a symbylir gan elw yn unig, a digon teg gan mai cwmni preifat ydyw, dynnu allan os nad yw'n gwneud digon o arian? A wnaethoch asesiad risg ar hynny?

Brian Gibbons: Rhaid i fyrddau iechyd lleol, fel rhan o'u proses contractio, sicrhau y gall

that these companies are able to deliver and that is part of the approval process. There are clearly differences between corporate providers and independent contractors, but the substantial difference is that both of them are operating outside the national health service and contracted to the national health service. Therefore, in that sense, the point that Jonathan Morgan was trying to make about there being some sudden qualitative change in terms of contractual arrangements for dentistry in the NHS, because we are engaging with the corporate sector, does not really apply at all.

David Lloyd and Jonathan Morgan *rose—*

Brian Gibbons: I will not give way, as time is running on, and I have to address the point that Alun Ffred made. It certainly is the case that there is a guarantee that there will be a floor for all LHBs' expenditure, so the existing service will be provided. Part of my announcement of the PDS scheme was that we would be giving an extra £5 million to the NHS to facilitate its introduction. As part of the implementation of the new dental contract next year, an additional £15 million has been made available to roll out the new dental contract. Some of that £15 million has already been accounted for as these new access targets come on-stream and new places are made available.

I know that a number of the local health boards in north-west Wales are actively engaged in projects to try to bring further dental places to north-west Wales. It is interesting that the corporate providers are locating, almost exclusively, in areas where dental registration is unacceptably low and where the traditional model of providing dental care does not seem to be sufficiently elastic to deal with the unmet demand. We need to keep a close eye on the service, and we have not dealt with the community dental service. There is no reason why, in the fullness of time community dental services could not also be part of the commissioning arrangements for the new general dental services.

y cwmnïau hyn gyflawni, ac y mae hynny yn rhan o'r broses gymeradwyo. Yn amlwg, mae gwahaniaethau rhwng darparwyr corfforaethol a chontractwyr preifat, ond y gwahaniaeth sylweddol yw bod y naill a'r llall yn gweithredu y tu allan i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ac yn contractio i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Felly, yn yr ystyr honno, nid yw'r pwynt yr oedd Jonathan Morgan yn ceisio wneud ynghylch newid ansoddol sydyn mewn trefniadau contract i ddeintyddiaeth yn y GIG, am ein bod yn ymwneud â'r sector corfforaethol, mewn gwirionedd yn berthnasol o gwbl.

David Lloyd a Jonathan Morgan *a gododd—*

Brian Gibbons: Wnaif i ddim ildio, gan fod amser yn mynd rhagddo, ac mae'n rhaid i mi ymdrin â'r pwynt wnaeth Alun Ffred. Yn sicr, y mae gwarant y bydd llawr i wariant pob BILL, felly fe ddarperir y gwasanaeth presennol. Rhan o'm cyhoeddiad am y cynllun GDP oedd y buasem yn rhoi £5 miliwn yn ychwanegol i'r GIG er mwyn hwyluso ei gyflwyno. Fel rhan o weithredu'r contract deintyddol newydd y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd £15 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gael i ledaenu'r contract deintyddol newydd. Cafwyd cyfrif eisoes am beth o'r £15 miliwn hwnnw wrth i'r targedau cyrchu newydd hyn ddod yn weithredol ac wrth i lefydd newydd ddod ar gael.

Gwn fod nifer o'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn y Gogledd Orllewin yn mynd ati i gychwyn prosiectau i geisio denu mwy o lefydd deintyddol i'r Gogledd Orllewin. Mae'n ddiddorol fod y darparwyr corfforaethol yn ymsefydlu, bron yn gyfan gwbl, mewn ardaloedd lle mae cofrestru gyda deintydd yn annerbyniol o isel a lle nad yw'n ymddangos bod y patrwm traddodiadol o ddarparu gofal deintyddol yn ddigon hyblyg i fodloni'r galw nad yw'n cael ei ateb. Rhaid i ni gadw llygad barcud ar y gwasanaeth, ac nid ydym wedi ymdrin â'r gwasanaeth deintyddol cymunedol. Nid oes rheswm, yng nghyflawnder yr amser, pam na ddylai gwasanaethau deintyddol cymunedol hefyd fod yn rhan o'r trefniadau comisiynu i'r gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol newydd.

4.00p.m.

In conclusion, I urge Members to reject the amendment, mainly on the grounds that it does not acknowledge the progress that is being made. If the amendment had been more balanced it would have been reasonable to urge support. However, it is clearly totally unbalanced and does not recognise the progress that is being made.

I gloi, byddwn yn annog yr Aelodau i wrthod y gwelliant, a hynny'n bennaf am nad yw'n cydnabod y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud. Petai'r gwelliant yn fwy cytbwys byddai'n fwy rhesymol annog pawb i'w gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg ei fod yn hollol anghytbwys ac nad yw'n cydnabod y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Motion (NDM2842): to propose that
the National Assembly for Wales:*

considers the principle of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 Commencement (Wales) (No. 4) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 31 January 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2842): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Iechyd Cymunedol a Safonau) (Cychwyn) (Cymru) (Rhif 4) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 31 Ionawr 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2842): O blaid 57, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2842): For 57, 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, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2841): O blaid 58, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2841): For 58, 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, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol) (Cymru) 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27(iv)
Approval of the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (Wales) Regulations 2006 under Standing Order No. 24.27(iv)**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (Wales) Regulations 2006 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 7 February 2006. (NDM2850)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

approves that the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 7 February 2006. (NDM2849)

These regulations contain provisions for local authorities and police authorities. They clarify the basis on which authorities make and present their budget calculations.

David Lloyd: As the Minister said, these are, basically, technical regulations. However, regulations 4 and 5 further amend a few sections of the 1992 Act so that major precepting authorities in Wales must take into account any floor funding received from the Secretary of State. I press the Minister to outline any effects on current council tax payers with regard to current precepts, such as the police precept. How will these regulations work in practice and for future reference—particularly in view of the new funding required for the police restructuring, remembering that the police precept for council tax payers in different parts of Wales varies greatly? How do these regulations cope with the change with police restructuring, and how does it affect council

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor y rheoliadau, Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2850)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau, Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2849)

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cynnwys darpariaethau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau'r heddlu. Maent yn egluro'r sail dros wneud a chyflwyno cyfrifiadau cyllidebau'r awdurdodau.

David Lloyd: Ys dywedodd y Gweinidog, rheoliadau technegol yw'r rhain yn y bôn. Fodd bynnag, mae rheoliadau 4 a 5 yn diwygio rhagor ar rai rhannau o Ddeddf 1992 fel y bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau praeseptio mawr yng Nghymru roi ystyriaeth i unrhyw arian gwaelodol a gânt gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Anogaf y Gweinidog i amlinellu unrhyw effeithiau ar drethdalwyr cyfredol y dreth gyngor o ran y praeseptau cyfredol, megis praesept yr heddlu. Sut y bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn gweithio'n ymarferol ac o ran y dyfodol—yn enwedig o ystyried y cyllid newydd sy'n angenrheidiol ar gyfer ailstrwythuro'r heddlu, gan gofio bod praeseptau'r heddlu a godir ar drethdalwyr y dreth gyngor mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru'n amrywio'n helaeth iawn? Ym mha

tax payers today?

fodd mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn mynd i'r afael ag ailstrwythuro'r heddlu, a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar drethdalwyr y dreth gyngor heddiw?

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): The point that I was making with regard to police authorities is that this requires all police authorities to take account of the floor funding in terms of this year's settlement. We used the executive procedure because it was after the police settlement. As far as I understand, the same principle would apply should the floor funding be included in any settlement in subsequent years. That is the nature of it; it is a matter of how the calculation is made and presented.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ei ddweud ynghylch awdurdodau'r heddlu yw bod hyn yn mynnu bod awdurdodau'r heddlu i gyd yn rhoi ystyriaeth i'r arian gwaelodol o ran y setliad eleni. Bu inni ddefnyddio'r drefn weithredol am ei fod wedi ei wneud ar ôl setliad yr heddlu. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, byddai'r un egwyddor yn gymwys pe cynhwysid y cyllid gwaelodol mewn unrhyw setliad mewn blynyddoedd dilynol. Dyna yw hanfod y peth; mater ydyw o sut y caiff y cyfrif ei wneud a'i gyflwyno.

Cynnig (NDM2850): O blaid 57, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2850): For 57, 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, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2849): O blaid 58, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2849): For 58, 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, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru)
 Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)**

**Heddluoedd Cymru
 The Welsh Police Forces**

Motion (NDM2836): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1) instructs the First Minister to urge the Home Secretary to:

a) abandon plans to merge the Welsh police forces; and

b) undertake a thorough and meaningful public consultation on the future and funding of policing in Wales.

Amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the existing police forces in Wales serve the people of Wales well, and regrets that the current structure of four separate forces will not be maintained.

Amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynnig (NDM2836): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1) yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i annog yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref i:

a) rhoi'r gorau i gynlluniau i uno heddluoedd Cymru; a

b) cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus trwyadl ac ystyrlon ynghylch dyfodol plismona yng Nghymru a'r ffordd y caiff ei ariannu.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod yr heddluoedd presennol yng Nghymru'n gwasanaethu pobl Cymru'n dda, ac yn gresynu na chedwir at strwythur cyfredol y pedwar heddlu ar wahân.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

deplores the lack of time given to consultation with the National Assembly for Wales by the Home Secretary on restructuring the constabulary.

yn gresynu'n fawr na wnaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref neilltuo digon o amser i ymgynghori â Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ynghylch ailstrwythuro'r heddlu

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

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

regrets that the way in which the merger will take place may lead to council tax payers footing the cost of reorganisation.

yn gresynu y gallai'r ffordd y bydd yr uno'n digwydd olygu mai'r rhai sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor fydd yn ysgwyddo cost yr ad-drefnu.

Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Government to commission and publish a full assessment of the pension implications of the merger.

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gomisiynu a chyhoeddi asesiad llawn o oblygiadau'r uno i bensiynau.

Amendment 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Government to present the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary evidence specific to Wales that has led to the Home Secretary's decision.

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno tystiolaeth Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi sy'n ymwneud yn benodol â Chymru ac sydd wedi arwain at benderfyniad yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref

Amendment 6 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 6 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Government to publish the results of the HMIC testing of the one-force option in Wales.

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi canlyniadau'r profion a gynhaliwyd gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi ar yr opsiwn un heddlu yng Nghymru.

Amendment 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the decision to create a single police force for Wales.

yn gresynu at y penderfyniad i greu un heddlu i Gymru.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 a 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

I will impose a three-minute time limit, after the mover of the amendments has spoken.

Byddaf yn cyfyngu'r siaradwyr i dri munud yr un, wedi i'r sawl sy'n cynnig y gwelliannau siarad.

*Daeth Christine Gwyther i'r Gadair am 4.06 p.m.
Christine Gwyther took the Chair at 4.06 p.m.*

Leanne Wood: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1) instructs the First Minister to urge the Home Secretary to:

a) abandon plans to merge the Welsh police forces; and

b) undertake a thorough and meaningful public consultation on the future and funding of policing in Wales. (NDM2836)

Plaid Cymru has chosen police reorganisation for its debate today for a number of reasons. Since the Home Secretary made his initial announcement on his proposed changes, the situation has moved on quite considerably. In the beginning, Charles Clarke gave us the impression that he was prepared to listen and that his consultation exercise would be meaningful, even though it was to be conducted within a short timescale. In the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee review of this issue, the very first question I asked, in the very first meeting, was whether the committee's time would be well spent. I was assured that the committee's views would be taken seriously, and it was on that basis that I agreed to participate in the review.

It only took a few weeks before Charles Clarke announced that he would only be prepared to consider the option of a single police force for Wales. At that time, the committee was still in the middle of its review—we were still taking evidence. Since then, Charles Clarke has received responses from all and sundry. To my knowledge, plenty of organisations, including those representing police officers, have raised many questions and concerns about the proposals. Despite all the work that has gone into the responses, there have been no answers. We still do not know how the reorganisation is to be funded. I know that the Minister has written to the Home Office today about this, but, surely, we would have expected it to make some announcement and

Leanne Wood: Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1) yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i annog yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref i:

a) rhoi'r gorau i gynlluniau i uno heddluoedd Cymru; a

b) cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus trwyadl ac ystyrion ynghylch dyfodol plismona yng Nghymru a'r ffordd y caiff ei ariannu. (NDM2836)

Dewisodd Plaid Cymru drafod ad-drefnu'r heddlu heddiw am sawl rheswm. Ers i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wneud ei gyhoeddiad gwreiddiol ynghylch y newidiadau arfaethedig, mae pethau wedi datblygu'n eithaf helaeth. Yn y dechrau, rhoes Charles Clarke yr argraff ei fod yn fodlon gwrandao ac y byddai ei ymgynghoriad yn ystyrion, er y câi ei gynnal mewn byr amser. Yn adolygiad y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar y mater hwn, y cwestiwn cyntaf un imi ei ofyn, yn y cyfarfod cyntaf un, oedd a fyddai'r amser y byddai'r pwyllgor yn ei dreulio ar y mater yn amser buddiol. Fe'm sicrhawyd y câi safbwyntiau'r pwyllgor eu cymryd o ddifrif, ac ar y sail honno y cytunais i gyfranogi o'r adolygiad.

Aeth prin ychydig wythnosau heibio cyn i Charles Clarke gyhoeddi na fyddai'n fodlon ystyried ond un dewis sef un heddlu i Gymru gyfan. Y pryd hynny, yr oedd y pwyllgor yn dal yng nghanol ei adolygiad—yr oeddem yn dal i dderbyn tystiolaeth. Ers hynny, cafodd Charles Clarke ymatebion o bob cwr. Hyd y gwn i, mae llawer o gyrff, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n cynrychioli heddweision, wedi codi sawl cwestiwn a phryder ynghylch y cynigion. Er gwaethaf yr holl waith sydd wedi ei wneud ar yr ymatebion, ni chafwyd dim atebion. Ni wyddom o hyd sut y caiff yr ad-drefnu ei gyllido. Gwn i'r Gweinidog ysgrifennu at y Swyddfa Gartref heddiw am hyn, ond, heb os nac oni bai, byddem wedi disgwyl iddi gynnig rhyw fath ar gyhoeddiad a rhoi rhai atebion am gyllid cyn hyn.

given us some answers about finances before this stage.

If the Home Office does not cover the costs of this reorganisation, it will have to be paid for by way of council tax. We all know how unpopular the regressive council tax is and how difficult it is to pay, particularly for those people on low or fixed incomes. The people of Wales do not want this reorganisation and they certainly do not want to have to pay for it.

We have yet to have answers on the question of job losses for non-uniformed staff. Unison estimates that 1,000 jobs could be lost, which will, obviously, be bad news for Wales from an economic development perspective. We all know that the merger of the four police forces in Wales will save a considerable amount of money in the long-term. It has been said that any reorganisation costs will be recouped in the long-term; therefore, we can assume that any savings will be quite considerable.

Many people believe that this reorganisation process is little more than a cost-cutting exercise. They cannot see how reorganisation will improve services on the ground. They are also sceptical of the level 2 policing argument, because if there are no level 2 protective policing issues in Scotland—the Home Office is not demanding that Scotland reorganises its police services—people find it difficult to understand why there is such an urgency on level 2 protective policing in Wales.

I am sure that everyone would agree that the way in which the Home Office has handled this issue has been very unsatisfactory. It seems that Charles Clarke made up his mind, and decided what he wanted to do, before he opened the consultation exercise. He was never going to change his mind, even after the consultation exercise had been completed.

4.10 p.m.

If police services were devolved, we would have been able to carry out a proper and meaningful consultation exercise. The chances are that we would have come up

Oni fydd y Swyddfa Gartref yn talu costau'r ad-drefnu bydd yn rhaid talu amdano trwy'r dreth gyngor. Gwyddom ba mor amhoblogaidd ac annheg yw'r dreth gyngor a pha mor anodd yw ei thalu, yn enwedig i'r bobl hynny ar incwm isel neu sefydlog. Nid oes ar bobl Cymru eisiau'r ad-drefnu hwn ac yn sicr nid oes arnynt eisiau talu amdano.

Ni chawsom atebion hyd yma ynglŷn â cholli swyddi ymhlith y staff di-lifrai. Mae Unsain yn amcangyfrif y gellid colli 1,000 o swyddi, a fydd, wrth reswm, yn newyddion drwg i Gymru o safbwynt datblygu economaidd. Gwyddom oll y bydd uno heddluoedd Cymru'n arbed llawer iawn o arian yn yr hirdymor. Dywedir y caiff unrhyw gostau ad-drefnu eu digolledu yn yr hirdymor; felly, gallwn dybio y bydd arbedion sylweddol.

Mae llawer o bobl yn credu mai mater o dorri costau'n unig yw'r ad-drefnu hwn. Ni allant ddeall sut y bydd ad-drefnu'n gwella gwasanaethau ar lawr gwlad. Maent hefyd yn amheus o'r ddadl ynghylch plismona lefel 2, os nad oes materion plismona gwarchodol lefel 2 yn yr Alban—nid yw'r Swyddfa Gartref yn mynnu bod yr Alban yn ad-drefnu ei heddluoedd—y mae pobl yn ei chael yn anodd deall pam y mae cymaint o frys ynglŷn â phlismona gwarchodol lefel 2 yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn sicr y cytunai pawb fod y modd yr aeth y Swyddfa Gartref o gwmpas y mater hwn yn anfoddhaol iawn. Ymddengys fod Charles Clarke yn gwybod ei feddwl a'i fod wedi penderfynu ynglŷn â'r hyn yr oedd am ei wneud, cyn iddo roi cychwyn ar yr ymgynghori. Nid oedd fyth am newid ei feddwl, hyd yn oed ar ôl cwblhau'r ymgynghori.

Petai gwasanaethau'r heddlu wedi eu datganoli, byddem wedi gallu cynnal ymgynghoriad priodol ac ystyrlon. Dichon y galledd fod wedi llunio strwythur newydd a

with a new structure that could have met the needs of the people of Wales. In Plaid Cymru, we have no confidence in the Home Secretary's proposals for the reorganisation of the police service in Wales. We say, 'Let the people of Wales decide the future of a Welsh police force'. Therefore, we call on the First Minister to urge Charles Clarke to abandon his plans to merge the four Welsh police forces. We need to start again, but this time with a meaningful public consultation process, which would at least have a chance of coming up with a police service in which the people of Wales can trust and have confidence.

Mick Bates: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 1: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the existing police forces in Wales serve the people of Wales well, and regrets that the current structure of four separate forces will not be maintained.

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

deplores the lack of time given to consultation with the National Assembly for Wales by the Home Secretary on restructuring the constabulary.

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

regrets that the way in which the merger will take place may lead to council tax payers footing the cost of reorganisation.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Government to commission and publish a full assessment of the pension implications of the merger.

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

calls on the Government to present the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary evidence specific to Wales that has led to the Home Secretary's decision.

allasai ateb anghenion pobl Cymru. Ym Mhlaid Cymru, nid oes gennym hyder yng nghynigion yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref ar gyfer ad-drefnu gwasanaeth yr heddlu yng Nghymru. Dywedwn, 'Gadewch i bobl Cymru benderfynu ynglŷn â dyfodol heddlu Cymru'. Felly, galwn ar Brif Weinidog Cymru i annog Charles Clarke i roi'r gorau i'w gynlluniau i uno pedwar heddlu Cymru. Mae angen inni ailddechrau, ond gyda phroses ymgynghori gyhoeddus ystyrllon y tro hwn, y byddai ganddi o leiaf gyfle i lunio gwasanaeth yr heddlu y gallai pobl Cymru fod ag ymddiriedaeth a hyder ynddo.

Mick Bates: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 1: cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod yr heddluoedd presennol yng Nghymru'n gwasanaethu pobl Cymru'n dda, ac yn gresynu na chedwir at strwythur cyfredol y pedwar heddlu ar wahân.

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

yn gresynu'n fawr na wnaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref neilltuo digon o amser i ymgynghori â Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ynghylch ailstrwythuro'r heddlu

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

yn gresynu y gallai'r ffordd y bydd yr uno'n digwydd olygu mai'r rhai sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor fydd yn ysgwyddo cost yr ad-drefnu.

Cynigiau welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gomisiynu a chyhoeddi asesiad llawn o oblygiadau'r uno i bensiynau.

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

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno tystiolaeth Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi sy'n ymwneud yn benodol â Chymru ac sydd wedi arwain at benderfyniad

yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref

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

calls on the Government to publish the results of the HMIC testing of the one-force option in Wales.

I propose amendment 7. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the decision to create a single police force for Wales.

I thank Plaid Cymru for choosing this topic for debate today. Much has already been said on the matter. Plaid Cymru Members abstained in the vote on our amendment in the debate on 6 December—the Welsh Conservatives voted with us—that called for a rejection of Charles Clarke's plans. I thought that we had better propose a few amendments to clarify our position and we look forward to a little bit more clarity from Plaid Cymru.

This whole process has been characterised by haste and a lack of understanding of the situation in Wales. People are still confused as to why the process is taking place. Is it to provide more effective policing or is it simply a cost-cutting exercise? The policy that the Home Office is pushing goes something like this: 'Bash the Welsh police forces together without thinking of the cost and impact. What shall we give the Welsh in return? They can have less local accountability and less localised policing. We will also give them more of something—more council tax to pay, because we do not have enough money to pay for this reorganisation'.

There are also a few unanswered questions. What will happen to the pensions of the people who will lose their jobs? What about the future of support staff? We have already heard that it is possible that 1,000 of the 10,000 employees will lose their jobs. That is hardly a well-thought-out process. That is why we have emphasised, in our

Cynigiaf welliant 6 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi canlyniadau'r profion a gynhaliwyd gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstablïaeth Ei Mawrhydi ar yr opsiwn un heddlu yng Nghymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu at y penderfyniad i greu un heddlu i Gymru.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Blaid Cymru am ddewis y pwnc hwn ar gyfer y drafodaeth heddiw. Dywedwyd llawer ar y mater eisoes. Ataliodd Aelodau Plaid Cymru eu pleidleisiau yn y bleidlais ar ein gwelliant yn y drafodaeth ar 6 Rhagfyr—pleidleisiodd Ceidwadwyr Cymru gyda ni—a alwai am wrthod cynlluniau Charles Clarke. Credwn mai da o beth fyddai inni gynnig rhai gwelliannau i egluro ein safbwynt ac edrychwn ymlaen at gael ychydig bach mwy o eglurder gan Blaid Cymru.

Nodwedwyd yr holl broses gan frysio a diffyg dealltwriaeth o'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru. Mae pobl yn dal yn ddryslyd ynglŷn â pham y mae'r broses yn mynd rhagddi. Ai plismona mwy effeithiol yw'r nod neu dorri costau'n unig? Rhywbeth tebyg i hyn yw polisi'r Swyddfa Gartref: 'Bwriwch heddluoedd Cymru ynghyd heb ystyried y gost a'r effaith. Beth roddwn i'r Cymry'n gyfnewid? Cânt lai o atebolrwydd lleol a llai o blismona lleol. Rhoddwn ragor o rywbeth arall iddynt hefyd—rhagor o dreth gyngor i'w thalu, am nad oes gennym ddigon o arian i dalu am yr ad-drefnu hwn'.

Mae rhai cwestiynau heb eu hateb chwaith. Beth fydd yn digwydd i bensiynau'r bobl a fydd yn colli eu swyddi? Beth am ddyfodol y staff cynnal? Clywsom eisoes fod posibilrwydd y bydd 1,000 o'r 10,000 o weithwyr yn colli eu swyddi. Go brin fod llawer o feddwl y tu ôl i'r broses. Dyna pam y bu inni bwysleisio, yn ein gwelliannau, y

amendments, the lack of time given to the whole process. When we look at the details, evidence was given by the Dyfed-Powys Police treasurer that the merger could cost £57 million in Wales. Yet, Charles Clarke, the let-us-bash-the-Welsh-police-forces-together man, has dedicated only £125 million to restructure all the English forces and those in Wales. That is hardly sensible, Minister. I hope that you are going to help us by clarifying that position.

When we move on and look for it, where is the evidence for this process? I would have thought that it would have been a clever move, Minister, to say, 'Let us look at the terror threat'. We are talking about increased co-operation between our forces. You have never presented us with evidence on the threat of terror to us in Wales. I understand that there is such evidence, but it actually says that there is hardly any threat. I do not wish to sound complacent, but, Minister, let us at least see the evidence.

When it comes to the criteria for this evidence, what a wonderful show we had in 'Closing the Gap'. There was a magic number, that 4,000 officers make an effective police force. What a load of rubbish. Where was the evidence for that? We were never told where the evidence came from. In 'Closing the Gap', it states that a force of 4,000 officers is simply too small to cope with major incidents, such as organised crime and terrorism. None of the current Welsh forces meet this requirement. It is interesting to compare us with Scotland at this point.

Of the eight forces in Scotland, only one is larger than 4,000. Scotland has eight forces, and will keep them. Do they not realise that seven forces of fewer than the magic number of 4,000 officers means that they will not be able to fulfil their protective service obligations? Perhaps the Scots know what is good for them and what works, and that smaller forces are working to meet their particular needs. Force performance was not even considered in the merger process, and yet, here we are, taking this arbitrary figure of 4,000 to destroy what are effective and extremely efficient police forces.

diffyg amser a roddwyd i'r holl broses. O edrych ar y manylion, cafwyd tystiolaeth gan drysorydd Heddlu Dyfed-Powys y gallai'r uno gostio £57 miliwn yng Nghymru. Eto i gyd, nid yw Charles Clarke, y dyn sydd am fwrw heddluoedd Cymru ynghyd, ond wedi neilltuo £125 miliwn yn unig i ailstrwythuro heddluoedd Cymru a Lloegr i gyd. Nid yw hynny'n beth synhwyrol, Weinidog. Gobeithiaf y gallwch ein helpu trwy egluro'r sefyllfa.

O fwrw ymlaen a chwilio amdani, ymhle mae'r dystiolaeth dros y broses hon? Credwn, Weinidog, y byddai wedi bod yn ddoeth dweud, 'Beth am inni edrych ar fygythiad y terfysgwyr'. Yr ydym yn sôn am well cydweithrediad ymhlith ein heddluoedd. Ni fu i chi erioed gyflwyno tystiolaeth inni am fygythiad terfysgwyr yng Nghymru. Deallaf fod y fath dystiolaeth i'w chael, ond ei bod yn dweud mewn gwirionedd nad oes fawr ddim bygythiad o gwbl. Nid wyf am swnio'n hunanfodlon, ond, Weinidog, gadewch inni weld y dystiolaeth o leiaf.

O ystyried meini prawf y dystiolaeth hon, am hyfryd sioe a gawsom yn 'Cau'r Bwlch'. Yr oedd rhyw rif swyn, bod 4,000 o heddwision yn gwneud heddlu effeithiol. Am lol botes maip. O ble y daeth y dystiolaeth dros hynny? Ni ddatgelwyd inni o ble y daeth y dystiolaeth. Yn 'Cau'r Bwlch', dywedir bod heddlu o 4,000 yn rhy fach o lawer i ymdopi â digwyddiadau mawr, megis gangiau troseddwyd a therfysgaeth. Nid yw'r un o heddluoedd cyfredol Cymru'n ateb y gofyn hwn. Mae'n ddiddorol ein cymharu â'r Alban yn hyn o beth.

O'r wyth heddlu sydd yn yr Alban, dim ond un sy'n fwy na 4,000. Mae gan yr Alban wyth heddlu, a bydd yn eu cadw. Onid ydynt yn sylweddoli bod saith heddlu â llai na'r rhif rhiniol o 4,000 o swyddogion yn golygu na fyddant yn gallu cyflawni eu rhwymedigaethau gwasanaeth diogelu? Efallai bod yr Albanwyr yn gwybod beth sy'n dda iddynt a beth sy'n gweithio, a bod heddluoedd bychain yn gweithio er mwyn diwallu eu hanghenion penodol hwy. Ni roddwyd ystyriaeth hyd yn oed i berfformiad heddluoedd yn y broses uno, ac eto, dyma ni, yn cymryd y ffigur mympwyol hwn o 4,000 i ddinistrio heddluoedd sy'n effeithiol ac yn

hynod effeithlon.

I have raised the issue of pensions, and I hope that the Minister will look at the pension situation of anyone who could lose his or her job due to the impact of this reorganisation.

Finally, as Welsh Liberal Democrats, we urge the Minister to announce her support for the devolution of responsibility for the police forces to Wales. Let us have it in this institution. They already work with numerous other bodies for which we have responsibility. We support the motion. Please support our amendments, and let us hear the call for the devolution of powers in relation to the police to the Assembly.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Diolchaf i Mick am y lliaws o welliannau a gyflwynwyd er mwyn cynnig eglurdeb. Caf fy atgoffa o ddisgybl yn cyrraedd ysgol uwchradd am y tro cyntaf ac, wedi i waith gael ei osod iddo, yn penderfynu rhestru popeth y mae'n ei wybod am y testun, hyd yn oed os nad yw hynny'n gwbl berthnasol i'r cwestiwn sydd wedi cael ei ofyn. Nid oes dim o'i le ar y gwelliannau, ac yr ydym yn ddigon hapus i bleidleisio drostynt, ond nid ydynt yn berthnasol i'r drafodaeth. Yr hyn sy'n cael ei drafod yw'r ffaith seml fod Charles Clarke yn ceisio gorfodi'r penderfyniad hwn ar Gymru a'i heddluoedd, ac mae'n amlwg bellach fod awdurdodau'r heddluoedd hynny yn methu â chytuno â'r hyn y mae'n ei argymhell ac yn ceisio ei orfodi ar bobl a Llywodraeth Cymru.

Eleanor Burnham *a gododd—*

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Un funud.

Weinidog, beth a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru pan fydd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn ceisio gorfodi rhywbeth ar Gymru sydd yn annerbyniol? A fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn sefyll yn gadarn gan fynnu'r hawl i bobl Cymru gael penderfynu ar y mater? A fydd yn sefyll yn gadarn gan fynnu y cynhelir ymgynghoriad llawn? A fydd yn sefyll yn gadarn gan fynnu bod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn cymryd o ddifrif yr hyn sy'n cael ei ddweud yng Nghymru ynghylch y

Yr wyf wedi codi mater pensiynau, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych ar sefyllfa bensiwn unrhyw un a allai golli ei swydd o ganlyniad i'r ad-drefnu hwn.

Yn olaf, fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, anogwn y Gweinidog i gyhoeddi ei chefnogaeth i ddatganoli cyfrifoldeb am yr heddluoedd i Gymru. Gadewch inni ei gael yn y sefydliad hwn. Maent yn gweithio gyda nifer o gyrff eraill yr ydym yn gyfrifol amdanynt yn barod. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r cynnig. Cefnogwch ein gwelliannau os gwelwch yn dda, a gadewch inni glywed y galw am ddatganoli pwerau sy'n ymwneud â'r heddlu i'r Cynulliad.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I thank Mick for the multitude of amendments tabled as an attempt at clarity. This reminds me of a pupil who, on arriving at secondary school for the first time, and with work having been set for him, decides to list everything that he knows about the subject, even if that is not relevant to the question that was set for him. There is nothing wrong with the amendments, and we are happy enough to vote in favour of them, but they are not relevant to this discussion. We are discussing the simple fact that Charles Clarke is trying to impose this decision on Wales and its police forces, and it is now clear that the police authorities cannot agree to what has been recommended and to what he is imposing on the people and Government of Wales.

Eleanor Burnham *rose—*

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Just a minute.

Minister, what will the Government of Wales do when the Westminster Government tries to impose something on Wales that is unacceptable? Will the Government of Wales stand firm and insist on the right of the people of Wales to be allowed to decide? Will it stand firm and insist on a full consultation? Will it stand firm and insist that the Home Secretary takes seriously what is being said in Wales about these matters, or will the Government of Wales accept

materion hyn, neu a fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn popeth y mae San Steffan yn ei ddweud gan adael y penderfyniad i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref?

Eleanor Burnham: Nid wyf yn siŵr pam yr ydych yn meddwl bod sylwadau Mick Bates mor anaddas. Efallai yr hoffech egluro.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedais nad oes dim yn bod ar y gwelliannau, heblaw nad ydynt yn berthnasol i'r hyn sydd dan drafodaeth. Yr wyf newydd esbonio beth sy'n berthnasol. Efallai y byddai wedi bod yn beth da pe baech chi wedi gwranddo, Eleanor, neu o leiaf pe baech chi wedi newid eich cwestiwn rhwng yr amser y codasoch chi ar eich traed a'r amser y bu ichi ei ofyn. Efallai y byddai'r hyn a ddywedais yn y cyfamser wedi newid eich meddwl.

Dyna'r cwestiwn sylfaenol, Weinidog, a dyna'r sialens i chi ac i'r Llywodraeth. Gobeithio eich bod yn derbyn, erbyn hyn, y pryderon a fynegwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn a'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn ystod yr adolygiad. Anfonwyd adroddiad ardderchog y pwyllgor at yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref, ac mae'n amlwg ei fod ef wedi ei anwybyddu. Gwyddom ichi godi'r pryderon—dywedasoch hynny wrthym yr wythnos diwethaf—ynghlŷn â phlisma cymunedol, atebolrwydd yr heddlu yng Nghymru, a chostau'r ad-drefnu. Bu ichi godi'r materion hyn i gyd gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref, ond beth y mae yntau wedi ei ddweud wrthym? Dywedodd, 'Ar ddiwedd yr ymgynghoriad, os nad ydych yn cytuno, byddaf yn gorfodi'r newid hwn arnoch beth bynnag'. Weinidog, mae'r cynnig yn gwbl eglur, ac mae wedi ei eirio yn ofalus. Mae'n gofyn ichi sefyll yn gadarn dros hawl pobl Cymru i gael ymgynghoriad llawn ar y mater hwn. Mae gan bobl Cymru, yn aelodau o'r cyhoedd, yn aelodau o awdurdodau'r heddlu, yn wleidyddion ac yn aelodau o'r Llywodraeth, yr hawl i fynegi eu barn ac i weld y farn honno'n cael ei pharchu gan yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn San Steffan.

4.20 p.m.

Alun Ffred Jones: Bu'r drafodaeth hyd yn hyn yn sôn am gamlywodraethu, dadleuon

everything that Westminster says and leave the decision in the hands of the Home Secretary?

Eleanor Burnham: I am not sure why you think that Mick Bates's remarks are so inappropriate. Perhaps you would like to enlighten us.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I said that there is nothing wrong with the amendments, apart from the fact that they are not relevant to issue at hand. I have just explained what is relevant. Perhaps it would have preferable if you had listened, Eleanor, or at least if you had altered your question in the time between when you first stood to ask it and the time you got to ask it. It is possible that what I said in the meantime might have changed your mind.

That is the fundamental question, Minister, and that is the challenge for you and the Government. I hope that you accept, by now, the concerns that have been expressed in Plenary and in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee during the review. The committee's excellent report was sent to the Home Secretary, and it is clear that he has ignored it. We know that you have raised the concerns—you told us so last week—with regard to community policing, the accountability of the police in Wales, and the costs of the reorganisation. You raised all these matters with the Home Secretary, but what has been his reply? He has said, 'At the end of the consultation, if you do not agree, I will force this change on you regardless'. Minister, the motion is perfectly clear, and it has been worded carefully. It requires you to stand firm for the right of the people of Wales to have a full consultation on this issue. The people of Wales, be they members of the public, members of the police authorities, politicians or members of the Government, have the right to express their opinion and to see that opinion being respected by the Home Secretary in Westminster.

Alun Ffred Jones: The debate so far has been full of misgovernment, false arguments

ffals a diffyg ymgynghori, gydag Ysgrifennydd Cartref sy'n ddall i anghenion a sefyllfa Cymru—nid oes dim yn newydd yn hynny, wrth gwrs—a Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd yn Llundain sy'n anwybyddu holl resymeg datganoli. Hoffwn gyfeirio at ddau fater y mae'n rhaid eu pwysleisio, y cyfeiriodd siaradwyr blaenorol atynt. Bydd yr ad-drefnu a'r cyfrifoldebau newydd hyn yn ddrud. Y cwestiwn sylfaenol y mae'n rhaid ei ofyn yw pwy fydd yn talu, a derbyn y bydd Charles Clarke yn gwthio'r newidiadau hyn drwodd? Byddai'n hollol annerbyniol ac annheg disgwyl i'r grant canolog sy'n dod i Gymru dalu am y newidiadau hyn.

Rhaid i Charles Clarke fod yn agored gyda phobl Cymru ynghylch y mater sylfaenol hwn o gyllido'r heddlu. Os nad yw'n fodlon bod yn agored, ni ddylai barhau gyda'r newidiadau. Heb y sicrwydd hwn, mae'n rhaid i ni yn y Siambr hon, a phobl Cymru yn gyffredinol, ddweud yn gwbl glir wrth Charles Clarke a Llywodraeth Lafur Llundain nad yw'r newidiadau yn dderbyniol fel ag y maent.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.22 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.22 p.m.*

Mater arall sy'n codi yn sgîl hynny yw'r praeseptau. Mae angen eglurder o ran y drefn a gaiff ei gweithredu dan y trefniadau newydd. Mae posibilrwydd y gwelwn amrywiaeth o braeseptau drwy Gymru. Gwn fod praesept gogledd Cymru yn uwch na'r praeseptau yng ngweddill Cymru. Sut y cawn gysondeb drwy Gymru o ran y trethiant a'r gwasanaeth? Rhan o hynny yw'r grant a ddaw o'r Trysorlys a'r Swyddfa Gartref i Gymru i gefnogi gwaith yr heddlu.

Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn y Cynulliad yn brolio ynghylch y ddealltwriaeth sydd rhyngddi hi a Llywodraeth Llundain. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddealltwriaeth honno wedi bod yn amlwg oherwydd ei habsenoldeb yn yr achos arbennig hwn, er gwaethaf ymdrechion y Gweinidog. O Ebrill 2007, bydd yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad godi treth genedlaethol i gynnal gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn rhannol. Daw geiriau Harri Webb i'r cof:

and lack of consultation, with a Home Secretary who is blind to the situation in Wales—there is nothing new in that of course—and a New Labour Government in London that ignores the reasoning behind devolution. I wish to refer to two issues that must be emphasised, which previous speakers have referred to. The reorganisation and new responsibilities will be expensive. The fundamental question that must be asked is who will pay, assuming that Charles Clarke pushes these changes through? It would be completely unacceptable and unfair to expect these changes to be funded by the central grant that comes to Wales.

Charles Clarke must be open with the people of Wales regarding this fundamental issue of police funding. If he is not willing to be open, he should not proceed with these changes. Without this assurance, we in this Chamber, and the people of Wales generally, must state clearly to Charles Clarke and the Labour Government in London that these changes as they stand are unacceptable.

Another issue that arises from that is the precepts. We need clarity as regards the system that will be put in place under the new arrangements. It is possible that there will be varying levels of precepts throughout Wales. I know that the precept in north Wales is higher than those in the rest of Wales. How will we achieve consistency throughout Wales in terms of taxation and the service? Part of that is the grant that comes from the Treasury and the Home Office to Wales to support the work of the police.

Labour in the Assembly boasts about the understanding that exists between it and the Westminster Government. However, that understanding has been conspicuous by its absence in this particular case, despite the Minister's efforts. From April 2007, the Assembly Government will have to raise a national tax to partly support a national service. The words of Harri Webb come to mind:

'Wales is marching backwards into independence, everybody desperately pretending that we are going somewhere else'.

Mark Isherwood: Charles Clarke has only given Welsh chief constables and police authority chairs until 24 February to indicate whether they are prepared to sign up to a so-called voluntary merger. This is arrogant, dictatorial and about as voluntary as birth, death and taxation. He is forcing through the biggest police reorganisation in 30 years on a lunatic timescale, without proper debate, without a real assessment of how the proposals will affect local policing, and in defiance of the police authorities and Tony Blair's pledge that amalgamations would not be forced through.

The chair of the Police Federation of England and Wales has stated that we have structures and partnerships in place that should be built on and not swept aside. The chief constable of Dyfed-Powys Police has voiced concern that there was so little time for consultation when such big changes were being considered. The chair of North Wales Police Authority has stated that the Home Secretary has failed to demonstrate how scrapping North Wales Police would benefit the people of north Wales. He added that the Home Secretary has completely failed to answer important questions on funding and how he would propose to equalise council taxes across Wales. He has also highlighted the spectacular errors that have led to a £180 million hole in the Home Office's own accounts, which were delivered so late and so flawed that the National Audit Office was unable to tell MPs whether they were correct. In this context, perhaps we should not be surprised that Mr Clarke's figures do not add up in terms of police restructuring.

Gwent Police Authority has criticised the speed of the merger process, stating that local taxpayers could face a £100 million bill if it goes ahead. We now learn that the South Wales Police Authority has joined its counterparts in north Wales and Gwent in questioning the funding of the merger plans. The Home Office has admitted that once the

'Wales is marching backwards into independence, everybody desperately pretending that we are going somewhere else'.

Mark Isherwood: Mae Charles Clarke wedi gofyn i brif gwnstabiliaid a chadeiryddion awdurdodau heddlu Cymru nodi cyn 24 Chwefror a ydynt yn barod i fod yn rhan o uniad a elwir yn un gwirfoddol. Mae hyn yn haerllug, yn orthrymus ac mor wirfoddol â genedigaeth, marwolaeth a threthiant. Mae'n gorfodi'r ad-drefnu mwyaf yn hanes yr heddlu ers 30 mlynedd o fewn amserlen hurt bost, heb drafodaeth briodol, heb asesiad gwirioneddol o'r modd y bydd y cynigion yn effeithio ar blismona lleol, ac er gwaethaf awdurdodau'r heddlu ac addewid Tony Blair na fyddai'r uno'n cael ei orfodi.

Mae cadeirydd Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr wedi nodi bod gennym strwythurau a phartneriaethau y dylid adeiladu arnynt yn hytrach na'u hysgubo o'r neilltu. Mae prif gwnstabl Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi mynegi pryder bod cyn lleied o amser i ymgynghori pan fo newidiadau mor fawr yn cael eu hystyried. Mae cadeirydd Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi nodi bod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref wedi methu â dangos sut y byddai cael gwared ar Heddlu Gogledd Cymru o fudd i bobl y Gogledd. Ychwanegodd fod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref wedi methu'n llwyr ag ateb cwestiynau pwysig ar ariannu a sut y byddai'n cynnig cydraddoli trethi cyngor drwy Gymru. Mae hefyd wedi tynnu sylw at y camgymeriadau aruthrol sydd wedi arwain at ddiffyg o £180 miliwn yng nghyfrifon y Swyddfa Gartref ei hun, a gyflwynwyd mor hwyr ac mor wallus fel na allai'r Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol ddweud wrth ASau a oeddent yn gywir. Yn y cyswllt hwn, efallai na ddylem fod yn synnu nad yw ffigurau Mr Clarke yn cyfateb o safbwynt ad-drefnu'r heddlu.

Mae Awdurdod Heddlu Gwent wedi beirniadu cyflymder y broses uno, gan nodi y gallai trethdalwyr lleol wynebu bil o £100 miliwn os yw'n cael ei gweithredu. Clywn yn awr fod Awdurdod Heddlu De Cymru wedi ymuno â'i gymheiriaid yn y Gogledd ac yng Ngwent i gwestiynu'r trefniadau ar gyfer ariannu'r cynlluniau uno. Mae'r Swyddfa

£125 million provided by the Government for all four proposed regional mergers was spent, extra money would need to be found locally. As the chair of the North Wales Police Authority stated, what a shambles. Our chief constables were already discussing proposals for shared corporate services, and these proposals recognised that operational integration is not practical in an all-Wales context.

Glyn Davies: Bearing in mind that the cost will fall on the council tax payers of Wales, do you think that that is something that the Minister should use in her arguments with Charles Clarke and that there should be discussion in Wales on this reorganisation before it happens?

Mark Isherwood: Yes, and I am responding to the Minister's proposed shared cross-party draft letter on that basis.

The points made reinforce the argument made by the police federation for a royal commission on policing. Even my own Labour MP is seeking an urgent meeting with Charles Clarke to discuss concerns that police resources in north Wales will be diverted south. I trust that Carl Sargeant will take note of this when he votes today. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Where is he?']

The reality behind the rhetoric is betrayed by the breathtaking hypocrisy of a Home Office that has just announced a £150,000 cut in funding to North Wales Police for security checks at the port of Holyhead and Mostyn docks. So, I say to the First Minister—or I would if he was here to show courtesy in relation to this critical matter—'You tell constable Clarke that his proposals are more Keystone than keynote, and to get out of his constabulary tower and back into his police box'.

Nick Bourne: This is an important debate, and I regret that there are not more Labour Members here to participate in it and to listen to it; it is disappointing, but I hope that they

Gartref wedi cyfaddef y byddai angen dod o hyd i ragor o arian yn lleol ar ôl i'r £125 miliwn a ddarperir gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer y pedwar uniad rhanbarthol arfaethedig gael ei wario. Fel y dywedodd cadeirydd Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, am lanastr. Yr oedd ein prif gwnstabiliaid eisoes yn trafod cynigion ar gyfer rhannu gwasanaethau corfforaethol, ac yr oedd y cynigion hyn yn cydnabod nad yw integreiddio gweithredol yn ymarferol yng nghyd-destun Cymru gyfan.

Glyn Davies: Gan gymryd mai trethdalwyr Cymru fydd yn gorfod talu'r gost, a ydych yn credu bod hyn yn rhywbeth y dylai'r Gweinidog ei ddefnyddio yn ei dadleuon gyda Charles Clarke ac y dylid cael trafodaeth ar yr ad-drefnu hwn yng Nghymru cyn iddo ddigwydd?

Mark Isherwood: Ydwyf, ac yr wyf yn ymateb i lythyr drafft trawsbleidiol cyffredin arfaethedig y Gweinidog ar y sail honno.

Mae'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn cadarnhau'r ddadl a gyflwynwyd gan ffederasiwn yr heddlu am gomisiwn brenhinol ar blismona. Mae fy AS Llafur fy hun hyd yn oed yn ceisio cael cyfarfod brys gyda Charles Clarke i drafod pryderon y bydd adnoddau'r heddlu yn y Gogledd yn cael eu hailgyfeirio i'r De. Hyderaf y bydd Carl Sargeant yn ystyried hyn pan fydd yn pleidleisio heddiw. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Ble mae ef?']

Datgelir y realiti sydd y tu ôl i'r rhethreg gan ragrith anhygoel Swyddfa Gartref sydd newydd gyhoeddi cwtogiad o £150,000 yn yr arian sydd ar gael i Heddlu Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer gwiriadau diogelwch ym mhorthladd Caergybi a dociau Mostyn. Felly, dywedaf wrth y Prif Weinidog—neu byddwn yn dweud wrtho pe bai yma i ddangos cwrtseisi mewn perthynas â'r mater hollbwysig hwn—'Dywedwch wrth gwnstabl Clarke fod ei gynigion yn fwy o *Keystone* na *keynote*, ac i ddod allan o'i dŵr cwnstablaid ac yn ôl i'w flwch heddlu'.

Nick Bourne: Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, a gresyn na fyddai mwy o Aelodau Llafur yma i gymryd rhan ynddi ac i wrando arni; mae'n siomedig, ond yr wyf yn gobeithio eu bod yn

are pressing the Home Secretary on this important issue. If this is the right way forward—and it is a very big ‘if’—I am surprised that we have not had proper consultation on it. If there is a proposal that is worth discussing and worth agreeing to, we should have had longer to consider it. South Wales Police, North Wales Police, and Gwent Police have all said that they cannot support the plans as they stand. As Ray Thomas, the chairman of the South Wales Police Authority said, we cannot jump blindly towards a merger. That is exactly what we are being asked to do; we are being asked to blindly accept the merits of this merger. I think that that is fundamentally unacceptable.

The chair of the North Wales Police Authority, Ian Roberts, has described the plans as a shambles. If the Home Secretary’s plans really are worth the paper that they are written on, then they should be capable of standing up to proper scrutiny and proper consultation. The Home Secretary has made it clear that there is only one way forward as far as he is concerned: he has told the Wales police chiefs that if they do not agree by 24 February to merge voluntarily—a very strange use of the word ‘voluntarily’, I have to say—into a single all-Wales force, he will press ahead with the changes anyway. That is abominable, and he is treating the people of Wales with contempt, Minister.

The issue of cost is vital, as Glyn Davies has just indicated. I am convinced that this bill will fall to the council tax payers of Wales. When I hear Peter Hain tell police authorities that they should enter into tough negotiation, you would almost think that he is nothing to do with the Government. If he really believes that there is a case for council tax payers not paying the bill, he should make that case forcefully in Cabinet. It is the Labour Government’s responsibility, and we look to the Labour Assembly Government to take this up with it. It is high time that we came down to brass tacks. The Government members are the people to get on the line to the Cabinet at Westminster—that means Peter Hain—to say that it is unacceptable that we will have this bill to pay.

ceisio dwyn perswâd ar yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref ar y mater pwysig hwn. Os mai dyma’r ffordd iawn ymlaen—ac mae’n ‘os’ mawr iawn—yr wyf yn synnu nad ydym wedi cael ymgynghoriad iawn. Os oes cynnig sy’n werth ei drafod ac yn werth cytuno arno, dylem fod wedi cael mwy o amser i’w ystyried. Mae Heddlu De Cymru, Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, a Heddlu Gwent i gyd wedi dweud na allant gefnogi’r cynlluniau fel y maent. Fel y dywedodd Ray Thomas, cadeirydd Awdurdod Heddlu De Cymru, ni allwn neidio’n gwbl ddall tuag at y cysyniad o uno. Dyna’n union beth y gofynnir inni ei wneud; gofynnir inni dderbyn rhinweddau uno fel hyn hwn heb weld dim. Credaf fod hynny’n gwbl annerbyniol.

Disgrifiodd cadeirydd Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, Ian Roberts, y cynlluniau fel llanastr llwyr. Os yw cynlluniau’r Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn werth eu hysgrifennu, yna dylent allu gwrthsefyll trefniadau craffu priodol ac ymgynghoriad priodol. Mae’r Ysgrifennydd Cartref wedi nodi’n glir o’i ran ef nad oes ond un ffordd ymlaen: mae wedi dweud wrth brif swyddogion yr heddlu yng Nghymru os nad ydynt yn cytuno erbyn 24 Chwefror i uno’n wirfoddol—defnydd od iawn, rhaid imi ddweud, o’r gair ‘gwirfoddol’—a ffurfio un heddlu ar gyfer Cymru gyfan, y bydd yn bwrw ymlaen â’r newidiadau pa un bynnag. Mae hynny’n ddychrynlyd, ac nid yw’n dangos unrhyw barch at bobl Cymru, Weinidog.

Mae cost yn fater pwysig iawn, fel y mae Glyn Davies newydd ddweud. Yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig mai trethdalwyr Cymru fydd yn talu’r costau. Pan glywaf Peter Hain yn dweud wrth awdurdodau’r heddlu y dylent leisio’u barn mewn trafodaethau, bron na fyddech yn meddwl nad yw’n perthyn i’r Llywodraeth. Os yw’n credu o ddifrif na ddylai talwyr y dreth gyngor orfod talu’r costau, dylai ddadlau’n gryf dros hynny yn y Cabinet. Cyfrifoldeb y Llywodraeth Lafur yw hyn, a disgwyliwn i Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad godi’r mater hwn gyda hi. Mae’n hen bryd inni fynd at wraidd y mater. Aelodau’r Llywodraeth yw’r bobl a ddylai fod yn cysylltu â’r Cabinet yn San Steffan—mae hynny’n golygu Peter Hain—i ddweud bod disgwyl inni dalu’r bil hwn yn

annerbyniol.

The Minister has said that it is a moveable feast in terms of cost, but I do not understand that. We need to nail this now. This is not something that we have been properly consulted upon, and it is not something that we have sought. If it is going to be imposed on us, then it should not be paid for in Wales; it should be paid for out of the Home Office budget. I assume that there are not more Labour Members here to participate in this debate—indeed, not one has done that so far—because of that issue and because there is not an answerable case for this fundamental point that is being put across in this debate.

A lot has been said about accountability, and, in fairness to the Minister, she has moved in the direction of more accountability under the scheme as proposed by Westminster. However, two fundamental issues remain: lack of consultation; and lack of assurance that we will not have to foot the bill in Wales. This is something that the Minister must nail on behalf of us all, as she is the person with the ability to do so.

4.30 p.m.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): It is almost in a spirit of disappointment that I reply on behalf of the Assembly Government to this debate on policing. I feel disappointment because we are going over old ground, when the Assembly Government has gone out of its way to keep the Assembly fully informed of developments on this issue. I feel disappointment because we are in danger of dissipating our energies in complaining about things over which we have no control, rather than harnessing those energies to influence events when we are best able to do so. The very useful suggestion that Nick Bourne made last week about parties' spokespeople and the letter that I have circulated for their comments is the way forwards to ensure unity in Wales about the issue, particularly on the financial matters.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud bod mater y gost yn wyl symudol, ond nid wyf yn deall hynny. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hyn yn awr. Nid yw hwn yn fater yr ymgynghorwyd â ni'n briodol yn ei gylch, ac nid yw'n fater yr ydym wedi gofyn amdano. Os yw'n mynd i gael ei orfodi arnom, yna ni ddylid talu amdano yng Nghymru; dylid talu amdano o gyllideb y Swyddfa Gartref. Tybiaf nad oes mwy o Aelodau Llafur yma i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon—yn wir, nid oes yr un ohonynt wedi gwneud hynny hyd yn hyn—am y rheswm hwn, a chan na ellir dadlau yn erbyn y pwynt hollbwysig hwn sy'n cael ei gyfleu yn y ddadl hon.

Mae llawer wedi ei ddweud am atebolrwydd, ac, a bod yn deg i'r Gweinidog, mae wedi symud i gyfeiriad mwy o atebolrwydd dan y cynllun fel ymae wedi ei gynnig gan San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, erys dau fater hollbwysig: diffyg ymgynghori; a diffyg sicrwydd na fyddwn yn gorfod talu'r costau yng Nghymru. Mae hwn yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog fynd i'r afael ag ef ar ein rhan ni i gyd, gan mai hi yw'r person sydd â'r gallu i wneud hynny.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Bron nad wyf yn teimlo'n siomedig wrth ymateb ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r ddadl hon ar blismona. Yr wyf yn siomedig am ein bod yn troedio hen dir, pan fo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi mynd allan o'i ffordd i hysbysu'r Cynulliad am y datblygiadau diweddaraf ynghylch y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn siomedig oherwydd ein bod mewn perygl o wastraffu ein hegni yn cwyno am bethau nad oes gennym unrhyw reolaeth drostynt, yn hytrach na harneisio'r egni hwnnw i ddylanwadu ar ddigwyddiadau pan yr ydym yn y sefyllfa orau i wneud hynny. Yr awgrym defnyddiol iawn a wnaeth Nick Bourne yr wythnos diwethaf am lefarwyr pleidiau a'r llythyr yr wyf wedi ei ddsbarthu er mwyn cael eu sylwadau yw'r ffordd ymlaen er mwyn sicrhau undod yng Nghymru ynghylch y mater, yn enwedig ynghylch y materion ariannol.

I have now made four statements in the Chamber, in addition to responding to other Plenary debates on this matter, and it is difficult to see what more can be achieved in terms of the motion or the suggested amendments. On previous occasions, I have reminded Members that this is not a devolved matter, and I cannot help wondering what the reaction of some opposition members would be if Welsh politicians at Westminster were to insist on spending time debating issues that are the Assembly's responsibility. There is a balance to be struck, and Nick Bourne was right to say in his speech where the responsibility lies on these issues.

The position of the Assembly Government is a matter of record. We have regretted the speed and scope of the consultation process, and we have made our feelings crystal clear to the Home Office. I am aware of the concerns of the Assembly, police authorities and local government, all of which have been sent to the Home Office. It probably has a nice large file of our correspondence and the issues that I have raised. The decisions that will flow from these processes belong to the Home Secretary, and he has reached those decisions based on professional advice presented to him from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. You can ask the First Minister to tell him to ignore this advice, but you need to ask how responsible a course of action that would be in many ways, and what good might come of it.

My approach to this issue has been to work across parties to tackle the issue relating to restructuring, which is important to everyone in the Assembly. The Social Justice and Regeneration Committee set an example to us all in the way in which it prepared the Assembly's response to the Home Secretary's consultation. We have made headway with the Home Office on a number of important issues, as I reported last week. The remaining fundamental issue that is still unresolved is the financing of the restructuring. I have today circulated the joint letter to which I referred earlier, which emphasises the strength of feeling in the

Yr wyf yn awr wedi gwneud pedwar datganiad yn y Siambr, yn ogystal ag wedi ymateb i ddadleuon eraill mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn ynghylch y mater hwn, ac mae'n anodd gweld beth arall y gellir ei gyflawni o safbwynt y cynnig na'r gwelliannau a awgrymir. Ar achlysuron blaenorol, yr wyf wedi atgoffa aelodau nad yw hwn yn fater datganoledig, ac ni allaf ymatal rhag meddwl tybed beth a fyddai ymateb rhai o aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau pe byddai'r gwleidyddion Cymreig yn San Steffan yn mynnu treulio amser yn trafod materion sy'n gyfrifoldeb i'r Cynulliad. Rhaid taro cydbwysedd, ac yr oedd Nick Bourne yn iawn i ddweud yn ei araith lle saif y cyfrifoldeb ynghylch y materion hyn.

Mae safbwynt Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ei gofnodi. Yr ydym wedi gresynu at gyflymder a chwmpas y broses ymgynghori, ac yr ydym wedi datgan ein teimladau yn gwbl glir wrth y Swyddfa Gartref. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o bryderon y Cynulliad, awdurdodau'r heddlu, a llywodraeth leol; mae pryderon y rhain oll wedi cael eu hanfon i'r Swyddfa Gartref. Mae'n debyg bod ganddi ffeil fawr braf o'n gohebiaeth a'r materion yr wyf wedi eu codi. Mae'r penderfyniadau a fydd yn llifo o'r prosesau hyn yn perthyn i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref, ac mae ef wedi gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny ar sail y cyngor proffesiynol a gyflwynwyd iddo gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstabliaeth ei Mawrhydi. Cewch ofyn i Brif Weinidog Cymru ddweud wrtho am anwybyddu'r cyngor hwn, ond rhaid ichi ofyn pa mor gyfrifol a fyddai gweithredu fel hyn mewn nifer o ffyrdd, a pha dda a ddeuai o hynny.

Bu imi ddelio gyda'r mater hwn drwy weithio ar draws y pleidiau i fynd i'r afael â'r mater sy'n gysylltiedig ag ailstrwythuro, ac mae hyn yn bwysig i bawb yn y Cynulliad. Bu i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio osod esiampl inni oll yn y ffordd y bu iddo baratoi ymateb y Cynulliad i ymgynghoriad yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref. Yr ydym wedi ennill tir gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch nifer o faterion pwysig, fel yr adroddais yr wythnos diwethaf. Y mater sylfaenol sydd ar ôl sy'n dal heb ei ddatrys yw cyllido'r ailstrwythuro. Yr wyf heddiw wedi dosbarthu'r llythyr ar y cyd y cyfeiriais ato yn gynharach, llythyr sy'n pwysleisio'r

Assembly on these issues, because they impact directly on the devolved issue of council tax levels in Wales. We need to focus our efforts on that, and we should not divert our energies raking over decisions that are not for us to take, and on which the Home Secretary has already come to certain conclusions.

Eleanor Burnham: Surely you understand that we have very strong feelings about this issue. We feel that we have been ridden roughshod over by Charles Clarke. Therefore, is it not our duty in this very important debate brought forward by Plaid Cymru to make it known how we feel? Surely some of the financing issues have great implications. For instance, no-one has mentioned the IT costs, though we have bitter experience of public IT projects. That is an element that no-one has even discussed.

Edwina Hart: Actually, the issue of IT has been raised in many areas by police forces, and is one of the many cost issues of restructuring.

It is important to recognise that I wanted to keep a unified front on the issue of policing and our concerns about finance and so on, and I do not necessarily believe that this motion is the way to take them forward.

I will not deal with the amendments, as they restate well known positions. They do not take us down any road on which we seek to travel, and, as a Government, we will vote against them. Unfortunately, I also reject the motion, because we need to concentrate our efforts on areas where we can make a real difference, rather than surrendering to the temptations of gesture politics. I refer those comments to Mick Bates. You spoke to the gallery about this, but it is a serious issue that is not devolved to us, and we need to seek to influence it in the best way that we can. The letter that Nick Bourne suggested to me is the way of showing how united we are and of putting a proper case forward.

cryfder teimlad yn y Cynulliad ynghylch y materion hyn, oherwydd eu bod yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar y lefelau treth gyngor yng Nghymru, mater sy'n ddatganoledig. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar hynny, ac ni ddylem gyfeirio ein hegri yn dychwelyd at benderfyniadau nad mater i ni yw eu gwneud, penderfyniadau y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref eisoes wedi dod i gasgliadau penodol yn eu cylch.

Eleanor Burnham: Siawns nad ydych yn deall bod gennym deimladau cryf iawn ynghylch y mater hwn. Teimlwn fod Charles Clarke wedi ein mathru dan draed. O'r herwydd, onid ein dyletswydd ni yn y ddatl bwysig iawn hon a gyflwynwyd gan Blaid Cymru yw cyfleu ein teimladau? Mae gan rai o'r materion ariannol oblygiadau mawr nid oes bosibl. Er enghraifft, nid oes unrhyw un wedi crybwyll costau TG, er bod gennym brofiad chwerw o brosiectau TG cyhoeddus. Mae hon yn elfen nad oes unrhyw un wedi hyd yn oed ei thrafod.

Edwina Hart: A dweud y gwir, mae heddluoedd mewn nifer o ardaloedd wedi codi'r mater o TG, ac mae'n un ymysg llawer o ystyriaethau cost yr ailstrwythuro.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod fy mod arnaf eisiau cadw wyneb unedig ynghylch y mater o blismona ac ynghylch ein pryder am gyllid ac yn y blaen, ac ni chredaf o anghenraid mai'r cynnig hwn yw'r ffordd o'u bwrw ymlaen.

Ni wnafr ddelio â'r gwelliannau, oherwydd eu bod yn ailadrodd sefyllfaoedd cwbl hysbys. Nid ânt â ni i lawr unrhyw ffordd y ceisiwn deithio ar ei hyd, ac, fel Llywodraeth, byddwn yn pleidleisio yn eu herbyn. Yn anffodus, yr wyf hefyd yn gwrthod y cynnig, oherwydd bod arnom angen canolbwyntio ein hymdrechion ar feysydd lle gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol, yn hytrach nac ildio i demtasiynau gwleidyddiaeth symbolaidd. Cyfeiriaf y sylwadau hynny at Mick Bates. Bu ichi siarad gyda'r oriel ynghylch hyn, ond mae'n fater difrifol nad yw wedi ei ddatganoli i ni, a rhaid inni geisio dylanwadu arno yn y ffordd orau y gallwn. Y llythyr yr awgrymodd Nick Bourne wrthyf yw'r ffordd o ddangos pa mor unedig yr ydym a'r ffordd o gyflwyno achos iawn.

We must secure the necessary resources to meet the costs associated with the restructuring of the police forces in Wales. We must ensure that the restructuring does not impact on community policing and on what will happen in areas. If we had had a motion about Welsh council tax payers not picking up the bill, that would have been a debate worth having.

Therefore, it is with regret that we cannot support this motion today. We are doing everything that we can to make the appropriate representations, but we have to recognise that this is a matter for Members of Parliament and for the Secretary of State, in terms of who lobbies him. I can lobby on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government and I can make the views of the National Assembly known, but the decision will be taken in another place.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Deallaf fod y Gweinidog mewn lle anodd oherwydd ei bod yn gorfod ymateb i gynllun sydd wedi dod gan ei phlaid yn Llundain ar ailstrwythuro'r heddlu yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf hanner mor siomedig â hynny ag yr wyf â diffyg cyfraniad Aelodau meinciau cefn y Blaid Lafur, sydd wedi bod mor groch eu gwrthwynebiad i'r syniad yn gyhoeddus ond sydd ddim yn fodlon rhoi eu hymateb yn y ddadl hon. Cymeraf, yn ôl yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ddweud, y bydd y Blaid Lafur yn pleidleisio yn erbyn ein cynnig rhesymol ni.

I am disappointed with some of the Minister's remarks, although I understand the difficult position that she is in. I have not yet seen any sensitivity by Welsh or other Members of Parliament when talking about issues involving the Assembly. The Minister said that this is a non-devolved issue. Perhaps she could tell MPs in Westminster that health, transport and education are all devolved issues, but that does not prevent them from talking about all those issues. In fact, they have taken a great deal of interest in the Assembly's Standing Orders, never mind anything else. If they have a view on the Standing Orders, we are entitled to have a view on the cost of policing in Wales.

Rhaid inni sicrhau'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i dalu'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ailstrwythuro'r heddluoedd yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw'r ailstrwythuro yn effeithio ar blismona cymunedol nac ar yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd mewn ardaloedd. Pe buasem wedi cael cynnig ynghylch sicrhau nad talwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru a fydd yn gorfod talu am hyn, byddai hon wedi bod yn ddadl gwerth chweil.

O'r herwydd, mae'n resyn gennyf na allwn gefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw. Yr ydym yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i gyflwyno'r sylwadau priodol, ond rhaid inni gydnabod bod hwn yn fater i'r Aelodau Seneddol ac i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, o safbwynt pwy sy'n ei lobïo. Gallaf fi lobïo ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a gallaf gyfleu safbwyntiau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond bydd y penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud mewn man arall.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I understand that the Minister is in a difficult position because she has to respond to a scheme that has come from her party in London on restructuring the police forces in Wales. However, I am not half as disappointed with that as I am with the lack of contribution from Labour backbench Members, who have been so vociferous in their opposition to this proposal in public but who are not willing to give their response to it in this debate. I take it from what the Minister has said that the Labour Party will vote against our reasonable motion.

Yr wyf yn siomedig gyda rhai o sylwadau'r Gweinidog, er fy mod yn deall y sefyllfa anodd y mae hi ynnddi. Nid wyf eto wedi gweld unrhyw sensitifrwydd gan Aelodau Seneddol Cymreig nac Aelodau Seneddol eraill wrth drafod materion sy'n cynnwys y Cynulliad. Dywedodd y Gweinidog fod hwn yn fater nas datganolwyd. Efallai y gallai ddweud wrth yr ASau yn San Steffan bod iechyd, trafndiaeth ac addysg oll yn faterion datganoledig, ond nid yw hyn yn eu rhwystro rhag trafod yr holl faterion hyn. Yn wir, maent wedi dangos cryn ddiddordeb yn Rheolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad, heb sôn am unrhyw beth arall. Os oes ganddynt farn am y Rheolau Sefydlog, mae gennym ni hawl i gael barn am gost plismona yng Nghymru.

I remind the Minister that we are talking about a £60 million price tag for the reform of policing in Wales. As responsible Members of the National Assembly representing our constituents, surely we are entitled to express our view about where that cost should lie, but the Minister says that this is gesture politics. Let me make it clear: this is a very reasonable amendment. Everyone in Wales believes that the Home Secretary is rushing this consultation through without listening to people. All that we are asking is for the First Minister to write a letter saying, 'Home Secretary, think again. Abandon your current plans for restructuring and let us have a meaningful consultation about the future of policing in Wales and the funding of the restructuring'. Those two issues have been a recurrent theme in this debate so far.

Yr ydym wedi cael trafodaeth am ailstrwythuro'r heddlu yng Nghymru, ond nid wyf wedi clywed yr un ddadl o enau'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn Llundain, nac o unrhyw le arall, sydd wedi fy argyhoeddi i na phobl Cymru ein bod yn ewyllysio cael yr ailstrwythuro hwn, na'i fod yn rhywbeth a ddylai ddigwydd. Nid wyf wedi clywed unrhyw achos clir o blaid yr ailstrwythuro.

Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol nid yn unig wedi cynnig cynllun ailstrwythuro, ond mae hefyd yn ei orfodi drwodd ar amserlen hurt. Mae'n dweud wrth yr awdurdodau heddlu yng Nghymru fod rhaid iddynt roi cynllun iddo ynglŷn â chael un heddlu yng Nghymru, beth bynnag yw eu barn hwy, barn pobl Cymru neu farn awdurdodau heddlu y gogledd, y de, Dyfed-Powys na Gwent.

Yr oeddem yn gwybod eisoes fod awdurdodau heddlu gogledd Cymru a Gwent yn anhapus iawn ynglŷn â'r ailstrwythuro, ond mae'n arwyddocaol ein bod, erbyn hyn, yn gwybod bod Heddlu De Cymru hefyd yn anhapus yn ei gylch, a hynny yn bennaf oherwydd y gost. Yr ydym wedi clywed eisoes am y tebygrwydd cryf y bydd y dreth gyngor yn gorfod mynd i fyny yn ardal Heddlu De Cymru er mwyn talu cost yr ailstrwythuro ac er mwyn sicrhau bod y math

Atgoffaf y Gweinidog ein bod yn sôn am diced pris o £60 miliwn i ddiwygio plismona yng Nghymru. Fel Aelodau cyfrifol o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cynrychioli ein hetholwyr, siawns nad oes gennym yr hawl i fynegi ein barn ynghylch lle y dylai'r gost honno syrthio, ond dywed y Gweinidog mai gwleidyddiaeth symbolaidd yw hyn. Gadewch imi fynegi yn bendant: mae hwn yn welliant rhesymol iawn. Mae pawb yng Nghymru yn credu bod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn rhuthro ei ymgynghoriad drwodd heb wrando ar bobl. Yr oll y gofynnwn amdano yw bod Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ysgrifennu llythyr yn dweud, 'Ysgrifennydd Cartref, ystyriwch eto. Rhowch y gorau i'ch cynlluniau presennol ar gyfer ailstrwythuro a gadewch inni gael ymgynghoriad ystyrlon ynghylch dyfodol plismona yng Nghymru ac ynghylch cyllido ailstrwythuro'. Bu'r ddau fater hwn yn thema ailadroddus yn y ddadl hon cyn belled.

We have had a discussion on restructuring police forces in Wales, but I have not heard a single argument from the Home Secretary in London, or anywhere else, to convince me or the people of Wales that we should be wishing for this restructuring, or that it is something that should happen. I have not heard any clear case being made in favour of the restructuring.

The Home Secretary has not only proposed a restructuring scheme; he is also forcing it through on an irrational timetable. He has told police authorities in Wales that they must provide him with a scheme for having a single police force in Wales, whatever their opinion, and whatever the opinion of the people of Wales or north Wales, south Wales, Dyfed-Powys or Gwent police authorities.

We knew that the north Wales and Gwent police authorities were extremely unhappy about this restructuring, but it is telling that we now know that South Wales Police is also unhappy about it, and that mainly on account of its cost. We have already heard about the strong likelihood that council tax will have to be increased in the South Wales Police area in order to pay for the cost of restructuring and to ensure that the kind of income levels that go to the police at present are maintained

o lefelau incwm sy'n mynd at yr heddlu ar hyn o bryd yn parhau i'r dyfodol. for the future.

4.40 p.m.

I want to deal with the issue of funding now. I accept that the Minister has made a strong case to the UK Government in London about the cost of the restructuring programme, and that is part of our motion. I think that she is saying that, had we stuck to that, the Government might have felt more able to support our motion. Let me make it clear that that is only part of the story—an important part, but only a part nevertheless. Let me deal with that by saying that we are perfectly entitled to make the case, on behalf of our constituents, against having the cost of restructuring fall on council tax payers. We do not believe that the cost of a restructuring imposed on us by a Home Secretary in London should fall on the Assembly block or on council tax payers in Wales. We hope, even at this late hour, that the Minister and her colleagues in the Labour group will support our motion.

Kirsty Williams: It is my understanding that the Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, has already made it clear to Charles Clarke that he is not prepared to see English council tax payers pick up the bill for police reorganisation. Perhaps we could confirm that that is the case in England and make similar statements. If it is not acceptable for council tax payers in England, it is not acceptable for council tax payers in Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is absolutely right. If that is the case, I commend John Prescott for making that clear, though I think that the Minister has made it clear that she does not want to see council tax payers in Wales footing the bill.

Let us come back to funding. We believe that the Home Secretary must go back to the drawing board and make it clear that the cost of restructuring will not fall on the Welsh block or on Wales's council tax payers.

As I understand it, the current position of the

Yr wyf eisiau delio gyda'r mater o gyllid yn awr. Derbyniaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cyflwyno achos cryf gerbron Llywodraeth y DU yn Llundain ynghylch cost y rhaglen ailstrwythuro, ac mae hyn yn rhan o'n cynnig. Credaf ei bod yn dweud, pe byddem wedi glynu wrth hynny, y byddai'r Llywodraeth o bosibl wedi teimlo ei bod mewn gwell sefyllfa i gefnogi ein cynnig. Gadewch imi esbonio mai rhan o'r stori yn unig yw hon—rhan bwysig, ond rhan yn unig er hynny. Gadewch imi ddelio gyda hyn drwy ddweud bod gennym berffaith hawl i gyflwyno'r achos, ar ran ein hetholwyr, yn erbyn bod cost yr ailstrwythuro yn syrthio ar ysgwyddau talwyr y dreth gyngor. Ni chredwn y dylai cost ailstrwythuro a orfodir arnom gan Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn Llundain syrthio ar flocc y Cynulliad nac ar dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru. Gobeithiwn, mor hwyr yn y dydd â hyn hyd yn oed, y bydd y Gweinidog a'i chyd-Aelodau yn y grŵp Llafur yn cefnogi ein cynnig.

Kirsty Williams: Fel yr wyf fi'n deall, mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, John Prescott, eisoes wedi datgan yn glir wrth Charles Clarke nad yw'n barod i weld talwyr y dreth gyngor yn Lloegr yn gorfod talu'r bil am ailstrwythuro'r heddlu. Efallai y gallem gadarnhau mai dyma'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr a gwneud datganiadau tebyg. Os nad yw'n dderbyniol i dalwyr y dreth gyngor yn Lloegr, nid yw'n dderbyniol i dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae hyn yn gwbl gywir. Os mai dyna'r sefyllfa, canmolaf John Prescott am ddatgan hynny'n glir, er fy mod yn credu bod y Gweinidog wedi datgan yn glir nad yw'n dymuno gweld talwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru yn talu'r bil.

Gadewch inni ddychwelyd at gyllid. Credwn fod yn rhaid i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref ailystyried a datgan yn glir na fydd cost yr ailstrwythuro yn syrthio ar y bloc Cymreig nac ar dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru.

Fel y deallaf, sefyllfa bresennol Llywodraeth

Westminster Government—and I am not sure whether the Minister is in a position to confirm this—is that if Welsh police forces agree to an early merger in this very tight timescale, the Government will pay part of the cost of the restructuring. First, we do not want this restructuring to go ahead in this awful timetable. Secondly, we want to ensure that the full cost of the restructuring is paid for by the Home Office and the Treasury.

Finally, I say kindly to the Liberal Democrats that they may have wanted to help us with our motion, but we do not need any help, thank you.

Mick Bates *rose*—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: No, I will not give way. You have had your go, Mick.

Let me just make one plea to the Liberal Democrats. If you have something interesting to say in your amendments, then say it, but, for goodness' sake, when there are seven amendments to our motion, is it not time that you removed some of your anoraks? [*Applause.*]

San Steffan yw—ac nid wyf yn sicr a yw'r Gweinidog mewn sefyllfa i gadarnhau hyn—os bydd heddluoedd Cymru yn cytuno ar uno yn fuan yn yr amserlen dynn iawn hon, y bydd y Llywodraeth yn talu rhan o gost yr ailstrwythuro. Yn gyntaf, nid oes arnom eisiau i'r ailstrwythuro hwn fynd rhagddo yn yr amserlen enbydus hon. Yn ail, mae arnom eisiau sicrhau bod cost lawn yr ailstrwythuro yn cael ei thalu gan y Swyddfa Gartref a'r Trysorlys.

Yn olaf, dywedaf yn garedig wrth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eu bod o bosibl wedi bod eisiau ein helpu gyda'n cynnig, ond nad oes arnom angen unrhyw help, diolch yn fawr.

Mick Bates *a gododd*—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Na, ni wnaf ildio. Yr ydych chi wedi cael eich tro, Mick.

Gadewch imi ond gwneud un ple gerbron y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Os oes gennych unrhyw beth diddorol i'w ddweud yn eich gwelliannau, yna dywedwch hynny, ond, da chi, pan geir saith gwelliant i'n cynnig, onid yw'n bryd i chi dynnu rhai o'ch anoracs? [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

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

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

Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 2: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 3: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue

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

Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 4: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 5: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 6: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri

Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 7: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

4.50 p.m.

Motion (NDM2836): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1) instructs the First Minister to urge the Home Secretary to:

a) abandon plans to merge the Welsh police forces; and

b) undertake a thorough and meaningful

Cynnig (NDM2836): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1) yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i annog yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref i:

a) rhoi'r gorau i gynlluniau i uno heddluoedd Cymru; a

b) cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus trwyadl

public consultation on the future and funding of policing in Wales. *ac ystyrlon ynghylch dyfodol plismona yng Nghymru a'r ffordd y caiff ei ariannu.*

Cynnig (NDM2836): O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Motion (NDM2836): For 28, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

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

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

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion defeated.

Adroddiad Blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru **The Annual Report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's annual report for his functions as Welsh Administration Ombudsman for 2004-05, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 26 October 2005. (NDM2835)

The Assembly is asked today to note the annual report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman for 2004-05. Before I say

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru ar gyfer ei swyddogaethau fel Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru yn 2004-05, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Hydref 2005. (NDM2835)

Gofynnir i'r Cynulliad heddiw nodi adroddiad blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru am 2004-05. Cyn

anything on the report, I will say a few words on the future of the ombudsman's service in Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to driving up standards of public sector service delivery in Wales, and the ombudsman has a valuable role in helping to achieve that. I was therefore extremely pleased to have been able to make a statement last year in respect of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005.

This important piece of legislation will, on 1 April this year, abolish the three separate ombudsman offices that we have in Wales and establish in their place a unified service—a one-stop shop that will deliver a more modern, flexible and accessible service to citizens, a service that they have a right to expect.

This has been some years in the planning. In 2003-04, Adam Peat was appointed to the three current ombudsman's offices in Wales. One of his key tasks was to plan for and to manage the change that will inevitably come about as a consequence of merging three separate organisations, the operation of which is governed by three different sets of legislation.

*Daeth Glyn Davies i'r Gadair am 4.54 p.m.
Glyn Davies took the Chair at 4.54 p.m.*

In a relatively short time, considerable progress has been made to ensure that, on 1 April, there will be a seamless transition to the new service. As part of preparing for that, Adam Peat was confirmed as Wales's first statutory public services ombudsman in October 2005. That appointment allowed us to propose the two Orders that were approved by the National Assembly earlier today, ensuring that, from day one, the legislation governing, or referring to, our public services ombudsman, is as up to date as possible. It has also given Adam Peat an opportunity to produce a combined annual report for each of his three offices, under an informal banner of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. Next year's report will be the full statutory account.

dweud dim am yr adroddiad, dywedaf ychydig eiriau am ddyfodol gwasanaeth yr ombwdsmon yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi ymrwymo i wella safonau cyflwyno gwasanaethau'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac mae gan yr ombwdsmon swyddogaeth werthfawr o ran helpu i gyflawni hynny. Yr oeddwn yn hynod o falch felly o fedru gwneud datganiad y llynedd ynghylch Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005.

Bydd y darn deddfwriaeth pwysig hwn, ar 1 Ebrill eleni, yn diddymu'r tair swydd ombwdsmon wahanol sydd gennym yng Nghymru ac yn sefydlu un gwasanaeth unedig yn eu lle—siop un stop fydd yn cynnig gwasanaeth mwy modern, hyblyg a hygyrch i ddinasyddion, gwasanaeth y mae ganddynt hawl i'w ddisgwyl.

Mae hyn ar y gweill ers rhai blynyddoedd. Yn 2003-04, penodwyd Adam Peat i'r tair swydd ombwdsmon gyfredol yng Nghymru. Un o'i dasgau allweddol oedd cynllunio ar gyfer a rheoli'r newid a ddaw yn anochel yn sgîl cyfuno tri sefydliad gwahanol, y mae eu gweithrediad wedi'i lywodraethu gan dair set wahanol o ddeddfwriaeth.

Mewn amser cymharol fyr, cymerwyd camau sylweddol i sicrhau y ceir trosiad diwniad i'r gwasanaeth newydd ar 1 Ebrill. Fel rhan o'r paratoad ar gyfer hynny, cadarnhawyd Adam Peat fel ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus statudol cyntaf Cymru ym mis Hydref 2005. Caniataodd y penodiad hwnnw inni gynnig y ddau Orchymyn a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gynharach heddiw, gan sicrhau bod y ddeddfwriaeth sy'n rheoli neu'n ymwneud â'n hombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mor gyfoes ag sy'n bosibl, a hynny o'r diwrnod cyntaf. Mae hefyd wedi rhoi cyfle i Adam Peat gynhyrchu adroddiad blynyddol ar y cyd ar gyfer ei dair swyddfa, dan faner anffurfiol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru. Bydd adroddiad y flwyddyn nesaf yn adroddiad statudol llawn.

Turning from the future, what about the last 12 months? Mistakes in public administration, unfortunately, do happen. However, when they do, it is important that they are acknowledged, that things are put right, and, importantly, that lessons are learned so that mistakes are not repeated. The ombudsman's service has an invaluable role in keeping us focused on doing just that.

Turning to the detail of the report—especially that which covers the period from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005—I am pleased to note that there has been a fall in the number of complaints received by the ombudsman. During that period, a total of 42 new complaints were received by the office; that is 22 fewer than in the previous year, which is to be welcomed. There has been a similar reduction in the number of complaints received in respect of the Assembly: of 42 new complaints received, 17 were about the Assembly. The majority of complaints were concluded by the ombudsman without investigation, but of the four investigations that were conducted, two were into actions taken by the Assembly Government, and, as you will see from the report, one of these was upheld.

Even though the majority of the complaints received were still in relation to the Assembly, I am grateful that the ombudsman has, again, acknowledged that the number is not unexpected, given the wide scope of our responsibilities, and is similar to previous statistical patterns. It is pleasing that there are so few cases in which maladministration was found. However, there should be no room for complacency. I have no doubt that every Member will share the desire to strive for continuous improvement in our standards of service. I am sure that the new ombudsman's office will assist us in doing that. Therefore, I invite Assembly Members to note this year's ombudsman's report, and I look forward to hearing Members' comments.

David Lloyd: We are asked to note this report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman, and, as the Minister has already mentioned, earlier this afternoon we passed

A throi oddi wrth y dyfodol, beth am y 12 mis diwethaf? Mae camgymeriadau mewn gweinyddiaeth gyhoeddus, ysywaeth, yn digwydd weithiau. Fodd bynnag, pan ddigwyddant, mae'n bwysig eu cydnabod, cywiro pethau, ac, yn bwysicach, dysgu gwersi fel nad ailadroddir camgymeriadau. Mae i wasanaeth yr ombwdsmon swyddogaeth hollbwysig o ran hoelio ein sylw ar wneud hynny'n union.

A throi at fanylion yr adroddiad—yn enwedig am y cyfnod o 1 Ebrill 2004 hyd 31 Mawrth 2005—mae'n dda gennyf nodi y bu cwmp yn nifer y cwynion a gyflwynwyd i'r ombwdsmon. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, derbyniwyd cyfanswm o 42 o gwynion newydd gan y swyddfa, sef 22 yn llai nag yn y flwyddyn flaenorol, sydd i'w groesawu. Bu gostyngiad tebyg yn nifer y cwynion a gafwyd am y Cynulliad: o'r 42 o gwynion newydd a gafwyd, yr oedd 17 am y Cynulliad. Deliwyd â'r rhan fwyaf o'r cwynion gan yr ombwdsmon heb ymchwiliad, ond o'r pedwar ymchwiliad a wnaethpwyd, yr oedd dau i bethau a wnaethpwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac, fel y gwelwch o'r adroddiad, ategwyd un o'r rhain.

Er mai cwynion am y Cynulliad oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r cwynion a gafwyd o hyd, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar bod yr ombwdsmon, eto, wedi cydnabod nad yw'r nifer yn annisgwyl, o ystyried rhychwant eang ein cyfrifoldebau, a'i bod yn debyg i batrymau ystadegol y gorffennol. Da gweld cyn lleied o achosion lle canfuwyd camweinyddu. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem orffwys ar ein rhwyfau. Nid wyf yn amau dim na fydd pob Aelod yn rhannu'r awydd i ymdrechu dros wellhad parhaus yn ein safonau gwasanaeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff yr ombwdsmon yn ei swydd newydd ein cynorthwyo i wneud hynny. Felly, gwahoddaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i nodi adroddiad yr ombwdsmon am eleni, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sylwadau'r Aelodau.

David Lloyd: Gofynnir inni nodi'r adroddiad hwn gan Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru, ac, fel y soniodd y Gweinidog eisoes, yn gynharach y prynhawn yma bu inni

the regulations that enable the setting up of the overarching public services ombudsman—Adam Peat has now been in post for over a year—which encompasses the offices of the previous three ombudsmen, that is the Welsh Administration Ombudsman, the Health Service Commissioner for Wales and the Commissioner for Local Government in Wales. Therefore, here we have one of those three reports—they come separately, yet together. This is the report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman—the high spot of the year for many people, particularly, presumably, the office of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman.

The number of complaints, as the Minister has alluded to, has been going down: there were 42 complaints, as opposed to the previous year's 64. My only point is that I am still concerned, when we look at some of the case histories, that what we get is, basically, the ombudsman's office being involved in details of process—that is, the administration of people's complaints, and the administration of what made people unhappy about whatever issue they had. In other words, it is not about the rights and wrongs of a particular case, but about whether the administration fielding that complaint dealt with it adequately. What is dealt with is whether the telephone was answered on time, whether the letters were answered on time and whether things were done on time, as opposed to the rights and wrongs of any individual case.

Many of the public, when they go to the ombudsman, want the rights and wrongs of their particular case looked at, not whether it was administered properly, and the wrong still persists in their eyes. Can the Minister confirm whether, with the coming of the new, overarching post of public services ombudsman, there will be an attempt to look at changing that situation, or at least ameliorating it, so that a part of office of the public services ombudsman can delve into the rights and wrongs of a case, where that is appropriate, or at least can tell people why it cannot look into the rights and wrongs of the case and is only looking into the administration and the handling of their complaint?

basio'r rheoliadau sydd yn galluogi sefydlu'r ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus cyffredinol—mae Adam Peat yn ei swydd bellach ers dros flwyddyn—sydd yn ymgorffori swyddi'r tri ombwdsmon blaenorol, hynny yw Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru, Comisiynydd Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cymru a Chomisiynydd Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Felly, dyma i ni un o'r tri adroddiad hynny—deuant ar wahân, ond eto gyda'i gilydd. Dyma adroddiad Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru—uchafbwynt y flwyddyn i lawer o bobl, yn enwedig, mae'n debyg, swyddfa Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru.

Mae nifer y cwynion, fel y crybwyllodd y Gweinidog, wedi bod yn mynd ar i lawr: cafwyd 42 o gwynion, o gymharu â 64 y flwyddyn flaenorol. Fy unig bwynt yw fy mod yn dal yn bryderus, pan edrychwn ar rai o'r hanesion achos, mai'r hyn a gawn, yn y bôn, yw swyddfa'r ombwdsmon yn ymwneud â manylion proses—hynny yw, gweinyddu cwynion pobl, a gweinyddu'r hyn a wnaeth pobl yn anhapus ynghylch pa bynnag broblem oedd ganddynt. Mewn geiriau eraill, nid yw'n ymwneud â phwy sydd yn iawn mewn achos arbennig, ond â'r cwestiwn a ddeliwyd â'r gŵyn yn ddigonol gan y weinyddiaeth oedd yn delio â hi. Yr hyn a drafodir yw a atebwyd y ffôn yn brydlon, a atebwyd y llythyrau'n brydlon, ac a wnaethpwyd pethau'n brydlon, yn hytrach nag edrych ar bwy oedd yn iawn mewn unrhyw achos unigol.

Mae llawer o'r cyhoedd, pan ânt at yr ombwdsmon, eisiau i rywun ystyried pwy oedd yn iawn yn eu hachos arbennig hwy, nid a weinyddwyd y mater yn briodol, ac mae'r cam yn aros o hyd yn eu llygaid hwy. A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau a fydd dyfodiad swydd newydd gyffredinol yr ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cyd-fynd ag ymgais i edrych ar newid y sefyllfa honno, neu o leiaf ei lliniaru, fel y gall rhan o swyddfa'r ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ymchwilio i bwy oedd yn iawn mewn achos, lle bo'n briodol, neu o leiaf ddweud wrth bobl pam na all edrych ar bwy sydd yn iawn yn yr achos ac mai dim ond ymchwilio i'r weinyddiaeth a'r modd yr ymdriniwyd â'u cwyn a wna?

That said, the motion before us asks us to note the Welsh Administration Ombudsman's report, and Plaid Cymru is happy to support that motion.

Wedi dweud hynny, mae'r cynnig ger ein bron yn gofyn inni nodi adroddiad Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru, ac mae Plaid Cymru'n hapus i gefnogi'r cynnig hwnnw.

5.00p.m.

Ann Jones: To follow on from Dai's point, I want to concentrate on the local government part. Many people who have what they see as a complaint against an authority feel aggrieved about the way that county council may or may not have handled their cases. They take other forms of action to remedy the situation, and then they hear of similar cases in which people have also felt aggrieved. You are precluded from asking the ombudsman or his staff to look at those issues because they have been dealt with in another place or by another method. That does not address the issues that many people have who come to you to say that they feel aggrieved about the way that a local authority has dealt with their case and that they know of other cases.

Ann Jones: A dilyn oddi ar bwynt Dai, yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y rhan yn ymwneud â llywodraeth leol. Mae llawer o bobl sydd â'r hyn y maent hwy yn ei hystyried yn gwyn yn erbyn awdurdod yn teimlo'n ddig am y ffordd y mae'r cyngor sir hwnnw wedi trin neu heb drin eu hachosion. Maent yn cymryd camau eraill i unioni'r sefyllfa, ac yna maent yn clywed am achosion cyffelyb lle mae eraill hefyd wedi teimlo'n ddig. Fe'ch atelir rhag gofyn i'r ombwdsmon neu ei staff edrych ar y materion hynny am eu bod wedi cael sylw mewn man arall neu drwy ddull arall. Nid yw hynny'n mynd i'r afael â'r materion sydd o bwys i lawer o bobl sy'n dod atoch i ddweud eu bod yn teimlo'n ddig am y ffordd mae awdurdod lleol wedi delio â'u hachos a'u bod yn gwybod am achosion eraill.

In noting the report, I am pleased to see the number of complaints reducing, but I wonder whether that is happening because of the process—because the ombudsman is not getting involved, other than to look at the process. That might be happening because he is not getting involved in cases or because people are finding other ways to deal with their cases. This matter is a real cause for concern. People use the ombudsman only as a last resort, and they do not do so lightly. When they make the decision to do so, getting a reply that the ombudsman cannot look at their case because they have been elsewhere, or because they involved x or y, is not the way that we expect the ombudsman to operate. That does not do much for our open Government agenda. Therefore, Minister, will you take those comments on board in your response?

Wrth nodi'r adroddiad, yr wyf yn falch o weld nifer y cwynion yn gostwng, ond tybed a yw hynny'n digwydd oherwydd y broses—am nad yw'r ombwdsmon yn bwrw i'r materion, ar wahân i edrych ar y broses. Gallai hynny fod yn digwydd am nad yw'n bwrw i'r achosion neu am fod pobl yn canfod ffyrdd eraill o ddelio â'u hachosion. Mae hyn yn wir achos pryder. Dim ond os aiff hi i'r pen y mae pobl yn defnyddio'r ombwdsmon, ac nid ydynt yn gwneud hynny'n ysgafn. Pan benderfynant wneud hynny, nid cael ateb na all yr ombwdsmon edrych ar eu hachos am eu bod wedi mynd i rywle arall, neu am iddynt gynnwys x neu y, yw'r ffordd yr ydym yn disgwyl i'r ombwdsmon weithredu. Nid yw hynny'n gwneud llawer dros ein agenda Llywodraeth agored. Felly, Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymdrin â'r sylwadau hynny yn eich ymateb?

I hope that, in future discussions with the ombudsman, we can look at ways that would allow him to not have to adhere so strictly to the letter of the law in this respect. In that way, where people can demonstrate several instances of maladministration, or of a

Gobeithiaf y gallwn, mewn trafodaethau i'r dyfodol â'r ombwdsmon, edrych ar ffyrdd a fyddai'n caniatáu iddo beidio â chadw mor gaeth at lythyren y gyfraith yn y cyswllt hwn. Drwy hynny, lle gall pobl ddangos sawl achos o gamweinyddu, neu o broses sydd

process that has broken down within the local authority, the ombudsman would be able to take the case forward and find ways to assist the public to have confidence in their local authorities.

David Melding: I welcome the fact that the number of complaints to the ombudsman has fallen. I hope that that is a sign of the health of the other complaints procedures that exist within public bodies. There is no doubt that an adequately constructed complaints procedure will encourage comments—and, if they need to be formal, sometimes complaints—and will deal with them effectively and redress the situation and issue an apology. People want to feel that they have been treated seriously and that proper justice has been applied. If we saw a great many complaints going to the ombudsman that he or she had to investigate, it would be an indication that there was a great weakness in the middle of the system. That is something to bear in mind.

The public welcome the role of ombudsman, and I do not think that it is a court of final appeal; that is not the way to look at the service. Any extension of the ombudsman's remit into political matters would be most unwelcome, because the power of the office is to look at the way in which rules are administered and at whether there are any weaknesses.

The example in the health section—which I know is not what we are discussing, strictly speaking, although we will have a formally integrated report next year—is the funding of long-term care, which was examined by the ombudsman. Although, in a sense, it drew him into a political arena, he went about it in a disciplined manner. He looked at the way in which the right to free long-term healthcare was being applied. Until the late 1990s, people generally had to pay for nursing care if they were in an institution for the long term. That was a great weakness, and it took the High Court to say that it was an injustice.

The ombudsman said that the way that the system is currently applied is a problem. The eligibility criteria are not consistent. The

wedi mynd ar chwâl o fewn yr awdurdod lleol, gallai'r ombwdsmon fynd â'r achos yn ei flaen a chanfod ffyrdd o gynorthwyo'r cyhoedd i fod â ffydd yn eu hawdurdodau lleol.

David Melding: Croesawaf y ffaith fod y nifer o gwynion i'r ombwdsmon wedi disgyn. Gobeithiaf fod hyn yn arwydd o iechyd y gweithdrefnau cwyno eraill sy'n bodoli mewn cyrff cyhoeddus. Nid oes amheuaeth y bydd trefn gwyno sydd wedi'i saernio'n dda yn annog sylwadau—ac, os oes angen iddynt fod yn ffurfiol, gwynion weithiau—ac y bydd yn delio â hwy'n effeithiol ac yn cywiro'r sefyllfa ac yn rhoi ymddiheuriad. Mae pobl am deimlo eu bod wedi cael eu trin o ddifrif a bod gwir gyfiawnder wedi cael ei sicrhau. Pe baem yn gweld nifer fawr o gwynion yn mynd at yr ombwdsmon y byddai'n rhaid iddo ef neu iddi hi ymchwilio iddynt, byddai'n arwydd o wendid mawr yng nghanol y gyfundrefn. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth i'w gadw mewn cof.

Mae'r cyhoedd yn croesawu rôl yr ombwdsmon ac ni chredaf mai llys apêl terfynol ydyw; nid dyna'r ffordd i edrych ar y gwasanaeth. Ni fyddwn yn croesawu ymestyn cylch gorchwyl yr ombwdsmon i faterion gwleidyddol o gwbl, oherwydd grym y swydd yw ei bod yn edrych ar y ffordd y mae'r rheolau'n cael eu gweinyddu ac yn ystyried a oes gwendidau.

Yr enghraifft yn yr adran ar iechyd—gwn nad hynny yr ydym yn ei drafod, a bod yn fanwl gywir, er y byddwn yn cael adroddiad sydd wedi'i integreiddio'n ffurfiol y flwyddyn nesaf—yw cyllido gofal tymor hir, a archwiliwyd gan yr ombwdsmon. Er bod hynny, mewn ffordd, wedi ei dynnu i mewn i arena wleidyddol, aeth ati mewn ffordd ddisgybledig. Edrychodd ar y ffordd yr oedd yr hawl i ofal iechyd tymor hir rhad ac am ddim yn cael ei chymhwyso. Tan y 1990au hwyr, yn gyffredinol yr oedd pobl yn gorfod talu am ofal nyrsio os oeddynt mewn sefydliad dros dymor hir. Yr oedd hynny'n wendid mawr, a bu'n rhaid dibynnu ar yr Uchel Lys i ddweud ei fod yn anghyfiawn.

Dywedodd yr ombwdsmon fod y ffordd y mae'r system yn cael ei chymhwyso ar hyn o bryd yn broblem. Nid yw'r meini prawf

ombudsman has recommended that the Welsh Assembly Government consider whether there should be one eligibility standard across Wales. Local health boards were tending to wait until people were complaining about the fact that their relatives—usually, but it may have been the person directly—was paying for nursing care, rather than advertise the fact more upfront that people may have a current complaint or they may have a case from several years ago, where a relative who has since died was paying. It is valuable to allow someone who is quite independent of the political process to be able to look at the administration of an important policy change that occurred in the late 1990s, and it is not something that we want to lose by drawing the ombudsman in to lots of political battles. I do not believe that judging on subjective things about whether something is just or right will help; those questions generally are for political institutions. There is redress in those situation, and governments have to address them or not and suffer the consequences. However, overall, we have seen develop in this country a robust process of the way ombudsman services are delivered. I, on behalf of the Conservative group, welcome the fact that they will soon be formally integrated, which will be a great service for the public.

Michael German: I will follow what has been said by Ann and David; what they have said has credibility. From Ann's perspective, it is true that many people find the whole process very complex. Because the nature of the public administration that is being observed is continually changing, it will always be complex for people who are seeking to handle it. I am sure that all Members have received complaints or issues where people say 'I approached the ombudsman and he turned me down flat'; they did not mean the case, but that they were turned down because it was not considered appropriate. That is an issue, and I agree with David that it is not a court of last resort; this is a backstop and an independent information route for people. It must have that degree of independence. It is not a review process either; it is a process to check whether people's rights are being upheld.

cymhwyso yn gyson. Mae'r ombwdsmon wedi argymhell bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ystyried a ddylai fod un safon gymhwyso ar draws Cymru. Yr oedd y byrddau iechyd lleol yn tueddu i ddisgwyl nes i bobl gwyno am y ffaith fod eu perthnasau—fel arfer, er y gallai'r person fod wedi gwneud yn uniongyrchol—yn talu am ofal nyrsio, yn hytrach na hysbysebu'r ffaith yn fwy agored y gallai fod gan bobl gŵyn gyfredol neu y gallai fod ganddynt achos o sawl blwyddyn yn ôl, lle'r oedd perthynas sydd wedi marw ers hynny yn talu. Mae'n werthfawr caniatáu i rywun sy'n annibynnol ar y broses wleidyddol allu edrych ar weinyddiaeth newid polisi pwysig a ddigwyddodd yn y 1990au hwyr, ac nid yw'n rhywbeth yr ydym am ei golli drwy dynnu'r ombwdsmon i mewn i lu o frwydrau gwleidyddol. Ni chredaf fod barnu ar bethau goddrychol a dweud pa un a yw rhywbeth yn deg neu'n iawn yn helpu; cwestiynau i sefydliadau gwleidyddol yw'r rheini yn gyffredinol. Gellir gwneud iawn yn y sefyllfa honno, a rhaid i lywodraethau roi sylw i hynny, neu beidio, a dioddef y canlyniadau. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, yr ydym wedi gweld proses drylwyr yn datblygu yn y wlad hon o ran y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau ombwdsmon eu darparu. Yr wyf fi, ar ran grŵp y Ceidwadwyr, yn croesawu'r ffaith y cânt eu hintegreiddio'n ffurfiol cyn bo hir; bydd hynny'n wasanaeth mawr â'r cyhoedd.

Michael German: Yr wyf am ddilyn yr hyn y mae Ann a David wedi ei ddweud; mae hygrededd yn yr hyn a ddywedasant. O safbwynt Ann, mae'n wir fod llawer o bobl yn gweld yr holl broses yn gymhleth iawn. Gan fod natur y weinyddiaeth gyhoeddus yr arsylwir arni yn newid yn barhaus, bydd bob amser yn gymhleth i bobl sy'n ceisio ymdrin â hi. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod pob Aelod wedi cael cwynion neu faterion lle mae pobl yn dweud 'Cysylltais â'r ombwdsmon ac fe'm gwrthododd yn llwyr'; nid sôn am yr achos a wnânt, ond eu bod hwy wedi cael eu gwrthod am nad oedd yn cael ei ystyried yn briodol. Mae hynny'n broblem, a chytunaf â David nad llys i droi ato pan aiff hi i'r pen mohono; mae'r broses yn stop ôl ac yn llwybr gwybodaeth annibynnol i bobl. Rhaid iddi gael y radd honno o annibyniaeth. Nid proses adolygu mohoni ychwaith; proses ydyw i gadarnhau a yw hawliau pobl yn cael eu

However, if it is not fully understood by, and clear to, the user, it becomes more of a cumbersome vehicle than we would want it to be. Therefore, in this report, we should seek that kind of clarification from the new joint ombudsman, namely whether he feels that there are ways in which he can make his service more straightforward and simpler. It is complex for us all.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to the ombudsmen and their staff for their hard work in dealing with very complex cases. You will be familiar with the person who walks in to your surgery with 16 folders of casework, sits down in front of you and you have to work your way through those folders to find the heart of the issue. Ombudsmen must do that daily.

Similar to previous reports, the majority of the complaints, as the Minister said, were received against the National Assembly. That is not surprising, since we are the biggest institution served by the public administration ombudsman. We are bound to receive more complaints. However, it is worth noting that the ombudsman says that we are working from a relatively low base. In other words, there are not a huge number of complaints compared to the size of the population. It is important that we are open in everything that we do and that we set the tone of transparency for public life here in Wales. I welcome the fact that there were fewer complaints during this period.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 5.08 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 5.08 p.m.*

We know from last year's report that the target for completing investigations in no more than 56 weeks was not met in 2003-04. That report—as Ann Abraham's last—covered the first six months of 2004-05, and reported that, for those six months, average time taken to complete statutory investigations was just under 62 weeks. Although this is an improvement, it still missed the target. We are missing part of the timescale in this report, but it is worth noting that the target of dealing with complaints in 56 weeks was not hit in the year before last,

cynnal.

Fodd bynnag, os nad yw wedi ei deall yn llawn gan, ac yn glir i'r, defnyddiwr, mae'n mynd yn gyfrwng mwy afrosgo nag y byddem am iddo fod. Felly, yn yr adroddiad hwn, dylem geisio'r math hwnnw o eglurhad gan y cyd ombwdsmon newydd, sef a yw ef yn teimlo fod yna ffyrdd y gallai ef wneud ei wasanaeth yn fwy dealladwy ac yn symlach. Mae'n gymhleth i bawb ohonom.

Yr ydym i gyd yn ein dyled i'r ombwdsmyrn a'u staff am eu gwaith caled yn delio ag achosion tra chymhleth. Byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r person sy'n cerdded i mewn i'ch cymhorthfa gydag 16 ffolder o waith achos, yn eistedd i lawr o'ch blaen a chithau'n gorfod gweithio eich ffordd drwy'r ffolderi hynny i ganfod calon y mater. Rhaid i ombwdsmyrn wneud hynny yn ddyddiol.

Yn debyg i adroddiadau blaenorol, daeth y mwyafrif o'r cwynion i law, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, yn erbyn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Nid yw hynny'n syndod, gan mai ni yw'r sefydliad mwyaf a wasanaethir gan yr ombwdsmon gweinyddiaeth gyhoeddus. Yr ydym yn siŵr o gael mwy o gwynion. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth nodi bod yr ombwdsmon yn dweud ein bod yn gweithio o sylfaen gymharol isel. Mewn geiriau eraill, nid oes nifer enfawr o gwynion o'i gymharu â maint y boblogaeth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn agored ym mhopeth a wnawn a'n bod yn gosod naws o dryloywder i fywyd cyhoeddus yma yng Nghymru. Croesawaf y ffaith y cafwyd llai o gwynion yn ystod y cyfnod hwn.

Gwyddom o adroddiad y llynedd na chyrraeddwyd y targed o gwblhau ymchwiliadau mewn dim mwy na 56 wythnos yn 2003-04. Ymdriniai'r adroddiad hwnnw—un olaf Ann Abraham—â chwe mis cyntaf 2004-05, ac adroddai, am y chwe mis hwnnw, fod yr amser a gymerwyd ar gyfartaledd i gwblhau'r ymchwiliadau statudol fymryn yn llai na 62 wythnos. Er bod hyn yn welliant, nid yw'n cyrraedd y targed eto. Mae rhan o'r cyfnod amser ar goll yn yr adroddiad hwn, ond mae'n werth nodi na chyrraeddwyd y targed o ddelio â

and the 62-week target in the latest report was not hit. The current report does not mention whether the target for the whole year has yet been met or missed. I hope that the Minister can tell us what the situation is or certainly make an inquiry of the ombudsman to check whether or not, during last year as a whole, as the year to which the report refers, the target of 56 weeks was missed or hit, and how far off it was. We look forward to the coming of the single ombudsman for Wales on 1 April that will enable all these matters to be brought into one house. I welcome the opportunity to have that scrutiny next year, when we have a chance to see the full report.

chwynion mewn 56 wythnos y flwyddyn cyn y llynedd, ac na chyrhaeddwyd y targed o 62 wythnos yn yr adroddiad diweddaraf. Nid yw'r adroddiad cyfredol yn dweud a chyrhaeddwyd y targed am y flwyddyn gyfan ai peidio. Gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym beth yw'r sefyllfa neu yn sicr wneud ymholiadau gyda'r ombwdsmon i gadarnhau, yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn ei chyfanrwydd, fel y flwyddyn y cyfeiria'r adroddiad ati, pa un y cyrhaeddwyd y targed o 56 wythnos ai peidio, a pha mor bell oddi wrtho yr oeddid. Edrychwn ymlaen at ddyfodiad un ombwdsmon i Gymru ar 1 Ebrill a fydd yn fodd i ddwyn yr holl faterion hyn i mewn i un tŷ. Croesawaf y cyfle i allu craffu ar hynny y flwyddyn nesaf, pan fydd gennym gyfle i weld yr adroddiad llawn.

5.10 p.m.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): The ombudsman sits within a wide array of organisations, whose duty it is to ensure that standards are met and that complaints are heard properly. On some of the things that have been said, you can see that they should perhaps lie with other organisations that have been put in place, particularly on standards, inspection and regulation. In the public sector, it is not perfect, but I think that there have been considerable moves to put in proper complaints systems so that, when people feel aggrieved with failure or wrong treatment by the public sector, they can confront that agency first and hopefully get a good response. That is where the first port of call should be. Hopefully, that is starting to become better than it was.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae'r ombwdsmon yn eistedd o fewn ystod eang o sefydliadau, sydd â dyletswydd i sicrhau bod safonau'n cael eu cyrraedd a bod cwynion yn cael gwrandawriad priodol. Ar rai o'r pethau a ddywedwyd, gallwch weld y dylent efallai orffwys gyda chyrff eraill sydd wedi cael eu sefydlu, yn enwedig yn ymwneud â safonau, arolygu a rheoleiddio. Yn y sector cyhoeddus, nid yw'n berffaith, ond credaf fod symudiadau sylweddol wedi digwydd i sefydlu systemau cwyno priodol fel bod pobl, pan fyddant yn ddig ynglŷn â methiant neu driniaeth anghywir gan y sector cyhoeddus, yn gallu codi'r mater gyda'r asiantaeth yn gyntaf a chael ymateb da gobeithio. Dyna lle dylai'r man galw cyntaf fod. Gobeithio bod hynny'n dechrau dod yn well nag a fu.

On Dai's points, that the ombudsman cannot judge on the rights and wrongs, I do not think that that is strictly applicable. I am sure that, if the ombudsman were here, he would not say that, for the very reasons that David gave, that decisions are often made on a discretionary basis and there are matters for and against. We have all dealt with people who feel strongly for something, only to find that their neighbour feels strongly against it. In many cases, there is no right and wrong; it is about the way that the process has been conducted and whether it has been fair and transparent so that people do not feel aggrieved. I think that people understand that

Ar bwyntiau Dai, na all yr ombwdsmon farnu pa ochr sy'n iawn mewn achos, nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n gwbl gywir. Yr wyf yn siŵr, pe bai'r ombwdsmon yma, na fyddai'n dweud, am yr union resymau a roddodd David, fod penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud yn aml ar sail ddewisol a bod pethau o blaid ac yn erbyn. Yr ydym i gyd wedi delio â phobl sy'n teimlo'n gryf dros rywbeth, dim ond i ganfod bod eu cymydog yn teimlo'n gryf yn ei erbyn. Mewn llawer o achosion, nid oes un ochr yn iawn; sut y cynhaliwyd y broses yw'r peth a pha un a fu'n deg a thryloyw fel nad yw pobl yn digio. Credaf fod pobl yn deall nad ydynt bob amser yn

they are not always going to get the decision that they want, but they certainly want that decision to be taken in a fair and considered way.

On Ann's points, I should allude to a recent meeting that I had with the ombudsman. After 1 April we will have a wonderful opportunity for the ombudsman to spread his wings a bit more. As Mike said, we all know of people who go to the ombudsman and feel frustrated because they do not even get over the first hurdle. He is looking at the issue of the first port of call for making complaints and developing the specialisms of his staff. They can deal properly with some of the really testing scenarios that come through.

I think that Mike is right—I think that it was Mike who said this—that the role of the ombudsman is not fully understood. We have a duty, once we get this integrated ombudsman, to really make it clear what the ombudsman can and cannot do. I think that Mike is also right to say that the time taken on some of these investigations is far too long. There are occasions when they are complicated, but I think that people lose faith if they have a long wait before they get a decision. We now have an opportunity to secure an integrated and more extensive public ombudsman service than in the past.

To be clear what the ombudsman can do, he can look at maladministration, service failure and allegations. There is clear demarcation on what the ombudsman cannot do. One of the things that we could improve on is making sure that lessons are fully learnt. I have spoken to the ombudsman about how he might, in the future, issue more guidance letters based on the experiences of people who have walked through his door.

Last, but not least, it would be good if the committee Chair and members thought it right to invite the ombudsman to committee fairly early in the new session, after 1 April, when some of the wider points about the role and function of the office and its value can, perhaps, be taken up. However, clearly, that is a committee decision.

mynd i gael y penderfyniad y maent yn ei ddymuno, ond yn sicr maent am i'r penderfyniad hwnnw gael ei wneud mewn ffordd deg ac ystyriol.

O ran pwyntiau Ann, dylwn gyfeirio at gyfarfod a gefais yn ddiweddar gyda'r ombwdsmon. Ar ôl 1 Ebrill bydd gennym gyfle gwych i'r ombwdsmon ledu ychydig rhagor ar ei adenydd. Fel y dywedodd Mike, gwyddom i gyd am bobl sy'n mynd at yr ombwdsmon ac yn teimlo'n rhwystredig gan nad ydynt hyd yn oed yn mynd heibio i'r rhwystr cyntaf. Mae ef yn edrych ar fater bod yn fan galw cyntaf i wneud cwynion ac yn datblygu arbenigeddau ei staff. Gallant ddelfio'n briodol â rhai senarios gwirioneddol anodd sy'n dod drwodd.

Credaf fod Mike yn iawn—yr wyf yn meddwl mai Mike ddywedodd hyn—nad yw rôl yr ombwdsmon yn cael ei deall yn iawn. Mae gennym ddyletswydd, unwaith y cawn ni'r ombwdsmon integredig hwn, i'w gwneud yn wirioneddol glir beth y gall ac na all yr ombwdsmon ei wneud. Credaf fod Mike yn iawn i ddweud hefyd fod yr amser a gymerir ar rai o'r ymchwiliadau hyn yn llawer rhy hir. Ar adegau maent yn gymhleth, ond credaf fod pobl yn colli ffydd os ydynt yn gorfod disgwyl yn hir i gael penderfyniad. Mae gennym gyfle yn awr i sicrhau gwasanaeth ombwdsmon cyhoeddus integredig a helaethach nag yn y gorffennol.

I fod yn glir am yr hyn y gall yr ombwdsmon ei wneud, gall edrych ar gamweinyddu, methiannau mewn gwasanaethau a honiadau. Mae llinell derfyn glir o ran yr hyn na all yr ombwdsmon ei wneud. Un o'r pethau y gallem wella arno yw gwneud yn siŵr fod gwersi'n cael eu dysgu'n llawn. Yr wyf wedi siarad â'r ombwdsmon am sut y gallai, yn y dyfodol, anfon mwy o lythyrau canllawiau wedi'u seilio ar brofiadau pobl sydd wedi cerdded drwy ei ddrws.

Yn olaf, ond nid yn lleiaf, byddai'n dda pe bai Cadeirydd ac aelodau'r pwyllgor yn teimlo y dylent wahodd yr ombwdsmon i'r pwyllgor yn weddol gynnar yn y sesiwn newydd, ar ôl 1 Ebrill. Gellir codi rhai o'r pwyntiau ehangach am rôl a swyddogaeth y swydd a'i gwerth bryd hynny efallai. Fodd bynnag, penderfyniad i'r pwyllgor yw

hwennw yn amlwg.

*Cynnig (NDM2835): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2835): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
today's proceedings to a close. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.15 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.15 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)