



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 14 Mawrth 2006
Tuesday, 14 March 2006**

Cynnwys
Contents

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer.....	4
Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister	4
Datganiad Busnes Business Statement.....	29
Datganiad am Ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, 'Dawns yng Nghymru: Adolygiad' Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's Response to the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee's Report, 'Dance in Wales: A Review'	34
Datganiad am Gyflog Cyfartal Statement on Equal Pay.....	47
Cymeradwyo Deddfwriaeth o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 Approval of Legislation under Standing Order No. 24.25	58
Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Plant (Gorchmynion Rhagnodedig—Gogledd Iwerddon, Guernsey ac Ynys Manaw) (Diwygio) 2006 Approval of the Children (Prescribed Orders—Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Isle of Man) (Amendment) Regulations 2006.....	60
Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 Approval of the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006.....	61
Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru): Cyllid Ewropeaidd Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru): European Funding	64
Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Adran 19(2)(c) o Ddeddf Rheilffyrdd 2005 i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth Delegation of Functions under Section 19(2)(c) of the Railways Act 2005 to the Economic Development and Transport Committee	91
Cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig Rhif 3 2006: Diogelwch Ffyrdd Lleol Approval of the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report No. 3 2006: Local Road Safety	93

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

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

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

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Gyda gofid, adroddaf i'r Cynulliad na fydd yn bosibl i'r Dirprwy Lywydd gynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith llywyddu yr wythnos hon oherwydd ei brofedigaeth lem. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech i gyd yn awyddus imi anfon ein cydymdeimlad at John Marek yn ei brofedigaeth.

The Presiding Officer: It is with regret that I inform the Assembly that the Deputy Presiding Officer will be unable to assist us from the Chair this week, owing to his great loss. I am sure that you would all want me to send our sympathy to John Marek in his bereavement.

Coffa da, hefyd—yn enwedig i'r sawl ohonom a oedd yn San Steffan gyda'r ddau ohonynt—am Anne, yn ei gwaith fel cynrychiolydd undebau'r gwasanaeth sifil ar lefel Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn ei chefnogaeth wleidyddol i'w phriod dros y blynyddoedd. Diolch.

I also commemorate Anne—especially on behalf of those of us who were with the two of them at Westminster—for her work as a civil service unions representative on a Wales and United Kingdom level, and for her political support for her husband over the years. Thank you.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Ffyniant Economaidd Economic Prosperity

Q1 Alun Cairns: Will the First Minister make a statement on the latest development towards achieving economic prosperity in Wales? OAQ1351(FM)

C1 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y datblygiad diweddaraf tuag at sicrhau ffyniant economaidd yng Nghymru? OAQ1351(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Recent Office for National Statistics figures show that Wales is the only part of the United Kingdom where private sector employment growth exceeded public sector employment growth over the six years between 1999 and 2005. Private sector growth stood at 10 per cent in Wales, compared with 4 per cent in the UK as a whole.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Dengys ffigurau diweddar y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol mai Cymru yw'r unig ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig lle y gwelwyd mwy o dwf mewn cyflogaeth yn y sector preifat nag yn y sector cyhoeddus dros y chwe blynedd rhwng 1999 a 2005. Yr oedd y twf yn y sector preifat yn 10 y cant yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â 4 y cant yn y DU yn ei chyfanrwydd.

Alun Cairns: Some weeks ago, I asked you about the widening pay gap between men and women, attaching to my question your statements about the target being 90 per cent of UK gross domestic product. You denied that that was a target, and suggested that I should ask a specific question. Therefore, that is what I am pursuing today. On 13 December 2001, you said:

Alun Cairns: Rai wythnosau yn ôl, fe'ch holais ynglŷn â'r bwch tâl cynyddol rhwng dynion a menywod, gan gynnwys, gyda'm cwestiwn, eich gosodiadau i'r perwyl mai 90 y cant o gynnyrch domestig gros y DU yw'r targed. Gwadasoch fod hynny'n darged, ac awgrymasoch y dylwn ofyn cwestiwn penodol. Gwnaf hynny heddiw. Ar 13 Rhagfyr 2001, dywedasoch:

'I realise that it is ambitious. Many things must go right for us to be able to achieve that target of 90 per cent of UK average GDP per capita'.

Is that a misprint? Should 'target' be 'aspiration'? Do you recognise that, or do you deny that you ever said it? Do you recognise that we are the poorest part of the United Kingdom? Do you recognise that, for us to fall to the bottom of that league table, your policies are obviously failing?

The First Minister: If you are going to quote my words, you should read on to the end of the sentence. Never stop halfway through a sentence. I deprecate that practice, as it is bound to lead to the risk of misleading people. If you had read on to the end of the sentence, you would have seen that I was referring to a mix of goals and specific targets. You do not want to find yourself in the position of being open to accusations of being cheap. Sometimes you are not cheap and nasty but, unfortunately, you do descend to that quite often. It is important that you realise that we are doing well on the jobs front. I gave you an illustration, which you ignored completely, as though my answers meant nothing to you, simply because it was good news. If we have 10 per cent growth in the private sector compared with 4 per cent in the UK as a whole, that is an extremely healthy growth performance in private sector jobs in Wales. It is important that people recognise that well over 100,000 more people are in jobs in Wales than there were in 1999, and the point is that wealth comes from private sector growth. I would have thought, representing the party that you do, that you would have welcomed that, but clearly not.

John Griffiths: European funding will remain very important for prosperity for years to come, so I welcome your commitment to negotiate with the UK authorities for the best possible deal on future European funding for east Wales. Will you continue to work with key partners, such as the east Wales forum of local authorities, in taking this very important agenda forwards?

'Sylweddolaf fod hynny'n uchelgeisiol. Rhaid i sawl peth fynd o'n plaid er mwyn inni allu cyflawni'r targed hwnnw o 90 y cant o CMC cyfartalog y pen y DU'.

Ai cam-brint ydyw? Ai 'dyhead' a ddylai fod yn lle 'targed'? A ydych yn cydnabod hynny, neu a wadwch i chi erioed ddweud hynny? A ydych yn cydnabod mai ni yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig? A ydych yn cydnabod, os syrthiasom i waelod y gynghrair honno, fod eich polisiau yn amlwg yn methu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os ydych yn bwriadu dyfynnu fy ngeiriau, dylech ddarllen hyd at ddiwedd y frawddeg. Peidiwch byth â gorffen hanner ffordd drwy frawddeg. Mae'r arfer hwnnw'n wrthun i mi, gan ei fod yn sicr o arwain ar y perygl o gamarwain pobl. Pe baech wedi darllen hyd at ddiwedd y frawddeg, byddech wedi gweld fy mod yn cyfeirio at gymysgedd o nodau a thargedau penodol. Nid ydych am gael eich cyhuddo o sgorio pwyntiau rhad. Weithau nid ydych yn annymunol ac yn sgorio pwyntiau rhad ond, yn anffodus, yr ydych yn syrthio i'r lefel honno'n bur aml. Mae'n bwysig ichi sylweddoli ein bod yn gwneud yn dda o ran swyddi. Rhoddais enghraifft ichi, er ichi ei hanwybyddu'n llwyr, fel pe na bai fy atebion yn golygu dim i chi, dim ond oherwydd ei fod yn newyddion da. Os oes gennym dwf o 10 y cant yn y sector preifat o'i gymharu â 4 y cant yn y DU yn ei chyfanrwydd, mae hwnnw'n berfformiad hynod iach o ran twf mewn swyddi sector preifat yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig bod pobl yn sylweddoli bod ymhell dros 100,000 yn fwy o bobl mewn gwaith yng Nghymru nag ydoedd yn 1999, a'r pwynt yw bod y cyfoeth hwnnw'n dod yn sgîl twf yn y sector preifat. Byddwn wedi tybio y byddech chi, a chithau'n cynrychioli'r blaid a gynrychiolir gennych, yn croesawu hynny, ond mae'n amlwg nad ydych.

John Griffiths: Bydd cyllid Ewropeaidd yn parhau'n dra phwysig ar gyfer ffyniant am flynyddoedd i ddod, felly yr wyf yn croesawu eich ymrwymiad i negodi gydag awdurdodau'r DU dros y fargen orau posibl ynglŷn â cyllid Ewropeaidd i'r dyfodol ar gyfer dwyrain Cymru. A barhewch i weithio gyda phartneriaid allweddol, megis fforwm awdurdodau lleol dwyrain Cymru, i frw

ymlaen â'r agenda hynod bwysig hon?

The First Minister: Yes. There is a slight difference of definition between east Wales, which will include a large area of Objective 1 east Wales, and a part of east Wales that is outside Objective 1, on which we are negotiating with the Department of Trade and Industry. That does not require final determination by the European Union, but we are hoping to get some additional funds to follow on from Objectives 2 and 3. In certain areas of south Cardiff and south Newport, that will be important to future wealth creation.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mewn adroddiad diweddar gan undeb y GMB, honnir mai dim ond 6 y cant o'r swyddi newydd sydd wedi'u creu yng Ngwynedd sy'n swyddi llawnamser. A ydych yn cytuno bod hynny'n esbonio pam mae ffigurau cyflogaeth yr ardal yn gymharol uchel ond y ffigurau GVA yn parhau i fod yn rhyfeddol o isel?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dwy ran o dair o'r hyn sy'n cyfrif fel GVA yn dod o ffigurau cyflogaeth, felly mae lefelau tâl y boblogaeth yn hollbwysig, ond nid wyf yn siŵr a yw mor bwysig a yw swyddi yn llawnamser neu'n rhan-amser. Mae'n bwysig inni ddeall os yw cyflogau yn gyffredinol yn is yma na lefelau'r DU, bydd hynny'n golygu ein bod yn gallu cael mwy o swyddi, ond ni fyddant yn llifo yn syth i'r ffigurau GVA, fel y byddech yn disgwyl. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw hynny'n wir am Wynedd, ac nid wyf wedi gweld adroddiad y GMB.

Lorraine Barrett: First Minister, one way to achieve economic prosperity is through the realisation of Labour's long-term vision of having an international sports village in Cardiff bay. With the 2012 Olympic Games in mind, does the First Minister agree that it is vital that the sports village is completed in time?

The First Minister: The sports village involves £1 billion-worth of investment through a mixture of housing and leisure facilities. If it is completed on time, it will have the added bonus of presenting itself as a kind of packed lunch, as it were. That is, it will be ready for use by one of the other

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Ceir peth gwahaniaeth yn y diffiniad rhwng dwyrain Cymru, a fydd yn cynnwys rhan helaeth o ddwyrain Cymru Amcan 1, a rhan o ddwyrain Cymru sydd y tu allan i Amcan 1, ac yr ydym yn trafod hynny gyda'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Nid oes raid wrth sêl bendith yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn hynny o beth, ond yr ydym yn gobeithio cael peth cyllid ychwanegol i ddilyn Amcan 2 a 3. Mewn rhai rhannau o dde Caerdydd a de Casnewydd, bydd hynny'n bwysig o ran creu cyfoeth i'r dyfodol.

Alun Ffred Jones: In a recent report by the GMB union, it was alleged that only 6 per cent of new jobs that have been created in Gwynedd are full-time posts. Do you agree that that may explain why employment figures in the area are comparatively high while the GVA figures remain astonishingly low?

The First Minister: Two thirds of the figures that comprise GVA come from employment figures, and so the level of people's earnings is all-important, though I am not sure whether jobs being full time or part time is quite as important. It is important that we understand that, if earnings here are generally lower than UK levels, it will mean that we can have more jobs, but they will not have a direct link into the GVA figures, as you might expect. I am not sure whether that is true of Gwynedd, and I have not had sight of the GMB report.

Lorraine Barrett: Brif Weinidog, un ffordd o gyflawni ffyniant economaidd yw drwy wireddu gweledigaeth hirdymor Llafur o sefydlu pentref chwaraeon rhyngwladol ym mae Caerdydd. Gyda golwg ar Gemau Olympaidd 2012, a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn hollbwysig bod y pentref chwaraeon yn cael ei gwblhau mewn pryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r pentref chwaraeon yn cynnwys gwerth £1 biliwn o fuddsoddiadau, drwy gymysgedd o dai a chyfleusterau hamdden. Os caiff ei gwblhau mewn pryd, bydd ganddo'r bonws ychwanegol o gyflwyno ei hun fel pecyn cyflawn, fel petai. Hynny yw, bydd yn barod

competing countries coming to the UK, wanting to acclimatise to UK weather and get used to time zones and so on, and it will have an excellent range of facilities. I do not think that that will determine the key decision on whether Cardiff will be awarded one of the regional-level casinos or not, as that decision really has to be made by the casino regulating authority, the exact name of which I forget.

i'w ddefnyddio gan un o'r gwledydd eraill a fydd yn cystadlu ac yn dod i'r DU i gyfarwyddo eu hunain â thywydd a pharthau amser y DU, ac yn y blaen, a bydd ganddo ystod ardderchog o gyfleusterau. Ni chredaf y bydd hynny'n dylanwadu ar y penderfyniad allweddol ynghylch a ddyfernir un o'r casinos rhanbarthol i Gaerdydd ai peidio, gan fod rhaid i'r penderfyniad hwnnw, yn y bôn, gael ei wneud gan yr awdurdod rheoleiddio casinos, ond ni allaf gofio ei union deitl ar hyn o bryd.

Kirsty Williams: In your reply to John Griffiths, you recognised the ongoing importance of European funding for parts of south Newport and south Cardiff. Given that average earnings in Powys are £50 per week lower than the Welsh average, do you understand the importance of ongoing European funding for Powys as well? I take it that, in your negotiations with London, you will be lobbying for all of east Wales and will not just try to defend the seats of Labour politicians.

Kirsty Williams: Yn eich ateb i John Griffiths, cydnabuoch bwysigrwydd parhaus arian Ewropeaidd i rannau o dde Casnewydd a de Caerdydd. O gofio bod enillion cyfartalog ym Mhowys £50 yr wythnos yn llai na chyfartaledd Cymru, a ydych yn deall pwysigrwydd cyllid Ewropeaidd parhaus i Bowys hefyd? Cymeraf y byddwch, yn eich trafodaethau â Llundain, yn llobio dros y cyfan o ddwyrain Cymru yn hytrach na dim ond ceisio amddiffyn seddau gwleidyddion Llafur.

The First Minister: That is a bit over the top, Kirsty. I think that you should have another think about that when you read it in the Record tomorrow. I was answering John Griffiths, and I was referring to the fact that we now have a hard negotiation ahead of us with the Treasury in terms of how much of east Wales follow-on funding we can get. It will not be at all comparable with the £1.3 billion that has come to Wales as a whole for Objective 1, which I am sure you celebrate like everyone else, but it is restricted to two thirds of Wales in geographical area and population coverage. I have emphasised to the Assembly until I am almost blue—not politically, but in the face—how important this negotiation is in getting the additional money for east Wales. It will be for as wide an area as we can get, and it will be for as much as we can get, and we will be in competition with Scotland and England for it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny braidd yn eithafol, Kirsty. Credaf y dylech ailystyried hynny pan ddarllenwch eich geiriau yn y Cofnod yfory. Yr oeddwn yn ateb John Griffiths ac yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod gennym dalcen caled wrth negodi gyda'r Trysorlys o ran faint o arian dilynol y gallwn ei sicrhau ar gyfer dwyrain Cymru. Ni fydd yn debyg o gwbl i'r £1.3 biliwn a ddaeth i Gymru yn ei chyfanrwydd ar gyfer Amcan 1, sy'n gymaint o destun dathlu i chi ag ydyw i bawb arall, yr wyf yn sicr, ond fe'i cyfyngir i ddwy ran o dair o Gymru o ran ardal ddaearyddol ac o ran y boblogaeth. Yr wyf wedi gwneud fy ngorau glas—ac nid cyfeiriad at liw fy nghôt wleidyddol yw hynny—i bwysleisio wrth y Cynulliad pa mor bwysig y bydd y negodi hwn o ran sicrhau'r arian ychwanegol i ddwyrain Cymru. Bydd ar gyfer ardal mor eang ag y gallwn ei gael, bydd am gymaint o arian ag y gallwn ei gael, a byddwn yn cystadlu yn erbyn yr Alban a Lloegr amdano.

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Ceredigion) Public Services (Ceredigion)

C2 Elin Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau

Q2 Elin Jones: What plans does the First Minister have to improve public services in

cyhoeddus yng Ngheredigion yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ1361(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ymatebol o'r radd flaenaf wedi'i hamlinellu yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r weledigaeth honno gyda chyllid ychwanegol o ryw £90 miliwn drwy'r grant cynnal referniw ac ardrethi annomestig o gyllid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i Geredigion dros y 12 mis nesaf, sef cynnydd o 5.6 y cant.

Elin Jones: Mae'r rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post yn arbennig o bwysig yng Ngheredigion, ac mae'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae eich Llywodraeth chi yn San Steffan ar fin torri'r cymhorthdal gwledig i'r swyddfeydd post a chael gwared ar gontract am gyfrifon cerdyn swyddfa'r post. Yr ydym wedi clywed yn ddiweddar fod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dymuno preifateiddio gwasanaethau post, ond a oes unrhyw gynlluniau gennych chi, Brif Weinidog, fel Llywodraeth Cymru, i sicrhau dyfodol llewyrchus i'n rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post gwledig ni?

2.10 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr, gymaint ag y gallwn ni. Wrth gwrs, nid ydym am dalu grant at yr un pwrpasau ag y telir grant ar eu cyfer gan gronfa'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Yr ydym yn ceisio rhoi ein harian grant ni i'r ardaloedd hynny sydd heb fod yn deilwng o'r grant sydd ar gael eisoes gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Mae'r adran yn rhoi grant tuag at y rhwydwaith gwledig, ac yr ydym ni'n rhoi grant tuag at y rhwydwaith mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig sydd heb fod yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith gwledig. Rhwng y ddwy system grant, gobeithiwn achub cymaint â phosibl o'r rhwydwaith.

Lisa Francis: I was concerned by the findings of a BBC Wales survey, which showed that half of the councils in Wales intend to end weekly refuse collections. Recycling is obviously important, but collecting rubbish once every fortnight could pose serious hygiene problems, especially in coastal towns with a preponderance of seagulls, no wheelie-bin provision and many fast-food outlets. What discussions have you

Ceredigion over the next 12 months? OAQ1361(FM)

The First Minister: Our vision for high-quality responsive public services is set out in 'Making the Connections'. We are supporting that vision by providing some £90 million of revenue support grant and non-domestic rates of Assembly Government funding to Ceredigion over the next 12 months, which is an increase of 5.6 per cent.

Elin Jones: The post office network is of particular importance in Ceredigion, and it delivers public services. Your Government at Westminster is about to slash the rural subsidy to post offices and abolish the contract for post office card accounts. We have recently heard that the Liberal Democrats want to privatise postal services, but do you have any plans, First Minister, as the Government of Wales, to ensure a prosperous future for our network of rural post offices?

The First Minister: Indeed, as much as we can. Clearly, we do not want to make grant payments for the same purposes as those made by Department of Trade and Industry funds. We try to give our grant funding to those areas that are not eligible for the grant that is already available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The DTI contributes funding to the rural network, and we contribute towards the network in deprived areas that do not fall within the rural network. Between both grant systems, we hope to save as much of the network as possible.

Lisa Francis: Yr oedd canfyddiadau arolwg gan BBC Wales, a ddangosai fod hanner cynghorau Cymru'n bwriadu rhoi'r gorau i gasglu sbwriel yn wythnosol, yn peri gofid i mi. Mae ailgylchu, yn amlwg, yn bwysig, ond gallai casglu sbwriel unwaith bob pythefnos achosi problemau hylendid difrifol, yn enwedig mewn trefi glan y môr lle y mae gwylanod yn bla, lle na ddarperir biniau ar olwynion a lle y ceir llawer o sefydliadau

had with county councils about the serious hygiene risks posed by leftover commercial waste in our seaside towns?

The First Minister: I believe that you confined your question, right at the end, to the issue of commercial waste collection. As far as I am aware, commercial waste from shopping areas is collected every day, and sometimes twice a day, rather than its being collected weekly. I am not sure whether you are fully clear in your mind as to whether you were talking about domestic waste or commercial waste.

As regards the impact of recycling on the number of times that people fill a bin bag and, therefore, require collection, and whether those bags are left out of the bin system, or the wheelie-bin system, I am not aware of the report to which you refer. Therefore, I would be grateful if you were to write to me, or to Carwyn Jones, and I will make sure that you receive a detailed response.

Addewidion Maniffesto Manifesto Commitments

Q3 Janet Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on any progress made on achieving the Government's manifesto commitments? OAQ1365(FM)

The First Minister: This Government has made excellent progress in meeting its manifesto commitments. For instance, we will exceed our promise to invest £550 million in modernising health facilities, and we will meet our promise to invest £560 million to improve school buildings, but it is for local authorities to use this money to make their schools fit for purpose.

Janet Davies: Referring to the promise to give 50 per cent concessionary fares to 16 to 19-year-olds, pilot schemes have been referred to many times by your Minister in committee, but, at last, they are approaching being put into operation, 34 months after the election. How long will the pilot schemes operate, how long will it take to evaluate

prydau parod. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cynnal gyda chynghorau sir ynglŷn â'r peryglon hylendid difrifol a achosir gan wastraff masnachol yn ein trefi glan môr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf i chi gyfyngu eich cwestiwn, yn ei gwt, i gasglu gwastraff masnachol. Hyd y gwn, cesglir gwastraff masnachol o ardaloedd siopa bob dydd, ddwywaith y dydd weithiau, yn hytrach nag yn wythnosol. Ni wn a ydych yn gwbl sicr eich meddwl a oeddech yn siarad am wastraff domestig neu wastraff masnachol.

O ran effaith ailgylchu ar faint o weithiau y bydd pobl yn llenwi bag bin ac, felly, fod angen ei gasglu, ac a yw'r bagiau hynny'n cael eu hepgor o'r system biniau, neu'r system biniau ar olwynion, nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r adroddiad y cyfeiriwch ato. Byddwn felly'n ddiolchgar pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf fi, neu at Carwyn Jones, ac fe sicrhaf y byddwch yn derbyn ateb manwl.

C3 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw gynnydd o ran gwireddu addewidion maniffesto'r Llywodraeth? OAQ1365(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol ar gyflawni ei hymrwymiaid maniffesto. Er enghraifft, byddwn yn gwneud mwy na'n haddewid i fuddsoddi £550 miliwn yn y gwaith o foderneiddio cyfleusterau iechyd, a byddwn yn cyflawni ein haddewid i fuddsoddi £560 miliwn yn y gwaith o wella cyflwr adeiladau ysgolion, ond cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol fydd defnyddio'r arian hwn i sicrhau bod eu hysgolion yn addas i'w pwrpas.

Janet Davies: Gan gyfeirio at yr addewid i roi tocynnau mantais gyda gostyngiad o 50 y cant i bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 19 oed, cyfeiriwyd at gynlluniau peilot lawer gwaith gan eich Gweinidog yn y pwyllgor, ond, o'r diwedd, maent am gael eu gweithredu cyn bo hir, 34 mis ar ôl yr etholiad. Am ba hyd y bydd y cynlluniau peilot yn weithredol, faint

them, and when will they be rolled out across Wales?

The First Minister: I cannot give you the detail as to how long a pilot scheme will take. You are perhaps being a little sniffy and curmudgeonly in saying that, in some way, 34 months is unsatisfactory to Plaid Cymru as judge and jury of Labour's manifesto performance. It is your job to try to indicate that manifesto promises have not been met even when they have been. One Assembly, between elections, lasts 48 months. We never said that we would do everything in year 1. The important thing to remember with pilot schemes is that they are brought in and evaluated. Sometimes, negotiation with partners can take a considerable length of time to make sure that no-one is worse off as a result of the implementation of a scheme. In other words, some people already have concessions, and we want to make sure that no-one is worse off as a result of the scheme's introduction. Bridgend and Wrexham are the pilot areas, and the schemes will be properly piloted and evaluated before roll-out. If there is any further information to be given in answer to the specific question on the roll-out, Andrew Davies will provide that information.

Peter Black: You made a pledge in relation to the amount of money that needs to be spent on schools, even though this has not all come via the public purse. That is still being dealt with. A succession of bodies has told the Assembly's Committee on School Funding that they do not believe that the Assembly Government will make every school fit for purpose by 2010. Can you confirm whether you believe that you will make every school in Wales fit for purpose by 2010, and, if so, how much will that cost?

The First Minister: We are well ahead of the £560 million, as you know, Peter. I think that you are trying to refer to the fact that private finance initiative money should not be included, but on the basis that it is—because it is not our choice as to how local authorities modernise their schools; if they choose PFI and the case is good, we do not

o amser a gymerir i'w harfarnu, a phryd y cânt eu cyflwyno ledled Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddweud wrthych faint y bydd y cynllun peilot yn ei gymryd. Yr ydych braidd yn grintach ac yn drahaus drwy ddweud, ym marn Plaid Cymru, fel y barnwr a'r rheithgor ar berfformiad maniffesto Llafur, fod 34 mis, rywfodd, yn anfoddhaol. Eich gwaith chi yw ceisio dangos nad yw addewidion maniffesto wedi eu cadw, hyd yn oed pan ydynt. Mae un Cynulliad, rhwng etholiadau, yn para am 48 mis. Ni wnaethom erioed ddweud y byddem yn gwneud popeth yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig i'w gofio gyda chynlluniau peilot yw eu bod yn cael eu cyflwyno a'u harfarnu. Weithiau, gall negodi gyda phartneriaid gymryd amser sylweddol er mwyn sicrhau nad oes neb ar eu colled yn sgîl gweithredu cynllun. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae rhai pobl eisoes yn derbyn tocynnau mantais, ac yr ydym am sicrhau na fydd neb ar eu colled yn sgîl cyflwyno'r cynllun. Yr ardaloedd peilot yw Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Wrecsam, a chaiff y cynlluniau eu treialu a'u harfarnu'n briodol cyn eu cyflwyno ymhellach. Os bydd unrhyw wybodaeth bellach i'w rhoi i ateb y cwestiwn penodol ynglŷn â'r chyflwyno ehangach, rhoir hi gan Andrew Davies.

Peter Black: Gwnaethoch addewid ynglŷn â faint o arian sydd angen ei wario ar ysgolion, er nad yw'r cyfan ohono wedi dod drwy'r pwrs cyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n dal i gael sylw. Mae cyrff niferus wedi dweud wrth Bwyllgor y Cynulliad ar Gyllido Ysgolion nad ydynt yn credu y llwyddda Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i wneud pob ysgol yn addas i'w phwrpas erbyn 2010. A allwch gadarnhau eich bod yn credu y llwyddwch i wneud pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn addas i'w phwrpas erbyn 2010 ac, os ydych, faint y bydd hynny'n ei gostio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi mynd heibio i'r £560 miliwn, fel y gwyddoch, Peter. Credaf eich bod yn ceisio cyfeirio at y ffaith na ddylid cynnwys arian menter cyllid preifat, ond ar y sail ei fod yn cael ei gynnwys—gan nad ni sydd i ddewis sut y mae awdurdodau lleol yn moderneiddio eu hysgolion; os ydynt yn dewis PFI a bod achos

have grounds on which to refuse it—it is well over £600 million, rather than the £560 million promised. Therefore, we are well ahead of the manifesto promise, and I am grateful to you for raising the issue, so that I can make that point strongly. As for local authorities saying that they do not think that, in all cases, they can make all schools fit for purpose, some of them have simply not been able to make the decision on which schools to modernise—that obviously takes some political will, and political grip. That is in the hands of the local authorities. I do not have a list here, but I am aware that Cardiff is nowhere near being able to achieve having all its schools fit for purpose by 2010, and that is sad for everyone in the Cardiff area. It is not the only such authority.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Byddai sinig gwleidyddol yn dweud mai'r gwahaniaeth rhwng dyhead ac addewid yw bod rhywbeth yn addewid pan fo'r Llywodraeth yn llwyddo i gyrraedd targed, a dyhead ydyw pan fo'n methu. Sut fydddech chi'n gwahaniaethu rhwng y ddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod pawb sy'n pleidleisio yn glir ynghylch sut y mae Llywodraeth yn gwneud addewidion mewn manifesto ac wedyn yn cyrraedd y nod—ac, ambell waith, yn peidio â'i gyrraedd, fel a drafodwyd gennym yn ddiweddar ynghylch un enghraifft. Pan ydym wedi torri addewid, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn egluro faint o wasanaethau ychwanegol fydd ar gael nad oeddent wedi'u cynnwys yn y manifesto. Felly, bydd rhai ar eu colled a rhai, yn yr un dosbarth cymdeithasol, ar eu hennill.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Fe'm heriwyd gennych yr wythnos diwethaf, a gofynasoch am restr gennyf o addewidion sydd wedi eu torri. Yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi'r rhestr honno erbyn hyn, ac yr ydych wedi cael copi ohoni. Mae 11 ohonynt i gyd: tri ym maes addysg, pedwar ym maes iechyd, tri ym maes yr economi, ac un ym maes datganoli. Onid ydych yn derbyn, Brif Weinidog, fod ymddiriedaeth mewn gwleidyddion bellach yn fater mawr yn ein cymdeithas? Yr wyf yn awr wedi

teilwng dros hynny, nid oes gennym reswm dros ei wrthod—mae'n bell dros £600 miliwn, yn hytrach na'r £560 a addawyd. Felly, yr ydym yn gwneud yn well na'r addewid yn y manifesto, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am godi'r mater, er mwyn imi allu pwysleisio'r pwynt hwnnw. O ran awdurdodau lleol a ddywed nad ydynt o'r farn y gallant wneud pob ysgol yn addas i'w phwrpas ym mhob achos, efallai nad yw rhai ohonynt wedi gallu penderfynu pa ysgolion i'w moderneiddio—yn amlwg mae hynny'n galw am gryn dipyn o ewyllys wleidyddol, a rheolaeth wleidyddol. Yr awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am hynny. Nid oes gennyf restr yma, ond yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod Caerdydd ymhell ar ei hôl hi o ran sicrhau bod ei holl ysgolion yn addas i'w pwrpas erbyn 2010, ac mae hynny'n drueni i bawb yn ardal Caerdydd. Nid hwn yw'r unig awdurdod yn y sefyllfa hon.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A political cynic would say that the difference between an aspiration and a pledge is that when the Government achieves its target, it is a pledge, and, when it fails, it is an aspiration. How would you differentiate between the two?

The First Minister: What is important is that everyone who votes is clear about the way in which the Government makes pledges in a manifesto and then achieves its aims—and, sometimes, does not, as we have discussed lately in relation to one particular example. It is important that we make it clear, when we have broken a pledge, how many additional services will be available that were not originally contained in the manifesto. Therefore, some will lose out and some, in the same social classification, will benefit.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You issued me with a challenge last week, and asked me for a list of the pledges that have been broken by you. I have now published that list, and you have had a copy. There are 11 in total: three in education, four in health, three on the economy, and one on devolution. Do you not accept, First Minister, that trust in politicians is now a great issue in our society? I have now published a list of 11 pledges that you have broken. Do you not feel, therefore, that

cyhoeddi rhestr o 11 addewid yr ydych wedi'u torri. Onid ydych yn teimlo felly eich bod chi, fel Llywodraeth, wedi bradychu pobl Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai wedi bod o gymorth pe baech wedi cyhoeddi'r rhestr fwy nag 11 munud cyn dechrau'r cyfarfod. Wedyn, byddwn wedi cael mwy o rybudd er mwyn gallu ymateb. Cewch ateb ysgrifenedig, a byddaf yn cymryd yr un faint o amser i ateb ac a gymerwyd gennych chi i greu'r rhestr gan ei chyhoeddi ychydig cyn cyfarfod y prynhawn yma. Mae hynny'n fater i chi, wrth gwrs. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn ychwanegu at ymddiriedaeth mewn gwleidyddion, gan eich bod yn gwneud yr hen dric o grandstandio ychydig cyn inni ddechrau'r cyfarfod. Os ydych yn meddwl bod hynny'n gwella ymddiriedaeth yn ein gwleidyddion ac arweinyddion, iawn, ond yr wyf finnau'n meddwl ei fod yn chwethinllyd. Os ydych am gael ateb, fe gewch ateb. Eich honiad chi yw. Nid ydym wedi torri mwy nag un addewid.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I remind you of what you said, First Minister. You said to me, last week, to give you the list, and I have done so. You did not say when you wanted it, but that list has now been produced, and we expect a full response to it. These are very serious breaches of the promises that you made to the people of Wales, and we need an answer, because the issue of trust will be very relevant at the next election.

You keep saying that these are opposition accusations, but have you read the paper presented to the Economic and Social Research Council conference at the weekend? You know exactly what the paper said. All the accusations that we have made about your failure to deliver on the economy have been borne out. What it is saying is that the Scottish Executive has been far better at delivering on economic changes than your Government has been. Is it not about time that you faced up to the fact that you have failed to deliver on your promises on health, on the economy and education? Is it not time that the Assembly had a First Minister who delivered on his promises?

you, as a Government, have betrayed the people of Wales?

The First Minister: It would have been useful had you published the list more than 11 minutes before the start of the meeting. That way, I would have had more notice in order to respond. You will get a written response, and I will take the same time to answer as you took to create the list, publishing it just before the meeting this afternoon. That is a matter for you, of course. I do not think that it adds anything to trust in politicians, as you are doing the old trick of grandstanding just before the start of the meeting. If you think that that improves trust in our politicians and leaders, fine, but I think that it is risible. If you want an answer, you will get one. It is your allegation. We have not broken more than one pledge.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn eich atgoffa o'r hyn a ddywedaso, Brif Weinidog. Yr wythnos diwethaf gofynasoch imi gyflwyno'r rhestr ichi, ac yr wyf wedi gwneud hynny. Ni ddywedaso pryd yr oedd arnoch eisiau cael y rhestr, ond mae'r rhestr honno wedi cael ei chynhyrchu erbyn hyn, a disgwyliwn ymateb llawn iddi. Mae'r rhain yn dor-addewidion difrifol iawn, a'r addewidion hynny wedi eu rhoi i bobl Cymru, ac mae arnom eisiau cael ateb, oherwydd bydd ymddiriedaeth yn berthnasol iawn yn yr etholiad nesaf.

Yr ydych fel tiwn gron yn honni mai cyhuddiadau'r gwrthbleidiau yw'r rhain, ond a ydych wedi darllen y papur a gyflwynwyd gerbron cynhadledd y Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol dros y penwythnos? Gwyddoch yn iawn beth sydd yn y papur. Cadarnhawyd yr holl gyhuddiadau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud ynghylch eich methiant i gyflawni o ran yr economi. Yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud yw bod Gweithrediaeth yr Alban wedi cyflwyno newidiadau economaidd yn well o lawer na'ch Llywodraeth chi. Onid yw'n hen bryd ichi wynebu'r ffaith eich bod wedi methu â gwireddu eich addewidion o ran iechyd, yr economi ac addysg? Onid yw'n hen bryd i'r

Cynulliad gael Prif Weinidog sy'n gwireddu ei addewidion?

The First Minister: You are operating in a fact-free zone again. You may wish to defend the practice of producing a list for the purposes of issuing it to the press at 1.40 p.m. before questions to me, and then flashing it in front of me as though I had had plenty of time to respond to it. We will respond, and you will get your response before 1.40 p.m. before First Minister's questions next week.

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith yn rhagor nid oes dim ffeithiau gennych. Efallai y carech amddiffyn yr arfer o gynhyrchu rhestr gyda'r bwriad o'i chyhoeddi i'r wasg am 1.40 p.m. cyn y cwestiynau i mi, ac yna ei chwifio o'm blaen fel petawn wedi cael digon o amser i ymateb iddi. Byddwn yn ymateb, a byddwch yn cael eich ymateb cyn 1.40 p.m. cyn cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog yr wythnos nesaf.

2.20 p.m.

You think that that contributes to trust in party leaders. I would say that that is a very obvious opposition party trick or ploy, which the public will regard with total contempt. You are obviously not interested in getting a response; you just want a one-sided argument so that you can fling accusations around without having regard to the facts.

Credwch y bydd hynny'n peri i'r cyhoedd ymddiried yn arweinwyr y pleidiau. Byddwn yn honni bod hynny'n dric neu'n gynllun dichellgar amlwg iawn gan wrthblaid, a fydd yn destun dirmyg llwyr gan y cyhoedd. Mae'n amlwg nad oes gennych ddiddordeb mewn cael ymateb; y cyfan yr ydych yn chwilio amdano yw ffræe unochrog er mwyn ichi allu hyrddio cyhuddiadau heb ystyried y ffeithiau.

With regard to the Economic and Social Research Council report published last week, it was the extraordinary allegation in that report that Wales was overdependent on the growth in public sector employment that led me to give Alun Cairns the answer that I did. We investigated the allegation very quickly, and we found that Wales is far from being overdependent on public sector jobs growth. In every other part of the United Kingdom—in the nine English regions, Scotland and Northern Ireland—it is public sector growth that is fuelling employment growth. The growth in public sector employment is greater than private sector growth in Scotland, Northern Ireland and all nine of the English regions. The only part of the United Kingdom where private sector growth is greater than public sector growth is Wales, where there has been a 10 per cent increase in private sector growth and a 6 per cent increase in public sector growth. The ESRC was completely wrong and, like you, operating in this regard in a fact-free zone.

O ran adroddiad y Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, yr honiad hynod bod Cymru'n orddibynnol ar y twf mewn cyflogaeth sector cyhoeddus a barodd imi roi'r ateb a roddais i Alun Cairns. Bu inni ymchwilio i'r honiad yn gyflym iawn, a chanfod nad yw Cymru'n orddibynnol ar dwf swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus o gwbl. Ym mhob rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig—yn naw rhanbarth Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon—y twf yn y sector cyhoeddus sydd yn creu'r twf mewn cyflogaeth. Mae'r twf yng nghyflogaeth y sector cyhoeddus yn fwy na thwf y sector preifat yn yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a naw rhanbarth Lloegr. Yr unig ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig lle y ceir mwy o dwf yn y sector preifat nag yn y sector cyhoeddus yw Cymru, lle y bu cynnydd o 10 y cant yn nhwf y sector preifat a chynnydd o 6 y cant yn nhwf y sector cyhoeddus. Yr oedd y Cyngor Ymchwil Economaidd a Chymdeithasol yn hollol anghywir ac, fel chithau, nid oedd yn ymhel â ffeithiau yn hyn o beth.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): The First Minister is on

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae'r Prif Weinidog ar dir ansad

shaky ground when he talks about leaders of parties and trust. I do not need to give him a list of broken pledges, although I am happy to do so if he wants one. Last night, I thought I would look again at the Labour manifesto; I love a good mystery. *[Laughter.]* On page 4, it says that Labour will scrap homecare charges for disabled people. You have apologised for that, but when you talk about trust and leaders, just remember that cynical breach of faith with a vulnerable group undertaken by the Labour Party in the second Assembly. Let me also raise a matter that was touched on last week. You and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning said that we were misinterpreting what was promised with regard to free school breakfasts. There is only one reference to it in the manifesto. It says that there will be free breakfasts for all—I emphasise ‘all’—primary school kids. Three per cent are taking advantage of it, while the word ‘all’ appears in the manifesto. Mysteriously, the Labour Party’s 10 top commitments have disappeared from the website. Perhaps the First Minister would like to tell us why. *[Laughter.]*

The First Minister: To address the issue of what has happened with the promise of free homecare for the disabled, I have apologised, and Brian Gibbons has apologised, for that. I notice that, yet again, Nick, you are not willing to have regard to the additional services that were not in the manifesto and which have since been contained in the announcement by Brian Gibbons. Those will be of great interest to disabled people and those caring for them. I declare an interest in this, so I must be careful about what I say. The provision of telecare facilities to 10,000 homes, the additional community facilities and the inclusion of carers of people suffering from Alzheimer’s disease, who are not classified as disabled, are over and above what was in the manifesto and go some way towards compensating the same group, by and large, who will rightly regard this as a broken promise.

With regard to free school breakfasts, it is perfectly obvious that this is a great scheme. It has received a huge welcome across Wales,

pan fydd yn siarad am arweinwyr pleidiau ac ymddiriedaeth. Nid oes angen imi roi rhestr o’r addewidion a dorrwyd iddo, er fy mod yn fodlon gwneud hynny pe dymunai. Neithiwr, meddyliais y byddwn yn edrych ar fanifesto Llafur unwaith eto; nid oes dim yn well gennyf na nofel ddirgelwch dda. *[Chwerthin.]* Ar dudalen 4, dywed y bydd Llafur yn cael gwared ar ffioedd gofal cartref i bobl anabl. Yr ydych wedi ymddiheuro am hynny, ond pan siaradwch am ymddiriedaeth ac arweinwyr, cofiwch fod y Blaid Lafur wedi torri addewid a wnaed i grŵp agored i niwed mewn ffordd sinigaidd yn yr ail Gynulliad. Dywedasoeh chi a’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ein bod yn camddehongli’r hyn a addawyd o ran brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Dim ond un cyfeiriad at hyn a geir yn y manifesto. Dywed y bydd brecwast am ddim ar gyfer pob—pwysleisiaf ‘pob’—plentyn ysgol gynradd. Tri y cant sy’n manteisio ar hyn, er bod y gair ‘pob’ yn ymddangos yn y manifesto. Yn rhyfedd iawn, mae 10 ymrwymiad pennaf y Blaid Lafur wedi diflannu oddi ar y wefan. Efallai y carai’r Prif Weinidog esbonio pam. *[Chwerthin.]*

Y Prif Weinidog: A rhoi sylw i’r hyn a ddigwyddodd gyda’r addewid o ofal cartref rhad ac am ddim i bobl anabl, yr wyf wedi ymddiheuro, ac mae Brian Gibbons wedi ymddiheuro, am hynny. Yr wyf yn sylwi, unwaith yn rhagor, Nick, nad ydych yn fodlon ystyried y gwasanaethau ychwanegol nad oeddent yn y manifesto ac sydd ers hynny wedi cael eu cyhoeddi gan Brian Gibbons. Bydd y rheini o gryn ddi-ddordeb i bobl anabl a’r rhai sy’n gofalu amdanynt. Yr wyf yn datgan buddiant yn hyn, felly bydd yn rhaid imi fod yn ofalus gyda’r hyn a ddywedaf. Mae darparu cyfleusterau teleofal i 10,000 o gartrefi, y cyfleusterau cymunedol ychwanegol a chynnwys gofaluwr pobl sy’n dioddef gan afiechyd Alzheimer, nad ydynt yn cael eu hystyried yn swyddogol yn bobl anabl, yn mynd gam ymhellach na’r hyn a oedd yn y manifesto ac yn gwneud cryn dipyn i wneud iawn i’r un grŵp a fydd, yn gyffredinol ac yn ddigon teg, yn gweld hyn yn addewid a dorrwyd.

O ran brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, mae’n gwbl amlwg bod hwn yn gynllun ardderchog. Mae wedi derbyn croeso cynnes

and that is why the opposition parties regard it as their bounded duty every week to try to pull it down and convert this immensely good news, which has been widely welcomed, into bad news. No amount of hair-splitting or nit-picking on your part can convert good news into bad news. It is good news for children in Wales, and we are trying to encourage as many schools as possible to introduce it.

Nick Bourne: It is such good news that, as I said, it has disappeared from the website. If it is such good news, I am surprised that the Labour Party would take it off the website. The fact is that 3 per cent of children are benefiting from it when you promised it for all. There is only one reference to it in the manifesto, and there is not even any small print. It says that there will be free breakfasts for all.

I take the First Minister back to the issue of that promise to disabled people. He seems to be saying, 'It does not matter about the promise. Look at what we have done. We promised people a bed, but we have given them a hammock instead'. That is not satisfactory for the people of Wales. It is a breach of faith with the people of Wales. Let us nail that now. When you talk about trust, let us establish that you breached the trust of a very vulnerable group, just as you did in the first Assembly on waiting lists. You have got previous.

The First Minister: Now listen, every week, in this Assembly, during First Minister's questions, we are going to have this, are we not? Either Nick or Ieuan will say it, hoping to do what opposition parties always do. Never mind the additional services—you do not want to know about those; you hope that people in the disabled community will never learn about that, because it will mean that you can keep going on and on about this. Maybe we should just allow you a spare minute in which you can repeat this every week for the next 12 months. The purpose of First Minister's questions is to illicit

ledled Cymru, a dyna pam y mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n teimlo ei bod yn ddyletswydd arnynt geisio ei dynnu i lawr bob wythnos a throi'r newyddion da hyn, sydd wedi derbyn croeso cynnes, yn newyddion drwg. Ni waeth faint o flew yr ydych am eu hollti ac ni waeth faint o feiau yr ydych am eu pigo, ni allwch droi newyddion da yn newyddion drwg. Mae hyn yn newyddion da i blant Cymru, ac yr ydym yn ceisio annog cynifer o ysgolion ag sy'n bosibl i'w gyflwyno.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n newyddion mor dda nes ei fod, fel y dywedais, wedi diflannu oddi ar y wefan. Os yw'n newyddion mor dda, mae'n syndod i mi y byddai'r Blaid Lafur yn ei dynnu oddi ar eu gwefan. Y gwir amdani yw bod 3 y cant o blant ysgol yn manteisio arno ar ôl ichi addo y byddai ar gael i bawb. Dim ond un cyfeiriad sydd ato yn y manifest, ac nid oes print mân hyd yn oed. Dywed y bydd brecwast am ddim ar gael i bawb.

Af â'r Prif Weinidog yn ôl at yr addewid hwnnw i bobl anabl. I bob golwg mae'n dweud, 'Nid oes ots am yr addewid, Edrychwch ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud. Yr oeddem wedi addo gwely i bobl, ond yr ydym wedi rhoi hamog iddynt yn lle hynny'. Nid yw hynny'n foddhaol i bobl Cymru. Mae'n torri addewid a wnaethpwyd i bobl Cymru. Gadewch inni gytuno ar hynny yn awr. Pan fyddwch yn siarad am ymddiriedaeth, gadewch inni gytuno eich bod wedi colli ymddiriedaeth grŵp agored iawn i niwed, yn yr un modd ag y gwnaethoch yn y Cynulliad cyntaf gyda rhestrau aros. Mae gennyh eisoes enw drwg.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwrandewch, bob wythnos, yn y Cynulliad hwn, yn ystod cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog, yr ydym yn mynd i gael hyn, onid ydym? Bydd naill ai Nick neu Ieuan yn dweud hyn, gan obeithio cyflawni'r hyn y mae gwrthbleidiau bob amser yn ei wneud. Dim gwahaniaeth am y gwasanaethau ychwanegol—nid ydych am wybod am y rheini; yr ydych yn gobeithio na fydd pobl yn y gymuned anabl byth yn dysgu am hynny, gan ei fod yn golygu y cewch rygnu ymlaen ac ymlaen am hyn. Efallai y dylem ganiatáu munud sbâr ar eich cyfer er mwyn ichi allu ailadrodd hyn yn ystod y 12

information. I gave information earlier about the 10,000 homes, but you do not like facts; any time there is a fact, you start shouting because you cannot bear the facts; An additional 10,000 homes will have telecare facilities, and the additional community facilities will be of interest to those who are disabled. Likewise, Alzheimer's carers will receive support. None of these points were in the manifesto commitment. Sometimes, we do more than what was in the manifesto commitment. Sadly, on this one occasion, we have had to breach the commitment itself.

Nick Bourne: I am glad that you have made it absolutely clear that the role of opposition politicians is to stand up for the disadvantaged people of Wales, whom you have let down. While we are on the subject of facts, we have not exactly had a statesmanlike approach from the First Minister today. He has been personal in responding to Alun Cairns and he has patronised Kirsty Williams and Janet Davies. Let me remind him of what his role is—yes, it is to give us facts, and yes, it is to answer for the commitments that he has made to the people of Wales, including two vulnerable groups. In the first Assembly, one of those groups was people on waiting lists, and in the second Assembly, it was disabled people, to whom he has made a very specific promise. Yes, it is the role of the opposition politicians to remind the people of how they have been let down by Rhodri Morgan and Labour.

The First Minister: I did not detect a question there, but I will try to invent one in order to respond. You are asking me for information about what it is that we are providing for disabled people. Some of those things were not in the manifesto commitment. For example, 10,000 additional homes will get extra telecare facilities that had not been invented at the time of the original manifesto commitment, which will benefit disabled people and their carers enormously. Likewise, people who are caring for people with Alzheimer's will benefit hugely now. That was not in the manifesto commitment, and it goes over and above what was in the commitment, and we all have

mis nesaf. Pwrpas cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog yw cael gwybodaeth. Rhoddais wybodaeth yn gynharach am y 10,000 o gartrefi, ond nid oes gennych fawr o gariad at ffeithiau; bob tro y ceir ffaith dechreuwch weiddi gan na allwch oddef y ffeithiau. Bydd 10,000 o gartrefi ychwanegol yn cynnwys cyfleusterau teleofal, a bydd y cyfleusterau cymunedol ychwanegol o ddiddordeb i bobl anabl. Yn yr un modd bydd gofalwyr Alzheimer yn cael cymorth. Nid oedd yr un o'r pwyntiau hyn yn ymrwymiad y manifesto. Weithiau byddwn yn cyflawni mwy nag sydd yn y manifesto. Yn anffodus, ar yr achlysur hwn, yr ydym wedi gorfod torri'r ymrwymiad ei hun.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn falch ichi ddatgan yn gwbl glir mai swyddogaeth gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau yw sefyll o blaid pobl ddifreintiedig Cymru, yr ydych wedi eu siomi. Gan ein bod yn trafod ffeithiau, nid yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi ymddwyn fel gwladweinydd heddiw. Yr oedd yn bersonol wrth ymateb i Alun Cairns, ac yr oedd yn nawddoglyd wrth Kirsty Williams a Janet Davies. Gadewch imi ei atgoffa o'i rôl ef—ie, rhoi'r ffeithiau inni, ac ie, ateb ynglŷn â'r ymrwymadau y mae wedi'u gwneud i bobl Cymru, gan gynnwys dau grŵp agored i niwed. Yn y Cynulliad cyntaf, pobl ar restrau aros oedd un o'r grwpiau hynny, ac yn yr ail Gynulliad, pobl anabl, y rhoddodd addewid pendant iawn iddynt. Ie, rôl gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau yw atgoffa pobl o sut y mae Rhodri Morgan a Llafur wedi gwneud tro gwael â hwy.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais gwestiwn gennych, ond ceisiaf lunio un fy hun er mwyn ymateb. Yr ydych yn gofyn imi am wybodaeth am yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddarparu i bobl anabl. Nid oedd rhai o'r pethau hynny yn ymrwymiad y manifesto. Er enghraifft, bydd 10,000 o gartrefi ychwanegol yn cael cyfleusterau teleofal ychwanegol nad oeddent wedi cael eu dyfeisio adeg ymrwymiad gwreiddiol y manifesto, a fydd o fudd mawr i bobl anabl a'u gofalwyr. Yn yr un modd, bydd pobl sy'n gofalu am bobl sydd â chlefyd Alzheimer yn derbyn cryn fudd yn awr. Nid oedd hynny yn ymrwymiad y manifesto, ac mae'n mynd gam ymhellach na'r hyn a oedd yn yr ymrwymiad, ac mae gennym oll reswm

reason to be proud of that. Disabled people will also benefit from other facilities to kit out their homes. They will get facilities now over and above anything that was in the manifesto commitment. I am really proud of those elements, while I am obviously not proud of the fact that we have had to break the original commitment. I am happy to repeat this every week for the next 12 months in the same way that you and Ieuan will be trying to bore people into not voting Labour in 12 or 13 months' time.

dros ymfalchïo yn hynny. Bydd pobl anabl hefyd yn elwa o gyfleusterau eraill ar gyfer eu cartrefi. Byddant yn derbyn cyfleusterau yn awr sydd yn llawer gwell na dim a oedd yn ymrwymiad y maniffesto. Yr wyf yn falch iawn o'r elfennau hynny, er nad wyf yn amlwg yn falch o'r ffaith ein bod wedi gorfod torri'r ymrwymiad gwreiddiol. Yr wyf yn fodlon ailadrodd hyn am y 12 mis nesaf yn yr un modd ag y byddwch chi ac Ieuan yn ceisio diflasu pobl rhag pleidleisio i Lafur ymhen 12 neu 13 mis.

Gwasanaeth Analog Analogue Service

C4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatgan faint o gartrefi yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn derbyn unrhyw wasanaeth analog yn gyfredol? OAQ1364(FM)

Q4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister state how many homes in Wales receive no analogue service at present? OAQ1364(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Y ffigur sydd gennyf yw 2.6 y cant.

The First Minister: The figure that I have is 2.6 per cent.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A dderbyniwch fod pobl yn colli allan ar wasanaeth hanfodol? A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r awdurdodau darlledu ynglŷn â sut y gellid mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon? Ymwelais â chymuned yn Nhrefelin ger Dre-fach Felindre yn ddiweddar, sydd ddim yn derbyn unrhyw wasanaeth o gwbl ar hyn o bryd ac na fydd yn elwa ychwaith o'r trosglwyddiad i wasanaeth digidol. Beth yr ydych chi a'ch Llywodraeth yn mynd i'w wneud ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hon?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you accept that people are missing out on a crucial service? Have you had any discussions with the broadcasting authorities as to how this problem can be solved? I recently visited a community in Trefelin near Drefach Felindre, which receives no service whatsoever at present and which will not benefit either from the switchover to digital. What are you and your Government going to do about this situation?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw hwn yn fater datganoledig, ond yr ydym yn trafod y mater, sy'n adnabyddus i bawb o achos ein daearyddiaeth unigryw ni a'r cymoedd dwfn iawn a'r mynyddoedd sy'n wynebu Lloegr. Yn aml iawn, mae hi bron yn amhosibl darparu gwasanaeth analog, ond nid wyf yn meddwl bod unrhyw un sy'n methu â chael unrhyw fath o ddarpariaeth teledu drwy loeren ddigidol. Mae'r problemau hynny'n bodoli, ond gobeithiwn y bydd y trosglwyddiad llwyr i wasanaeth digidol yn 2009 yn edrych ar ôl y 2.6 y cant sydd ddim yn derbyn y gwasanaeth analog ar hyn o bryd.

The First Minister: This is not a devolved matter, but the issue is the topic of discussion, which is familiar to everyone because of our unique geography and the very deep valleys and the mountains that face England. Very often, it is almost impossible to provide an analogue service, but I do not think there is anyone who cannot get any provision through digital satellite. Those problems exist, but we hope that the complete switchover to digital service in 2009 will look after the 2.6 per cent who do not receive an analogue signal at present.

Eleanor Burnham: Nid yw hynny'n hollol

Eleanor Burnham: That is not entirely true,

wir, Brif Weinidog. Mae problemau technegol, hyd y deallaf finnau, ac yr wyf wedi trafod hyn gydag Ofcom a'r BBC. Nid oes digon o ddatblygiad yn y maes hwn. Nid ydych yn poeni digon. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, mae diffyg democrataidd ynghlwm wrth hyn, oherwydd os nad yw'r bobl hyn yn derbyn y darllediad cywir, ni fyddant yn gweld beth yr ydym ni'n ei wneud ar eu rhan nhw yma. Beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w wneud i wella'r sefyllfa?

2.30 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mwy o drosglwyddyddion a gorsafoedd trosglwyddo yng Nghymru nag yn unrhyw rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig, oherwydd ein daearyddiaeth anodd ni—y ffordd y mae'r mynyddoedd yn wynebu a'r cymoedd dwfn, fel y rhai o amgylch dyffryn Teifi. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymladd i sicrhau bod y 2.6 y cant nad ydynt yn gallu derbyn signal analog yn awr yn dod dan y trefniadau ar gyfer y trosglwyddiad sydd i ddigwydd mewn tair blynedd.

Laura Anne Jones: What proposals do you have in place to ensure that Wales benefits from the sale of the empty capacity on the spectrum when the switchover from analogue to digital takes place?

The First Minister: I am not aware of what exactly will happen on that release of the spectrum, but Ofcom is conducting a review. We are considering submitting our views to Ofcom before the review ends. I would guess that opposition parties are just as welcome to make submissions to Ofcom with ideas on that front as well.

Ad-drefnu'r Heddlu Police Restructuring

Q5 Leanne Wood: What recent discussions has the First Minister had with the UK Government regarding any progress made regarding police restructuring? OAQ1367(FM)

The First Minister: You will be aware that Edwina Hart has been in regular contact with Home Office Ministers and has also given regular updates to the Assembly, including

First Minister. There are technical problems, as I understand it, and I have discussed this with Ofcom and the BBC. There is not enough development in this field. You are not worried enough. As I have said previously, there is a democratic deficit attached to this, because if these people do not receive the correct coverage, they will not see what we are doing on their behalf here. What are you going to do to improve the situation?

The First Minister: There are more transmitters and relay stations in Wales than in any other part of the United Kingdom, because of our difficult geography—the direction in which the mountains face and the deep valleys, such as those around the Teifi valley. It is important that we fight to ensure that the 2.6 per cent who cannot receive an analogue signal at present are covered by the arrangements for the switchover in three years' time.

Laura Anne Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i sicrhau y bydd Cymru'n elwa o werthiant lle gwag ar y sbectrwm pan fydd y newid o analog i ddigidol yn digwydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol beth yn union a fydd yn digwydd pan ryddheir y sbectrwm hwnnw, ond mae Ofcom yn cynnal adolygiad. Yr ydym yn ystyried cyflwyno ein barn i Ofcom cyn i'r adolygiad ddod i ben. Byddwn yn tybio bod yr un croeso i'r gwrthbleidiau gyflwyno sylwadau i Ofcom gan gynnig syniadau ar hynny hefyd.

C5 Leanne Wood: Pa drafodaethau diweddar y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cynnal gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch unrhyw gynnydd a wnaethpwyd o ran ad-drefnu'r heddlu? OAQ1367(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Edwina Hart wedi bod yn cysylltu'n rheolaidd â Gweinidogion y Swyddfa Gartref a'i bod hefyd wedi rhoi adroddiadau

by way of written statements, the last of which she gave on Friday. In it she set out her position clearly—the ideal would be a shadow police authority from 1 April 2007 to 1 April 2008.

Leanne Wood: I hope that this question will elicit information. You will no doubt be aware that the Home Secretary's plans to impose a new structure for the police in Wales have been contentious, to say the least. I am aware of the statement that your Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration released last week, asking for an extra year, but, given Charles Clarke's inability, it seems, to take notice of the Assembly until now, is there any realistic chance of extending the timetable? Do you have any idea when a decision will be made regarding the financing of this restructuring exercise?

The First Minister: These are all matters of contentious negotiation, and not only because we control the police precepting issue. Sue Essex, as the Minister responsible for that side of the house, has been engaged in detailed negotiations to keep a kind of cap—not a formal, legal cap—on the police precept increases that are due to come in on 1 April and which will be added to people's council tax bills. As regards the arrangements if there is police reorganisation, there are active negotiations going on. If people feel that they are paying extra as a result of the equalisation of the precept—that is, in low-precept areas, such as south Wales, in the old county of Glamorgan—they are not going to feel happy unless they get extra services. Likewise, if people in north Wales think that they will lose services, but will still pay the high precept that they currently pay, they will be angry. Therefore, we need to have a something-for-something policy—no reduction in service without a reduction in the precept, and no increase in service unless it is balanced with the increase in the precept—so that people feel that fairness is being achieved.

diweddarau rheolaidd i'r Cynulliad, gan gynnwys datganiadau ysgrifenedig, a chyflwynwyd y datganiad diwethaf ganddi ddydd Gwener. Ynndo, nododd ei sefyllfa'n glir—yr hyn a fyddai'n ddelfrydol fyddai cael awdurdod heddlu cysgodol o 1 Ebrill 2007 i 1 Ebrill 2008.

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y cwestiwn hwn yn llwyddo i gael gwybodaeth. Yn ddi-os byddwch yn ymwybodol bod cynlluniau'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref i orfodi strwythur newydd ar gyfer yr heddlu yng Nghymru wedi bod yn ddadleuol, a dweud y lleiaf. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r datganiad a ryddhawyd gan eich Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yr wythnos diwethaf, yn gofyn am flwyddyn arall, ond o gofio nad yw Charles Clarke, hyd yma, wedi gallu cymryd sylw o'r Cynulliad, fe ymddengys, a oes unrhyw siawns realistig y gellir ymestyn yr amserlen? A oes gennych unrhyw syniad pa bryd y gwneir penderfyniad ynglŷn â chyllido'r ailstrwythuro hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r materion hyn i gyd yn rhai cynhennus y bydd negodi arnynt, ac nid yn unig oherwydd ein bod ni'n rheoli mater praesept yr heddlu. Mae Sue Essex, fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am yr ochr honno i'r tŷ, wedi bod yn cynnal trafodaethau manwl i gadw rhyw fath o gap—nid cap cyfreithiol, ffurfiol—ar y cynnydd ym mhraesept yr heddlu sydd i'w gyflwyno ar 1 Ebrill ac a fydd yn cael ei ychwanegu at filiau treth gyngor pobl. O ran y trefniadau os bydd ad-drefnu ar yr heddluoedd, mae trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd. Os bydd pobl yn teimlo eu bod yn talu mwy o ganlyniad i gyfartalu'r praesept—hynny yw, mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir praesept isel—megis y de, yn hen sir Forgannwg—nid ydynt yn mynd i deimlo'n hapus oni fyddant yn derbyn gwasanaethau ychwanegol. Yn yr un modd, os bydd pobl yn y gogledd yn meddwl y byddant yn colli gwasanaethau, ond y bydd yn rhaid iddynt barhau i dalu'r praesept uchel a delir ganddynt ar hyn o bryd, byddant yn ddig. Felly, mae'n rhaid inni gael polisi 'rhywbeth am rywbeth'—dim gostyngiad mewn gwasanaeth heb ostyngiad yn y praesept, a dim cynnydd mewn gwasanaeth oni chydbwysir ef â'r cynnydd yn y praesept—fel y gall pobl deimlo fod

tegwch i'w gael.

Mark Isherwood: Rather than merger under duress, the Association of Police Authorities supports the cheaper and less destructive option of sharing corporate services. Welsh chief constables were, in fact, already discussing proposals for this. The chair of the Police Federation has stated that they have structures and partnerships in place that should be built on, not swept aside. The chair of the north Wales police authority has said that the Home Secretary has failed to demonstrate how scrapping North Wales Police would benefit the people of north Wales.

The Social Justice and Regeneration Committee is now to make recommendations to the Home Secretary on local and regional police accountability. What assurances have you obtained from the Home Secretary that he will give this the attention that it deserves, given that he has ignored all previous recommendations that have emerged from Wales?

The First Minister: You are right to point out that this is a decision for Charles Clarke, and, in a way, much of that line of questioning would be more properly directed by some of your parliamentary colleagues at Charles Clarke rather than at me. We are saying that we think that a shadow year in 2007-08 would be the right way forward, because it would give a much better opportunity to work through some of the issues in relation to equalisation of precepts, and the kind of equalisation of service that should be combined with that. However, the issue about the principle of whether or not there will be an all-Wales police authority is a matter for Charles Clarke. He has said that there will be an all-Wales police authority, so, if your parliamentary colleagues were to put that question to Charles Clarke, he would say, 'It is too late now, I have made my decision'. The issue is now about the details, and that is what we are talking about in consultation and in discussion, by letter and by telephone, between Edwina Hart and the Home Secretary and the junior Minister, Hazel Blears.

Mark Isherwood: Yn hytrach nag uno dan bwysau, mae Cymdeithas Awdurdodau'r Heddlu'n cefnogi'r dewis rhatach a llai dinistriol, sef rhannu gwasanaethau corfforaethol. Yr oedd prif gwnstabiliaid Cymru, mewn gwirionedd, eisoes yn trafod cynigion ar gyfer hyn. Mae cadeirydd Ffederasiwn yr Heddlu wedi datgan bod ganddynt strwythurau a phartneriaethau ar waith y dylid adeiladu arnynt, nid eu hysgubo o'r neilltu. Mae cadeirydd awdurdod heddlu'r gogledd wedi dweud bod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref wedi methu â dangos sut y byddai cael gwared â Heddlu Gogledd Cymru o fudd i bobl y gogledd.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio bellach am wneud argymhellion i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref ar atebolrwydd yr heddlu'n lleol ac yn rhanbarthol. Pa sicrwydd a gawsoch gan yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref y bydd yn rhoi'r sylw dyladwy i hyn, o gofio ei fod wedi anwybyddu pob argymhelliad arall a ddaeth o Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth nodi mai penderfyniad i Charles Clarke yw hwn, ac mewn ffordd byddai'n fwy priodol o lawer i'r cwestiynau a godir gennych gael eu cyfeirio gan rai o'ch cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan at Charles Clarke, yn hytrach nag ataf fi. Yr ydym yn dweud ein bod yn meddwl mai blwyddyn gysgodol yn 2007-08 fyddai'r ffordd gywir ymlaen, gan y byddai'n rhoi llawer gwell cyfle i ymdrin â rhai o'r materion yn ymwneud â chyfartalu praeseptau, a'r math o gyfartalu ar wasanaethau a ddylai fynd law yn llaw â hynny. Fodd bynnag, mater i Charles Clarke yw cwestiwn yr egwyddor a fydd awdurdod heddlu dros Gymru gyfan ai peidio. Mae wedi dweud y bydd awdurdod heddlu Cymru gyfan, felly pe bai eich cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan yn gofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw i Charles Clarke, byddai'n dweud, 'Mae'n rhy hwyr bellach, yr wyf wedi gwneud fy mhenderfyniad'. Ynghylch y manylion y mae'r ddadl erbyn hyn, ac am hynny yr ydym yn siarad wrth i ymgynghori a thrafod ddigwydd drwy lythyr a thros y ffôn, rhwng Edwina Hart a'r is-Weinidog, Hazel Blears.

Michael German: Your ministerial statement, last Friday, was of great significance because it said to the Home Secretary, 'We do not like what you are doing, you have not told us the answers to the questions that we have asked about how much it is going to cost, and we believe that you should postpone this decision by a year'. I paraphrase the wording of your statement, but, quite clearly, the answers to the questions that your Government has asked have not been provided. Therefore, we have this strange way of waging a declaration of intent with the UK Government in which you said, on Friday afternoon, in a written statement, 'We want this postponed by a year'. Can you tell us whether you are prepared to support the views of virtually everybody across Wales, including most Assembly Members, that the proposals from the Home Secretary are ill-thought-out, ill-conceived and uncostered, and that your Government will not support them until such time as we have had the answers to those crucial questions?

The First Minister: During the first half of that question I thought, 'I am really pleased that Mike German is agreeing with everything that Edwina Hart and I have done in this area—great'. You have endorsed Edwina Hart's letter and I am pleased to have that on the record. However, you seemed to be going a bit further at the end. You are looking to drift to what Mark Isherwood was looking for, with us trying to pretend that Charles Clarke has not made the decision that there will be an all-Wales constabulary, and trying to re-open the issue in principle. I think that it is too late for that, to be honest. He has made his view clear that there will be an all-Wales constabulary.

The issue of whether the change will take effect in 2007 or 2008, how we deal with the issues of precepting, equalisation, and all the other issues about shared corporate services, the location of assistant and deputy chief constables, and so on, are the issues that we should be concentrating on. We should not be trying to grandstand, pretending that there is still an open question as to whether there is

Michael German: Yr oedd eich datganiad gweinidogol, ddydd Gwener diwethaf, yn arwyddocaol iawn, gan ei fod yn dweud wrth yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref 'Nid ydym yn hoffi yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud, nid ydych wedi rhoi atebion i'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gennym ynghylch faint fydd y gost, a chredwn y dylech ohirio'r penderfyniad hwn am flwyddyn.' Yr wyf yn aralleirio geiriad eich datganiad, ond, yn amlwg iawn, nid yw'r atebion i'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gan eich Llywodraeth, wedi cael eu rhoi. O'r herwydd, mae gennym y ffordd ryfedd hon o gyflwyno datganiad o fwriad i Lywodraeth y DU, pan ddywedaso ch brynhawn Gwener, mewn datganiad ysgrifenedig, 'Yr ydym am i hyn gael ei ohirio am flwyddyn'. A allwch ddweud wrthym a ydych yn barod i gefnogi barn pawb ledled Cymru fwy neu lai, gan gynnwys y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad, fod cynigion yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn rhai sydd heb eu hystyried yn iawn ac wedi eu llunio'n wael, a heb eu costio, ac na fydd eich Llywodraeth yn eu cefnogi hyd nes y byddwn wedi cael atebion i'r cwestiynau pwysig hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ystod hanner cyntaf y cwestiwn, yr oeddwn yn meddwl 'Yr wyf yn falch iawn bod Mike German yn cytuno â phopeth a wnaed gan Edwina Hart a minnau yn y maes hwn—gwyach'. Yr ydych wedi cymeradwyo llythyr Edwina Hart, ac yr wyf yn falch bod hynny wedi'i gofnodi. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn ymddangos eich bod yn mynd rywfaint ymhellach tua'r diwedd. Yr ydych yn tueddu i lithro i'r sefyllfa yr oedd Mark Isherwood am ei chael, sef y byddem yn ceisio cymryd arnom nad oedd Charles Clarke wedi gwneud penderfyniad y bydd un heddlu i Gymru gyfan, ac yn ceisio ailagor egwyddor y mater. Yr wyf yn credu ei bod yn rhy hwyr i hynny, a bod yn onest. Mae wedi datgan ei farn yn eglur y bydd un heddlu i Gymru gyfan.

Y cwestiwn a fydd y newid yn dod i rym yn 2007 neu 2008, sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â materion praeseptio, cyfartalu, a phob mater arall ynghylch rhannu gwasanaethau corfforaethol, lleoliad dirprwy brif gwnstabiliaid a phrif gwnstabiliaid cynorthwyol, ac yn y blaen, y rhain yw'r cwestiynau y dylem fod yn canolbwyntio arnynt. Ni ddylem fod yn ceisio gwneud

going to be an all-Wales constabulary.

Michael German: It may be a little different to the question that you were asked about the Iraq war, but there is certainly a question about police forces in Wales and whether, at the moment, your Government believes that to go ahead with the procedure to merge the police forces into one is the right thing to do. We do not know where your Government stands on this matter, but we know that your Government is prepared to put sufficient caveats in place to say that it should be postponed by a year. Can you tell me, on the record, what does the Home Secretary need to do in order to secure your approval for a single police force for Wales?

The First Minister: He needs to clarify all the details in relation to how precept equalisation and the sub-Wales, regional-level political accountability structures are going to work, and how that will be reflected in where the specialist services and the shared corporate services will be located. The community must be carried with the changes on the basis that the community policing services, which they see as being of maximum importance, are protected in reorganisation. That is basically our view.

Michael German: If I take that to be a view that your Government has taken, can you tell us that you are not prepared to sanction, as a Government, these proposals moving forward until those issues have been approved and debated in the National Assembly Chamber?

The First Minister: I am afraid, Mike, that I have to differ. You are trying to pretend that the matter of whether there will or will not be an all-Wales constabulary is a matter for us and the Assembly. It is not, and there is no point in pretending that it is. You start off quite sensibly, saying, 'Let us have a look at these details of how we are negotiating with the Home Office' and then you want to drift in at the end and say, 'Can we re-open the issue of whether there is going to be an all-Wales constabulary?'. Charles Clarke is in

safiad mawr, gan gymryd arnom fod a fydd heddlu i Gymru gyfan ai peidio yn gwestiwn sydd heb ei ateb o hyd.

Michael German: Efallai ei fod ychydig yn wahanol i'r cwestiwn a ofynnwyd ichi ynghylch rhyfel Irac, ond yn sicr mae cwestiwn ynghylch heddluoedd yng Nghymru ac a yw eich Llywodraeth ar hyn o bryd yn credu mai symud ymlaen gyda'r camau i uno'r heddluoedd yw'r peth iawn i'w wneud. Nid ydym yn gwybod ble y mae eich Llywodraeth yn sefyll ar y mater hwn, ond gwyddom fod eich Llywodraeth yn barod i sicrhau bod digon o gafeatau i ddatgan y dylid ei ohirio am flwyddyn. A allwch ddweud wrthyf, ar goedd, beth y mae angen i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref ei wneud i sicrhau eich cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer un heddlu i Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae angen iddo egluro'r holl fanylion ynglŷn â sut y mae cyfartalu praeseptau a'r strwythurau atebolrwydd gwleidyddol ar lefel ranbarthol, is-Gymru, yn mynd i weithio, a sut yr adlewyrchir hynny yn y manau ble y lleolir y gwasanaethau arbenigol a'r gwasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir. Rhaid i'r newidiadau gael cefnogaeth y gymuned ar y sail bod gwasanaethau heddlu cymunedol, y bernir eu bod o'r pwysigrwydd mwyaf ganddynt hwy, yn cael eu diogelu wrth ad-drefnu. Dyna ein barn ni, yn y bôn.

Michael German: Os wyf yn cymryd mai hynny yw barn eich Llywodraeth, a allwch ddweud wrthym nad ydych fel Llywodraeth yn barod i gymeradwyo bwrw ymlaen â'r cynigion hyn hyd nes y bydd y materion hynny wedi'u cymeradwyo a'u trafod yn Siambr y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Mike, fod yn rhaid i mi anghytuno â chi. Yr ydych yn ceisio cymryd arnoch fod y mater a fydd heddlu i Gymru gyfan ai peidio yn fater i ni ac i'r Cynulliad. Nid felly y mae, ac nid oes pwrpas cymryd arnoch ei fod. Dechreuasoch yn eithaf synhwyrol drwy ddweud, 'Gadewch inni edrych ar y manylion hyn ynghylch sut yr ydym yn trafod gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref' ac yna yr ydych am grwydro yn y diwedd a dweud, 'A allwn ailagor y cwestiwn a fydd heddlu i Gymru

charge of this issue and he has said that there will be an all-Wales constabulary. What we want to do is to ensure that it is a workable all-Wales constabulary that carries all of Wales with it, by solving the problems that I have listed, and that have been listed in several letters and phone calls from Edwina Hart to Charles Clarke and Hazel Blears.

gyfan?'. Dan ofal Charles Clarke y mae'r mater hwn, ac mae wedi dweud y bydd heddlu i Gymru gyfan. Yr hyn yr ydym am ei wneud yw sicrhau ei fod yn heddlu i Gymru gyfan a fydd yn gweithio, ac y bydd Cymru gyfan yn bleidiol iddo, drwy ddatrys y problemau a restrwyd gennyf, ac a restrwyd mewn sawl llythyr a galwad ffôn gan Edwina Hart at Charles Clarke a Hazel Blears.

Tlodi Ymhlith Plant Child Poverty

Q6 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister make a statement on child poverty in Wales? OAQ1353(FM)

C6 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am dlodi ymhlith plant yng Nghymru? OAQ1353(FM)

The First Minister: I am delighted to say that figures published by the Department for Work and Pensions last week confirmed that child poverty in Wales has fallen further and faster than in any other part of the United Kingdom. Of course, income poverty is only one part of a child's experience and we will be investing £46 million between 2005 and 2008 to improve services for children in our most disadvantaged communities.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o ddweud bod ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau yr wythnos diwethaf yn cadarnhau bod tlodi ymhlith plant yng Nghymru wedi gostwng ymhellach ac yn gyflymach nag mewn dim un rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Gyfunol. Wrth gwrs, dim ond un rhan o brofiad plentyn yw tlodi incwm, a byddwn yn buddsoddi £46 miliwn rhwng 2005 a 2008 i wella gwasanaethau i blant yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig.

Lynne Neagle: The commitment of the UK Labour Government to end child poverty by 2020 is widely recognised as one of the boldest and most ambitious in recent political history. It is a goal that might have been achievable sooner were it not for the unprecedented trebling of child poverty under the last Tory Government.

Lynne Neagle: Mae ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Lafur y DU i roi terfyn ar dlodi ymhlith plant erbyn 2020 yn cael ei gydnabod yn eang fel un o'r ymrwymadau mwyaf mentrus ac uchelgeisiol mewn hanes gwleidyddol diweddar. Mae'n nod y gellid bod wedi'i gyrraedd ynghynt, oni bai am y treblu a fu ar dlodi ymhlith plant, rhywbeth na welwyd ei debyg, o dan y Llywodraeth Doriaidd ddiwethaf.

2.40 p.m.

While David Cameron has failed to add substance to his rhetoric by taking the pledge to end child poverty, in Wales, you have made a commitment not just to match the UK Government's efforts, but to exceed them. First Minister, will you take this opportunity to restate your commitment to that end? When can we expect the implementation plan on child poverty to be up and running?

Tra bo David Cameron wedi methu ag ychwanegu sylwedd at ei rethreg drwy wneud ymrwymiad i roi terfyn ar dlodi ymhlith plant, yr ydych chi wedi gwneud ymrwymiad nid yn unig i wneud cystal ag ymdrechion Llywodraeth y DU, ond i ragori arnynt. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch gymryd y cyfle hwn i ailddatgan eich ymrwymiad i'r perwyl hwnnw? Pa bryd y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r cynllun gweithredu ar dlodi ymhlith plant ddod yn weithredol?

The First Minister: As I said, of the 12

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, o 12 rhan

constituent parts of the United Kingdom—the nine English regions and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland—the drop in child poverty was sharp between the end of the Conservative period and the last period for which figures are available since Labour was elected two years ago. They show a drop from 27.5 to 22.5 per cent in the proportion of children in families below the income poverty line of 60 per cent of average income. That is massive progress, and it is well ahead of any other part of the United Kingdom. However, we do not just want to go on income as it is also about services and our Flying Start programme. To rebut the nonsense published by the so-called experts of the Economic and Social Research Council, I believe that our Flying Start programme is highly innovative. You can disagree with it, of course, but you cannot say that we have not introduced innovative policies in this area.

gyfansoddol y Deyrnas Unedig—naw rhanbarth Lloegr ynghyd â Chymru, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon—yr oedd y gostyngiad mewn tlodi ymhlith plant yn un sylweddol rhwng diwedd cyfnod y Toriaid a'r cyfnod diweddaraf y mae ffigurau ar gael ar ei gyfer ers i Lafur ddod i rym ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Y maent yn dangos gostyngiad o 27.5 i 22.5 y cant yng nghyfran y plant mewn teuluoedd sy'n is na'r llinell tlodi incwm, sef 60 y cant o'r incwm cyfartalog. Mae hyn yn gynnydd mawr, ac mae ymhell ar y blaen i ddim un rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym am roi sylw i incwm yn unig, gan fod a wnelo â gwasanaethau a'n rhaglen 'Dechrau'n Deg' yn ogystal. A gwrthbrofi'r lol a gyhoeddwyd gan arbenigwyr honedig y Cyngor Ymchwil Cymdeithasol ac Economaidd, credaf fod ein rhaglen 'Dechrau'n Deg' yn un hynod flaengar. Cewch anghytuno â hyn, wrth gwrs, ond ni allwch ddweud nad ydym wedi cyflwyno polisiau arloesol yn y maes hwn.

Ansawdd Bywyd Pobl Anabl The Quality of Life of Disabled People

Q7 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on his priorities for improving the quality of life of disabled people? OAQ1370(FM)

C7 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl anabl? OAQ1370(FM)

The First Minister: Among the practical measures taken by the Assembly Government in this field is the investment of £74 million announced by Brian Gibbons two weeks ago to abolish charges for those least able to afford them by increasing the charging buffer, the enhanced funding for carers' service, the provision of telecare in 10,000 homes, and the extension to the range of community equipment.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymysg y mesurau ymarferol a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y maes hwn y mae'r buddsoddiad o £74 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan Brian Gibbons bythefnos yn ôl i gael gwared â thaliadau i'r rhai a all eu fforddio leiaf, drwy gynyddu'r byffer taliadau, rhoi mwy o gyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau gofalwyr, darparu teleofal mewn 10,000 o gartrefi, ac ymestyn ystod yr offer cymunedol.

Nick Bourne: As I understand it, the Minister and the First Minister have both apologised for the breach of their manifesto commitment. However, will the First Minister consider a meeting with the Coalition on Charging, whose members did a lot of preparatory work on the manifesto commitment, together with party representatives, so that you can explain to them the thinking behind it and apologise to them, because, as I say, they did a lot of this

Nick Bourne: Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae'r Gweinidog a'r Prif Weinidog ill dau wedi ymddiheuro am dorri'r ymrwymiad yn eu manifesto. Fodd bynnag, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ystyried cyfarfod â'r Gynghrair ar Godi Tâl, y bu i'w haelodau wneud llawer o waith paratoadol ar ymrwymiad y manifesto, ynghyd â chynrychiolwyr y blaid, fel y gallwch esbonio iddynt beth yw'r meddylfryd y tu ôl iddo, ac ymddiheuro iddynt, oherwydd, fel y dywedais, hwy a wnaeth

work? Perhaps you could also map out the way forward, as that seems to be constructive. I hope that you can respond positively to that.

The First Minister: Brian Gibbons has already done that, but it is important that the four categories of additional expenditure that Brian announced are understood well. If we do not feel that sufficient information is available in this field, I am sure that we can make provision to meet the necessary people in order to communicate with the affected client groups so that they realise who is at a loss and who gains from the change in the arrangements that we announced.

lauer iawn o'r gwaith hwn? Efallai y gallech hefyd ddangos y ffordd ymlaen, gan fod hynny'n ymddangos yn adeiladol. Gobeithiaf y gallwch ymateb yn gadarnhaol i hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Brian Gibbons eisoes wedi gwneud hynny, ond mae'n bwysig bod y pedwar categori o wariant ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd gan Brian yn cael eu deall yn iawn. Os nad ydym yn teimlo bod digon o wybodaeth ar gael yn y maes hwn, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn wneud trefniadau i gyfarfod â'r bobl angenrheidiol er mwyn cyfathrebu â'r grwpiau cleientiaid yr effeithir arnynt fel y gallant sylweddoli pwy sydd ar eu colled a phwy sy'n ennill o ganlyniad i'r newid yn y trefniadau a gyhoeddwyd gennym.

Ysmygu Mewn Mannau Cyhoeddus Smoking in Public Places

C8 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd ar ddiddymu ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus? OAQ1345(FM)

Q8 David Lloyd: Will the First Minister make a statement on the progress of abolishing smoking in public places? OAQ1345(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y Mesur Iechyd sydd gerbron Senedd San Steffan yn awr yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i weithredu ei bolisi i fod yn rhydd rhag mwg, y pleidleisiwyd o'i blaid sawl tro. Ceir ymgynghoriad ar y rheoliadau drafft cyn gynted ag y ceir Cydsyniad Brenhinol i'r Mesur, a ddisgwylir cyn toriad yr haf.

The First Minister: The Health Bill currently before Parliament makes provision for the Assembly to implement its own smoke-free policy, as was voted for on a number of occasions. The draft regulations will be subject to consultation as soon as the Bill receives Royal Assent, which is expected before the summer recess.

David Lloyd: Fel y dywedwch, mae'r gwaith cefndir wedi'i wneud yng Nghymru eisoes o dan adain y Pwyllgor ar Ysmygu mewn Mannau Cyhoeddus. Pryd, felly, y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r gwaharddiad llawn ar ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus ddod i rym?

David Lloyd: As you say, the background work has already been done in Wales by the Committee on Smoking in Public Places. When, therefore, can we expect the full ban on smoking in public places to take effect?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, mae angen Cydsyniad Brenhinol yn gyntaf, a disgwylir hynny cyn toriad yr haf—er nad wyf yn siŵr am hynny, gan nad wyf yn gyfrifol am redeg y Senedd, er bod Aelodau Seneddol wedi cytuno â ni. Wedi hynny, ceir cyfnod o ymgynghori, yn unol â'n rheolau. Mae hynny'n rhesymol. Yna, mater i ni yw penderfynu ar ddyddiad cyflwyno'r mesurau. Credaf y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn ystod 2007—byddwn yn cefnogi'r dyddiad cynharaf posibl ond, wrth gwrs, rhaid mynd drwy'r broses. Ond, y cynharaf yr ydym yn

The First Minister: As I said, Royal Assent is required first, and that is expected before the summer recess—although I am not sure about that, as I am not responsible for Parliament, although Members of Parliament have agreed with us. After that, there will be a period of consultation, according to our rules. That is reasonable. It is then for us to decide on the implementation date for the measures. I believe that that will happen in 2007—I would support the earliest possible date but, of course, we have to adhere to the process. However, the sooner we do this, the

gwneud hyn, y cynharaf y bydd y gwasanaeth iechyd yn gweld manteision rhwystro marwolaethau 400 o bobl bob blwyddyn o effeithiau ysmegu, yn enwedig mwg ail law.

Val Lloyd: One of the reasons why the introduction of the ban in Ireland was so successful was because people were well prepared. Have there been any discussions with the tourism and hospitality sector to encourage the transition to smoke-free environments and to develop marketing opportunities, as outlined by the all-party committee's recommendation 11?

The First Minister: There has been a great deal of discussion, because the sector was instrumental in persuading the Assembly Government, and the committee, and the Assembly on a free vote in Plenary, and eventually the House of Commons on a free vote, to take the same view as we have, that it did not want a distinction between private clubs and pubs. Otherwise, if you did not make them smoke-free, all you would have would be a switch from the smoke-free pubs into clubs. It thought that that would be a very bad idea, and that it would also be bad for the tourist industry. Everyone agrees that that principle would be unsound, and your committee also endorsed that view. The tourist and hospitality industries have made their view clear that the ban, if there is to be one, should cover all enclosed public places, including pubs, clubs, restaurants and bars.

sooner the gains will accrue for the health service in terms of saving the lives of the 400 people who die each year from the effects of smoking, especially passive smoking.

Val Lloyd: Un o'r rhesymau paham y bu cyflwyno'r gwaharddiad yn Iwerddon mor llwyddiannus oedd bod pobl wedi'u paratoi'n dda. A fu unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r sector twristiaeth a lletygarwch i annog y trawsnewid i amgylcheddau di-fwg ac i ddatblygu cyfleoedd marchnata, fel yr amlinellir gan argymhelliad 11 y pwyllgor hollbleidiol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cafwyd llawer iawn o drafod, oherwydd bu'r sector yn flaenllaw o ran darbwyllo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a'r pwyllgor, a'r Cynulliad drwy bleidlais rydd mewn Cyfarfod Llawn a, maes o law, Tŷ'r Cyffredin drwy bleidlais rydd, i gymryd yr un safiad â ni, sef nad oedd eisiau gwahaniaethu rhwng clybiau preifat a thafarndai. Neu, os na fyddent yn ddi-fwg, y cwbl a fyddai'n digwydd fyddai symud o'r tafarndai di-fwg i'r clybiau. Yr oedd yn tybied y byddai hynny'n syniad pur wael, ac y byddai hefyd yn beth drwg i'r diwydiant twristiaeth. Mae pawb yn cytuno y byddai'r egwyddor honno'n un ansad, ac yr oedd eich pwyllgor hefyd yn ategu'r farn honno. Mae barn y diwydiannau twristiaeth a lletygarwch yn glir, sef y dylid cynnwys pob man cyhoeddus caeedig, gan gynnwys tafarndai, clybiau, tai bwyta a bariau, yn y gwaharddiad.

Gwasanaethau'r GIG (Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru) NHS Services (Mid and West Wales)

C9 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r GIG yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin? OAQ1363(FM)

Q9 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of NHS services in Mid and West Wales? OAQ1363(FM)

The First Minister: The NHS organisations in Mid and West Wales will be issuing their regional reconfiguration plan for acute hospital services in the area. A 12-week consultation period will then ensue.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd sefydliadau'r GIG yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin yn cyhoeddi eu cynllun ailgyflunio rhanbarthol ar gyfer gwasanaethau ysbyty aciwt yn yr ardal. Bydd cyfnod ymgynghori a fydd yn para 12 wythnos wedi hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: In the context of that reply, do you agree that it is vital that the public has faith in the organisations that your Government appoints to run the health

Helen Mary Jones: Yng nghyd-destun yr ateb hwnnw, onid ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol bod gan y cyhoedd ffydd yn y sefydliadau a benodir gan eich Llywodraeth i

service in Mid and West Wales? Do you share my concern that the recent public meeting organised by the Llanelli committee for the improvement of hospital services unanimously expressed the view that they had no faith in the trust, none in the community health council, and very little in the local health board? Will you ensure that the Minister for Health and Social Services addresses this failure of trust as a matter of urgency, given that these are bodies that are entirely appointed by you?

The First Minister: The report has not yet been published, so you must not presume that there will be massive opposition to it. When it is published, we will have to see how the local health bodies, and, ultimately, the people responsible for them, which are Brian Gibbons, myself and the Government collectively, can carry the public with the proposals for reconfiguration, in terms of some bits left out or added on, or whatever it turns out to be after a process of consultation. Nothing will stay the same by the end of the consultation period, but it is critical to carry people with you. For example, in Tenby there was much initial opposition to the principle of switching over to a bedless hospital model for the community hospital. However, people are very happy with the bedless hospital that has eventually emerged. In that case, the public was eventually converted, but it is not an easy process and it is essential to carry the public with you when you make reconfiguration proposals.

redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin? A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder bod y cyfarfod cyhoeddus diweddar a drefnwyd gan bwyllgor Llanelli i drafod gwella gwasanaethau ysbyty yn unfryd o'r farn nad oedd ganddynt ddim ffydd yn yr ymddiriedolaeth, dim o gwbl yn y cyngor iechyd cymuned, a nemor ddim yn y bwrdd iechyd lleol? A wnewch sicrhau bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn rhoi sylw i'r diffyg ymddiriedaeth hwn fel mater o frys, o gofio mai chi sy'n gwbl gyfrifol am benodi'r cyrff hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r adroddiad wedi'i gyhoeddi eto, felly ni ddylech ragdybio y bydd gwrthwynebiad helaeth iddo. Pan fydd wedi'i gyhoeddi, bydd yn rhaid inni weld sut y gall y byrddau iechyd lleol, ac, yn y pen draw, y bobl sy'n gyfrifol amdanynt, sef Brian Gibbons, myfi a'r Llywodraeth gyda'n gilydd, ennyn ffydd y cyhoedd yn y cynigion ailgyflunio, o ran rhai pethau sydd wedi eu hepgor neu eu hychwanegu, neu sut bynnag y byddant wedi'r ymgynghori. Ni fydd dim byd yn aros yr un fath ar ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori, ond mae'n hanfodol bod y bobl ar eich ochr. Er enghraifft, yn Ninbych y Pysgod, yr oedd llawer iawn o wrthwynebiad ar y dechrau i'r egwyddor o droi'r ysbyty cymuned yn un heb welyau. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd pobl yn hapus iawn gyda'r ysbyty diwely a sefydlwyd yn y pen draw. Yn yr achos hwnnw, llwyddwyd i droi'r cyhoedd, ond nid yw'n broses hawdd ac mae'n hollbwysig bod y cyhoedd ar eich ochr pan fyddwch yn datblygu'r cynigion ailgyflunio.

Defnyddio Llyfrgelloedd yn Sir y Fflint Library Usage in Flintshire

Q10 Sandy Mewies: What is being done to promote library usage in Flintshire? OAQ1346(FM)

C10 Sandy Mewies: Beth sy'n cael ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r defnydd o lyfrgelloedd yn sir y Fflint? OAQ1346(FM)

The First Minister: I understand that the Flintshire public library service is proactive in promoting library usage and is refurbishing libraries, redesigning literature, staging events and distributing newsletters and press releases. It will benefit from the all-Wales marketing activities under our @ Your Library development programme for the present two-year period, at a cost of £2

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn deall bod gwasanaeth llyfrgell gyhoeddus sir y Fflint yn rhagweithiol o ran hyrwyddo defnyddio'r llyfrgelloedd a'i fod yn ailwampio'r llyfrgelloedd, yn ailgynllunio'r llenyddiaeth, yn llwyfannu digwyddiadau ac yn dosbarthu cylchlythyrau a datganiadau i'r wasg. Bydd yn elwa o'r gweithgareddau marchnata Cymru gyfan a ddaw o dan ein rhaglen

million overall. It is important that library exchanges, as much as other services, are subject to change.

Sandy Mewies: You are right about how Flintshire is working to promote library services. I hesitate to say it in the Chamber, which is an altar to new technology, but the promotion of reading and books is very valuable, and we should undertake it. It is important that working adults are able to attend libraries outside of their working time, so libraries need to be open for longer hours. With this in mind, Mold library in my Delyn constituency has been running a pilot scheme to extend opening hours on Saturdays. The county council has taken notice of the feedback and statistics, and has now extended the hours. Will you join me in congratulating Mold library service and its staff and Flintshire County Council on this initiative, which will offer more people, young and old, the wonderful opportunity of being able to read and extend the boundaries of their knowledge?

The First Minister: Any of us who visit public libraries regularly notice that there are a huge number of PCs now available, which are dominated by children, and the reading section is dominated by adults. We would like for the whole family to visit so that the kids can teach their parents and grandparents how to use the computers, and the parents and grandparents can teach the children how to get enjoyment out of books. A particular service that I enjoy is the remaindered books sold off at 10p or 20p, which are frequently novels that may not have a great deal of appeal to the local population, but which I find very interesting and a very good read at a very cheap price.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog, yn enwedig am ei gyffes ddiwethaf.

2.50 p.m.

ddatblygu @ Eich Llyfrgell dros y cyfnod presennol o ddwy flynedd, am gost o £2 filiwn i gyd. Mae'n bwysig bod cyfnewidfeydd llyfrgell, fel gwasanaethau eraill, hefyd yn newid.

Sandy Mewies: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod sir y Fflint yn gweithio i hyrwyddo ei gwasanaethau llyfrgell. Yr wyf yn petruso ynghylch dweud hyn yn y Siambr, sy'n allor i dechnoleg newydd, ond mae hybu darllen a llyfrau yn bur werthfawr, a dylem fynd ati i wneud hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod oedolion sy'n gweithio yn gallu mynychu llyfrgelloedd y tu allan i'w horiau gwaith, felly mae angen i lyfrgelloedd fod ar agor yn hwyrach. Gyda hyn mewn cof, mae llyfrgell yr Wyddgrug yn f'etholaeth, Delyn, wedi bod yn cynnal cynllun peilot i agor am fwy o oriau ar ddydd Sadwrn. Mae'r cyngor sir wedi rhoi sylw i'r adborth a'r ystadegau, a bellach wedi ymestyn yr oriau. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch gwasanaeth llyfrgell yr Wyddgrug a'i staff, a Chyngor Sir y Fflint, ar y fenter hon, a fydd yn rhoi cyfle gwych i fwy o bobl, hen ac ifanc, i gael darllen ac ehangu ffiniau eu gwybodaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae unrhyw un ohonom sy'n ymweld â llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus yn rheolaidd wedi sylwi bod nifer helaeth o gyfrifiaduron bellach ar gael, a'r rheini i gyd bron yn cael eu defnyddio gan blant, ac mai oedolion yn bennaf sydd yn yr adran ar gyfer darllen. Byddem yn hoffi gweld y teulu cyfan yn ymweld fel bod plant yn gallu dysgu eu rhieni a'u neiniau a'u teidiau sut i ddefnyddio cyfrifiaduron, a rhieni a neiniau a theidiau yn dysgu'r plant sut i fwynhau llyfrau. Un gwasanaeth arbennig yr wyf yn ei fwynhau yw'r llyfrau dros ben a werthir am 10c neu 20c, sy'n aml yn nofelau nad ydynt yn apelio llawer at y boblogaeth leol, ond sy'n ddiddorol iawn i mi ac yn brofiad darllen da am bris rhesymol iawn.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the First Minister, especially for his last confession.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): There are no changes to report in this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda. Following the Business Committee meeting this morning, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration. They are the National Health Service (Performers Lists) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the Education (School Day and School Year) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the Plant Breeders' Rights (Discontinuation of Prior Use Exemption) (Wales) Order 2006, the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006, and the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad. Felly, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly adopts the business statement.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'r Trefnydd yn gwybod ein bod yn siomedig nad yw nifer o faterion wedi'u cynnwys yn y datganiad busnes. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod datganiadau cyson yn mynd i fod ar uno'r heddluoedd wrth i'r sefyllfa ddatblygu, ac y bydd datganiad maes o law ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans a'r methiant i gyrraedd y targedau ar amseroedd cyrraedd damweiniau ac yn y blaen.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol ein bod yn anhapus nad oes datganiad na dadl ar Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, a'n bod wedi galw am ddadl ar fod yn dryloyw mewn llywodraeth, oherwydd bod y Llywodraeth wedi gwrthod cyhoeddi'r adroddiad y mae wedi'i

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes dim newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, a ddylai fod ar gael i'r Aelodau ar yr agenda. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynwyd nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth at bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried ymhellach: Rheoliadau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Rhestr Perfformwyr) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, Rheoliadau Addysg (Y Diwrnod Ysgol a'r Flwyddyn Ysgol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, Gorchymyn Hawliau Bridwyr Planhigion (Diwedd ar Eithrio Defnydd Blaenorol) (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Rheolau Sefydlog) (Cymru) 2006, a Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Newid Rhestr ac Apeliadau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are at least 10 objections. I therefore call on the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The Business Minister knows that we are disappointed that a number of issues have not been included in the business statement. However, we welcome the fact that there will be regular statements on merging the police forces as the situation develops, and that there will be a statement in due course on the ambulance service and the failure to achieve the target times for responding to accidents and so on.

The Minister knows that we are not happy that there is no statement or debate on Communities First, and that we have called for a debate on transparency in government, because the Government has refused to publish the report that it commissioned on

gomisiynu ar Cymunedau'n Gyntaf a'r ffordd y mae'n symud tuag at weithredu ei haddewidion.

However, the real difficulty that we have with this business statement is the lack of time that there will be for discussing what, in effect, is the Report Stage of the Government of Wales Bill. Initially it was down for 60 minutes and now we understand that the Government is preparing for a 90-minute debate, but that is not sufficient. This is a major piece of legislation, which will determine the way in which we work for many years to come. Does the Business Minister not acknowledge that, if we are going to be operating in this way after 2007, allocating 90 minutes for a major piece of legislation is an insult to the Assembly? Will the Business Minister reflect on the fact that we need at least one entire meeting of Plenary to deal with that and, if that is not sufficient, even further time needs to be made available? If the Government is prepared for this Bill to be properly scrutinised, we expect sufficient time to be made available for that.

Lisa Francis: We are grateful, Minister, for your agreeing to a statement on the review carried out into the Welsh ambulance service and its response times. However, I concur with Ieuan Wyn Jones that it would be useful to have a debate on the Government of Wales Bill that is longer than 90 minutes. It is important for scrutiny purposes that we have that.

All three party business managers this morning, from the opposition parties, asked for an oral statement on the latest position on police restructuring, especially in the light of the Home Secretary's most recent announcement giving formal notice of his intention to merge the four Welsh forces. We feel that you must come forward with an oral statement for party leaders and party spokespersons to respond to, Minister, particularly as the funding of the restructuring is still not clear. We know that the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration is having to press the Home Secretary on these matters and I know from the written statement that was produced last week that she is very concerned about these issues, albeit that that was received at the

Communities First and how it is moving towards implementing its promises.

Fodd bynnag, yr anhawster gwirioneddol sydd gennym o ran y datganiad busnes hwn yw'r prinder amser a fydd ar gael i drafod yr hyn sydd, mewn gwirionedd, yn Gam Adroddiad Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Ar y dechrau, yr oedd 60 munud wedi'i roi ar ei gyfer ac yr ydym bellach yn deall bod y Llywodraeth yn paratoi ar gyfer dadl 90 munud, ond eto nid yw'n ddigon. Mae hyn yn ddeddfwriaeth bwysig a fydd yn penderfynu sut y byddwn yn gweithio am flynyddoedd i ddod. Onid yw'r Trefnydd yn cydnabod, os byddwn yn gweithredu fel hyn ar ôl 2007, fod rhoi 90 munud i ddeddfwriaeth mor bwysig yn amarch i'r Cynulliad? A wnaiff y Trefnydd feddwl am y ffaith bod arnom angen o leiaf un Cyfarfod Llawn cyfan i ddelio ag ef ac os na fydd hynny'n ddigon, fod angen neilltuo mwy fyth o amser? Os yw'r Llywodraeth yn barod inni graffu ar y Mesur hwn yn iawn, byddem yn disgwyl i ddigon o amser fod ar gael i wneud hynny.

Lisa Francis: Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar, Weinidog, eich bod wedi cytuno i wneud datganiad am yr adolygiad sydd wedi'i wneud o wasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru a'i amseroedd ymateb. Er hynny, cytunaf â Ieuan Wyn Jones y byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael dadl ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n hwy na 90 munud. Mae'n bwysig at ddibenion craffu ein bod yn cael hynny.

Gofynnodd rheolwyr busnes y tair gwrthblaid y bore yma am ddatganiad llafar ar y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf ynghylch ad-drefnu'r heddlu, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni cyhoeddiad diweddaraf yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn rhybuddio'n ffurfiol ei fod yn bwriadu uno'r pedwar heddlu yng Nghymru. Teimlwn fod yn rhaid ichi wneud datganiad llafar fel bod arweinwyr y pleidiau a llefarwyr y pleidiau yn gallu ymateb iddo, Weinidog, yn enwedig gan fod ansicrwydd o hyd ynghylch y cyllid ar gyfer yr ad-drefnu. Gwyddom fod y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn gorfod pwyso ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynghylch y materion hyn a gwn ar sail y datganiad ysgrifenedig a wnaed yr wythnos diwethaf ei bod yn bryderus iawn am y materion hyn, er i

close of business last Friday. We want an oral statement in the Chamber so that we can have the democratic right to respond to it.

Peter Black: I concur with the two previous speakers' comments on the time that should be made available for the Government of Wales Bill debate. It is important that we devote an entire meeting to this Bill. Although we will not be passing the legislation ourselves, I hope that our view will carry some weight in the House of Lords when it gets there. It is important that we have a full and proper debate on that Bill.

I welcome the statement on the Welsh ambulance service. I note that we have been promised an oral statement on police restructuring, and I would ask that that be given sooner rather than later. Obviously, there are issues that need to be clarified in that regard, but it is important that we have an opportunity to question the Minister on that and, if necessary, to offer our support, if she is prepared to stand against the Government on this particular issue.

I am disappointed that we have not been allowed a debate on the POWER Commission report, which is quite important and will have implications for us once we have law-making powers. I am also disappointed that we are being denied a statement on the Communities First programme. I note that the Minister says that she does not intend to make Government time available to respond to press articles, but it is important that she responds to the accusations in those articles, namely that Communities First areas have not improved in the key economic indicators, and that a report that has been made available to the Government has not yet been published. That should be published so that we can scrutinise it. I urge again that we have an oral statement on that issue.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): The reasons for opposing the business statement are unconvincing, and I am disappointed that it is being opposed by the opposition parties, because, as always, I listened to what Members said in Business Committee this morning. I am glad that you welcome the fact

hwnnw gael ei dderbyn ar ddiwedd busnes ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Mae arnom eisiau cael datganiad llafar yn y Siambr fel ein bod yn cael yr hawl ddemocrataidd i ymateb iddo.

Peter Black: Cytunaf â sylwadau'r ddau siaradwr blaenorol ynghylch yr amser a ddylai fod ar gael ar gyfer y ddadl ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n bwysig inni neilltuo cyfarfod cyfan ar gyfer y Mesur hwn. Er na fyddwn yn pasio'r ddeddfwriaeth ein hunain, gobeithio y caiff ein barn rywfaint o ddylanwad yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi pan fydd yn cyrraedd yno. Mae'n bwysig inni gael dadl lawn a phriodol ar y Mesur hwn.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad am wasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru. Nodaf fod datganiad llafar am ad-drefnu'r heddlu wedi'i addo, a byddwn yn gofyn am roi hwnnw cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Yn amlwg, mae angen egluro rhai materion yn y cyswllt hwnnw, ond mae'n bwysig inni gael cyfle i holi'r Gweinidog ar hynny, ac, os oes angen, i gynnig ein cefnogaeth, os ydyw'n barod i sefyll yn erbyn y Llywodraeth ar y mater arbennig hwn.

Yr wyf yn siomedig na chawsom ddadl ar adroddiad Comisiwn POWER, sy'n eithaf pwysig ac a fydd â chryn oblygiadau inni wedi inni gael pwerau deddfu. Yr wyf hefyd yn siomedig na chawsom ddatganiad am y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Nodaf fod y Gweinidog yn dweud ei bod yn bwriadu neilltuo amser y Llywodraeth i ymateb i erthyglau yn y wasg, ond mae'n bwysig iddi ymateb i'r cyhuddiadau a wneir yn yr erthyglau hynny, sef nad yw ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi gwella yng nghyswllt y prif ddangosyddion economaidd, ac nad yw adroddiad sydd wedi ei gyflwyno i'r Llywodraeth wedi ei gyhoeddi eto. Dylid ei gyhoeddi fel y gallwn graffu arno. Gofynnaf yn daer unwaith eto am ddatganiad llafar am y mater hwnnw.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid yw'r rhesymau dros wrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes yn argyhoeddi, ac yr wyf yn siomedig bod y gwrthbleidiau yn ei wrthwynebu, gan fy mod, yr un fath ag arfer, wedi gwrandao ar yr hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelodau yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Yr wyf yn

that the Minister for Health and Social Services will give an oral statement on ambulance response times.

On the issues around a statement on police restructuring, Lisa, as Peter has said today, the Minister, Edwina Hart, who has regularly come back with oral and written statements, will make an oral statement as the position becomes clearer. As the First Minister said, this is a sensitive time in terms of the negotiations. There has been a lot of support for the Minister's approach to this, and the committee has been fully engaged in the matter. She will come back with an oral statement as and when appropriate.

On Communities First, we do not intend to table Government business around press articles. However, I will refer to the article, because I am sure that you would have found the comment from the chair of the Communities First partnership in the Rhondda interesting. She was quoted as saying:

'It is unrealistic to expect Communities First to have made any massive strides forward with regard to regeneration in what has been a relatively short time.'

This is a 10-year programme, and we had an excellent debate on Communities First in the Assembly on 1 February, which you called for. It drew many positive responses from across the Chamber about how Communities First is making a difference to people's lives.

On the POWER Commission, I was pleased to hear that Christine Chapman is chairing a meeting next week, which I am sure many Members will be attending, at which there will be a presentation on the commission. This is something that we would want to consider for debate in our next session.

In terms of the Government of Wales Bill, let us face it, we have had a committee that has met regularly over the past few weeks, we have had robust discussion during those meetings—perhaps it has been a bit too adversarial—and I have listened, clarified

falch eich bod yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud datganiad llafar am amseroedd ymateb y gwasanaeth ambiwlans.

O ran y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â datganiad am ad-drefnu'r heddlu, Lisa, fel y dywedodd Peter heddiw, bydd y Gweinidog, Edwina Hart, sydd wedi ymateb yn rheolaidd gyda datganiadau llafar ac ysgrifenedig, yn gwneud datganiad llafar wrth i'r sefyllfa ddod yn gliriach. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, mae hwn yn amser sensitif yn y negodiadau. Cafwyd llawer iawn o gefnogaeth i agwedd y Gweinidog ar hyn, ac mae'r pwyllgor wedi chwarae rhan lawn yn y mater. Bydd yn gwneud datganiad llafar pan fydd hynny'n briodol.

Ynghylch Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ni fwriadwn gyflwyno busnes y Llywodraeth ar sail erthyglau yn y wasg. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriai at yr erthygl, oherwydd yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r sylw a wnaed gan gadeirydd y bartneriaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y Rhondda o ddiddordeb ichi. Meddai hi, yn ôl yr hyn a ddyfynnwyd:

Mae'n afrealistig disgwyl i Gymunedau yn Gyntaf fod wedi brasgamu'n aruthrol ymlaen yng nghyswllt adfywio o fewn cyfnod sydd wedi bod yn gymharol fyr.

Mae hon yn rhaglen 10 mlynedd, a chawsom ddadl ragorol ar Gymunedau yn Gyntaf yn y Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror, rhywbeth y gofynasoch amdano. Enynnodd nifer o ymatebion cadarnhaol ar draws y Siambr ynghylch sut y mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl.

Ynghylch Comisiwn POWER, yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed y bydd Christine Chapman yn cadeirio cyfarfod yr wythnos nesaf, cyfarfod, yr wyf yn siŵr, y bydd nifer o'r Aelodau yn ei fynychu, a lle y ceir cyflwyniad am y comisiwn. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y dylem ystyried cael dadl arno yn ein sesiwn nesaf.

O ran Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, rhaid ichi gyfaddef, yr ydym wedi cael pwyllgor sydd wedi cyfarfod yn rheolaidd dros yr wythnosau diwethaf, cawsom drafodaeth wresog yn ystod y cyfarfodydd hynny—yn wir, efallai fod gormod o dynnu'n groes wedi

and responded. This is a UK Government Bill, which is going through Westminster with due process. I listened to your comments in Business Committee, and I have extended the time for the debate on the Committee on the Government of Wales Bill's report from 60 minutes to 90 minutes. You should talk to your colleagues in Westminster. Why did they leave the one and a half hours that was available to them to debate the Bill unused? At 8.30 p.m., there were no non-Labour speakers there. Can you tell me that in Westminster—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. What is this great excitement?

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Llywydd. I think that the opposition has now taken the point that perhaps their colleagues in Westminster did not take advantage of the time that they had. I am giving you 90 minutes for the committee's report.

bod—ac yr wyf wedi gwranddo, egluro ac ymateb. Mesur Llywodraeth y DU yw hwn, sy'n mynd drwy San Steffan yn unol â'r broses briodol. Yr wyf wedi gwranddo ar eich sylwadau yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, ac wedi ymestyn yr amser ar gyfer y ddadl ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor ar Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru o 60 munud i 90 munud. Dylech siarad â'ch cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan. Pam y dewisasant beidio â defnyddio'r awr a hanner a oedd ar gael i drafod y Mesur? Am 8.30 p.m., nid oedd dim siaradwyr nad oeddent yn aelodau Llafur yno. A allwch ddweud wrthyf fod, yn San Steffan— [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Beth yw'r holl gynnwrf?

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Lywydd. Yr wyf yn meddwl bod yr wrthblaid bellach wedi derbyn y pwynt na wnaeth eu cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan fanteisio ar yr amser a oedd ar gael iddynt. Yr wyf yn rhoi 90 munud ichi ar gyfer adroddiad y pwyllgor.

Cynnig: O blaid 30, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 25.

Motion: For 30, Abstain 1, Against 25.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Thomas, Owen John

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.

3.00 p.m.

**Datganiad am Ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor
Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, ‘Dawns yng Nghymru: Adolygiad’
Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government’s Response to the Culture, Welsh
Language and Sport Committee’s Report, ‘Dance in Wales: A Review’**

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): There is no doubt that there is much to celebrate in dance in Wales. The Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee’s review of dance in Wales, which has been well led by Rosemary Butler, tells a good story. There is an active community dance network with seven organisations covering much of the nation. Within the education system, dance is a statutory part of our national curriculum. Young dancers from Wales are making names for themselves, particularly in contemporary dance. Our new Wales Millennium Centre has brought world-class performances from the Kirov and Australian ballet companies, and cutting-edge work from Mark Morris to audiences in Wales. We can also boast interesting and exciting dance companies such as Earthfall and India Dance Wales, as well as national excellence from Diversions, housed in the Wales Millennium Centre with its own purpose-built, international-quality, creative laboratory for dance. Wales also has two quality ballet companies: Independent Ballet Wales, and Ballet Russe. We should ensure that they thrive too.

The committee report recognised all this, and looked at the overall future of dance. The committee concluded that the future depends on long-term strategic direction, with the necessary resources to implement it. The

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Nid oes dim dwywaith nad oes llawer i’w ddatlu ym myd dawnys yng Nghymru. Mae adolygiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon o ddawns yng Nghymru, a arweiniwyd yn dda gan Rosemary Butler, yn adrodd stori dda. Mae rhwydwaith dawnys gymunedol ar waith gyda saith sefydliad yn weithgar dros ran helaeth o’r genedl. O fewn y gyfundrefn addysg, mae dawnys yn rhan statudol o’n cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Mae dawnswyr ifanc o Gymru’n gwneud enw iddynt eu hunain, yn enwedig mewn dawnys gyfoes. Mae ein Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru newydd wedi cyflwyno perfformiadau o’r radd flaenaf gan gwmnïau bale Kirov ac Awstralia, a gwaith herfeiddiol gan Mark Morris, i gynulleidfaoedd yng Nghymru. Gallwn ymfalchïo hefyd mewn cwmnïau dawnys difyr a chyffrous megis Earthfall ac India Dance Wales, yn ogystal â rhagoriaeth genedlaethol gan Diversions, sydd â’u cartref yng nghanolfan y mileniwm gyda’i labordy creadigol pwrpasol, o safon ryngwladol, ar gyfer dawnys. Mae gan Gymru ddau gwmni bale safonol hefyd: Independent Ballet Wales a Ballet Russe. Dylem sicrhau eu bod hwythau’n ffynnu hefyd.

Cydnabu adroddiad y pwyllgor hyn i gyd, ac edrychodd ar ddyfodol dawnys yn gyffredinol. Daeth y pwyllgor i’r casgliad bod y dyfodol yn dibynnu ar gyfarwyddyd strategol hirdymor, gyda’r adnoddau angenrheidiol i’w

Cabinet statement on the committee's report was published last week. I said then that I wanted to respond positively to the report's conclusions and recommendations.

First, I will ensure that dance is firmly embedded in the new culture policy of the Assembly Government. This will be on top of the recognition that it already gets in my sport and physical activity strategy, 'Climbing Higher'. The major increase in our investment in sport, more than doubling to £24 million by 2007-08, is already complemented by significant investment in dance. Our Arts Council of Wales channels more than £1.1 million every year of public funding to dance organisations. However, that is only the tip of the iceberg, because this revenue is complemented by many other sources, including lottery funding specifically targeted at dance, which amounted to some £650,000 in 2004-05.

'Climbing Higher', which supports the Health Challenge Wales agenda, sets out challenging targets for increasing the participation levels of adults and children in sport and physical activity. Dance builds balance and co-ordination. It can provide an excellent cardiovascular workout, and the power-to-weight ratio of a professional dancer would put many a rugby player to shame. The development of community and school dance participation has a vital part to play in contributing to the achievement of those targets. The Government expects the arts council to work closely with the Sports Council for Wales in developing dance participation to contribute to the physical activity targets set in 'Climbing Higher'.

The Assembly Government shares the committee's view that we need a strategy for dance in Wales. That is why I remitted the arts council way back in February 2005 to develop one, taking into consideration the recommendations of the committee's review. I look forward to seeing the draft strategy before it is launched at the ACW national conference in May. The strategy will develop

weithredu. Cyhoeddwyd datganiad y Cabinet ar adroddiad y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. Dywedais bryd hynny fod arnaf eisiau ymateb yn gadarnhaol i gasgliadau ac argymhellion yr adroddiad.

Yn gyntaf, yr wyf am sicrhau bod dawns yn cael ei sefydlu'n gadarn ym mholisi diwylliant newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd hyn ar ben y gydnabyddiaeth a gaiff eisoes yn fy strategaeth chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol, 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Mae'r cynnydd mawr yn ein buddsoddiad mewn chwaraeon, sydd yn codi i fwy na dwbl, sef £24 miliwn erbyn 2007-08, eisoes wedi'i ategu gan fuddsoddiad sylweddol mewn dawns. Mae ein Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru'n sianelu mwy nag £1.1 miliwn bob blwyddyn o arian cyhoeddus i sefydliadau dawns. Fodd bynnag, dim ond rhan o gyfanswm llawer mwy yw hynny, oherwydd ategir y refeniw hwn gan lawer o ffynonellau eraill, gan gynnwys arian loteri sydd wedi'i dargedu'n benodol ar ddawns, sef rhyw £650,000 yn 2004-05.

Mae 'Dringo'n Uwch', sy'n cefnogi agenda Her Iechyd Cymru, yn gosod targedau heriol ar gyfer cynyddu lefelau cyfranogiad oedolion a phlant mewn chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol. Mae dawns yn adeiladu cydbwysedd a chydysymud. Gall roi ymarfer cardiofasgwlaidd rhagorol, a byddai cymhareb nerth a phwysau dawnsiwr proffesiynol yn codi cywilydd ar lawer chwaraewr rygbi. Mae datblygu cyfleoedd i gyfranogi mewn dawns yn y gymuned a'r ysgol yn rhywbeth sydd â rhan hollbwysig i'w chwarae i gyfrannu at gyrraedd y targedau hynny. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn disgwyl i gyngor y celfyddydau gydweithio'n agos â Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i ddatblygu cyfranogiad mewn dawns i gyfrannu at y targedau gweithgaredd corfforol a osodir yn 'Dringo'n Uwch'.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyd-fynd â barn y pwyllgor fod angen strategaeth ar gyfer dawns yng Nghymru. Dyna pam y rhoddais y dasg o'i datblygu i gyngor y celfyddydau yn Chwefror 2005, gan roi ystyriaeth i argymhellion adolygiad y pwyllgor. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y strategaeth ddrafft cyn iddi gael ei lansio yng nghynhadledd genedlaethol cyngor y

the widest possible range and interpretation of dance activities as a means of engaging more people in participation in physical activity, particularly in the areas where participation is low and disadvantage high.

I am also pleased that the council has established a network of regional dance fora, which it will bring together to form a national forum for dance. We also support the committee recommendation of a separate review of dance training, and note that there are resource implications here. The arts council will include training in the new dance strategy, and Arts Training Wales contributed considerably to the evidence base on dance training in its 2003 research.

The Assembly Government accepts that some additional resources should be made available for dance. That is why, in the 2006 remit letter to the arts council, I provided an extra £125,000 per year in respect of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee's reports on dance, and on the arts in community regeneration. We will be working closely with the council on the development of dance in the context of the new dance strategy. I expect the council to manage its revenue clients effectively to ensure that targeted and effective delivery reaches all corners of Wales.

Dance is an integral part of our national curriculum for all pupils up to the age of 11 with additional practical support to schools provided through the Assembly's physical education and school sport initiative. The Assembly has made some £5 million available to the Sports Council for Wales to support the implementation of the initiative, with a focus on forging effective partnerships between schools and the dance sector to improve both the range of opportunities provided for young people and the quality of provision.

More than 2,000 teachers and practitioners have already received training, much of

celfyddydau ym Mai. Bydd y strategaeth yn datblygu'r amrediad a'r dehongliad ehangaf posibl o weithgareddau dawns fel modd o gael mwy o bobl i gyfranogi mewn gweithgaredd corfforol, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd difreintiedig lle nad oes llawer o gyfranogi.

Yr wyf yn falch hefyd fod y cyngor wedi sefydlu rhwydwaith o fforymau dawns rhanbarthol, y bydd yn eu tynnu at ei gilydd i ffurfio fforwm dawns cenedlaethol. Yr ydym hefyd yn cefnogi argymhelliad y pwyllgor fod angen adolygiad ar wahân o hyfforddiant dawns, a nodwn fod goblygiadau yma o ran adnoddau. Bydd cyngor y celfyddydau'n cynnwys hyfforddiant yn y strategaeth ddawns newydd, a chyfrannodd Hyfforddiant Celfyddydau Cymru'n sylweddol at y sylfaen dystiolaeth am hyfforddiant dawns yn ei ymchwil yn 2003.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn derbyn y dylid darparu rhywfaint o adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer dawns. Dyna pam, yn y llythyr at gyngor y celfyddydau'n amlinellu cylch gwaith 2006, y rhoddais £125,00 y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol yng nghyswllt adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon ar ddawns, ac ar y celfyddydau mewn adfywio cymunedol. Byddwn yn cydweithio'n agos â'r cyngor ar ddatblygu dawns yng nghyd-destun y strategaeth ddawns newydd. Disgwyliaf i'r cyngor reoli ei gleientiaid refeniw'n effeithiol i sicrhau bod yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyflawni'n effeithiol ac wedi'i dargedu ac yn cyrraedd pob rhan o Gymru.

Mae dawns yn rhan annatod o'n cwricwlwm cenedlaethol i bob disgybl hyd at 11 oed gyda chefnogaeth ymarferol ychwanegol i ysgolion yn cael ei darparu drwy fenter addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol y Cynulliad. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi sicrhau bod rhyw £5 miliwn ar gael i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i gefnogi gweithredu'r fenter, gan ganolbwyntio ar ffurfio partneriaethau effeithiol rhwng ysgolion a'r sector dawns i wella'r amrediad o gyfleoedd a ddarperir i bobl ifanc yn ogystal ag ansawdd y ddarpariaeth.

Mae mwy na 2,000 o athrawon ac ymarferwyr wedi cael hyfforddiant eisoes, a

which has been delivered in partnership with community dance companies. We are committed to building on this and particularly to providing wider opportunities for dance as just one element of 14-19 learning. The Arts Council of Wales will be invited to establish a sub-group of the forum for dance to align the development of dance in education with the strategy for dance, and to ensure that firm and effective partnerships are in place at all levels. The sub-group will be charged initially with advice on further work as part of the PE and school sport initiative and 'Learning Pathways 14-19', including the development of appropriate apprenticeships.

There is no doubt that much has been done. There is a wealth of good practice in Wales at community level, national level and in innovative cutting-edge work. Much also remains to be done, of course, and the Assembly Government welcomes the report of the culture committee as an important contribution to the future of dance in Wales.

Owen John Thomas: I welcome the report generally, particularly the Minister's acknowledgement that there is a need for structure to ensure that dance in Wales is fully developed. However, structure without sufficient finance will be nothing more than an empty gesture.

I will concentrate my few words this afternoon on the indigenous dance form in Wales and I will look to ways of developing that. The report refers to the need for proper funding for important dance festivals and specific dance forms such as Welsh folk dancing. A reasonable and affordable way of kick-starting the development of Welsh folk dancing would be to offer a scholarship to a suitable student to delve through the very extensive collection of Welsh folk music housed at the national library in Aberystwyth. Much of the music currently used for Welsh folk dancing is in the minor key, producing a slow tempo and, therefore, lacking in the faster beat of the more exciting and internationally popular Irish folk dancing. The Methodist revival is usually blamed for suppressing folk dancing here and, more especially, the music with a faster tempo, which was associated with overindulgence

llawer ohono wedi'i roi mewn partneriaeth gyda chwmnïau dawns cymunedol. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i adeiladu ar hyn ac yn enwedig i ddarparu cyfleoedd ehangach ar gyfer dawns fel un elfen yn unig o addysg 14-19. Gwahoddir Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i sefydlu is-grŵp o'r fforwm dawns i sicrhau bod datblygiad dawns mewn addysg yn gydnaws â'r strategaeth ar gyfer dawns, ac i sicrhau bod partneriaethau cadarn ac effeithiol wedi'u sefydlu ar bob lefel. Gwaith yr is-grŵp ar y dechrau fydd rhoi cyngor ar waith pellach fel rhan o'r fenter addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol a 'Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19', gan gynnwys datblygu prentisiaethau priodol.

Heb amheuaeth, mae llawer wedi'i wneud. Mae cyfoeth o arferion da yng Nghymru ar lefel gymunedol, lefel genedlaethol ac mewn gwaith herfeiddiol arloesol. Mae llawer i'w wneud o hyd, wrth gwrs, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn croesawu adroddiad y pwyllgor diwylliant fel cyfraniad pwysig at ddyfodol dawns yng Nghymru.

Owen John Thomas: Croesawaf yr adroddiad yn gyffredinol, yn enwedig cydnabyddiaeth y Gweinidog fod angen strwythur i sicrhau y caiff dawns yng Nghymru ei datblygu'n llawn. Fodd bynnag, heb gyllid digonol rhywbeth pur ddiystyr fydd strwythur.

Canolbwytiaf fy ychydig eiriau y prynhawn yma ar y ffurf frodorol ar ddawns yng Nghymru ac edrychaf ar ffyrdd o ddatblygu hynny. Cyfeiria'r adroddiad at yr angen am gyllid priodol i wyliau dawns pwysig a ffurfiau dawns penodol megis dawnsio gwerin Cymreig. Un ffordd resymol a fforddiadwy o roi hwb ymlaen i ddatblygiad dawnsio gwerin fyddai cynnig ysgoloriaeth i fyfyrwr addas bori drwy'r casgliad helaeth iawn o gerddoriaeth werin Gymreig a gedwir yn y llyfrgell genedlaethol yn Aberystwyth. Mae llawer o'r gerddoriaeth a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer dawnsio gwerin Cymreig yn y cywair lleddf, gan roi tempo araf ac o'r herwydd nid oes ynddi gymaint o'r curiad cyflymach sy'n perthyn i ddawnsio gwerin mwy cyffrous Iwerddon, sy'n boblogaidd yn rhyngwladol. Fel arfer caiff y diwygiad Methodistaidd ei feio am fygu dawnsio gwerin yma ac, yn fwy arbennig, y

and riotous behaviour.

Hopefully a study of the national library's large collection of folk music would reveal a plentiful supply of that long-hidden and forbidden music with a tempo comparable with that employed and enjoyed by our Irish cousins. There could be a huge potential here to add to Wales's distinctive characteristics and perhaps, in years to come, as in Ireland and elsewhere, there might be Welsh theme pubs with names such as Elis-Thomas's tavern, Pugh's pub, Bourne's bar or even Cuthbert's cwtsh.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I think that it might be appropriate if you asked a question about the Minister's statement. I understood that the statement was about contemporary dance in Wales, but I may be quite wrong, of course.

Owen John Thomas: You are wrong, Llywydd; it is about dance in Wales.

There is clearly the potential here for cultural and economic benefit. Therefore, do you agree that the cost of a scholarship to investigate this further would be a small but wise investment in Wales?

Alun Pugh: Your support of folk dancing is well known; it is a point that you have raised several times in the past. This report is strategic and I compliment the Chair, Rosemary Butler, for the breadth of vision of this report.

3.10 p.m.

I want to return to your point about finance, as is it important. I have announced today some modest additional resources for dance. Frankly, I would have liked to go further in the additional support that we have made available. However, I have to say to our opposition members that, when it came to the crunch at budget time, opposition parties did not prioritise culture, and that has inevitable knock-on consequences into all artforms. We

gerddoriaeth gyda thempo cyflymach, a gysylltid â gorawen a chadw reiat.

Y gobaith yw y byddai astudiaeth o gasgliad mawr y llyfrgell genedlaethol o gerddoriaeth werin yn datgelu cyflenwad toreithiog o'r gerddoriaeth honno a gafodd ei gwahardd ac a fu ynghudd cyhyd, gyda thempo tebyg i hwnnw a ddefnyddir ac a fwyneir gan ein cefndryd Gwyddelig. Gallai fod potensial enfawr yma i ychwanegu at nodweddion arbennig Cymru ac, efallai, ymhen blynnyddoedd, megis yn Iwerddon ac mewn mannau eraill, y ceid tafarnau a thema Gymreig iddynt gydag enwau fel tafarn Elis-Thomas, pŷb Pugh, bar Bourne neu hyd yn oed cwtsh Cuthbert.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credaf y byddai'n briodol efallai pe gofynnech gwestiwn am ddatganiad y Gweinidog. Deallais mai am ddawns gyfoes yng Nghymru yr oedd y datganiad, ond hwyrach fy mod yn cyfeiliorni'n llwyr, wrth gwrs.

Owen John Thomas: Yr ydych yn cyfeiliorni, Lywydd; dawns yng Nghymru yw'r pwnc.

Yn amlwg mae yma botensial ar gyfer budd diwylliannol ac economaidd. Felly, a gytunwch y byddai cost ysgoloriaeth i ymchwilio ymhellach i hyn yn fuddsoddiad bach ond doeth yng Nghymru?

Alun Pugh: Mae eich cefnogaeth i ddawnsio gwerin yn hysbys i bawb; mae'n bwynt yr ydych wedi'i godi sawl gwaith yn y gorffennol. Adroddiad strategol yw hwn a chymeradwyaf y Cadeirydd, Rosemary Butler, am ehangder gweledigaeth yr adroddiad hwn.

Hoffwn ddod yn ôl at eich pwynt ynghylch cyllid, gan ei fod yn bwysig. Yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi rhai adnoddau ychwanegol cymhedrol ar gyfer dawns heddiw. A siarad yn blaen, byddwn wedi hoffi mynd ymhellach o ran y cymorth ychwanegol yr ydym wedi'i ddarparu. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi ddweud wrth ein haelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau, pan aeth hi i'r pen adeg y gyllideb, na roddodd y gwrthbleidiau

all know that the culture budget took a knock as a result of opposition amendments to the budgetary process. Rather than revisiting that ground today, I will just say that it might be useful if we could have consensus from the opposition parties, so that, in future, as well as making positive and supportive statements for culture in the Siambr, they actually voted for it at budget time too.

Lisa Francis: Minister, you obviously agree with the committee report's recommendations that there should be a need for a proper strategy and resources to implement that, but there is not much meat on the bones as to how exactly that will occur. Overall, only 6 per cent of the arts council's total artform budget goes into dance. What consideration have you given to the arts council's spending priorities as set out in annex A of the report?

In your statement, you mentioned the remit letter to the Arts Council of Wales, and said that you provided an additional £125,000 per year in respect of the culture committee's reports on dance and arts in community regeneration. Do you have any idea how that money would be split and how much money would go into dance directly from that?

In addition, you talk about the arts council establishing a sub-group of the forum for dance to align the development of dance and education. This is obviously important, but what discussions have you had with your colleague, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, about establishing a national body for dance in education? That was one of the important recommendations in this report, and it would be interesting to see whether you have had any discussions to further that aspiration along.

Minister, I know that you have always managed to tell a good story—to use your

flaenoriaeth i ddiwylliant, ac mae canlyniadau anochel yn sgîl hynny i bob ffurf ar gelfyddyd. Gwyddom i gyd i'r gyllideb ddiwylliant gael hergwd o ganlyniad i welliannau'r gwrthbleidiau i'r broses gyllidebol. Yn hytrach nag aildrafod y maes hwnnw heddiw, y cwbl a ddywedaf yw y byddai'n fuddiol efallai pe gallem gael consensws gan y gwrthbleidiau fel y byddent, yn y dyfodol, yn ogystal â gwneud datganiadau cadarnhaol a chefnogol o blaid diwylliant yn y Siambr, yn pleidleisio drosto adeg y gyllideb hefyd.

Lisa Francis: Weinidog, mae'n amlwg eich bod yn cytuno ag argymhellion adroddiad y pwyllgor y dylai fod angen strategaeth briodol ac adnoddau i weithredu hynny, ond nid oes llawer o gig ar yr esgyrn o ran sut yn union y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Yn gyffredinol, dim ond 6 y cant o gyfanswm cyllideb ffurfiau celfyddydol cyngor y celfyddydau sy'n mynd at ddawns. Pa ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi i flaenoriaethau gwariant cyngor y celfyddydau fel y'u hamlinellir yn atodiad A i'r adroddiad?

Yn eich datganiad, soniasoch am y llythyr cylch gwaith at Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, a dywedasoch eich bod wedi darparu £125,000 y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol mewn perthynas ag adroddiadau'r pwyllgor diwylliant ar ddawns a'r celfyddydau mewn adfywio cymunedol. A oes gennych unrhyw syniad sut y câi'r arian hwnnw ei rannu a faint o arian a âi at ddawns yn uniongyrchol o hynny?

Ymhellach, soniwch am gyngor y celfyddydau'n sefydlu is-grŵp o'r fforwm dawns i sicrhau bod datblygiad dawns ac addysg yn gydnaws. Mae hyn yn amlwg yn bwysig, ond pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cynnal gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ynghylch sefydlu corff cenedlaethol ar gyfer dawns mewn addysg? Dyna oedd un o'r argymhellion pwysig yn yr adroddiad hwn, a byddai'n ddiddorol gweld a ydych wedi cynnal unrhyw drafodaethau i wireddu'r dyhead hwnnw.

Weinidog, gwn eich bod bob amser wedi gallu adrodd stori dda—a defnyddio eich

own phrase—but you seem to hint in this statement that dance will be tied in with physical education, school sport and sport overall. Actually, dance is far more than just that. It is important and it obviously has health benefits, but it is not a sport. What will you do to develop the all-Wales marketing plan to maximise opportunities for dancers and audiences alike, involving the Wales Tourist Board, the British Council and Wales Arts International? That was another recommendation in the committee's report.

I appreciate that you may feel unable to respond to some of the report's recommendations while a review of the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Arts Council of Wales is under way, but I do not think that that should preclude you from commenting on whether the Sherman Theatre, for example, could be reviewed by the arts council as a mid-scale venue and a potential showcase for dance in Cardiff. In addition, I think that the Arts Council of Wales should review the terms and conditions of employment for professional dancers, because that is something important that came out of the review: dancers are, essentially, undervalued and underpaid. Therefore, a review undertaken by the arts council in that particular direction would be welcome. I would appreciate it if you could address all of those points.

Alun Pugh: We had an interesting debate a few weeks ago about the arts council's spending priorities. As part of my overall strategy on arts council spending priorities, I want to see a greater proportion of the £27 million that this Government invests in the arts every year spent in deprived areas and engaging with those communities that, historically, have not had a fair share out of that. There was a fair bit of meat on the bones in the statement, and rereading it would certainly reveal that.

ymadrodd chi'ch hun—ond yr ydych fel pe baech yn awgrymu yn y datganiad hwn y caiff dawns ei chyplysu ag addysg gorfforol, chwaraeon ysgol a chwaraeon yn gyffredinol. Mewn gwirionedd, mae dawns yn llawer mwy na hynny'n unig. Mae'n bwysig ac yn amlwg mae iddi fanteision iechyd, ond nid math o chwaraeon ydyw. Beth a wnewch i ddatblygu'r cynllun marchnata i Gymru gyfan i sicrhau'r cyfleoedd gorau i ddawnsywyr a chynulleidfaoedd fel ei gilydd, gan gynnwys Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, y Cyngor Prydeinig a Chelfyddydau Rhyngwladol Cymru? Yr oedd hynny'n argymhelliad arall a wnaed yn adroddiad y pwyllgor.

Sylweddolaf y byddwch efallai'n teimlo na allwch ymateb i rai o argymhellion yr adroddiad tra bo adolygiad o'r berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ar y gweill, ond nid wyf yn meddwl y dylai hynny eich rhwystro rhag cyflwyno sylwadau ar y cwestiwn a allai Theatr y Sherman, er enghraifft, gael ei hadolygu gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau fel canolfan ganolradd a llwyfan arddangos posibl i ddawns yng Nghaerdydd. Ar ben hynny, yr wyf yn meddwl y dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru adolygu telerau ac amodau cyflogaeth dawnsywyr proffesiynol, oherwydd mae hynny'n rhywbeth pwysig a ddaeth allan o'r adolygiad: mae dawnsywyr, yn y bôn, wedi'u dibrisio ac ar gyflogau rhy isel. Felly, croesewid adolygiad i'r perwyl arbennig hwnnw gan gyngor y celfyddydau. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ateb pob un o'r pwyntiau hynny.

Alun Pugh: Cawsom ddadl ddiddorol ychydig wythnosau'n ôl am flaenoriaethau gwariant cyngor y celfyddydau. Fel rhan o'm strategaeth gyffredinol ar flaenoriaethau gwariant cyngor y celfyddydau, mae arnaf eisiau gweld cyfran fwy o'r £27 miliwn a fuddsoddir gan y Llywodraeth hon yn y celfyddydau bob blwyddyn yn cael ei gwario mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig ac yn ymgysylltu â'r cymunedau hynny nad ydynt, yn hanesyddol, wedi cael cyfran deg allan o hynny. Yr oedd cryn dipyn o gig ar yr esgyrn yn y datganiad, a byddai ei ailddarllen yn sicr yn datgelu hynny.

On the physical education side, I do not think that there is any argument about it. For many young people, particularly girls, team sports are not at the top of their activities. However, large numbers of young people want to engage in dance; not only is it great fun, but it provides all sorts of physical benefits. However, I agree with you that dance is far more important than simply being a top-rate workout. Key to doing that is the development of appropriate structures and appropriate people. You mentioned—and it is a matter in the committee report—the terms and conditions of dancers’ contracts. Many young dancers have a very short career. It is important that we capture that expertise, so that its benefits are cascaded on to future generations.

On the general approach, we must be careful. One minute, opposition members are telling me, ‘Hands off the arts’, and, two minutes later I am being told to micromanage this and micromanage that. I think that it will be a useful debate in our Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee when the arts council publishes its strategy for dance later this year.

Eleanor Burnham: It is interesting to note and to welcome your statement. However, like Lisa Francis, I feel that there are many unanswered questions. Unfortunately, she has asked quite a few of the questions that I was going to ask, but I will plough on.

The review concluded that dance as an art form is being held back by a lack of investment, that there are few opportunities to create new work, and that dancers feel that dance is a cinderella subject. We should harness their talent, vivacity and enthusiasm, and remind ourselves that many of these people—and in community dance in particular—are volunteers, who need as much support. The estimate of the gap was about £1.35 million, if I remember correctly, Minister—I am sure that you will correct me if I am wrong.

Like Lisa, I want to know exactly what you are doing to help establish vocational dance

O ran addysg gorfforol, nid wyf yn credu bod dim dadl am hynny. I lawer o bobl ifanc, merched yn enwedig, nid yw chwaraeon tîm ar frig eu gweithgareddau. Fodd bynnag, mae niferoedd mawr o bobl ifanc am ddawnsio; nid yn unig y mae’n hwyl fawr, ond mae hefyd yn dod â phob math o fanteision corfforol. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â chi fod dawns yn llawer pwysicach na dim ond rhoi cyfle i gael sesiwn heb ei hail o ymarfer corff. Rhan allweddol o wneud hynny yw datblygu strwythurau priodol a phobl briodol. Soniasoch—ac mae’n fater sydd yn adroddiad y pwyllgor—am delerau ac amodau contractau dawnsywyr. Gyrfa fer iawn a gaiff llawer o ddawnsywyr ifanc. Mae’n bwysig inni ddal yr arbenigedd hwnnw, fel bod ei fanteision yn rhoadru i lawr ar genedlaethau’r dyfodol.

O ran y dull gweithredu cyffredinol, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus. Un funud, mae aelodau’r gwrthbleidiau yn dweud wrthyf, ‘Gadewch lonydd i’r celfyddydau’, ac ymhen dau funud dywedir wrthyf am ficoreoli hyn a microreoli’r llall. Credaf y bydd yn ddadl fuddiol yn y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon pan fydd cyngor y celfyddydau yn cyhoeddi ei strategaeth ar gyfer dawns yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae’n ddiddorol nodi a chroesawu eich datganiad. Fodd bynnag, fel Lisa Francis, credaf fod llawer o gwestiynau sydd heb eu hateb. Yn anffodus, mae hi wedi gofyn cryn nifer o’r cwestiynau yr oeddwn i’n mynd i’w gofyn, ond yr wyf am barhau.

Daeth yr adolygiad i’r casgliad bod dawns fel celfyddyd yn cael ei dal yn ôl oherwydd diffyg buddsoddiad, mai prin yw’r cyfleoedd i greu gwaith newydd, a bod dawnsywyr yn teimlo bod dawns yn bwnc sy’n cael ei esgeuluso. Dylem harneisio eu dawn, eu hoen a’u brwdfrydedd, ac atgoffa ein hunain fod llawer o’r bobl hyn—mewn dawns cymunedol yn arbennig—yn wirfoddolwyr, y mae angen cymaint o gymorth arnynt. Amcangyfrifwyd bod y bwlc tua £1.35 miliwn, os cofiaf yn iawn, Weinidog—yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnewch fy nghywiro os wyf yn anghywir.

Fel Lisa, yr wyf am wybod beth yn union yr ydych yn ei wneud i helpu i sefydlu cyrsiau

courses in the curriculum. We were told that they are currently unavailable, other than outside Wales, which is a great problem. I have no doubt that you will be able to answer the question of what the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, who is sitting alongside you, is doing about it, as much as what you are doing. We were told, for instance, that, in the postgraduate certificate of education, very little time is allotted to teaching dance, which means that newly qualified teachers have little training or experience. Therefore, they perhaps do not understand the vital aspect of this. We were told that the lottery funding support should probably be better absorbed into core funding.

To continue with the subject of training, what have you decided, with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, about establishing some form of national body to oversee dance in education, and to make recommendations on its improvements, so that you do not accuse me of asking you to micromanage? [*Interruption.*] I am just quoting, education Minister, what I have read in the report—forgive me.

There is no Welsh Joint Education Committee A-level in dance. What can the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning tell you, Minister, so that you can reply to that? Generally, there is no career structure for dance teachers and tutors. Like Lisa, my other question was on the marketing plan and the need for a proper plan to address the imbalance of the low profile that dance is perceived to have in Wales.

Alun Pugh: You bemoaned the lack of investment. I said that there will be a modest increase in resource for dance. I told the Assembly that I would have liked to have gone further. However, you cannot have it both ways, Eleanor. You cannot, on the one hand, not vote for culture in a budget process and simultaneously say, ‘Is it not a terrible business that there is not enough money for dance?’. You cannot have it both ways. Opposition members cannot bemoan the lack of resources for culture one day, and then vote to cut them the next. If you want to put

dawns galwedigaethol yn y cwricwlwm. Dywedwyd wrthym nad oes rhai ar gael ar hyn o bryd, ac eithrio y tu allan i Gymru, sy’n broblem fawr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwch ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch beth y mae’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, sy’n eistedd wrth eich ochr, yn ei wneud am hyn, yn gymaint â beth yr ydych chi’n ei wneud. Dywedwyd wrthym, er enghraifft, mai ychydig iawn o amser sy’n cael ei neilltuo i ddysgu dawnys yn y dystysgrif addysg i raddedigion, sy’n golygu nad oes gan athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso fawr iawn o hyfforddiant na phrofiad. Felly, efallai nad ydynt yn deall yr agwedd hollbwysig ynglŷn â hyn. Dywedwyd wrthym y byddai’n well yn ôl pob tebyg i’r cymorth ariannol gan y loteri gael ei gynnwys yn y cyllid craidd.

A pharhau ar bwnc hyfforddi, beth yr ydych wedi ei benderfynu, gyda’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ynghylch sefydlu rhyw fath o gorff cenedlaethol i oruchwylio dawnys mewn addysg, ac i wneud argymhellion ar sut i’w wella, fel nad ydych yn fy nghyhuddo o ofyn i chi ficoreoli? [*Torri ar draws.*] Dyfynnu yr ydwyf, Weinidog addysg, yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei ddarllen yn yr adroddiad—maddeuwch imi.

Nid oes gan Gyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru Safon Uwch mewn dawnys. Beth y gall y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ei ddweud wrthy, Weinidog, er mwyn ichi allu ateb hynny? Yn gyffredinol, nid oes strwythur gyrrfaol i athrawon a thiworiaid dawnys. Fel Lisa, yr oedd fy nghwestiwn arall ynghylch y cynllun marchnata a’r angen am gynllun iawn i unioni’r anghydbwysedd ynglŷn â dawnys oherwydd y proffil isel y tybir sydd iddo yng Nghymru.

Alun Pugh: Yr oeddech yn cwyno am y diffyg buddsoddiad. Dywedais y byddai cynnydd bach yn yr adnoddau ar gyfer dawnys. Dywedais wrth y Cynulliad y byddwn wedi hoffi mynd ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, ni allwch gael pethau y ddwy ffordd, Eleanor. Ni allwch, ar y naill llaw, beidio â phleidleisio dros ddiwylliant ym mhroses y gyllideb a dweud ar yr un pryd, ‘Onid yw’n beth ofnadwy nad oes digon o arian ar gyfer dawnys?’. Ni allwch gael pethau y ddwy ffordd. Ni all aelodau’r gwrthbleidiau gwyno am y diffyg adnoddau ar gyfer diwylliant un

more resources into culture, you have that opportunity, through the budget planning round, and, ultimately, in our final budget vote, to do that. However, you did not do that.

3.20 p.m.

In terms of education, I have a very close working relationship with my colleague, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, who has a particular interest in this area. A-level is not always the most appropriate curriculum route for development, which is why there is a clear reference in the statement to the development of 14-19 pathways and apprenticeships. Clearly, those new dancers will need support in schools. There is a reference in the statement to training, and some 2,000 tutors have already benefited from that, and more will follow. There are also clear arrangements for the development of appropriate fora, which is also in the statement.

Val Lloyd: I was particularly interested in your response to the recommendations on dance and education. Introducing children and young people to various forms of dance at an early stage not only has obvious physical and health benefits, as you mentioned, but it can help to promote understanding of different cultures and traditions and build self-esteem. You state that as part of the development of 14-19 learning pathways, work will be undertaken with a number of networks to develop learning pathways that incorporate wider opportunities for dance, including apprenticeship schemes. It seems an excellent initiative, as opportunities for young people to develop a career in dance in Wales are currently not easy to identify. Will you indicate your expectations on the timescale for this worthwhile project?

Alun Pugh: You are right to say that the acquisition of physical skill, certainly at the early stages of key stages 2 and 3 in the national curriculum, are very important, and the development of physical literacy, as 'Climbing Higher' states, is on a par with the

diwrnod, yna pleidleisio i'w cwtdgi drannoeth. Os ydych am roi rhagor o adnoddau i ddiwylliant, mae'r cyfle gennyh, drwy gylch cynllunio'r gyllideb, ac, yn y pen draw, yn ein pleidlais derfynol ar y gyllideb, i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaethoch hynny.

O ran addysg, mae gennyf berthynas waith agos iawn â'm cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, sydd â diddordeb arbennig yn y maes hwn. Nid Safon Uwch yw'r llwybr cwricwlaidd mwyaf priodol bob amser er mwyn datblygu, a dyna pam y ceir cyfeiriad clir yn y datganiad at ddatblygu'r llwybrau 14-19 a phrentisiaethau. Yn amlwg, bydd angen cymorth ar y dawnswyr newydd hynny mewn ysgolion. Ceir cyfeiriad yn y datganiad at hyfforddiant, ac mae rhyw 2,000 o diwtoriaid eisoes wedi elwa o hynny, a bydd rhagor yn dilyn. Mae trefniadau clir hefyd i ddatblygu fforymau priodol, sydd hefyd yn y datganiad.

Val Lloyd: Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig yn eich ymateb i'r argymhellion ar ddawns ac addysg. Nid yn unig y mae manteision amlwg yn gorfforol ac o ran ieched i gyflwyno plant a phobl ifanc i wahanol ffurfiau ar ddawns yn gynnar, fel yr ydych wedi sôn, ond gall hefyd helpu i hyrwyddo dealltwriaeth o wahanol ddiwylliannau a thraddodiadau a meithrin hunan-barch. Dywedwch y bydd gwaith yn cael ei wneud, fel rhan o ddatblygu'r llwybrau dysgu 14-19, i ddatblygu llwybrau dysgu sy'n ymgorffori cyfleoedd ehangach ar gyfer dawnswyr, gan gynnwys cynlluniau prentisiaeth. Mae'n ymddangos yn gynllun rhagorol, gan nad yw'n hawdd dod o hyd i gyfleoedd i bobl ifanc ddatblygu gyrfa mewn dawnswyr yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. A wnewch nodi eich disgwyliadau o ran amserlen y prosiect gwerth chweil hwn?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod meithrin sgiliau corfforol, yn sicr yng nghyfnodau cynnar cyfnodau allweddol 2 a 3 yn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, yn bwysig iawn, a bod datblygu llythrennedd corfforol, fel y dywedir yn 'Dringo'n Uwch', yr un mor

development of skills such as articulation and mathematics. It is all part of having a rounded and rich educational experience. It is not just a question of a niche subject for just one gender.

In terms of the apprenticeships, that is certainly an important part of the 14-19 curriculum that we will want to take forward. We will certainly be developing that this year. We will have more to say about that when the arts council dance strategy is published, and we will be looking for implementation from around 2007, but that will be in pilot form with further work later on.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for the statement, Minister. I have received an e-mail from a constituent who is a dance lecturer at a sixth-form college in one of the deprived areas in my constituency. She expressed concern about the fact that the funding for her A-level dance class is numbers-based, and the numbers have been fairly low—her A-level class for this year is now up to seven. She is concerned that it is the good will of the college that is keeping the course going. I promised to ask you whether you would discuss problems like this with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to see what can be done to protect such courses to ensure that we have enough dancers and dance teachers for generations to come.

Alun Pugh: This is all part of the much wider agenda of ensuring that the considerable investment that we make in cultural services touches all parts of Wales. I think that there are some very legitimate questions at the moment about to what extent the £27 million reaches every single community in Wales. I would certainly not want to have a situation where the considerable educational, physical and intellectual benefits of dance are simply allowed to reside in the more privileged parts of the nation, and I will take up with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning that detailed question about funding for that particular course.

Carl Sargeant: I welcome your statement

bwysig â datblygu sgiliau megis ynganu a mathemateg. Mae i gyd yn rhan o gael profiad addysgol crwn a chyfoethog. Nid mater o bwnc arbenigol i un rhyw yn unig ydyw.

O ran y prentisiaethau, mae hynny yn sicr yn rhan bwysig o'r cwricwlwm 14-19 y byddwn am fwrw ymlaen ag ef. Byddwn yn sicr yn datblygu hynny eleni. Bydd gennym ragor i'w ddweud am hynny pan gyhoeddir strategaeth ddawns cyngor y celfyddydau, a byddwn yn gobeithio ei gweithredu tua 2007, ond bydd hynny ar ffurf cynllun peilot gyda rhagor o waith yn ddiweddarach.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch ichi am y datganiad, Weinidog. Yr wyf wedi cael e-bost gan etholwr sy'n ddarlithydd dawns mewn coleg chweched dosbarth yn un o'r ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yn fy etholaeth. Mynegodd bryder am y ffaith bod y cyllid ar gyfer ei dosbarth dawns Safon Uwch yn seiliedig ar niferoedd, a bod y niferoedd wedi bod yn weddol isel—mae ei dosbarth Safon Uwch eleni yn cynnwys saith erbyn hyn. Mae'n pryderu mai ewyllys da'r coleg sy'n cadw'r cwrs i fynd. Addewais y byddwn yn gofyn ichi a wnaech drafod problemau fel hyn gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i weld beth y gellir ei wneud i amddiffyn cyrsiau o'r fath er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym ddigon o ddawnsywyr ac athrawon dawns ar gyfer cenedlaethau i ddod.

Alun Pugh: Mae hyn i gyd yn rhan o'r agenda lawer ehangach o sicrhau bod y buddsoddiad sylweddol yr ydym yn ei wneud yn y gwasanaethau diwylliannol yn cyrraedd pob rhan o Gymru. Credaf fod rhai cwestiynau dilys iawn ar hyn o bryd o safbwynt i ba raddau y mae'r £27 miliwn yn cyrraedd pob cymuned yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, ni fyddwn am gael sefyllfa lle y caniateir i fanteision addysgol, corfforol a deallusol sylweddol dawns aros yn rhannau mwyaf breintiedig y genedl yn unig, a byddaf yn codi'r cwestiwn manwl hwnnw ynghylch cyllid ar gyfer y cwrs penodol dan sylw gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn croesawu eich

and I congratulate the committee on its report. Dance falls slap bang in the middle of the remits of education and health. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning and I last week visited a school where children found it difficult to communicate verbally. However, music and dance enhanced their education and stimulated their responses.

Television programmes such as *Dancing on Ice* and *Strictly Come Dancing* have created great growth rates in that sector. Deeside Leisure Centre in my constituency has north Wales's premier ice rink, and there have been queues miles long as a result of *Dancing on Ice*. It is important that we tap into this in order to get young people in particular involved in dancing. It is not always considered cool to be a dancer, particularly if you are a 15-year-old rugby player. I wonder whether we could introduce street dance to schools. Will you consider including street and modern dance in the curriculum in high schools in order to enhance the education experience?

Minister, you are quite right to point out that it is difficult to get funding for dance and culture, but when opposition members vote against it, they have only themselves to blame for that.

Alun Pugh: You are right that there are many positive outcomes to be had from taking an active part in dance. There is a great deal of evidence that young people who engage in the process get many positive benefits, including a boost to their confidence. At the other end of the spectrum, dance classes for senior citizens are very beneficial, not just physically, but socially. I had the chance to see for myself, in a dance class on the edge of your constituency, how an organised dance class facilitated by a professional has brought immense joy and benefit to the lives of many senior citizens.

Your point about budgeting is well made. It is all very well for opposition members to bemoan a lack of resources for culture.

datganiad a llongyfarchaf y pwyllgor ar ei adroddiad. Mae dawnys yn dod yn union yn y canol yng nghylchoedd gwaith addysg ac iechyd. Ymwelodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes a minnau ag ysgol lle yr oedd y plant yn ei chael yn anodd cyfathrebu'n llafar yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd cerddoriaeth a dawnys yn hybu eu haddysg ac yn eu symbylu i ymateb.

Mae rhaglenni teledu fel *Dancing on Ice* a *Strictly Come Dancing* wedi creu cyfraddau twf mawr yn y sector hwnnw. Yng Nghanolfan Hamdden Glannau Dyfrdwy yn fy etholaeth y ceir prif lawr sgleftrio gogledd Cymru, a bu ciwiau milltiroedd o hyd o ganlyniad i *Dancing on Ice*. Mae'n bwysig inni fanteisio ar hyn er mwyn cael pobl ifanc yn arbennig i ymwneud â dawnysio. Nid yw bod yn ddawnsiwr yn cael ei ystyried yn cŵl bob amser, yn enwedig os ydych yn chwaraewr rygbi 15 oed. Tybed a allem gyflwyno dawnysio stryd mewn ysgolion? A wnewch ystyried cynnwys dawnysio stryd a dawnysio modern yng nghwricwlwm ysgolion uwchradd er mwyn gwella'r profiad addysgol?

Weinidog, yr ydych yn gwbl gywir wrth dynnu sylw at y ffaith ei bod yn anodd cael cyllid ar gyfer dawnys a diwylliant, ond pan fydd aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau yn pleidleisio yn ei erbyn, nid oes ganddynt ond hwy eu hunain i'w beio am hynny.

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn iawn bod llawer o ganlyniadau positif i'w cael o gymryd rhan ymarferol mewn dawnys. Mae llawer iawn o dystiolaeth bod pobl ifanc sy'n ymgymryd â'r broses yn cael llawer o fanteision positif, gan gynnwys hwb i'w hyder. Ar ben arall y sbectrw, mae dosbarthiadau dawnys i bensynwyr yn llesol iawn, nid dim ond yn gorfforol, ond yn gymdeithasol. Cefais gyfle i weld dros fy hun, mewn dosbarth dawnys ar gyrion eich etholaeth, sut y mae dosbarth dawnys sydd wedi'i drefnu, sy'n cael ei hwyluso gan weithiwr proffesiynol, wedi dod â llawenydd a budd enfawr i fywydau llawer o bensynwyr.

Mae eich pwynt ynghylch cyllidebu yn un teg. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau gwyno am ddiffyg adnoddau ar

However, through the budget process, that is in their hands. If opposition members want to see more investment in culture, they can vote for it.

Rosemary Butler: Minister, thank you for your positive response. The committee enjoyed the review very much. We hope that it has helped to highlight the excellent standard of dance across Wales. I was pleased that the creation of a dance strategy was included in your remit letter to the arts council, which should be congratulated on reacting so quickly. As you said, it will be launching the strategy at its conference in May.

The establishment of a forum for dance is crucial as it will guarantee direct involvement of dance professionals and teachers. I am pleased that the forum will be asked to commission a review of dance training, which is one of the committee's main recommendations.

Partnership working with the sports council to develop the physical aspects of dance is sensible, but I am sure that you agree that creativity and artistic expression must be at the heart of dance education. I look forward to discussing your recommendations for additional resources for dance when the committee addresses the culture budget later this year.

Dancers across Wales will be delighted that there is to be a review of the terms and conditions of employment for professional dancers, and the fact that we are considering introducing an apprenticeship scheme means that we are leading the way in Britain.

Many parents will be grateful that a review of grants and awards to support gifted young dancers is going to take place. Will the funding for the awards be in your budget or the education budget?

You made no mention of a national body for dance and education. Perhaps you or the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will look at this important matter again in the

gyfer diwylliant. Fodd bynnag, drwy broses y gyllideb, mae hynny yn eu dwylo hwy. Os yw aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau am weld rhagor o fuddsoddi mewn diwylliant, gallant bleidleisio dros hynny.

Rosemary Butler: Weinidog, diolch ichi am eich ymateb positif. Mwynhaodd y pwyllgor yr adolygiad yn fawr iawn. Gobeithiwn ei fod wedi helpu i dynnu sylw at safon ragorol dawns ar draws Cymru. Yr oeddwn yn falch bod creu strategaeth ddawns wedi cael ei gynnwys yn eich llythyr cylch gwaith at gyngor y celfyddydau, a dylid ei longyfarch ar ymateb mor gyflym. Fel y dywedasoch, bydd yn lansio'r strategaeth yn ei gynhadledd ym mis Mai.

Mae sefydlu fforwm ar gyfer dawns yn hanfodol gan y bydd yn gwarantu ymwneud uniongyrchol dawnsywyr proffesiynol ac athrawon dawns. Yr wyf yn falch y gofynnir i'r fforwm gomisiynu adolygiad o hyfforddiant dawns, sy'n un o brif argymhellion y pwyllgor.

Mae gweithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'r cyngor chwaraeon i ddatblygu agweddau corfforol dawns yn synhwyrol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i greadigrwydd a mynegiant artistig fod wrth wraidd addysg dawns. Edrychaf ymlaen at drafod eich argymhellion am adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer dawns pan fydd y pwyllgor yn rhoi sylw i'r gyllideb ddiwylliant yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Bydd dawnsywyr ar draws Cymru wrth eu bodd bod adolygiad i gael ei gynnal o'r telerau a'r amodau cyflogi i ddawnsywyr proffesiynol, ac mae'r ffaith ein bod yn ystyried cyflwyno cynllun prentisiaeth yn golygu ein bod yn arwain y ffordd ym Mhrydain.

Bydd llawer o rieni yn ddiolchgar bod adolygiad i gael ei gynnal o grantiau ac arian i gynorthwyo dawnsywyr ifanc dawns. A fydd y cyllid ar gyfer y grantiau yn eich cyllideb chi ynteu yn y gyllideb addysg?

Ni soniasoch am gorff cenedlaethol ar gyfer dawns ac addysg. Efallai y gwnewch chi neu'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes edrych ar y mater pwysig hwn eto

near future. I hope that the Arts Outside Cardiff money can be used to enable dance companies to tour their exciting and innovative productions to all parts of Wales. It is very reassuring that the Government is prepared to take on most of the committee's recommendations, and I hope that, following more discussion with the committee, we can persuade you to accept all of our recommendations.

Alun Pugh: I thank you for your leadership of a review of a complex policy area. With regard to the apprenticeship scheme, it is a matter for the education Minister, but it is very important that the details of that apprenticeship scheme are worked up with the professionals.

3.30 p.m.

That is why it is necessary to have a pilot scheme. However, the funding for that scheme will come from learning pathways and will, therefore, come from the education budget rather than from the culture budget.

The final thing that I want to say this afternoon is that the second line of our national anthem is absolutely right, but we are far more culturally rich than that. This is a nation that is rich in the visual arts—I know that Chris Gwyther invited a major delegation here from her constituency and it was good to see its visual arts presentation at lunchtime—but, as well as being a nation of poets, singers and visual artists, this nation is increasingly a nation of dancers too.

yn y dyfodol agos. Gobeithiaf y gellir defnyddio arian y Celfyddydau y Tu Allan i Gaerdydd i alluogi cwmnïau dawns i fynd â'u cynrychiadau cyffrous ac arloesol ar daith i bob rhan o Gymru. Mae'n galonogol iawn bod y Llywodraeth yn barod i dderbyn y rhan fwyaf o argymhellion y pwyllgor, a gobeithiaf, ar ôl rhagor o drafod gyda'r pwyllgor, y gallwn eich perswadio i dderbyn pob un o'n hargymhellion.

Alun Pugh: Diolchaf ichi am arwain adolygiad o faes polisi cymhleth. O ran y cynllun prentisiaeth, mater i'r Gweinidog addysg ydyw, ond mae'n bwysig iawn bod manylion y cynllun prentisiaeth hwnnw'n cael eu paratoi gyda'r gweithwyr proffesiynol.

Dyna pam y mae angen cynllun peilot. Er hynny, daw'r arian ar gyfer y cynllun hwnnw o'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer llwybrau dysgu ac, felly, o'r gyllideb ar gyfer addysg yn hytrach na'r gyllideb ar gyfer diwylliant.

Y peth olaf yr wyf yn dymuno ei ddweud y prynhawn yma yw bod ail linell ein hanthem genedlaethol yn gwbl gywir, ond bod gennym gyfoeth diwylliannol llawer mwy na hynny. Mae hon yn genedl sydd yn gyfoethog o ran y celfyddydau gweledol—gwn fod Chris Gwyther wedi gwahodd dirprwyaeth fawr i ddod yma o'i hetholaeth ac yr oedd yn braf gweld ei chyflwyniad o gelfyddydau gweledol amser cinio—ond, yn ogystal â bod yn genedl o feirdd, cantorion ac artistiaid gweledol, mae'n mynd fwyfwy'n genedl o ddawnsyr hefyd.

Datganiad am Gyflog Cyfartal Statement on Equal Pay

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): Every employer has a statutory obligation under the Equal Pay Act 1970 to ensure that people, regardless of gender, receive equal pay for like work and equal pay for work of equal value. These have been long-standing legal requirements. The Assembly has pushed forward the equal pay agenda on two clear fronts. Much of the early work undertaken from 2001 focused on radical internal

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae pob cyflogwr dan rwymedigaeth statudol o dan Ddeddf Cyflog Cyfartal 1970 i sicrhau bod pobl, beth bynnag fo'u rhyw, yn cael cyflog cyfartal am waith tebyg a chyflog cyfartal am waith cyfwerth. Mae'r rhain yn ofynion cyfreithiol ers amser maith. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi hyrwyddo'r agenda ar gyflog cyfartal i ddau gyfeiriad pendant. Yr oedd llawer o'r gwaith cynnar a wnaed oddi ar 2001 yn ymwneud â

changes to the pay system. This resulted in a fairer system being introduced, which then affected other areas of the Assembly's work, such as recruitment. At the same time, the Assembly Government, along with its partners, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Trades Union Congress, has completed two phases of the close the pay gap campaign.

Phase three of the equal pay campaign will be launched on 22 March. The objectives of the campaign launch are to raise awareness and to gain fresh publicity for the close the pay gap campaign in Wales, and to highlight the importance of tackling pay equalities right across the public sector. They are also to reinforce the benefits of a partnership approach in this campaign, including cross-party support at the Assembly, to stress the impact of unequal pay on women, business, the community and the economy, and to highlight the economic and social benefits of achieving equal pay.

The campaign is a partnership between the Welsh Assembly Government, the Wales TUC and the Equal Opportunities Commission, and its purpose is to tackle discrimination in pay systems and to address the pay gap. There has been progress in reducing the pay gap since the introduction of the Equal Pay Act 1970, but not enough, with the gap currently at 12 per cent in Wales for full-time workers and 31 per cent for part-timers. This phase of the campaign is targeted at the public sector, where around 70 per cent of the workforce are women. I welcome the cross-party support for the campaign, which will be essential to its success and the re-established cross-party working group will play a valuable role in providing a scrutiny function for the work that is being undertaken in this phase of the campaign.

A summit was held last October for senior representatives of all public bodies to lay out their goals and objectives in addressing the pay gap in their organisations. We used this forum of key decision-makers from across the public sector, including trade unions, to highlight the many benefits of achieving pay

newidiadau mewnol sylfaenol i'r system gyflogau. O ganlyniad i hynny, cyflwynwyd system decach a effeithiodd wedyn ar feysydd eraill yng ngwaith y Cynulliad, fel recriwtio. Ar yr un pryd, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ynghyd â'i phartneriaid, y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal a Chyngres yr Undebau Llafur, wedi cwblhau dwy ran o'r ymgyrch i gau'r bwloch cyflog.

Caiff trydedd ran yr ymgyrch cyflog cyfartal ei lansio ar 22 Mawrth. Yr amcanion wrth lansio'r ymgyrch yw hybu ymwybyddiaeth a chael cyhoeddusrwydd newydd ar gyfer yr ymgyrch i gau'r bwloch cyflog yng Nghymru, a dangos mor bwysig yw mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb o ran cyflogau yn y sector cyhoeddus drwyddo draw. Bwriedir tynnu sylw hefyd at fanteision ymgyrchu ar y cyd ar hyn, sydd yn cynnwys cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Cynulliad, i ddangos effaith cyflog anghyfartal ar fenywod, busnesau, y gymuned a'r economi, ac i dynnu sylw at y buddion economaidd a chymdeithasol a geir o sicrhau cyflog cyfartal.

Mae'r ymgyrch hon yn bartneriaeth rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, Cyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru a'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, a'i phwrpas yw mynd i'r afael â gwahaniaethu mewn systemau cyflogau ac ymdrin â'r bwloch cyflog. Cafwyd cynnydd o ran cau'r bwloch cyflog ers cyflwyno Deddf Cyfle Cyfartal 1970, ond dim digon, gan fod bwloch o 12 y cant yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn achos gweithwyr llawnamser a 31 y cant yn achos rhai rhan-amser. Mae'r rhan hon o'r ymgyrch wedi ei hanelu at y sector cyhoeddus, lle y mae tua 70 y cant o'r gweithlu'n fenywod. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r ymgyrch, a fydd yn hollbwysig i sicrhau ei llwyddiant a bydd y gweithgor trawsbleidiol sydd wedi ei ailsefydlu'n chwarae rhan werthfawr wrth graffu ar y gwaith a gyflawnir yn y rhan hon o'r ymgyrch.

Cynhaliwyd uwchgynhadledd fis Hydref diwethaf ar gyfer cynrychiolwyr uwch yr holl gyrff cyhoeddus fel y gallent gyflwyno eu nodau a'u hamcanion ar gyfer delio â'r bwloch cyflog yn eu cyrff. Bu inni achub ar y cyfle yn y fforwm hwnnw i benderfynwyr allweddol o bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus,

equality. We also considered ways of tackling the barriers and issues identified by all organisations in moving towards a system of fair and equal remuneration for all. There was clear recognition that we need to give priority to addressing this key issue and all participants were positive in their commitment to work towards this. There was a strong recognition that greater collaborative working and the sharing of best practice across the public sector would assist in moving the agenda forward.

Public Service Management Wales is currently involved in a number of initiatives to encourage this collaborative working and to highlight the benefits of achieving equal pay, as well as developing the capacity and competence of the Welsh public sector workforce. Key to addressing unequal pay is the need to attract women into non-traditional fields and equality-proofing recruitment processes.

The equal pay summit launched a concerted 12-month plan of action. Commitments are now being made by all public sector organisations detailing the way in which they plan to tackle the pay gap. They have also provided information on where their organisation is in respect of addressing the pay gap. Using a five-stage process, they have indicated whether they are currently planning and assessing, undertaking job evaluations, undertaking pay data comparisons, examining pay differences or putting things right. Initially, reports indicate that many organisations are currently engaged in carrying out job evaluations. That will lead to the major task of introducing new pay and grading systems.

In addition to the launch event, we will be working with our partners throughout the year to increase awareness of pay issues and to raise the profile of our campaign. A series of such events are being held around Wales in early May by the Equal Opportunities Commission's equality exchange. I will be following up this comprehensive work programme with a review summit this

gan gynnwys undebau llafur, i dynnu sylw at y manteision lu a geir o sicrhau cyflog cyfartal. Yn ogystal bu inni ystyried dulliau o ddelio â'r rhwystrau a'r materion a nodwyd gan yr holl gyrff wrth symud tuag at system o gyflog teg a chyfartal i bawb. Yr oedd cydnabyddiaeth bendant i'r ffaith bod angen inni roi blaenoriaeth i'r mater allweddol hwn ac yr oedd pawb a gymerodd ran wedi ymrwymo i geisio sicrhau hynny. Gwelwyd yn glir y byddai modd hyrwyddo'r agenda hon drwy gael mwy o gydweithio a thrwy rannu'r arferion gorau drwy'r sector cyhoeddus.

Mae Rheoli yng Ngwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymru yn ymwneud â sawl cynllun ar hyn o bryd i hybu cydweithio o'r fath ac i dynnu sylw at y manteision a geir o sicrhau cyflog cyfartal, yn ogystal â meithrin gallu a chymhwysedd gweithlu'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Un agwedd allweddol ar ddelio â chyflog anghyfartal yw'r angen i ddenu menywod i feysydd annhraddodiadol a phrawfesur prosesau recriwtio o safbwynt cydraddoldeb.

Lansiwyd cynllun gweithredu ar cyd yn yr uwchgynhadledd cyflog cyfartal a fydd yn para am 12 mis. Mae holl gyrff y sector cyhoeddus yn gwneud ymrwymadau'n awr sydd yn nodi sut y maent yn bwriadu delio â'r bwlch cyflog. Maent wedi darparu gwybodaeth hefyd am y camau y mae eu corff wedi eu cymryd i ddelio â'r bwlch cyflog. Drwy ddilyn proses o bum cam, maent wedi nodi a ydynt ar hyn o bryd yn cynllunio ac yn asesu, yn gwerthuso swyddi, yn cymharu data am gyflogau, yn ymchwilio i wahaniaethau o ran cyflog neu'n cywiro'r sefyllfa. Hyd yn hyn, mae adroddiadau'n dangos bod llawer o gyrff yn gwerthuso swyddi ar hyn o bryd. Bydd hynny'n arwain at y dasg fawr o gyflwyno systemau cyflogau a graddio newydd.

Yn ogystal â'r digwyddiad lansio, byddwn yn gweithio gyda'n partneriaid drwy gydol y flwyddyn i hybu ymwybyddiaeth o faterion sydd yn ymwneud â chyflog ac i dynnu sylw at ein hymgyrch. Cynhelir cyfres o ddigwyddiadau o'r fath o gwmpas Cymru ar ddechrau Mawrth gan gyfnewidfa cydraddoldeb y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal. Ar ôl y rhaglen waith gynhwysfawr hon, byddaf

autumn, to ascertain what progress has been made across all sectors. We all realise that achieving equal pay is a long-term commitment that will need sustained effort on all fronts and I hope that Assembly Members will join us at the launch of the next phase on 22 March.

Leanne Wood: We all need to be aware of gender stereotypes in caring, which have a major impact on the gender pay gap. We all know that women make up the majority of carers, be that for children, older people or disabled people. Therefore, childcare is key in the equal pay debate.

More needs to be done to encourage and support fathers to spend more time at home in those families where fathers are involved. There was a recent report by the TUC—that came out last week—that showed that too many men are not having flexi-time requests taken seriously by their employers. The Equal Opportunities Commission says that men's desire to spend more time with their families is moving faster than politicians' attitudes towards the issue. Does the Minister agree that more could be done to ensure that those men who want to reduce their working hours, to spend more time with their children, should be given every opportunity to do so, and that such a move would make a massive contribution to achieving equal pay?

Jane Hutt: The Women and Work Commission report, which was published in the last few weeks, focused on the issue of gender stereotyping and how we have to address it. In terms of women in the caring professions, we know that women work in the low-paid sectors, including caring, catering and cleaning. We know that we have to address that in the private sector as well as the public sector. In terms of gender stereotyping, that is where our work is, in supporting initiatives such as the JIVE project at the Women's Workshop, Cardiff. The work of Chwarae Teg is key. You are right to say that this is about work/life balance and encouraging and enabling men

yn cynnal uwchgyhadledd adolygu yr hydref hwn, i gael gwybod pa gynnydd a wnaed yn yr holl sectorau. Yr ydym oll yn sylweddoli mai ymrwymiad hirdymor yw sicrhau cyflog cyfartal a fydd yn gofyn ymdrech barhaus ar bob llaw ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ymuno â ni wrth lansio'r rhan nesaf ar 22 Mawrth.

Leanne Wood: Rhaid inni oll gofio am y stereoteipiau sydd yn seiliedig ar ryw ym maes gofal, sydd yn cael effaith fawr ar y bwch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod mai menywod yw mwyafrif y gofawyr, boed hwy'n gofalu am blant, pobl hŷn neu bobl anabl. Felly, mae gofal plant yn hollbwysig yn y ddadl am gyflog cyfartal.

Rhaid gwneud rhagor i gymell a helpu tadau i dreulio mwy o amser gartref yn achos y teuluoedd hynny lle y ceir tadau. Cafwyd adroddiad yn ddiweddar gan Gyngres yr Undebau Llafur—daeth allan yr wythnos diwethaf—a oedd yn dangos bod gormod o lawer o ddynion nad yw eu ceisiadau am oriau gweithio hyblyg yn cael eu cymryd o ddifrif gan eu cyflogwyr. Dywed y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal fod dymuniad dynion i dreulio mwy o amser gyda'u teuluoedd yn achub y blaen ar agwedd gwleidyddion at y mater hwn. A yw'r Trefnydd yn cytuno y gellid gwneud mwy i sicrhau y bydd y dynion hynny sydd yn dymuno gweithio am lai o oriau er mwyn treulio mwy o amser gyda'u plant yn cael pob cyfle i wneud hynny, ac y byddai camau o'r fath yn gyfraniad aruthrol tuag at sicrhau cyflog cyfartal?

Jane Hutt: Mae adroddiad y Comisiwn Menywod a Gwaith, a gyhoeddwyd yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, wedi tynnu syw at fater stereoteipio ar sail rhyw ac wedi dangos bod rhaid inni ddelio â hynny. Gyda golwg ar fenywod yn y proffesiynau gofal, gwyddom fod menywod yn gweithio yn y sectorau sydd â chyflogau isel, gan gynnwys gofal, arlwyo a glanhau. Gwyddom fod rhaid inni roi sylw i hynny yn y sector preifat yn ogystal â'r sector cyhoeddus. Gyda golwg ar stereoteipio ar sail rhyw, ar hynny yr ydym yn canolbwyntio, wrth gefnogi cynlluniau fel prosiect JIVE yng Ngweithdy Menywod Caerdydd. Mae gwaith Chwarae Teg yn hollbwysig. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod hyn yn ymwneud â'r

through employer and trade-union initiatives, with our backing, to take the time that they need and would value to spend with their families. This is where it is useful that we have a social partnership, in terms of employers and trade unions working together, to raise the profile of this matter, if we are to address the pay gap agenda that is so pressing.

Mark Isherwood: Thirty years after the creation of the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Equal Pay Act 1970, it is a matter of disappointment and concern for us all that we still face an average 12 per cent pay gap between men and women in Wales and a 31 per cent pay gap in part-time work. In tackling this, we must tackle the underlying causes in a constructive and sustainable manner and positively promote equality among public sector employers.

What action is the Minister taking to ensure independent job evaluations so that jobs may be ranked and rewarded on the basis of their content rather than on the person employed? What positive action are you taking to ensure equal access and inclusion in the recruitment process and in subsequent career development? What action are you taking to remove the barriers, such as job advertising and gender stereotyping, that may prevent a suitable candidate from applying for a job because of their gender? What action are you taking to encourage different public-sector bodies to co-operate in developing and delivering equality of opportunity? A health trust in north Wales has told me that it is establishing good practice with local authorities and others on that basis.

Mothers who work should not be made to feel guilty, but neither should mothers who choose to stay at home. What action are you taking to expand the range of childcare choices made available, ensuring that the Government does not seek a monopoly and that voluntary and private-sector providers are not crowded out? What action are you

cydbwysedd rhwng bywyd a gwaith a chymell a galluogi dynion drwy gynlluniau cyflogwyr ac undebau llafur, gyda chefnogaeth gennym ni, i gymryd yr amser y mae arnynt ei angen ac y byddai'n dda ganddynt ei dreulio gyda'u teuluoedd. Dyna pam y mae'n fuddiol bod gennym bartneriaeth gymdeithasol, lle y mae cyflogwyr ac undebau llafur yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd, i dynnu sylw at y mater hwn, er mwyn inni gael rhoi sylw i'r agenda bwysig o ran y bwlch cyflog.

Mark Isherwood: Ddeng mlynedd ar hugain ar ôl creu'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Rhyw 1975 a Deddf Cyflog Cyfartal 1970, testun siom a phryder i ni i gyd yw ein bod yn dal i wynebu bwlch cyflog o 12 y cant, ar gyfartaledd, rhwng dynion a menywod yng Nghymru a 31 y cant o fwlch cyflog mewn gwaith rhan-amser. Wrth fynd i'r afael â hyn, rhaid inni ddelio â'r achosion sylfaenol mewn modd adeiladol a chynaliadwy a hybu cydraddoldeb ymysg gweithwyr y sector cyhoeddus.

Pa gamau y mae'r Trefnydd yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y ceir gwerthusiadau annibynnol o swyddi fel y gellir graddio swyddi a rhoi cyflog ar sail eu cynnwys yn hytrach na'r sawl sydd wedi ei gyflogi? Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau mynediad cyfartal a chynhwysiant yn y broses recriwtio ac wrth ddatblygu gyrfa ar ôl hynny? Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i dynnu'r rhwystrau, fel y rhai sydd yn ymwneud â hysbysebu swyddi a stereoteipio ar sail rhyw, a allai atal ymgeisydd addas rhag ymgeisio am swydd oherwydd ei ryw? Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i gymell gwahanol gyrff yn y sector cyhoeddus i gydweithredu wrth ddatblygu a sicrhau cyfle cyfartal? Mae ymddiriedolaeth iechyd yn y gogledd wedi dweud wrthyf ei bod yn sefydlu arferion da gydag awdurdodau lleol ac eraill ar y sail honno.

Ni ddylai mamau orfod teimlo'n euog os ydynt yn gweithio, ond ni ddylai mamau sydd yn dewis aros gartref ychwaith. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i ofalu bod mwy o ddewis ar gael o ran gofal plant, gan sicrhau nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio cael monopoli ac na chaiff darparwyr y sectorau gwirfoddol a phreifat eu gwthio o'r neilltu?

taking to protect the careers of women who want to take time off to look after their children? What action are you taking to promote flexible working? One of the reasons why many women do not go back to work after having a baby is that flexibility is not an option. This can be a loss to them, their employer, and to the economy, as you stated.

What action are you taking to combat the culture of secrecy about pay that holds sway in too many workplaces? Almost 1.5 million women across the UK are excluded from pension entitlements. What representations are you making to colleagues in Westminster to ensure that the reform of the pension system provides a fairer deal for women who take time out of work to care for children or elderly relatives? What action are you taking to include employers' organisations in the equal pay campaign? As the Equal Opportunities Commission's Commissioner for Wales states, we need to build on the passion, courage and determination shown by men and women in challenging adversity and pursuing fairness and justice. We now need practical measures delivered on a cross-party basis that will deliver equal pay for all.

3.40 p.m.

Jane Hutt: Thank you for that constructive contribution. The cross-party working group has now been reconvened, and it hopes to meet this week in anticipation of our launch next week. It is important that we look at the role of the Welsh Assembly Government: we have to be an exemplar if we are to expect others, in the public sector in particular, to take action.

I remind Members that a new pay structure was introduced in 2001 to tackle pay inequalities, as identified in the pay audit undertaken, and, following the introduction of that new structure, the average pay of female staff below senior civil service had increased to 96.2 per cent of that of their male counterparts by 2003. Another pay audit is planned this year following the

Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i warchod gyrfaedd menywod sydd yn dymuno cael amser i ffwrdd i ofalu am eu plant? Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i hybu dulliau gweithio hyblyg? Un o'r rhesymau sydd gan lawer o fenywod dros beidio ag ailddechrau gweithio ar ôl geni plentyn yw nad oes hyblygrwydd ar gael. Gall hynny fod yn golled iddynt hwy, i'w cyflogwr, ac i'r economi, fel y dywedasoeh.

Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i ymladd yn erbyn y cyfrinachedd ynghylch cyflogau sydd yn gyffredin mewn gormod o weithleoedd? Mae bron 1.5 miliwn o fenywod ledled y DU heb hawliau pensiwn. Pa sylwadau yr ydych yn eu cyflwyno i'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan i sicrhau y bydd y diwygio ar y system bensiynau'n rhoi gwell borgen i fenywod sydd yn cymryd amser i ffwrdd o'r gwaith i ofalu am blant neu berthnasau oedrannus? Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i gynnwys cyrff cyflogwyr yn yr ymgyrch dros gyflog cyfartal? Fel y dywed Comisiynydd y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal dros Gymru, rhaid inni adeiladu ar sail yr angerdd, y dewrder a'r penderfyniad a amlygwyd gan ddynion a menywod wrth herio adfyd a cheisio cael tegwch a chyfiawnder. Yn awr, mae arnom angen mesurau ymarferol ar sail drawsbleidiol a fydd yn sicrhau cyflog cyfartal i bawb.

Jane Hutt: Diolch i chi am y cyfraniad cadarnhaol hwnnw. Mae'r gweithgor trawsbleidiol wedi ei ailgynnull bellach, ac mae'n gobeithio cwrdd yr wythnos hon o flaen ein cyfarfod lansio yr wythnos nesaf. Mae'n bwysig inni ystyried rôl Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru: rhaid inni fod yn esiampl os ydym yn disgwyl i eraill, yn y sector cyhoeddus yn benodol, gymryd camau.

Yr wyf yn atgoffa'r Aelodau fod strwythur cyflogau newydd wedi ei gyflwyno yn 2001 i ddelio â'r anghydraddoldeb o ran cyflogau a ganfuwyd yn yr archwiliad cyflogau, ac, ar ôl cyflwyno'r strwythur newydd hwnnw, fod cyflog cyfartalog staff benywaidd o dan lefel yr uwch wasanaeth sifil wedi codi i 96.2 y cant o gyflog eu cydweithwyr gwrywaidd erbyn 2003. Bwriedir cynnal archwiliad

forthcoming merger of ASPBs with the Welsh Assembly Government. However, it is also key in the work undertaken on recruitment, retention and work/life balance that the Assembly, as an employer, takes the lead.

Looking at such issues as job evaluation, particularly in local government, you drew attention to progress that is taking place, and which, indeed, is taking place in some of the north Wales authorities. However, that varies widely between authorities as some have been planning and piloting job evaluation since 2002, whereas others have only recently started this process. Based on the information from the survey that we undertook following the summit, we recognise that several authorities have been assessed as 'high risk' for meeting our implementation target. Indeed, in terms of looking at the issues, HR skills shortages, giving advice and guidance on how we address and develop good practice is being taken forward by the Public Service Management Wales initiative. Also, Sue Essex is chairing a public service sector workforce forum which brought together major trade unions; equal pay was on its agenda. However, looking at collaboration and the use of best practice, which, as we in Wales know, will help to roll this out, it is really about supporting the capacity and competence of those who have responsibility for dealing with equal pay issues in the Welsh public services—it is about recruitment, work/life balance, and gender stereotyping, and it is about ensuring that we do take this forward in partnership.

We must also recognise that this is being assisted by working in partnership with the UK Government, where there have been new provisions in relation to maternity and paternity pay and conditions. The commitment to working together at UK Government and Welsh Assembly Government level, and then the partnership that we are developing with the Wales TUC and EOC, is crucial to put this further up the political and public agenda.

cyflogau arall eleni ar ôl cyfuno cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru cyn bo hir. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn hollbwysig ar gyfer y gwaith a wneir ar recriwtio, cadw staff a'r cydbwysedd rhwng bywyd a gwaith fod y Cynulliad, fel cyflogwr, yn arwain y ffordd.

Wrth drafod materion fel gwerthuso swyddi, yn enwedig mewn llywodraeth leol, tynasoch sylw at y cynnydd a geir, ac a geir, yn wir, yn rhai o'r awdurdodau yn y gogledd. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n amrywio'n fawr rhwng y naill awdurdod a'r llall gan fod rhai sydd wedi bod yn cynllunio ac yn rhagbrofi'r broses gwerthuso swyddi ers 2002, ac eraill newydd ddechrau'n ddiweddar. Ar sail y wybodaeth a gafwyd o'r arolwg a wnaethom ar ôl yr uwchgynhadledd, yr ydym yn cydnabod bod sawl awdurdod wedi ei asesu fel rhai 'risg uchel' o ran cyrraedd ein targed ar gyfer gweithredu. Yn wir, mae cynllun Rheoli yng Ngwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymru'n rhoi sylw i'r materion sydd yn codi, sef prinder sgiliau adnoddau dynol, a chynnig cyngor ac arweiniad ar y modd yr ydym yn trin ac yn datblygu arferion da. Hefyd, mae Sue Essex yn cadeirio fforwm gweithlu'r sector cyhoeddus sydd yn cynnwys y prif undebau llafur; yr oedd cyflog cyfartal ar ei agenda. Fodd bynnag, wrth ystyried cydweithio a defnyddio'r arferion gorau, a fydd o gymorth i roi hyn ar waith, fel y gwyddom yng Nghymru, yr hyn sydd yn bwysig yw hybu gallu a chymhwysedd y rhai sydd yn gyfrifol am ddelio â materion sydd yn ymwneud â chyflog cyfartal yng ngwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru—mae'n ymwneud â recriwtio, y cydbwysedd rhwng bywyd a gwaith, a stereoteipio ar sail rhyw, a sicrhau ein bod yn hyrwyddo hyn mewn partneriaeth.

Rhaid inni gydnabod hefyd fod y bartneriaeth gyda Llywodraeth y DU wedi bod o gymorth yn hyn o beth, gan fod darpariaethau newydd mewn cysylltiad â thâl ac amodau ar gyfer mamolaeth a thadolaeth. Mae'r ymrwymiad i gydweithio ar lefel Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac yna'r bartneriaeth yr ydym yn ei meithrin gyda Chyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru a'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, yn hollbwysig er mwyn sicrhau lle amlycach i hyn ar yr

agenda wleidyddol a chyhoeddus.

You know, Mark, that the second phase of the campaign targeted the private sector, and the Confederation of British Industry has been engaged throughout the close the pay gap campaign, which was initiated by my colleague, Edwina Hart. Some progress was made, but it was difficult to achieve that change. We were looking particularly in the second phase at getting the support of small and medium-sized enterprise employers, and many collaborations, such as the WDA's SME equality scheme, which is funded with European grants, were key in trying to take that forward, but the Wales TUC also had a secondee working with SME employers.

Yr ydych yn gwybod, Mark, fod ail ran yr ymgyrch wedi targedu'r sector preifat, a bu Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn ymwneud drwy'r amser ag ymgyrch cau'r bwlch cyflog, a gychwynnwyd gan fy nghyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart. Cafwyd rhywfaint o gynnydd, ond yr oedd yn anodd sicrhau'r newid hwnnw. Yn yr ail ran, yr oeddem yn gobeithio cael cefnogaeth gan gyflogwyr mewn busnesau bach a chanolig, a bu llawer o gynlluniau ar y cyd, fel cynllun cydraddoldeb busnesau bach a chanolig y WDA, a ariennir drwy grantiau Ewropeaidd, yn allweddol wrth geisio hyrwyddo hynny, ond bu rhywun ar secondiad o Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru'n gweithio gyda chyflogwyr mewn busnesau bach a chanolig hefyd.

The third phase is focusing on the public sector. As I said, 70 per cent of the public sector workforce are women. We know that we have to deliver, and we expect employers in the public sector to deliver, with the Assembly Government as the lead, exemplar employer.

Yn y drydedd ran, canolbwyntir ar y sector cyhoeddus. Fel y dywedais, mae 70 y cant o weithlu'r sector cyhoeddus yn fenywod. Gwyddom fod rhaid inni fynd â'r maen i'r wal, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl i gyflogwyr y sector cyhoeddus wneud hynny, gan ddilyn arweiniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fel cyflogwr sydd yn gosod esiampl.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this statement, and the third phase of this campaign.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r datganiad hwn, a thrydedd ran yr ymgyrch hon.

Your statement refers to the fact that this phase of the campaign will concentrate on the public sector. That is a great advantage, because so much, potentially, is under our control and influence. Do you agree that a great deal could be done in the public sector by various funding mechanisms to ensure that the organisations that the Assembly funds pay full attention to all aspects of equal pay?

Mae eich datganiad yn cyfeirio at y ffaith y bydd y rhan hon o'r ymgyrch yn canolbwyntio ar y sector cyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n fantais fawr, gan fod gennym gymaint o reolaeth a dylanwad posibl. A ydych yn cytuno y gellid gwneud llawer yn y sector cyhoeddus drwy wahanol fecanweithiau cyllido i sicrhau bod y sefydliadau a gyllidir gan y Cynulliad yn rhoi sylw dyledus i bob agwedd ar gyflog cyfartal?

I refer the Minister to the Equal Opportunities Commission's report, 'Who Runs Wales?', which was done in co-ordination with the Wales Women's National Coalition. The report points out the key aspect: that equal pay will only come about when women achieve the higher-paid jobs, and that a relatively low percentage of women are in key roles in Wales. The variation is immense. There are issues that

Cyfeiriai y Gweinidog at adroddiad y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, 'Pwy sy'n Rhedeg Cymru?', a wnaed ar y cyd â Chlymblaid Genedlaethol Menywod Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn pwysleisio'r agwedd allweddol: sef mai dim ond pan gaiff menywod swyddi sy'n talu'n uwch y cânt gyflog cyfartal, ac mai canran gymharol isel o fenywod sydd mewn swyddi allweddol yng Nghymru. Mae'r amrywio'n sy'n digwydd yn anferth.

are directly under our control, such as who chairs Assembly sponsored public bodies. Do you not agree that more than 15 per cent of the chairs of those organisations should be women? Do you share my concern that we are not getting the message across to local authorities and the education services in particular, where 73 per cent of teachers are women but only 38 per cent of primary school headteachers are women, and 17 per cent of secondary school headteachers are women? That is an ongoing scandal, which we need to address very directly. I am concerned that I constantly go into primary schools, in particular, where the only male member of staff is the headteacher, and the entire support staff is female. Therefore, I would welcome the Minister's comments on how the Government intends to ensure that it uses its influence to impress upon all aspects of the public sector that equal pay must be a reality, and not just paid lip service.

Finally, I draw your attention to the fact that the equal pay campaign has been launched in co-ordination with the trade unions. We very much welcome that. However, perhaps you might have a word in their ear about the fact that only 15 per cent of their heads of offices are women. Perhaps some of the remedial work needs to start close at home for them, as it does for the Assembly.

Jane Hutt: The reality is that there are huge social and economic, as well as equality, benefits to be had from achieving equal pay. As you say, where the Assembly Government has levers and influence, we need to take action and that is one of the main reasons why we are targeting the public sector in the first phase. It is also why the Finance Minister regularly has this issue on her agendas, not only with the Welsh Local Government Association, but also with the Local Government and Public Services Committee—I know that it has considered the issue. We also have a cross-party group now, which is trying to ensure that the first phase really delivers the type of change that you are talking about.

Mae materion sydd yn uniongyrchol dan ein rheolaeth, megis pwy sy'n cadeirio cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Onid ydych yn cytuno y dylai mwy na 15 y cant o gadeiryddion y sefydliadau hynny fod yn fenywod? A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder nad ydym yn cyfleu'r neges i awdurdodau lleol a'r gwasanaethau addysg yn enwedig, lle y mae 73 y cant o athrawon yn fenywod, ond dim ond 38 y cant o bennaethiaid ysgolion cynradd yn fenywod, ac 17 y cant o bennaethiaid ysgolion uwchradd yn fenywod? Mae hynny'n sefyllfa warthus o hyd, ac yn rhywbeth y mae gofyn i ni ymdrin ag ef yn uniongyrchol iawn. Yr wyf yn pryderu fy mod dro ar ôl tro yn mynd i ysgolion cynradd, yn enwedig, lle nad oes dim un aelod gwrywaidd o'r staff ond y prifathro, a'r holl staff cymorth yn fenywod. Felly, byddwn yn croesawu sylwadau'r Gweinidog ynghylch sut y bwriada'r Llywodraeth ofalu ei bod yn defnyddio'i dylanwad i bwysleisio i bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus y dylai cyflog cyfartal fod yn rhywbeth sy'n digwydd mewn gwirionedd, nid rhywbeth sy'n cael gwên deg a'i anwybyddu.

Yn olaf, tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith bod yr ymgyrch cyflog cyfartal wedi ei lansio ar y cyd â'r undebau llafur. Croesawn hynny yn fawr. Serch hynny, efallai y gallech sôn wrthynt mai dim ond 15 y cant o bennaethiaid eu swyddfeydd hwy sydd yn fenywod. Efallai y dylai peth o'r gwaith o unioni'r sefyllfa ddigwydd yn nes adref iddynt, fel gyda'r Cynulliad.

Jane Hutt: Y gwir yw bod manteision cymdeithasol ac economaidd enfawr, yn ogystal â rhai o ran cyfartaledd, i'w cael o gael cyflog cyfartal. Fel y dywedwch, lle y bo gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad rym a dylanwad, rhaid inni weithredu, a dyna un o'r prif resymau pam yr ydym yn targedu'r sector cyhoeddus yn y cyfnod cyntaf. Dyma hefyd pam mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn cadw'r mater hwn yn gyson ar ei hagendâu, nid yn unig gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ond hefyd gyda'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus—gwn ei fod wedi ystyried y pwnc. Mae gennym grŵp trawsbleidiol hefyd erbyn hyn, sydd yn ceisio sicrhau bod y cyfnod cyntaf yn cyflwyno'r math o newid yr ydych yn sôn amdano mewn gwirionedd.

It was very disappointing that the publication of the index showed that we had not made greater changes. We have made a great change, as we heard in last Friday's International Women's Day event, in terms of the increased number of women MPs—Labour MPs and a Liberal Democrat MP, who spoke at the event. However, we have not made progress in terms of the representation in local government, which is an issue for which all parties should take responsibility.

In terms of public appointments, we must drive up our targets, and it is not only an issue for the Government's agenda but also for those engaged in public appointments at a committee level. I welcome the fact that those involved in public appointments in the Assembly now undertake equality training, so that we remind ourselves of the obligations we have in relation to equality in making those public appointments, which is about diversity, as well as gender, and ensuring that we have more black and ethnic minority representation.

In terms of management and education, it is clear that we still have a disappointingly long way to go, and that is because the barriers still exist. We go back to some of those endemic barriers in terms of lack of childcare, of family-friendly, flexible working practices, and of a steer in terms of careers guidance all the way through the education system, although there are initiatives to make those kinds of changes. As I said, it was the Women and Work Commission that clearly pointed to gender stereotyping as the key issue to tackle in achieving equal pay.

3.50 p.m.

We have a lever as a result of the £54 million that the local government has had over three years in order to tackle the equal pay issue. That is an extra 1.5 per cent per annum put into pay for three years. Local government knows that it has to deliver on this. It has the funding and we are monitoring and working very closely, as Sue Essex said recently in

Yr oedd yn siomedig iawn bod cyhoeddi'r mynegai yn dangos nad oeddem wedi gwneud mwy o newidiadau. Yr ydym wedi cyflawni newid mawr, fel y clywsom yn nigwyddiad Diwrnod Rhyngwladol y Menywod ddydd Gwener diwethaf, o ran bod mwy o fenywod yn ASau - ASau Llafur ac AS dros y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, a siaradodd yn y digwyddiad. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi symud llawer ymlaen o ran cynrychiolaeth mewn llywodraeth leol, sy'n bwnc y dylai pob plaid gymryd cyfrifoldeb amdano.

O ran penodiadau cyhoeddus, rhaid inni osod ein targedau yn uwch, ac mae hyn yn bwnc nid yn unig i agenda'r Llywodraeth ond hefyd i'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â phenodiadau cyhoeddus ar lefel pwyllgor. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y rhai sy'n ymwneud â phenodiadau cyhoeddus yn y Cynulliad bellach yn cael hyfforddiant cydraddoldeb, fel ein bod yn atgoffa ein hunain o'r oblygiadau sydd gennym mewn perthynas â chydaddoldeb wrth wneud y penodiadau hynny, sydd yn ymwneud ag amrywiaeth, yn ogystal â rhyw, a gofalu bod gennym fwy o gynrychiolaeth o blith pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig.

O ran rheolaeth ac addysg, mae'n amlwg bod gennym lawer i'w wneud eto, sy'n peri siom, a hynny am fod y rhwystrau yn dal yno. Gyda rhai o'r rhwystrau endemig hynny o ran diffyg gofal plant, arferion gwaith hyblyg sydd yn gydnaws â bywyd teulu, ac arweiniad o ran cyfarwyddyd gyrfaoedd, mae'n fater o fynd yn ôl drwy'r holl gyfundrefn addysg, er bod mentrau ar gael i beri bod y mathau hynny o newidiadau'n digwydd. Fel y dywedais, y Comisiwn Menywod a Gwaith a dynnodd sylw yn bendant at stereoteipio rhyw fel pwnc allweddol i fynd i'r afael ag ef wrth sicrhau cyflog cyfartal.

Mae modd inni ddylanwadu o ganlyniad i'r £54 miliwn a gafodd llywodraeth leol dros dair blynedd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phwnc cyflog cyfartal. Mae hyn yn 1.5 y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol tuag at gyflogau am dair blynedd. Gŵyr llywodraeth leol fod yn rhaid iddynt gyflwyno hyn. Mae'r cyllid ganddynt, ac yr ydym ninnau'n monitro ac yn

answers to questions, with the Welsh Local Government Association and local authorities. We have a secondee who is working full time on this, not only with local authorities, but across the whole of the public sector, including higher education, the NHS, the fire and rescue services and the police services. So, on all fronts, we should be using our implements and levers to make a difference.

Helen Mary Jones: I have a brief question. All of this work is welcome, but what sanctions will your Government take if, after all this work is completed, we still have public bodies in Wales that have not responded efficiently and effectively to this agenda?

Jane Hutt: There is the fear of no-win, no-fee legal action, which we know is already biting in other parts of the UK. We want to move forward in partnership with our trade union colleagues. That is why this statement is so important in getting over to employers in the public sector the message that we mean business when it comes to closing the pay gap in Wales. If they cannot achieve those changes when we have put the money in—and we are putting in the backing, support, advice and guidance; there is the Public Service Management Wales initiative, we have human resources conferences, guidance on job evaluation and we are developing pay and conditions structures—and do not deliver, they know, as employers and the workforce know, what is going to hit them, I am afraid.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf finnau hefyd yn croesawu datganiad y Gweinidog.

Will you comment on how things are progressing with regard to the crucial process of job evaluation in local authorities? You might feel that you have answered that adequately in response to Mark Isherwood.

Jane Hutt: I am happy to give some more information on the job evaluation process. The Welsh Local Government Association had a seminar recently, at which I spoke,

gweithio'n agos iawn, fel y dywedodd Sue Essex yn ddiweddar wrth ateb cwestiynau, gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a chyda'r awdurdodau lleol. Mae gennym seondai sydd yn gweithio'n llawnamser ar hyn, nid yn unig gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, ond ar draws yr holl sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys addysg uwch, y GIG, y gwasanaethau tân ac achub, a gwasanaethau'r heddlu. Felly ym mhob maes, dylem fod yn defnyddio ein harfau a'n dylanwad i wneud gwahaniaeth.

Helen Mary Jones: Cwestiwn byr sydd gennyf. Mae'r holl waith hwn yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei groesawu, ond pa sancsiynau a weithredir gan eich Llywodraeth os bydd gennym gyrff cyhoeddus o hyd yng Nghymru, wedi i'r holl waith hwn gael ei gwblhau, na fyddant wedi ymateb yn effeithlon ac yn effeithiol i'r agenda hon?

Jane Hutt: Mae ar bobl ofn y camau cyfreithiol ar sail codi ffi os enillir, ofn y gwyddom ei fod eisoes yn cael effaith mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Yr ydym am symud ymlaen mewn partneriaeth gyda'n cydweithwyr yn yr undebau llafur. Dyna pam y mae'r datganiad hwn mor bwysig i gyfleu i weithwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus y neges ein bod o ddifrif ynghylch cau'r bwlch cyflog yng Nghymru. Os na allant sicrhau'r newidiadau hynny a ninnau wedi cyfrannu'r arian—ac yr ydym yn cyfrannu'r gefnogaeth, y cymorth, y cyngor a'r cyfarwyddyd; ceir y fenter Rheoli yng Ngwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymru, mae gennym gynadleddau adnoddau dynol, canllawiau am werthuso swyddi ac yr ydym yn datblygu strwythurau tâl ac amodau—a hwythau'n methu cyflawni'r hyn sy'n ofynnol, gwyddant, fel y gŵyr cyflogwyr a'r gweithlu, beth fydd yn digwydd iddynt, mae arnaf ofn.

Gwenda Thomas: I also welcome the Minister's statement.

A wnewch gyflwyno sylwadau ynghylch sut y mae pethau'n dod yn eu blaenau o ran y broses hanfodol o werthuso swyddi mewn awdurdodau lleol? Efallai eich bod yn teimlo eich bod wedi ateb hynny yn ddigonol wrth ymateb i Mark Isherwood.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch o roi mwy o wybodaeth am y broses o werthuso swyddi. Yn ddiweddar, cynhaliodd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru seminar, lle y

along with the Equal Opportunities Commission, and there was a useful contribution from authorities in north-east England, which have made progress on tackling the pay gap. We could look to their experience in how they have taken this forward. Many local authorities should already have been planning for this in terms of the pay bill, as it will emerge following evaluations. Two local authorities have now completed all job evaluations and appear to be well on target for meeting the implementation date of April 2007 for the new pay and grading system.

I think that I have mentioned that 11 are assessed as high risk, but we also have to recognise that some authorities are already recognising that they have had to make provision for dealing with potential equal pay claims. That gives you a bit of an update, but we are dependent on the work that is coming through, supported by the Welsh local government equalities unit, which we support, and the kind of collaborative work that I have described coming through from Public Service Management Wales. I will be informing and updating the cross-party committee and the Assembly on developments throughout the year.

siaredais i, ynghyd â'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, a chafwyd cyfraniad buddiol gan awdurdodau yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, sydd wedi symud ymlaen o ran mynd i'r afael â'r bwlch cyflog. Gallem fanteisio ar eu profiad hwy o fwrw ymlaen â hyn. Dylai llawer o awdurdodau lleol fod wedi bod wrthi'n cynllunio eisoes ar gyfer hyn o ran y bil cyflogau, wrth iddo ddod i'r amlwg yn sgîl y gwerthusiadau. Bellach, mae dau awdurdod lleol wedi cwblhau gwerthuso pob swydd ac ymddengys eu bod am gyrraedd targed y dyddiad gweithredu o Ebrill 2007 ar gyfer y gyfundrefn cyflogau a graddio newydd.

Credaf i mi grybwyll fod 11 wedi eu hasesu'n rhai risg uchel, ond rhaid inni gydnabod bod rhai awdurdodau eisoes yn cydnabod eu bod wedi gorfod gwneud darpariaeth i ymdrin â hawliadau posibl am gyflog cyfartal. Dyna roi peth o'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi, ond yr ydym yn dibynnu ar y gwaith sydd yn cael ei gwblhau, gyda chefnogaeth uned cydraddoldebau llywodraeth leol Cymru, a gefnogir gennym, a'r math o waith cydweithredol a ddisgrifiais sy'n cael ei wneud gan Reoli yng Ngwasanaeth Cyhoeddus Cymru. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r pwyllgor trawsbleidiol a'r Cynulliad am ddatblygiadau drwy gydol y flwyddyn.

Cymeradwyo Deddfwriaeth o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 **Approval of Legislation under Standing Order No. 24.25**

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

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

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

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

a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006 on the draft, the Dairy Produce Quotas (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cwotâu Cynnyrch Llaeth (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

b) approves that the Dairy Produce Quotas (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cwotâu Cynnyrch Llaeth (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

- a) *the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 7 February 2006;* a) *y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Chwefror 2006;*
- b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 February 2006;and* b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Chwefror 2006; ac*
- c) *the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006. (NDM2912)* c) *y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2912)*

*Cynnig (NDM2912): O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2912): For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Plant (Gorchmynion Rhagnodedig—Gogledd Iwerddon, Guernsey ac Ynys Manaw) (Diwygio) 2006
Approval of the Children (Prescribed Orders—Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Isle of Man) (Amendment) Regulations 2006

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 25.13:

approves the draft the Children (Prescribed Orders—Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Isle of Man) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 7 March 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 7 March 2006. (NDM2913)

These regulations extend to England and Wales and require the agreement of the Assembly and the Secretary of State for Education and Skills in England. They are largely of a technical nature and bring together consequential changes made in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man to provide for reciprocal arrangements between England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and the Isle of Man to ensure that certain orders made in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man can apply in England and Wales where a child is under a care order or moves jurisdiction.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Plant (Gorchmynion Rhagnodedig—Gogledd Iwerddon, Guernsey ac Ynys Manaw) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 7 Mawrth 2006, ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchmyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 7 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2913)

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â Chymru a Lloegr ac mae angen i'r Cynulliad a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Sgiliau yn Lloegr gytuno arnynt. Technegol eu natur ydynt yn bennaf ac maent yn dwyn ynghyd newidiadau canlyniadol a wnaed yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac Ynys Manaw i ddarparu ar gyfer trefniadau cyfatebol rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, Gogledd Iwerddon, Guernsey ac Ynys Manaw er mwyn sicrhau y gall rhai gorchmynion a wnaed yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ac Ynys Manaw fod mewn grym yng Nghymru a Lloegr lle y bo plentyn dan orchymyn gofal neu'n symud awdurdodaeth.

Cynnig (NDM2913): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2913): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Cymru)
 (Diwygio) 2006
 The Approval of the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales)
 (Amendment) Regulations 2006**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 7 February 2006.(NDM2914)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Chwefror 2006.(NDM2914)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau

Committee laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006 in relation to the draft, the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 February 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 February 2006. (NDM2915)

David Lloyd: These revenue support grant regulations are largely technical and are a tidying-up operation, and Plaid Cymru will support them. As the documentation says, they look to encourage regional partnership working. I just have a few points for clarification, as I support the intent of the regulations. First, will this mean that, directly as a result of these regulations, there will be more co-operation between local authorities on, for example, regional waste strategies? Secondly, who decides which projects get what funding? Thirdly, what do these regulations add that is not happening already as regards grants allocations for projects?

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I am at a loss to answer Dai on many of those points. These regulations take two organisations off the list and add the Welsh Local Government Association to the list, which is a means of enabling us to pay money over to the WLGA for top-slicing. Therefore, from that perspective, it gives us the ability to do that, if that helps Dai. I am glad that he is supporting this legislation.

*Cynnig (NDM2914): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM2914): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

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

a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Chwefror 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2915)

David Lloyd: Technegol yn bennaf yw'r rheoliadau grant cynnal refeniw hyn, a rhoi trefn ar bethau y maent, a bydd Plaid Cymru yn eu cefnogi. Fel y dywed y dogfennau, eu bwriad yw annog gweithio mewn partneriaethau rhanbarthol. Ceisio cael eglurhad ar rai pwyntiau yn unig yr wyf, gan fy mod yn cefnogi bwriad y rheoliadau. Yn gyntaf, a fydd hyn yn golygu, o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r rheoliadau hyn, y bydd mwy o gydweithredu rhwng awdurdodau lleol, ar strategaethau gwastraff rhanbarthol, er enghraifft? Yn ail, pwy fydd yn penderfynu pa brosiectau a gaiff pa gyllid? Yn drydydd, beth y mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ei ychwanegu nad yw eisoes yn digwydd o ran dyrannu grantiau i brosiectau?

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ni allaf ateb Dai ar lawer o'r pwyntiau hynny. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn tynnu dau sefydliad oddi ar y rhestr ac yn ychwanegu Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru at y rhestr, sydd yn ein galluogi i dalu arian i CLILC ar gyfer brigdorri. Felly, o'r safbwynt hwnnw, mae'n rhoi'r gallu i ni wneud hynny, os yw hynny o ryw help i Dai. Yr wyf yn falch ei fod yn cefnogi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon.

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

Francis, Lisa

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
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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2915): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM2915): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

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

Francis, Lisa

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, 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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

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

**Cyllid Ewropeaidd
European Funding**

Cynnig (NDM2916): cynnig bod

Motion (NDM2916): to propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales

1. yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer rownd gyntaf y cyllid Ewropeaidd a gafodd effaith andwyol ar gyllidebau craidd; a

1. regrets the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to secure adequate match funding for the first round of European funding resulting in an adverse impact on core budgets; and

2. yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i ddechrau trafodaethau gyda Thrysorlys y DU yn ddiymdroi er mwyn sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rhaglen cyllid Ewropeaidd newydd a fydd yn dechrau yn 2007 ac i adrodd o bryd i'w gilydd gerbron y Cynulliad am hynt trafodaethau o'r fath.

2. instructs the First Minister to commence immediate discussions with the UK Treasury to secure adequate match funding for the new programme of European funding commencing in 2007 and to report periodically to the Assembly on the progress of such discussions.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis: Cynnwys, ym mhwynt 1, ar ôl 'craidd':

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert in point 1, after 'budgets':

a'i methiant i wneud defnydd llawn o'r cronfeydd Ewropeaidd a oedd ar gael.

and failure to make full use of available European funds.

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

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

Alun Ffred Jones: Cynigiaf fod

Alun Ffred Jones: I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer rownd gyntaf y cyllid Ewropeaidd a gafodd effaith andwyol ar gyllidebau craidd; a

1. regrets the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to secure adequate match funding for the first round of European funding resulting in an adverse impact on core budgets; and

2. yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i ddechrau trafodaethau gyda Thrysorlys y DU yn ddiymdroi er mwyn sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rhaglen cyllid Ewropeaidd newydd a fydd yn dechrau yn 2007 ac i adrodd o bryd i'w gilydd gerbron y Cynulliad am hynt trafodaethau o'r fath. (NDM2916)

2. instructs the First Minister to commence immediate discussions with the UK Treasury to secure adequate match funding for the new programme of European funding commencing in 2007 and to report periodically to the Assembly on the progress of such discussions. (NDM2916)

Wrth wraidd y ddadl hon heddiw mae cwestiwn syml a sylfaenol: a yw'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i sefyll dros yr hyn sydd orau i Gymru, neu a yw'n mynd i roi lles y Blaid Lafur yn gyntaf? Ar un adeg, yr oedd y geiriau 'Amcan 1' ac 'arian cyfatebol' yn ddirgelwch i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru, ond nid yw hynny'n wir bellach.

At the heart of this debate today is a simple and fundamental question: will the Government stand up for what is best for Wales, or will it put the welfare of the Labour Party first? At one time, the words 'Objective 1' and 'match funding' were a mystery to most people in Wales, but that is not true anymore.

4.00 p.m.

Mae'n berffaith amlwg, yn ôl ffigurau cymharol GVA, cyflogau ac yn y blaen, fod ar Gymru angen pob ceiniog sy'n dod drwy fformiwla Barnett i redeg ein gwasanaethau sylfaenol. Ni fedrwn fforddio dwyn arian o'r gwasanaethau sylfaenol er mwyn hwyluso cynlluniau Amcan 1, neu'r cronfeydd

It is perfectly clear, according to the comparative GVA figures, earnings and so on, that Wales needs every penny that comes through the Barnett formula in order to run our basic services. We cannot afford to steal money from basic services in order to facilitate the Objective 1 schemes, or the

cydgyfeirio fel y byddant. Holl bwynt yr arian hwn yw ei fod yn ychwanegol at y gwariant sylfaenol. Yr oedd Alun Michael yn gwybod hynny, a bu iddo ysgrifennu at Andrew Smith ym mis Ionawr 2000, gan ddweud:

Match funding is the single most important political issue in Wales.

Gofynnodd i'r arian cyfatebol gael ei roi yn ychwanegol. Yn y briff i Alun Michael, dywed y swyddogion yn hollol glir, unwaith eto:

if sufficient funding is not made available, there will be no alternative but to hit key services like health, education and transport. This is completely unacceptable.

Nid oes dadl nac aneglurder ynghylch hynny. Darllenais lythyr arall, y tro hwn gan Harry Jones, a oedd yn arweinydd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar y pryd—Syr Harry Jones ydyw erbyn hyn—at Gordon Brown.

Opportunities presented by Objective 1 will not be fully realised without additional capital finance credit cover and matching cover.

Yn nes ymlaen, mae'n gofyn am hyn:

a firm undertaking from the Government that the block will be increased to provide the match funding that is essential.

Nid oes dadl. Yr oedd gwleidyddion Llafur yn gweld yn glir yr angen am arian uwchben Barnett ar gyfer arian cyfatebol. Ers hynny, mae ffigurau'r Llywodraeth yn dangos bod dros £450 miliwn wedi ei ddefnyddio o'r bloc i hyrwyddo cynlluniau'r cronfeydd strwythurol.

Beth sydd wedi newid? Dim, heblaw ei bod yn ymddangos bod gan Alun Michael fwy o asgwrn cefn na'r Prif Weinidog presennol, ac nid oedd Alun Michael hyd yn oed yn galw ei hunan yn Brif Weinidog. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud peth mawr o'r ffaith y bydd arian y cronfeydd cydgyfeirio yn dod yn uniongyrchol i Gymru yn hytrach na thrwy'r Trysorlys, fel pe bai hynny'n fuddugoliaeth

convergence funds, as they are to be. The whole point of this money is that it is additional to the basic spend. Alun Michael knew that, and he wrote to Andrew Smith in January 2000, saying:

Arian cyfatebol yw'r mater gwleidyddol pwysicaf un yng Nghymru.

He asked for match funding to be given in addition. In the brief to Alun Michael, officials said clearly, once again:

oni fydd arian digonol ar gael, ni fydd dewis ond gwanhau gwasanaethau allweddol megis iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Mae hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol.

There is no debate or ambiguity with regard to that. I read another letter, this time from Harry Jones, who was the leader of the Welsh Local Government Association at the time—he is now Sir Harry Jones—to Gordon Brown.

Ni fydd modd gwireddu cyfleoedd Amcan 1 yn llawn heb greddyd cyllid cyfalaf ychwanegol ac arian cyfatebol.

Further on, he asks for,

ymrwymiad cadarn gan y Llywodraeth y cynyddir y bloc er mwyn darparu'r arian cyfatebol angenrheidiol.

There is no debate. Labour politicians clearly saw the need for money over and above Barnett for match funding. Since then, Government figures show that more than £450 million has been taken from the block to use in facilitating the structural funds schemes.

What has changed? Nothing, apart from the fact that it appears as though Alun Michael had more backbone than the current First Minister, and Alun Michael did not even call himself First Minister. The Government makes much of the fact that the money from the convergence funds will come directly to Wales rather than through the Treasury, as though that were a considerable victory in

fawr ynddo'i hun. Nid oes dim byd tristach na gweld Cymry yn dawnsio mewn llawenydd a diolchgarwch pan ydynt yn derbyn rhywbeth y byddai unrhyw genedl arall yn Ewrop yn ei gymryd yn ganiataol. Er mor hwylus fydd y trefniant hwn, nid yw'n newid y ddadl sylfaenol am yr angen am arian ychwanegol i'r bloc ar gyfer arian cyfatebol i brosiectau.

Surely the point is that Wales needs the added cash. This is not a begging bowl. We all know that this is the last bite of this particular cherry, and we need to maximise the effect of the programme to galvanise the economy and to create sustainable communities in all parts of Wales—rural, urban, uplands and Valleys. We are in receipt of this money because two thirds of Wales is poor compared with the rest of Europe. We are getting it because of awful governance from Westminster for the past 100 years. It is not an award; it is the booby prize. We would need all the block grant and more if we were financed according to our needs just to bring decent services to our communities—housing, health, education, you name it. We should not be spending any of it on EU projects. This is a fact, as plain as it is a fact that giving the Labour Party a gift or a loan of £1 million will bring you a seat in the House of Lords.

How often have we sat here listening to a litany of sad tales about the needs of Valley communities? Areas dominated by Labour for the past 80 years where, according to Labour AMs, the deprivation is such that the communities themselves and the councils cannot generate the capital to draw down EU funding, or any other funding, it seems. We have heard it here time and again. The other week, the Prime Minister himself emphasised the deep-rooted deprivation of Labour-controlled communities in the Valleys. We need this extra cash to regenerate these and other areas of our country. It is not a begging-bowl mentality; it is a clear-headed call for the Treasury to recognise the need, to help us to make a difference and to raise expectations and bring pride and prosperity to these forgotten communities.

itself. There is nothing sadder than seeing people in Wales dancing with joy and gratitude when they receive something that any other nation in Europe would take for granted. It does not matter how much better this arrangement will be, it does not change the fundamental argument of the need for money in addition to the Welsh block to match fund projects.

Y pwynt dan sylw yn ddi-os yw bod angen yr arian ychwanegol ar Gymru. Nid cardota yw hyn. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod mai dyma'r darn olaf o'r gacen neilltuol hon, ac mae angen inni fanteisio i'r eithaf ar effeithiau'r rhaglen er mwyn sbarduno'r economi a chreu cymunedau cynaliadwy ym mhob rhan o Gymru—yr ardaloedd gwledig, yr ardaloedd trefol, yr ucheldir a'r Cymoedd. Yr ydym yn cael yr arian hwn am fod dwy ran o dair o Gymru'n dlawd o'i chymharu â gweddill Ewrop. Yr ydym yn ei gael oherwydd i'r llywodraethu gan San Steffan yn ystod y can mlynedd diwethaf fod mor affwysol. Nid gwobr ydyw; y llwy bren ydyw. Byddai angen y grant bloc i gyd a rhagor na hynny pe caem ein hariannu yn ôl ein hanghenion dim ond i ddod â gwasanaethau da i'n cymunedau—tai, iechyd, addysg, ni waeth beth. Ni ddylem wario dim ohono ar brosiectau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Dyna i chi ffaith, ffaith sydd mor amlwg â'r ffaith y byddai cynnig rhodd neu fenthyciad o £1 filiwn o bunnoedd i'r Blaid Lafur yn sicrhau sedd ichi yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi.

Pa mor aml yr ydym wedi eistedd yma'n gwranddo ar stori gron o dristwch ynghylch anghenion cymunedau'r Cymoedd? Dyma ardaloedd lle y bu Llafur yn tra-arglwyddiaethu ers 80 o flynyddoedd, ac yn ôl Aelodau Llafur y Cynulliad, mae amddifadedd cynddrwg yno fel na all y cymunedau eu hunain na'r cynghorau gynhyrchu'r cyfalaf i beri eu bod yn cael arian Ewropeaidd, na dim arian arall, yn ôl pob tebyg. Fe'i clywsom yma droeon a thro. Yr wythnos diwethaf, bu'r Prif Weinidog ei hun yn pwysleisio amddifadedd annileadwy cymunedau'r Cymoedd dan reolaeth Llafur. Mae angen yr arian ychwanegol hwn arnom i adfywio'r ardaloedd hyn a rhannau eraill o'n gwlad. Nid meddylfryd o gardota ydyw; galwad sobr ydyw i'r Trysorlys gydnabod yr angen, i'n helpu i wneud gwahaniaeth a chodi

disgwyliadau a dod â balchder a ffyniant yn ôl i'r cymunedau hyn sydd wedi mynd yn angof.

What is the response of the Government? Rhodri Morgan says that match funding is not a Government responsibility. Since when? That was not Alun Michael's view and, anyway, the Government does provide match funding—£450 million of it. Sue Essex's view is that there is no point asking for it, because we know that the reality is that it will not happen. Well, I am sorry, but that is not good enough. It is very convenient for Labour to say that, but it is not convenient for Wales. Wales expects this Government to stand up for Wales and not for the Labour Party. Plaid Cymru demands that you stand up for Wales. We want more than a friendly chat and a pat on the head in this case. That £65 million a year spent on match funding could have been put to good use in our communities to fund schools adequately, to set up a proper NHS dental service, and on a myriad other worthwhile actions.

Beth yw ymateb y Llywodraeth? Dywed Rhodri Morgan nad cyfrifoldeb y Llywodraeth yw arian cyfatebol. Ers pryd y mae hynny'n bod? Nid dyna oedd barn Alun Michael a pha un bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth yn rhoddi cyllid cyfatebol—gwerth £450 miliwn. Ym marn Sue Essex nid oes diben gofyn amdano, am y gwyddom na ddaw mewn gwirionedd. Wel, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid yw hynny'n ddigon da. Mae'n gyfleus iawn i Lafur ddweud hynny, ond nid yw'n gyfleus i Gymru. Mae Cymru'n disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth hon sefyll o blaid Cymru yn hytrach na thros y Blaid Lafur. Mae Plaid Cymru'n mynnu eich bod yn sefyll dros Gymru. Yr ydym am weld mwy na sgwrs fach gyfeillgar a churo cefn yn hyn o beth. Gallai'r £65 miliwn y flwyddyn a wariwyd ar arian cyfatebol fod wedi ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion da yn ein cymunedau i ariannu ysgolion yn ddigonol, sefydlu gwasanaeth deintyddol priodol dan y GIG, a llawer o bethau eraill gwerth chweil.

First Minister, on the Richard commission you failed to face up to your own MPs. During the second round of structural funds discussions, you failed to face up to Tony Blair and if he had had his way, Wales would not have received the convergence money. If Tony Blair had stuck to his guns and won the day, we would not be in receipt of this money today. That is the plain fact and you have failed to impress upon him the importance of this. Will you face up to the Treasury this time or will you just make your complicated excuses and turn away?

Brif Weinidog, o ran comisiwn Richard ni fuoch yn eofn yn wyneb eich Aelodau Seneddol eich hun. Yn ystod ail rownd y trafodaethau ynghylch y cronfeydd strwythurol, ni fuoch yn eofn yn wyneb Tony Blair a phe bai yntau wedi cael rhwydd hynt, ni fyddai Cymru wedi cael y cronfeydd cydgyfeirio. Pe bai Tony Blair wedi glynu at ei safbwynt ac ennill y dydd, ni fyddem wedi cael yr arian hwn heddiw. Dyna'r gwir plaen ac yr ydych wedi methu â'i ddarbwylllo ynghylch pwysigrwydd hyn. A wnewch ymwroli gerbron y Trysorlys y tro hwn ynteu ai'r cyfan a wnewch fydd gwneud esgusion cymhleth a throi o'r neilltu?

*Daeth Peter Black i'r Gadair am 4.06 p.m.
Peter Black took the Chair at 4.06 p.m.*

Alun Cairns: I propose the following amendment in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 1: Insert in point 1, after 'budgets':

Alun Cairns: Cynigïaf y gwelliant canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 1: Cynnwys, ym mhwynt 1, ar ôl 'craidd':

and failure to make full use of available European funds.

a'i methiant i wneud defnydd llawn o'r cronfeydd Ewropeaidd a oedd ar gael.

I am grateful to Plaid Cymru for nominating the debate and to the acting Deputy Presiding Officer for selecting the amendment and calling me to speak to it.

In the first instance, it is clear that the match funding debate was exceptionally important in the first Assembly and, let us not get away from it—although the press might be bored with it—it is equally as important in this second Assembly, particularly in the time leading up to next January.

It is worth clarifying—because the Welsh Assembly Government enjoyed the confusion that was created at the time and was happy to perpetuate that—that not a penny of match funding was received for the current round of structural funds. Not a single penny of match funding over and above Barnett was received. Yes, we had an element of the European money, but we would be forgiven for thinking that we even had all of the European money. However, we did not even have all of the money that was being made available over and above Barnett. Therefore, we need to address the debate from this starting point.

Alun Michael quite obviously failed to get match funding, but at least he tried. I am not sure about the First Minister's position and what he plans to do to win match funding for Wales, because we were told that he and the Minister for Economic Development and Transport would do everything possible to secure the maintenance, repair and overhaul operations at the Defence Aviation Repair Agency in St Athan, but then information obtained under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 exposed their inconsistency. They told us something completely different from what was revealed through the freedom of information data.

Therefore, we will be watching you, First Minister, and it will be interesting to see what sort of representations you make. Your past record, on representations that you made in relation to DARA at St Athan, is not the strongest. You may well sit there and grin in a statesman-like way—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Which statesman?

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Blaid Cymru am enwebu'r ddadl ac i'r Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro am ddewis y gwlliant ac am fy ngalw innau i siarad yn ei gylch.

Yn gyntaf, mae'n amlwg bod y ddadl ynghylch arian cyfatebol yn eithriadol o bwysig yn y Cynulliad cyntaf a, gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio hyn—er bod y wasg efallai wedi diflasu arno—mae yr un mor bwysig yn yr ail Gynulliad, yn enwedig yn ystod yr amser hyd at fis Ionawr nesaf.

Mae'n werth egluro—oherwydd i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fwynhau'r dryswch a grewyd bryd hynny ac yr oedd yn falch o'i barhau—na chafwyd yr un geiniog o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer rownd gyfredol y cronfeydd strwythurol. Ni chafwyd yr un geiniog o arian cyfatebol ar ben Barnett. Do, cawsom beth o'r arian Ewropeaidd, ond gellid maddau inni am feddwl inni gael yr arian Ewropeaidd i gyd hyd yn oed. Fodd bynnag, ni chawsom hyd yn oed yr holl arian a oedd yn cael ei gynnig ar ben Barnett. Felly, mae angen inni drafod hyn gan gymryd hynny fel man cychwyn.

Mae'n gwbl amlwg bod Alun Michael wedi methu â chael arian cyfatebol, ond o leiaf fe geisiodd ei gael. Nid wyf yn siŵr ynghylch sefyllfa'r Prif Weinidog nac ynghylch yr hyn y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i ennill arian cyfatebol i Gymru, oherwydd dywedwyd wrthym y byddai ef a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn gwneud popeth a allent i sicrhau'r gwaith cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio yn yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn yn Sain Tathan, ond mae gwybodaeth a gafwyd dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 yn dangos eu bod wedi bod yn anghyson. Dywedasant bethau cwbl wahanol wrthym i'r hyn a ddatgelwyd drwy'r data rhyddid gwybodaeth.

Felly, byddwn yn cadw golwg arnoch, Brif Weinidog, a bydd yn ddiddorol gweld pa fath o sylwadau a gyflwynwch. Nid yw eich hanes, o ran y sylwadau a gyflwynasoch ynglŷn â DARA Sain Tathan, gyda'r gorau. Hawdd i chi eistedd yno dan wenu yn null rhyw wladweinydd—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pa wladweinydd?

Alun Cairns: Perhaps the mocking and sarcasm passed some Plaid Cymru Members by.

You may well sit there and grin, First Minister, but I have no doubt that, once you get up to make a speech, you and Andrew Davies will resort to the most personal attacks, as you did last week and earlier today. I am happy to take them, because we all know that the facts were made quite clear last week. You may reject them, but that is what the officials say. On the match-funding issue, people will say that the facts are quite clear after seeing the applications that you made.

Our amendment is about the failure to make full use of the European funds. It is quite clear that we have not made full use of the European funds, is it not? As was said in questions to the First Minister earlier, we are the poorest part of the United Kingdom. The poverty in west Wales and the Valleys is even greater than that in many parts of the former eastern bloc countries. Those are the facts. Those are the poorest parts. When Rhodri Morgan was made First Minister of the National Assembly for Wales, we were not the poorest, but we are now.

4.10 p.m.

Even when you harp back to the last Conservative Government, we were far more prosperous, relatively, compared with England then than we are now. Those are the facts. The First Minister may grin and no doubt he will make personal attacks again, but these are the facts that we need to address the argument. If he answers only one question today, I would be grateful if he would answer the question on the strategic approach that he is looking to take to the second round of European funds. In the past, 'strategic' has meant 'centralising', which has quite obviously been the tendency of the Welsh Assembly Government, centralising all of the decision-making to the cabal in Cathays park, where they all get together around the table and tell the local authorities

Alun Cairns: Efallai fod rhai o Aelodau Plaid Cymru heb ddeall y gwatwar a'r coegni.

Hawdd i chi eistedd yno dan wenu, Brif Weinidog, ond nid oes amheuaeth gennyf, wedi ichi godi i areithio, na fyddwch chi ac Andrew Davies yn troi at ymosodiadau hynod bersonol, fel y gwnaethoch yr wythnos diwethaf ac yn gynharach heddiw. Yr wyf yn fodlon eu derbyn, oherwydd bod pawb yn gwybod i'r ffeithiau gael eu datgan yn ddigon clir yr wythnos diwethaf. Gallwch eu gwrthod, ond dyna'r hyn y mae'r swyddogion yn ei ddweud. Ynglŷn â mater yr arian cyfatebol, bydd pobl yn dweud bod y ffeithiau'n ddigon clir ar ôl iddynt weld y ceisiadau a wnaethoch.

Mae a wnelo ein gwelliant â'r ffaith na wnaethpwyd defnydd llawn ar y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd. Mae'n gwbl glir nad ydym wedi gwneud defnydd llawn ar y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd, onid ydyw? Fel y dywedwyd yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog yn gynharach, ni yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae tloedi gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn waeth hyd yn oed nag eiddo llawer o wledydd bloc dwyrain Ewrop gynt. Dyna'r ffeithiau. Dyna'r rhannau tlotaf. Pan wnaethpwyd Rhodri Morgan yn Brif Weinidog Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, nid ni oedd y tlotaf, ond ni yw'r tlotaf yn awr.

Hyd yn oed pan fyddwch yn rhygnu ynghylch y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, yr oeddem yn llawer mwy llewyrchus, yn gymharol, o'n cymharu â Lloegr nag ydym ar hyn o bryd. Dyna ichi'r ffeithiau. Hawdd i'r Prif Weinidog wenu a bydd heb os yn gwneud ymosodiadau personol unwaith yn rhagor, ond dyma ichi'r ffeithiau y mae eu hangen arnom i ymdrin â'r ddadl. Os yw am ateb un cwestiwn yn unig heddiw, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'n ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch y dull strategol y mae am ei arfer yn ail rownd y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd. Yn y gorffennol, golygai 'strategol' yr un peth â 'chanoli', ac mae'n amlwg mai dyna fu tuedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, canoli pob penderfyniad ymhlith cabál parc Cathays, lle y maent oll

and the quangos how to act. That is the approach that the Government is proposing to take in relation to the new round of European funds. The reason given was that there were 3,000 projects under the existing proposal. I remind the First Minister and the Minister for Economic Development and Transport that they developed the strategy and the single programming document that led to 3,000 projects. There is no point in using that as an excuse for centralising every issue. All local authorities are extremely concerned about this 'strategic' phrase that is being used because it is another code for 'centralisation'.

To remind everyone, Wales is the poorest part of the United Kingdom. It is a hallmark that needs to be ingrained on the First Minister's forehead.

Janet Davies: This motion is proposed because Plaid Cymru recognises the need for match funding for structural funds to come from the UK Government as an add-on to the Welsh block grant, that is, the match funding that cannot be raised other than from the Assembly budget. The Labour Government is equally adamant that match funding must come out of the Welsh block. Public sector match funding comes directly or indirectly from governments as normal. However, if we look at the situation within the UK, in the present round, we see that, in England, only small parts have received Objective 1 funding, so the amount of match funding needed there is tiny compared with the whole of the UK budget. In Wales, a higher percentage of the Welsh budget is needed, because more than 50 per cent of the country comes within Objective 1 or the convergence fund, as it will be from 2007. Therefore, there is a greater effect on other budgets in Wales.

I realise that it demands courage for UK and Cardiff Governments of the same political party to take each other on over a budget issue. However, saying that, it raises a constitutional issue. Was devolution set up only with a view to the same parties always being in power in the two places? Of course not. If the party in Government in either

yn cwrdd o amgylch y bwrdd ac yn dweud wrth yr awdurdodau lleol a'r cwangos sut y mae gweithredu. Dyna'r dull y mae'r Llywodraeth am ei arfer yn rownd newydd y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd. Y rheswm a roddwyd oedd bod 3,000 o brosiectau dan y cynnig presennol. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth mai hwy a ddatblygodd y strategaeth a'r ddogfen raglennu sengl a esgorodd ar 3,000 o brosiectau. Nid oes diben defnyddio hynny fel esgus dros ganoli pob mater. Mae'r awdurdodau lleol i gyd yn bryderus iawn ynglŷn â'r gair 'strategol' sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio a hynny am mai cod arall am 'ganoli' ydyw.

Er mwyn atgoffa pawb, Cymru yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n nod amgen y dylid ei serio ar dalcen y Prif Weinidog.

Janet Davies: Cynigir y gwelliant hwn am fod Plaid Cymru'n cydnabod yr angen am arian cyfatebol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol o du Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig fel ychwanegiad at grant bloc Cymru, hynny yw, yr arian cyfatebol na ellir ei godi heblaw o gyllideb y Cynulliad. Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yr un mor bendant ei barn bod yn rhaid i'r arian cyfatebol ddod o floc Cymru. Daw arian cyfatebol y sector cyhoeddus yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan lywodraethau fel arfer. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar y sefyllfa yn y Deyrnas Unedig, yn y rownd bresennol, gwelwn, yn Lloegr, mai rhannau bach yn unig a gafodd arian Amcan 1, ac felly mae'r arian cyfatebol y mae ei angen yno'n fach iawn o'i gymharu â chyllideb gyfan y Deyrnas Unedig. Yng Nghymru, mae angen cyfran uwch o gyllideb Cymru, am fod mwy na 50 y cant o'r wlad dan Amcan 1 neu'r gronfa gydgyfeirio, fel y'i gelwir o 2007 ymlaen. Felly, mae effaith lawer mwy ar gyllidebau eraill yng Nghymru.

Sylweddolaf fod angen dewrder ar ran Llywodraethau'r Deyrnas Unedig a Chaerdydd gan eu bod o'r un blaid wleidyddol i ymladd ei gilydd ynghylch mater sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, wrth ddweud hynny, mae'n codi mater cyfansoddiadol. A gafodd datganoli ei gyflawni gyda'r bwriad y byddai'r un blaid

place does not have its first loyalty to the people whom it serves, we have to ask why it is in Government. It must be obvious that what is best for Britain as a whole is not always best for Wales.

Lynne Neagle *rose*—

Janet Davies: I want to develop my speech. I am sorry.

Policies on such issues should be made explicit to give the public the reasoning behind such decisions, even if members of the public do not eventually agree with them. It is so important for the Welsh people to have an assurance that their own Government puts their interests first, albeit within the context of human and civil rights, tolerance and compassion.

As we all know, the Welsh block is funded on the Barnett formula, according to the population in Wales, and not according to need. Incidentally, I make the point that the National Lottery has bitten that bullet on this calculation, and makes its awards in Wales according to need. Therefore, we receive more than 6 per cent of its funds rather than the 5 per cent that we receive of UK Government money. It makes a huge difference to the amount of money that we receive annually. I recognise that if we were financed according to need, the case for having additional match funding would be much weaker.

I know that the Government and its backbenchers will say that, as a party fighting for a proper parliament with legislative and financial powers, they do not consider that Plaid Cymru Members can make a demand for fair funding according to need. What a silly statement, because a party that puts Wales first will do so in the context in which it is governed at the time. At present, that is a Government and a legislature without primary, legislative or fiscal powers.

Even if we had tax-varying powers, like the Scots, the argument for a UK budget addition

mewn grym yn y ddau le hyd byth? Naddo, wrth reswm. Onid yw'r blaid sydd mewn Llywodraeth yn y naill le neu'r llall yn cyflwyno ei theymgarwch pennaf i'r bobl y mae'n eu gwasanaethu, yna mae'n rhaid gofyn pam y mae mewn Llywodraeth. Rhaid ei bod yn amlwg nad yr hyn sydd orau i Brydain gyfan sydd orau i Gymru bob tro.

Lynne Neagle *a gododd*—

Janet Davies: Hoffwn ddatblygu fy araith. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf.

Dylai polisïau sy'n ymwneud â materion o'r fath fod yn glir er mwyn rhoi'r rhesymau dros benderfyniadau o'r fath i'r cyhoedd, hyd yn oed oni fydd aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn cytuno â hwy yn y pen draw. Mae'n bwysig iawn rhoi sicrwydd i bobl Cymru bod eu Llywodraeth eu hunain yn eu rhoi hwy'n gyntaf, er bod hynny o fewn cyd-destun hawliau dynol a sifil, goddefgarwch a thosturi.

Fel y gwyddom oll, cyllidir bloc Cymru yn ôl fformiwla Barnett, yn unol â phoblogaeth Cymru, ac nid yn ôl yr angen. Gyda llaw, hoffwn wneud y pwynt bod y Loteri Genedlaethol wedi ei gweld hi o ran y cyfrifo hwn, a'i bod yn rhannu arian yng Nghymru yn ôl yr angen. Felly, cawn fwy na 6 y cant o'i hariannu yn hytrach na'r 5 y cant a gawn o arian Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'n gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr i'r arian a gawn yn flynyddol. Yr wyf yn cydnabod pe caem ein hariannu yn ôl yr angen y byddai'r ddadl dros arian cyfatebol ychwanegol yn llawer gwannach.

Gwn y bydd y Llywodraeth ac aelodau ei meinciau cefn yn dweud, fel plaid sy'n ymladd dros senedd go iawn gyda phwerau deddfwriaethol a chyllidol, nad ydynt yn tybio y gall Aelodau Plaid Cymru fynnu cyllid teg yn unol â'r angen. Dyna ddweud gwirion, am y bydd plaid sy'n rhoi Cymru'n gyntaf yn gwneud hynny yn y cyd-destun y caiff ei rheoli ynddo ar y pryd. Ar hyn o bryd, Llywodraeth yw honno heb na phwerau sylfaenol, deddfwriaethol na chyllidol.

Hyd yn oed pe bai gennym bwerau i amrywio trethi, fel yr Albanwyr, byddai'r ddadl dros

for match funding would again be somewhat weakened. If a Welsh Government had to take a decision on whether to use tax-varying powers to match structural funds, instead of taking the money from health, education and housing, it would then have to explain that decision to the Welsh people. Whether the voters would accept that or not would depend on the benefits, or otherwise, that they could see arising from such a decision. That is what transparency in Government is about—knowing the reasons behind the decisions.

However, it seems that these two Governments are trying to fool voters and keep powers for the Assembly at a lower level, while saving money for the UK budget. That is a downright, weaselly approach, and I hope that I am not discriminating against weasels.

Michael German: I am concerned about the First Minister's statement about how he has responded to this matter in the past. It is rather strange when the only argument that the First Minister has been able to put up so far is that he would consider doing this, but that he will not do it just yet because he does not know the intervention rate or the exact sums of money that will come from Europe.

I will come back to that in a moment, if I may, First Minister. However, in every other respect, would it not be sensible to say, 'Yes, we think that there is a case to be made, but we just need to have the fine tuning and the fine detail to make the exact case, but the principle is right.'? I do not think that you have ever argued, in anything that I have heard you say in this Chamber—or even in the old Chamber—that the additional match funding requirement, which came out of our block, to fund the two parts, was in addition to the requirement put forward because of the Objective 1 requirement. We know that that figure varies between £60 million and £70 million a year, and it must be adjusted accordingly.

ychwanegu at gyllideb y DU ar gyfer arian cyfatebol unwaith eto'n cael ei gwanhau i raddau. Pe bai'n rhaid i Lywodraeth yng Nghymru wneud penderfyniad ynghylch a ddylid defnyddio pwerau i amrywio trethi er mwyn cael arian cyfatebol ar gyfer arian strwythurol, yn hytrach na chymryd yr arian oddi wrth wasanaethau iechyd, addysg a thai, byddai'n rhaid iddi wedyn esbonio'r penderfyniad hwnnw wrth y Cymry. A fyddai'r pleidleiswyr yn derbyn hynny ai peidio?—byddai hynny'n dibynnu ar y manteision, neu fel arall, y gallent eu gweld yn deillio o benderfyniad o'r fath. Dyna'r hyn y mae tryloywder o fewn Llywodraeth yn ei olygu—gwybod y rhesymau y tu ôl i'r penderfyniadau.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n ymddangos bod y ddwy Lywodraeth hyn yn ceisio twyllo pleidleiswyr a chadw pwerau i'r Cynulliad ar lefel is, gan arbed arian ar gyfer cyllideb y DU. Mae hwn yn ddull cwbl gadnoaidd, a gobeithiaf nad wyf yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn cadnoid.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch datganiad y Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â sut y mae wedi ymateb i'r mater hwn yn y gorffennol. Mae braidd yn rhyfedd mai'r unig ddadl y llwyddodd y Prif Weinidog i'w chynnig hyd yma yw y byddai'n ystyried gwneud hyn, ond na fydd yn gwneud hyn eto oherwydd na wŷr beth yw'r gyfradd ymyrraeth na'r union symiau o arian a ddaw o Ewrop.

Dychwelaf at hyn mewn munud, os caf, Brif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, o ran pob dim arall, ni fyddai'n synhwyrol dweud, 'Ydym, yr ydym yn credu bod dadl dros wneud hyn, ond bod angen inni wneud mân addasiadau a sicrhau bod y manylion yn iawn i gyflwyno'r union ddadl, ond mae'r egwyddor yn iawn.'? Ni chredaf eich bod erioed wedi dadlau, mewn dim byd y'ch clywais yn ei ddweud yn y Siambr hon—na hyd yn oed yn yr hen Siambr—fod y gofyn am arian cyfatebol ychwanegol, a ddeuai o'n bloc ni, i ariannu'r ddwy ran, yn ychwanegol at y gofyn a gyflwynwyd oherwydd y gofyn o ran Amcan 1. Gwyddom fod y ffigur yn amrywio rhwng £60 miliwn a £70 miliwn y flwyddyn, a rhaid ei addasu yn unol â hynny.

I do not believe that anyone disputes that those are pots of last resort. However, they were meant to be a last resort because a certain amount of match funding was available within the existing system. This was the additional match funding requirement that would be necessary to match fund the additional work that was needed to cope with the additional demands of Objective 1. It was not Objective 1 only anyway, because these pots of money were available universally across Wales and were meant to deal with the additional sums of money that came about as a result of the extra, in quantum, total of European money that was available from 2000-06, in Wales.

Nothing has changed regarding the next period. We know that that additional demand will be placed upon us, which was not there prior to 2000. In the present circumstance, we have had to manage, sometimes with difficulty—and sometimes we are shifting money between the local regeneration fund, and sometimes it is slightly more punitive than you might want it to be—to get the money into the system. However, as the First Minister is keen to remind us, we face a much tougher budgetary period in the future. We are told that the next comprehensive spending review will not be as generous as in the past. Therefore, that is condition 1, which the First Minister needs to address and tell us about today. If it will be tougher in relation to our own budget next time, then we will have to find the money from within a much tighter budget. Therefore, it will not be as easy to find it within our existing resources.

The second area that I am concerned about is the new information that I am receiving from the European Commission on how public and private sector match funding will be required. I hope that the First Minister will be able to clarify this when he responds, but, as I understand it, in the next round of European programmes, public match funding will be the only intervention that is regarded as being within the boundaries of the figures provided. Private sector match funding, which is being put in at present and which is a substantial

Ni chredaf fod neb yn dadlau nad cronfeydd pan fetha popeth arall yw'r rhain. Serch hynny, yr oeddent wedi eu bwriadu ar gyfer y diben hwnnw oherwydd bod rhyw gymaint o arian cyfatebol ar gael o fewn y system bresennol. Yr arian cyfatebol ychwanegol a fyddai'n ofynnol oedd hyn, sef yr hyn a fyddai'n angenrheidiol fel arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y gwaith ychwanegol yr oedd angen ei wneud er mwyn ateb y gofynion ychwanegol yn sgîl Amcan 1. Nid Amcan 1 yn unig ydoedd beth bynnag, oherwydd bod y cronfeydd ariannol hyn ar gael yn gyffredinol ledled Cymru, a'r bwriad oedd iddynt ddelio â'r symiau arian ychwanegol a ddaeth i fod o ganlyniad i'r arian Ewropeaidd ychwanegol, o ran y cyfanswm, a oedd ar gael o 2000-06 yng Nghymru.

Nid oes dim wedi newid o safbwynt y cyfnod nesaf. Gwyddom y bydd gofyn am ychwaneg gennym, gofyn nad oedd yno cyn 2000. Dan yr amgylchiadau presennol, yr ydym wedi gorfod ymdopi, ambell dro gydag anhawster—ac weithiau yr ydym yn symud arian rhwng y gronfa adfywio lleol, ac weithiau mae ychydig yn fwy llym nag y byddech am iddo fod o bosibl—er mwyn cael yr arian i mewn i'r system. Fodd bynnag, fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn awyddus i'n hatgoffa, wynebwn gyfnod cyllidebol llawer anos i'r dyfodol. Dywedir wrthym na fydd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr nesaf o wariant mor hael ag yn y gorffennol. O'r herwydd, hynny yw'r amod cyntaf y mae'n rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog roi sylw iddo a dweud wrthym amdano heddiw. Os bydd yn anos mewn perthynas â'n cyllideb ein hunain y tro nesaf, yna bydd yn rhaid inni ddod o hyd i'r arian oddi mewn i gyllideb lawer tynnach. O'r herwydd, ni fydd mor hawdd ei ganfod oddi mewn i'n hadnoddau presennol.

Yr ail faes yr wyf yn bryderus yn ei gylch yw'r wybodaeth newydd yr wyf yn ei chael oddi wrth y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ynghylch sut y bydd arian cyfatebol y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yn ofynnol. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gallu egluro hyn pan fydd yn ymateb, ond, yn ôl a ddeallaf, yn rownd nesaf y rhaglenni Ewropeaidd, arian cyfatebol cyhoeddus fydd yr unig ymyrraeth y bernir ei bod o fewn ffiniau'r ffigurau sy'n cael eu darparu. Ni fydd arian cyfatebol gan y sector preifat, a roddir i mewn ar hyn o bryd

part of what we have in Wales, will not be available to count within the intervention rates. If that is the case, and given that the UK and the Netherlands are the two countries that have used private sector intervention money, we will find that the position for us as regards match funding from 2007 onwards is going to be tougher.

4.20 p.m.

In respect of all these points, if it is going to be tougher because of a tougher CSR and because of the new way in which match funding is to be dealt with, why on earth is it not sensible to say to the First Minister that, rather than waiting to see what the outcome of all this is, he should put down a marker with the Treasury now to say that, because it will be tougher, we need to make that intervention and we need to stick it upfront? After all, that is what Alun Michael did in the first place, as outlined in the letter that you provided for us. He said that he would come back on the matter of exact figures and that he wanted to make it clear that there was a case to be made.

Any reassurance of that sort today would be much appreciated. Clearly, we are going to be up against the wall in this area and we are going to be making tough decisions. It is going to involve significant amounts of money from our block, which will otherwise go to places other than our health and education services, as was intended.

Jeff Cuthbert: Under the EU budget agreement in December, this Assembly Government secured a second round of EU funding. A further £1.3 billion will now be invested in the most deprived communities in Wales. However, as Plaid Cymru knows full well, the complex process for match funding for the next round of EU funding is ongoing. This debate is premature. In the first round, Wales was highly successful at identifying match funding for current programmes and, as Mike has just mentioned, only the UK and the Netherlands successfully delivered private match funding to any great extent.

ac sy'n rhan sylweddol o'r hyn sydd gennym yng Nghymru, ar gael i'w gyfrif o fewn y cyfraddau ymyrraeth. Os mai dyma yw'r sefyllfa, ac o gofio mai'r DU a'r Iseldiroedd yw'r ddwy wlad sydd wedi defnyddio arian ymyrraeth y sector preifat, byddwn yn gweld bod y sefyllfa inni o safbwynt arian cyfatebol o 2007 ymlaen yn mynd i fod yn anos.

O safbwynt yr holl bwyntiau hyn, os yw'n mynd i fod yn anos oherwydd adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant sy'n anos ac oherwydd y ffordd newydd yr ymdrinnir ag arian cyfatebol, pam ar y ddaear nad yw'n synhwyrol dweud wrth y Prif Weinidog, yn hytrach nag aros i weld beth yw canlyniad hyn oll, y dylai osod y safon gyda'r Trysorlys yn awr er mwyn dweud, oherwydd y bydd yn anos, fod yn rhaid inni wneud yr ymyrraeth honno a bod yn rhaid inni ei rhoi ymlaen llaw? Wedi'r cyfan, dyna a wnaeth Alun Michael yn y lle cyntaf, fel yr amlinellir yn y llythyr a ddarparwyd gennych inni. Dywedodd y byddai'n dod yn ôl at gwestiwn yr union ffigurau a'i fod am ddweud yn bendant bod dadl i'w chyflwyno.

Byddai unrhyw sicrwydd fel hyn heddiw yn cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr. Yn amlwg, byddwn mewn sefyllfa ddyrys yn y maes hwn a byddwn yn gwneud penderfyniadau anodd. Mae'n mynd i olygu symiau aruthrol o arian o'n bloc, arian a fydd fel arall yn mynd i leoedd heblaw ein gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg, fel y bwriadwyd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Dan gytundeb cyllideb yr UE yn Rhagfyr, sicrhaodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad ail rownd o arian gan yr UE. Bydd £1.3 biliwn pellach yn awr yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, fel y gŵyr Plaid Cymru yn iawn, mae'r broses gymhleth ar gyfer arian cyfatebol yn rownd nesaf arian yr UE yn parhau. Mae'r ddadl hon yn gynamserol. Yn y rownd gyntaf, bu Cymru'n hynod o lwyddiannus wrth ganfod arian cyfatebol ar gyfer rhaglenni cyfredol ac, fel y mae Mike newydd grybwyll yn awr, y DU a'r Iseldiroedd yn unig a lwyddodd i sicrhau arian cyfatebol preifat i unrhyw raddau helaeth.

Recently, EU Commissioner Hübner complimented WEFO on its success in securing match funding, and particularly on securing so much private match funding for current programmes. Wales has a proven track record of securing the match funding to deliver the aims of the programme. However, the details of the EU budget settlement are still subject to inter-institutional agreement between the European Parliament and the commission, which will take several more weeks.

Furthermore, the finalisation of funding allocations and the level of grant intervention rates are yet to be determined. Until the European Parliament and the commission have their say on the detailed structure of the programme, it is simply not possible to discuss match funding arrangements. They must be allowed their say, and the Assembly Government must then make a considered response. It is right that the Welsh Assembly Government has proper discussions with the Treasury and others only when these details are known. It would make the Assembly look rather foolish if we attempted to finalise discussions on match funding when these critical factors remain unknown. Therefore, it is impossible to discuss the detail of issues such as co-financing arrangements until such basic matters are finalised.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.23 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.23 p.m.*

The national strategic reference framework for the second round of funding was released on 28 February. This document sets out the way in which the Assembly Government proposes to distribute the £1.3 billion of EU funding over the next seven years. Surely it would have been a better use of Plaid Cymru's time to debate this document, which tells us how deprived communities will benefit from that money. Surely it would be better to debate that vital issue than to discuss prematurely an issue that is not finalised.

We all know that the additional £1.3 billion of EU funding—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Member give way?

Yn ddiweddar, bu i Gomisiynydd Hübner yr UE ganmol Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru am ei llwyddiant wrth sicrhau arian cyfatebol, ac yn benodol am sicrhau cymaint o arian cyfatebol preifat ar gyfer rhaglenni cyfredol. Mae gan Gymru hanes hir o sicrhau arian cyfatebol i gyflawni nodau'r rhaglen. Fodd bynnag, mae manylion setliad cyllideb yr UE yn dal yn amodol ar gytundeb rhyng-sefydliadol rhwng Senedd Ewrop a'r comisiwn; bydd angen sawl wythnos eto ar gyfer hyn.

At hynny, ni phennwyd y dyraniadau terfynol o ran y cyllid na lefel y cyfraddau ymyrraeth ar gyfer y grantiau eto. Nes y bydd Senedd Ewrop a'r comisiwn wedi cael mynegi barn am strwythur manwl y rhaglen, nid yw'n bosibl trafod trefniadau arian cyfatebol. Rhaid caniatáu iddynt leisio eu barn, a rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wedyn ymateb yn ofalus. Mae'n iawn bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynnal trafodaethau priodol gyda'r Trysorlys ac eraill pan fydd y manylion hyn yn hysbys ac nid cyn hynny. Byddai'n gwneud i'r Cynulliad edrych braidd yn wirion pe byddem yn ymdrechu i gwblhau trafodaethau am arian cyfatebol pan nad yw'r ffactorau hyn yn hysbys byth. O'r herwydd, mae'n amhosibl trafod manylion materion megis trefniadau cyd-ariannu nes y bydd materion sylfaenol o'r fath wedi eu cwblhau.

Rhyddhawyd y fframwaith cyfeirio strategol cenedlaethol ar gyfer ail rownd y cyllid ar 28 Chwefror. Mae'r ddogfen hon yn esbonio sut y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu dosbarthu'r £1.3 biliwn o arian yr UE dros y saith mlynedd nesaf. Nid oes bosibl na fyddai wedi bod yn well pe bai Plaid Cymru wedi defnyddio ei hamser i gynnal dadl ar y ddogfen hon sy'n dweud wrthym sut y bydd cymunedau difreintiedig yn elwa oddi wrth yr arian hwn. Nid oes bosibl na fyddai'n well trafod y mater hollbwysig hwn na thrafod yn gynamserol fater nad yw wedi ei gwblhau.

Gwyddom oll fod y £1.3 biliwn ychwanegol o arian UE—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff yr Aelod iddio?

Jeff Cuthbert: Let me finish the sentence. We know that the additional funding from 2007 to 2013 will build on the success of the first round of EU funding, which has delivered £1.2 billion in investment and which has moved a further 85,000 or so people into employment or further learning.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Is the whole point of this three-minute speech to tell us that you do not really want to take part in this discussion because it is premature?

Jeff Cuthbert: The words 'positive', 'helpful' and 'encouraging' are among the many words that are never attributed to Plaid Cymru on almost any policy, and particularly on this issue.

There is no doubt that the key challenge for the second round of EU funding will be to continue to tackle economic inactivity. Those who are currently inactive and many school leavers need basic skills training. These are the issues that we should be debating today, rather than having a premature discussion about match funding.

Elin Jones: Y darn pwysicaf o'r cynnig sydd ger ein bron heddiw yw'r cymal cyntaf, sy'n sôn am yr effaith andwyol ar gyllidebau craidd o ganlyniad i orfod dod o hyd i gyllid cyfatebol i Amcan 1 yn y bloc Cymreig. Mae'r ffigurau'n dangos bod o leiaf £443 miliwn o gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei wario ar gyllid cyfatebol i arian Ewrop, ac nid yw hynny'n cynnwys yr arian uniongyrchol o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ELWa, llywodraeth leol, neu unrhyw gorff cyhoeddus arall, sydd wedi'i wario ar gyllid cyfatebol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yn gyntaf, ac yn syml, pe na bai Cymru wedi derbyn arian Ewrop, byddai'r £443 miliwn wedi ei wario ar wasanaethau eraill. Yn ail, pe bai'r Trysorlys wedi darparu cyllid cyfatebol i Gymru yn y rownd hon o Amcan 1, byddai'r £443 miliwn wedi ei wario ar wasanaethau eraill. Mae'n gwbl bosibl felly dadlau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ar eu colled am fod Cymru yn derbyn arian Amcan 1.

Jeff Cuthbert: Gadewch imi orffen fy mrawddeg. Gwyddom fod yr arian ychwanegol rhwng 2007 a 2013 yn adeiladu ar lwyddiant rownd gyntaf arian yr UE. Sicrhaodd y cylch hwn £1.2 biliwn mewn buddsoddiadau a symudodd tua 85,000 yn rhagor o bobl i waith neu addysg bellach.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ai holl ddiben yr araith dri munud hon yw dweud wrthym nad ydych mewn gwirionedd am gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth hon oherwydd ei bod yn gynamserol?

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae'r geiriau 'cadarnhaol', 'parod ei chymorth' a 'chalonogol' ymysg yr amryfal eiriau na chânt fyth eu priodoli i Blaid Cymru o safbwynt dim un polisi bron, ac yn enwedig o safbwynt y mater hwn.

Nid oes dim amheuaeth nad yr her allweddol ar gyfer ail rownd arian yr UE fydd parhau i fynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd. Mae ar y rhai hynny sy'n anweithgar ar hyn o bryd a llawer o'r rhai sy'n gadael yr ysgol angen hyfforddiant ynghylch sgiliau sylfaenol. Dyma yw'r materion y dylem fod yn eu trafod heddiw, yn hytrach na chael trafodaeth gynamserol am arian cyfatebol.

Elin Jones: The most important part of the motion before us today is the first clause, which talks about the detrimental effect on core budgets of having to find match funding for Objective 1 from within the Welsh block. The figures show that at least £443 million of the Welsh Government budget has been spent on European match funding, and that does not include the direct funding from the Welsh Development Agency, ELWa, local government, or any other public body, that has been spent on match funding over the past few years. The simple fact is that if Wales had not received European funding, then that £443 million would have been spent on other services. The second simple fact is that if the Treasury had provided match funding for Wales in this round of Objective 1, then that £443 million would have been spent on other services. It is perfectly possible to argue therefore that public services have lost out because Wales is in receipt of Objective 1 funding.

Pe na bai Cymru wedi derbyn arian Ewrop dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf, byddai'r £443 miliwn wedi'i wario ar gyllidebau eraill, ac yr ydym yn gwybod sut y mae'r cyllidebau eraill hynny yn gwegian dan y straen. Os edrychwn ar y gyllideb iechyd er enghraifft, a chymharu Cymru â gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr—dwy ardal gyffelyb o ran lefelau salwch ymysg y boblogaeth—yr oedd gwariant iechyd y pen yn 2000 £30 punt yn fwy yng Nghymru nag yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Erbyn 2004-05, yr oedd gwariant ar iechyd yng Nghymru £70 y pen yn llai na'r hyn ydoedd yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Mae'r un patrwm i'w weld mewn cymariaethau gyda rhanbarthau eraill yn Lloegr. Felly, nid yw'r cynnydd y pen yng Nghymru gymaint â'r cynnydd yn Lloegr, ac yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod o brofiad etholaethol fod gwasgfa ryfeddol ar gyllideb y GIG yn ein hardaloedd lleol.

Mae prifysgolion hefyd yn gweld mwy o gynnydd mewn gwariant yr ochr draw i Glawdd Offa. Mae Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Lloegr newydd gynnig cynnydd o 7 y cant mewn gwariant i brifysgolion yn Lloegr. Mae prifysgolion Cymru yn debygol o weld cynnydd sy'n agosach at 2 y cant yn y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r ddadl yn glir felly: heb gyllid cyfatebol ychwanegol o'r Trysorlys, bydd cyllidebau yng Nghymru yn cael eu gwasgu.

Pe bai gan Lywodraeth Lafur San Steffan bolisi o aildosbarthu cyfoeth i'r ardaloedd mwyaf tlawd yng ngwledydd Prydain, byddai cyllid cyfatebol ychwanegol yn fodd o hyrwyddo hynny. Yn hytrach, yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld Llywodraeth San Steffan yn cilio o'r ardaloedd ymylol difreintiedig. Cymerwch Aberporth yn fy etholaeth i yng Ngheredigion fel enghraifft. Cefnodd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a QinetiQ ar Aberporth, a bu'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ymateb drwy ddefnyddio arian Cymru ac arian Amcan 1 i ymateb i'r newidiadau a wnaed gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ac i adeiladu ParcAberporth. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan felly wedi symud y cyfrifoldeb ariannol i Gymru, ac, yn waeth na hynny, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn barod i dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw heb yr arian.

If Wales had not received European funding over the past six years, that £443 million would have been spent on other budgets, and we know how those other budgets are groaning under the strain. If we look at the health budget for example, and compare Wales with the north-east of England—two comparative areas in terms of the sickness levels of the population—the per capita expenditure in 2000 was £30 more in Wales than the amount spent in the north-east of England. By 2004-05, the expenditure per capita on health in Wales was £70 less than the amount spent in the north-east of England. A similar pattern can be seen in comparisons with other regions in England. Therefore, the per capita increase in Wales is not as much as the increase in England, and we all know from constituency experience that there is a huge squeeze on NHS budgets in our own areas.

Universities are also seeing a greater increase in expenditure on the other side of Offa's Dyke. The Higher Education Funding Council for England has just offered universities in England an increase of 7 per cent in expenditure. Universities in Wales are likely to see a 2 per cent increase in the ensuing year. The argument is clear therefore: without additional match funding from the Treasury, budget lines in Wales will be squeezed.

If the Labour Government in Westminster had a policy of redistributing wealth to the poorest areas in Britain, additional match funding would be a means of promoting that. Rather than that, over the past few years, we have seen the Westminster Government drawing back from the peripheral deprived areas. Take Aberporth in my constituency in Ceredigion as an example. The Ministry of Defence and QinetiQ turned their backs on Aberporth, and the Assembly Government had to respond by using Welsh funding and Objective 1 money to respond to these changes made by the MOD and to build ParcAberporth. The Westminster Government has therefore shifted the financial responsibility to Wales, and, worse than that, the Government of Wales is willing to accept that responsibility without the funding.

Nick Bourne: I appreciate the opportunity to speak in what is clearly an important debate. You know that a debate is important when Jeff Cuthbert says that it is premature. We have been attacked by the First Minister for asking pertinent questions, and we are now attacked for having pertinent debates.

The agreement on the EU budget at the end of 2005 was, in one sense, good news for Wales. It was good news in the sense that we will qualify for Objective 1 funding—or convergence funding as it is now known—in the next round. However, it is scarcely a badge of honour for Wales to continue to receive this funding from Europe. It simply highlights the Assembly Government's failure to make a success of the first round of funding. Let there be no doubt about that.

Improvements in the Welsh economy, such as they have been, have been scarce and patchy. Wales is now officially the poorest part of the United Kingdom.

Lynne Neagle: You have the cheek to come to the Chamber to talk about our progress when we have made good progress, and the only reason that we still qualify for the funding is that it has been such a mammoth task to turn around the decimation that you inflicted on this country.

4.30 p.m.

Nick Bourne: That was an extremely unspontaneous intervention, and one that is not borne out by the facts.

Let me come to the crucial point: the First Minister's role in this and what he must do.

Mae'n hanfodol bod y Prif Weinidog yn sefyll i fyny dros Gymru yn San Steffan, gan ei gwneud yn glir fod angen arian cyfatebol ar Gymru oddi wrth y Trysorlys, uwchben fformiwla Barnett, ar gyfer y rhan nesaf o ariannu Ewropeaidd. Dyma'r pwnc a oedd yn gyfrifol am gwmp Alun Michael, ac nid oes rhaid atgoffa'r Prif Weinidog o hynny, yr wyf yn sicr.

Nick Bourne: Gwerthfawrogaf y cyfle i siarad yn yr hyn sy'n amlwg yn ddadl bwysig. Gwyddoch fod dadl yn bwysig pan ddywed Jeff Cuthbert ei bod yn gynamserol. Ymosododd y Prif Weinidog arnom am ofyn cwestiynau perthnasol, ac yn awr ymosodir arnom am gael dadleuon perthnasol.

Roedd y cytundeb ar gyllideb yr UE ar ddiwedd 2005, ar un ystyr, yn newyddion da i Gymru. Yr oedd yn newyddion da yn yr ystyr y byddwn yn gymwys i gael arian Amcan 1—neu arian cydgyfeirio fel y'i hadwaenir—yn y rownd nesaf. Fodd bynnag, prin bod y ffaith bod Cymru'n parhau i gael yr arian hwn oddi wrth Ewrop yn rhywbeth i Gymru ymfalchïo ynddo. Y cyfan a wna yw pwysleisio bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi methu â sicrhau bod rownd gyntaf yr arian yn llwyddiant. Peidied neb ag amau hynny.

Mae hynny o welliannau a gafwyd yn economi Cymru wedi bod yn brin a thameidiog. Cymru, yn swyddogol, yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig erbyn hyn.

Lynne Neagle: Yr ydych yn ddigon digywilydd i ddod i'r Siambr i siarad am ein cynnydd a ninnau wedi sicrhau cynnydd da, a'r unig reswm pam yr ydym yn dal yn gymwys i gael y cyllid yw ei bod wedi bod yn dasg mor anferthol gwyrddroi'r difrod a achoswyd gennyh chi i'r wlad.

Nick Bourne: Nid oedd eich ymyriad yn un digymell o gwbl, nac yn un sy'n seiliedig ar ffeithiau.

Gadewch imi droi at y pwynt hollbwysig: rôl y Prif Weinidog yn hyn o beth a'r hyn y mae'n rhaid iddo'i wneud.

It is imperative that the First Minister stands up for Wales at Westminster, making it clear that Wales will need match funding, over and above the Barnett formula, for the next round of European funding. This is the issue that brought Alun Michael down, as I am sure the First Minister does not need reminding.

It is vital that the First Minister goes to Westminster to make it absolutely clear that we need this money. I associate myself entirely with what the leader of the Liberal Democrats has said—

Huw Lewis *rose*—

Nick Bourne: I will give way in a minute. There is no reason at all, in principle, why you cannot say that we need this money. I accept the point about the intervention rates, but we are not talking about finalising these discussions; we are talking about opening them, and making it absolutely clear now, as a matter of principle, that we will need match funds. We can return to the precise amount at a later stage.

Huw Lewis: I take it then, Nick, that we can assume that you are making a commitment today that, under a Bourne or Cameron administration, you would commit, as the party of Government, to this pledge.

Nick Bourne: Of course you can, and I am glad that the Labour Party has now woken up to the possibility—indeed, the likelihood—of that happening. Huw Lewis has always been on the realist wing of the Labour Party, so he is absolutely right to take that seriously. Given the disasters that we have suffered over the last eight years, we will have a lot of work to do when that happy day arrives, will we not? I am grateful to the Member for raising that very real possibility, because the people of Wales who are watching will be delighted at being reminded of that possibility.

I come to the crucial issue, as I said, of the First Minister, and I hope that he tackles this head on. It is vital that we open these negotiations, in principle, with you speaking to the First Lord of the Treasury and to the present Chancellor, making it clear that we will need match funds. We can come back to the precise amount later. I am sure that all the leaders would be willing to accompany you on that journey, if it makes it easier, to make it clear that we have an all-party approach on this issue. However, it is vital that we pin this one and that we pin it now.

Mae'n hanfodol bod y Prif Weinidog yn mynd i San Steffan er mwyn ei gwneud yn gwbl amlwg bod angen yr arian hwn arnom. Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â'r hyn a ddywedodd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—

Huw Lewis *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: Ildiaf mewn munud. Nid oes rheswm o gwbl, mewn egwyddor, paham na allwch ddweud bod angen yr arian hwn arnom. Derbyniaf y pwynt ynglŷn â'r cyfraddau ymyrryd, ond nid ydym yn sôn am gwblhau'r trafodaethau hyn; yr ydym yn sôn am eu hagog, a'i gwneud yn gwbl amlwg yn awr, fel mater o egwyddor, y bydd angen cyllid cyfatebol arnom. Gallwn ddychwelyd at yr union swm rywbryd yn y dyfodol.

Huw Lewis: Cymeraf felly, Nick, y gallwn gymryd eich bod yn ymrwymo heddiw, y byddech chi, o dan weinyddiaeth Bourne neu Cameron, yn ymrwymo i'r addewid hwn fel plaid y Llywodraeth.

Nick Bourne: Gallwch wrth gwrs, ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Blaid Lafur yn awr wedi dod i weld y posibilrwydd—yn wir, y tebygolrwydd—y gall hynny ddigwydd. Mae Huw Lewis wedi bod ar adain realwyr y Blaid Lafur erioed, felly mae'n hollol iawn wrth gymryd hyn o ddifrif. O gofio'r trychinebau yr ydym wedi'u dioddef dros yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf, bydd gennym lawer o waith i'w wneud pan ddaw'r diwrnod hapus hwnnw, oni fydd? Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am grybwyll y posibilrwydd gwirioneddol hwnnw, gan y bydd pobl Cymru sy'n gwyllo wrth eu bodd o gael eu hatgoffa o'r posibilrwydd hwnnw.

Trof yn awr at y mater hollbwysig, fel y dywedais, sef y Prif Weinidog, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â hyn yn uniongyrchol. Mae'n hanfodol inni ddechrau cynnal y trafodaethau hyn, mewn egwyddor, wrth i chi siarad â Phrif Arglwydd y Trysorlys a'r Canghellor presennol, gan ddatgan yn glir y bydd angen arian cyfatebol arnom. Gallwn edrych ar yr union swm yn ddiweddarach. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr holl arweinwyr yn barod i ddod gyda chi, os bydd yn ei gwneud yn haws, i'w gwneud yn amlwg bod pob blaid yn gytûn ar y mater

hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol inni ddelio â hyn a delio â'r mater yn awr.

The First Minister: I am grateful for the opportunity to respond on behalf of the Government to this debate. I am not sure that I entirely agree with Jeff Cuthbert that this debate is premature, because it has helped us to hear Plaid Cymru lay out its frustrations at the lost election strategy, because of the foxes that we have heard shot this afternoon. It is plain to me that what Plaid had planned to do in the next Assembly elections in 2007 was to blame Labour in Cardiff and Westminster for failing to deliver a second round of Objective 1. If there was to be a second round of Objective 1 funding, the other fox that has been shot was that it would only happen after a long struggle with Westminster over Barnett funding. Unfortunately, both foxes have been shot. There they are, dead on the floor for the people of Wales to see.

We got Objective 1 funding the first time around, and, after a struggle we got it the second time around. We got over Barnett funding the first time around, and, on this occasion, we got it without a struggle—it was in Gordon Brown's last pre-budget report statement in November. There is no possibility of attacking Labour for failing to get Objective 1 the second time around, nor is there a possibility for Plaid Cymru to be able to accuse Labour of letting Wales down over Barnett funding. What a shame for Plaid Cymru.

Instead, Plaid Cymru is trying to find another way of turning this overwhelming golden scenario of good news for Wales of Labour delivery, by saying that there is a big issue here about match funding, and that we, in some way, should be taking on the Government in London, which has just delivered this extra £1.3 billion by getting the budget negotiation done in time, and having an open row over why we have not got extra match funding on top. Plaid says that we went for that last time, but there is not much evidence for that. It was referred to in the letter, but the letter that Alun Michael sent to Andrew Smith, the then Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was overwhelmingly about the

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ymateb i'r ddadl hon ar ran y Llywodraeth. Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â Jeff Cuthbert fod y ddadl hon yn gynamserol, oherwydd y mae wedi bod o fudd inni glywed Plaid Cymru'n mynegi ei rhwystredigaethau am iddi golli ei strategaeth ar gyfer yr etholiad, oherwydd y llwynogod yr ydym wedi eu clywed yn cael eu saethu y prynhawn yma. Mae'n amlwg i mi mai'r hyn yr oedd Plaid wedi bwriadu ei wneud yn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad yn 2007 oedd beio Llafur yng Nghaerdydd a San Steffan am fethu â sicrhau ail rownd o Amcan 1. Os oedd ail rownd Amcan 1 i fod, y llwynog arall a saethwyd oedd mai dim ond ar ôl brwydr hir gyda San Steffan ynghylch cyllido Barnett y byddai hynny wedi digwydd. Yn anffodus, saethwyd y ddau llwynog. Dyna hwy, yn gelain ar y llawr yn gwbl amlwg i bobl Cymru.

Cawsom arian Amcan 1 y tro cyntaf, ac, ar ôl brwydro fe'i cawsom yr eildro. Cawsom gyllid ar ben Barnett y tro cyntaf, a'r tro hwn, fe'i cawsom heb frwydr—yr oedd wedi'i gynnwys yn natganiad adroddiad rhaggyllidebol diwethaf Gordon Brown ym mis Tachwedd. Nid oes dim posibl gallu ymosod ar Lafur am fethu â sicrhau Amcan 1 am yr eildro, ac nid oes modd ychwaith i Blaid Cymru fedru cyhuddo Llafur o siomi Cymru oherwydd cyllid Barnett. Dyna drueni i Blaid Cymru.

Yn hytrach, mae Plaid Cymru'n chwilio am ffordd arall o wyrddroi'r newyddion da hyn i Gymru am yr hyn y mae Llafur wedi'i gyflawni, drwy ddweud bod yma stori fawr am arian cyfatebol, ac y dylem, mewn rhyw ffordd, fod yn herio'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain, sydd newydd sicrhau'r £1.3 biliwn ychwanegol hwn drwy gwblhau'r negodiadau cyllidebol mewn pryd, a chael ffræ agored oherwydd nad ydym wedi cael arian cyfatebol ychwanegol ar ben hyn. Dywed Plaid ein bod wedi gwneud hynny y tro diwethaf, ond nid oes llawer o dystiolaeth o blaid hynny. Cyfeiriwyd ato yn y llythyr, ond yr oedd y llythyr a anfonodd Alun Michael at Andrew Smith, Prif Ysgrifennydd y

issue of public expenditure cover. That was the key issue and the issue on which Alun Michael fell from being First Secretary, when he resigned before the end of the censure debate. Alun Ffred Jones referred to dreary litany, but I must admit that there was plenty of dreary litany from him, especially every time he said, 'This is not a begging-bowl approach'. He said it once and in case we did not accept it, he said it again, and I started to wonder whether the more often that he said it, the less that people were going to believe it, because it was pretty obvious that he knew that the people of Wales will recognise a begging-bowl strategy when they see it.

Let us turn to the Conservatives. You have to remember that Labour delivered this in 1999 and I give credit to the then Secretary of State for Wales, Ron Davies, and Alun Michael, just afterwards, for securing it at that time. The Conservatives are going on about it, but they do not have much of a leg to stand on as John Redwood did not even want to apply for it when the English regions of south Yorkshire, Merseyside and Cornwall got it in 1993. He did not want to know and did not want to try, whereas we tried and got it, and tried again and got it again in December 2005. Therefore, I am not going to listen to the Conservatives talking about the arcane mysteries of match funding, or anything else, when their Secretary of State, when he had the opportunity, chose not to avail himself of it. I do not doubt that there would have been exactly the same case to get match funding back then as there was in 1999, or again in 2005, when Labour went for it successfully and got that extra £1.3 billion.

What has our experience of match funding been over the last few years? We have established the Pathways to Prosperity pots, the local regeneration fund pots and some smaller pots for agriculture. Sometimes the Pathways to Prosperity pot has been overspent, but the local regeneration fund was almost invariably underspent. By and large, it has not been what you call 'stressfully difficult' to get match funding into the system, over and above the match

Trysorlys ar y pryd, yn ymwneud bron yn gyfan gwbl â sicrwydd gwariant cyhoeddus. Dyna oedd y prif fater a arweiniodd at gwmp Alun Michael o fod yn Brif Ysgrifennydd, pan ymddiswyddodd cyn diwedd y ddadl gerydd. Cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred Jones at druth diflas, ond rhaid imi gyfaddef ein bod wedi clywed truth diflas ganddo yntau, yn enwedig bob tro y dywedai, 'Nid cardota yw hyn'. Dywedodd hyn unwaith a rhag ofn nad oeddem yn ei dderbyn, fe'i dywedodd eto, a dechreuais feddwl po amlaf yr oedd yn ei ddweud, lleiaf yn y byd yr oedd pobl yn mynd i'w gredu, oherwydd yr oedd yn ddigon amlwg ei fod yn gwybod y bydd pobl Cymru'n gwybod beth sy'n strategaeth o gardota pan welant un.

Gadewch inni droi at y Ceidwadwyr. Rhaid ichi gofio bod Llafur wedi cyflawni hyn yn 1999 a hoffwn dalu teyrnged i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar y pryd, Ron Davies, ac Alun Michael, ar ei ôl, am ei sicrhau bryd hynny. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn rhygnu ynghylch y peth, ond nid oes ganddynt fawr o le i gwyno gan nad oedd John Redwood hyd yn oed am wneud cais amdano pan lwyddodd rhanbarthau de Swydd Efrog, Glannau Mersi a Chernyw i'w gael yn 1993. Nid oedd yn fodlon ei ystyried ac nid oedd yn fodlon gwneud cais, ond rhoesom ni gynnig arni, a llwyddo, a chynnig eto a llwyddo eto ym mis Rhagfyr 2005. Felly, nid wyf am wrando ar y Ceidwadwyr yn sôn am ddirgelion cyfrin arian cyfatebol, nac un dim arall, a'u Hysgrifennydd Gwladol, pan gafodd gyfle, wedi dewis peidio â gwneud dim ynglŷn â'r mater. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth na fyddai'r un ddadl yn union wedi bodoli dros wneud cais am arian cyfatebol bryd hynny ag a oedd yn 1999, neu eto yn 2005, pan wnaeth Llafur gais llwyddiannus a sicrhau'r £1.3 biliwn ychwanegol.

Beth fu ein profiad o arian cyfatebol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf? Yr ydym wedi sefydlu'r cronfeydd Ffordd i Ffyniant, y cronfeydd adfywio lleol a rhai cronfeydd llai ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth. Ar adegau bu gorwariant yn y gronfa Ffordd i Ffyniant, ond bu tanwariant bron yn ddiethriad yn y gronfa adfywio lleol. At ei gilydd, ni ellir honni ei bod wedi peri straen fawr wrth sicrhau arian cyfatebol i'r system, yn ychwanegol at yr arian cyfatebol a oedd yno eisoes, a

funding that was already there, which was inherited from the non-Objective-1 programmes of the late 1990s. I do not think that there is any evidence that match funding is a difficulty or that it will pose a difficulty this time round. I have said before, if it is a difficulty, we will come back to it. When we know what the intervention rate is and whether the European Parliament is going to make any changes, we can come back to this issue. However, our estimates do not indicate that there is likely to be a match-funding problem.

Alun Cairns: For the sake of the Assembly, viewers watching at home and members of the public who are here, will you clarify how much match funding was received, over and above Barnett, for the existing programme of structural funding? For what purpose could we have used the £400 million plus, which Elin Jones highlighted, that had to be brought out of the core budget of the Barnett block?

The First Minister: That last bit is a falsehood because you made an assertion based on the idea that the Assembly budget was static. The budget has gone up by 73 per cent during that period, so there is growth money in there. You cannot say that none of that growth will apply to the match funding budgets. It has gone from £7.5 billion in the year that we took over to about £13 billion now. That is a rapid rate of growth. The 'over-Barnett areas' received £1.3 billion—in fact, it is more than that when you go outside the Objective 1 area. Obviously, we do expect to negotiate additional money for east Wales, although the sums will not be anything like the sums that are available under Objective 1.

I think that Elin Jones made the point that that £450 million could have gone on health or anything else, but obviously the issue is that if you had another £450 million from somewhere else, you have got another £450 million, but what does that tell you? That is like saying, if my aunty was a bloke, she would be my uncle. Of course, it is an extra £450 million; it is a true statement, but it gets you absolutely nowhere. What we know is that the budget went from £7.5 billion to

etifeddwyd gan raglenni heblaw rhaglenni Amcan 1 ar ddiwedd y 1990au. Nid wyf yn credu bod dim tystiolaeth i awgrymu bod sicrhau arian cyfatebol yn anodd nac y bydd yn peri anawsterau y tro hwn. Fel y dywedais eisoes, os yw'n achosi anhawster, byddwn yn dychwelyd ato. Pan fyddwn yn gwybod beth fydd y gyfradd ymyrryd ac a yw Senedd Ewrop am wneud unrhyw newidiadau, gallwn ddychwelyd at y mater. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ein hamcangyfrifon yn awgrymu ein bod yn debygol o wynebu problemau o ran sicrhau arian cyfatebol.

Alun Cairns: Er mwyn y Cynulliad, y gwylwyr yn eu cartrefi ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd sy'n bresennol yma, a wnewch egluro faint o arian cyfatebol a dderbyniwyd, yn ychwanegol at Barnett, ar gyfer y rhaglen arian strwythurol bresennol? At ba ddiben y gallem fod wedi defnyddio'r £400 miliwn a mwy, y tynnodd Elin Jones sylw ato, y bu'n rhaid ei dynnu o gyllideb graidd bloc Barnett?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r rhan olaf yn anwiredd braidd gan eich bod wedi seilio eich honiad ar y syniad bod cyllideb y Cynulliad yn statig. Bu cynnydd o 73 y cant yn y gyllideb yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, felly mae arian twf yno. Ni allwch honni na fydd dim o'r twf hwnnw'n berthnasol i'r cyllidebau arian cyfatebol. Mae wedi codi o £7.5 biliwn yn y flwyddyn pan gymerasom yr awenau i tua £13 biliwn yn awr. Mae hynny'n gyfradd twf gyflym. Derbyniodd y 'meysydd ar ben Barnett' £1.3 biliwn—a dweud y gwir, mae'n fwy na hynny pan ewch y tu allan i ardal Amcan 1. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym yn disgwyl sicrhau arian ychwanegol i ddwyrain Cymru, er na fydd y symiau'n ddim byd tebyg i'r symiau sydd ar gael o dan Amcan 1.

Credaf fod Elin Jones wedi dweud y gallai'r £450 miliwn hwnnw fod wedi mynd tuag at iechyd neu unrhyw beth arall, ond mae'n amlwg mai'r pwynt yw pe bai gennyh £450 miliwn arall o rywle arall, mae gennyh £450 miliwn arall, ond beth y mae hynny'n ei ddweud wrthyh? Mae hynny fel dweud, pe bai fy modryb yn ddyn, byddai'n ewythr imi. Wrth gwrs, mae'n £450 miliwn yn ychwanegol; mae hynny'n ddatganiad gwir, ond nid yw'n golygu dim. Yr hyn yr ydym yn

£13.5 billion and the match funding money that we are talking about—the £66 million per year—was 0.5 per cent of the Assembly’s budget. It did not cause us stress to find that and, as I said, the local regeneration fund was frequently underspent, so it is not the case that you can say, ‘Because there is this £450 million, ergo it would have been spent on health and education’. That is a completely meaningless calculation during a period of rapid increase in our budgets.

Mike German made two interesting points. It is true that we will not have private sector match funding available to count against the intervention rate next time and that we face a tougher public expenditure average increase. We are already facing a tougher increase in this Assembly—it has gone from a 10 per cent average increase to about a 6.5 per cent increase, and I do not know what it will be like in the third Assembly, but it is going to be tough. However, that is not the same as saying that we will struggle over match funding. All the estimates that we have indicate that we will not be struggling over match funding. If we do, and if we have to change our current view based on professional advice, then we will look at it again.

4.40 p.m.

Finally, the Conservative amendment says that we have not made good use of Objective 1 money. I do not think that the people of Wales will listen to what you said given your party’s record of not even asking for Objective 1. Also, they will be looking at the fact that the European Commission, independently, came to the conclusion that we should be given a performance reserve award of £65 million because of the excellence of our administration. We have not failed to meet any of the spending targets. I do not think that you were present, Lisa, when Commissioner Hübner—I am grateful to Jeff Cuthbert for mentioning it—referred, in almost swimmingly complementary terms, to the quality of our administration of European match funding; she said, ‘Do not change anything’, and I was saying, ‘No, do

ei wybod yw bod y gyllideb wedi codi o £7.5 biliwn i £13.5 biliwn a bod yr arian cyfatebol yr ydym yn sôn amdano—tua £66 miliwn y flwyddyn—yn 0.5 y cant o gyllideb y Cynulliad. Nid oedd ei sicrhau’n straen fawr arnom ac, fel y dywedais, yr oedd tanwariant yn aml yn y gronfa adfywio lleol, felly nid yw’n wir bod modd ichi ddweud, ‘Gan fod £450 miliwn ar gael, felly, byddai wedi cael ei wario ar iechyd ac addysg’. Mae hynny’n gyfrifiad cwbl ddiystyr mewn cyfnod o gynnydd cyflym yn ein cyllidebau.

Gwnaeth Mike German ddau bwynt diddorol. Mae’n wir na fydd gennym arian cyfatebol sector preifat ar gael i’w roi yn erbyn y gyfradd ymyrryd y tro nesaf a’n bod yn wynebu llai o gynnydd cyfartalog mewn gwariant cyhoeddus. Yr ydym eisoes yn wynebu llai o gynnydd yn y Cynulliad hwn—mae wedi lleihau o gynnydd cyfartalog o 10 y cant i gynnydd cyfartalog o tua 6.5 y cant, ac ni wn faint fydd y cynnydd yn y trydydd Cynulliad, ond mae’n mynd i fod yn anodd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny’n gyfystyr â dweud y byddwn yn brwydro i gael arian cyfatebol. Mae’r holl amcangyfrifon sydd ar gael inni’n awgrymu na fyddwn yn gorfod brwydro i gael arian cyfatebol. Os bydd rhaid inni, ac os bydd rhaid inni newid ein safbwynt presennol sy’n seiliedig ar gyngor proffesiynol, yna byddwn yn fodlon edrych arno eto.

Yn olaf, dywed gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr nad ydym wedi gwneud defnydd da o arian Amcan 1. Nid wyf yn credu y bydd pobl Cymru’n gwrando ar yr hyn a ddywedasoeh o gofio cefndir eich plaid o beidio â gofyn am Amcan 1 hyd yn oed. Hefyd, byddant yn edrych ar y ffaith bod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, yn annibynnol, wedi dod i’r casgliad y dylem dderbyn grant cronfa berfformiad o £65 miliwn oherwydd rhagoriaeth ein gweinyddiaeth. Nid ydym wedi methu â chwrdd â dim un o’r targedau gwariant. Ni chredaf eich bod yn bresennol, Lisa, pan gyfeiriodd y Comisiynydd Hübner—ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jeff Cuthbert am sôn am hynny—mewn geiriau hynod ganmoliaethus, at safon ein gwaith wrth weinyddu arian cyfatebol Ewrop; dywedodd, ‘Peidiwch â newid dim’, a

not say that; we can always improve'. We are not complacent, and we are going to spend these sums better. The people of Wales will always listen to Commissioner Hübner; they will certainly not listen to Alun Cairns, Nick Bourne, Alun Ffred Jones or Elin Jones.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i bawb a gymerodd ran yn y ddadl hon. Mae'n amlwg bod y pwnc yn hynod amserol, o ystyried cyfraniad cynhwysfawr Alun Ffred, a arweiniodd ar y drafodaeth hon a'i gwneud yn glir pam ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon ar arian cyfatebol. Cawsom gadarnhad o hynny gan Alun Cairns, wrth iddo gyflwyno'r gwelliant—ac yr ydym yn derbyn y gwelliant yn yr ysbryd y mae wedi'i gyflwyno. Clywsom hefyd bwynt Janet Davies ei bod yn hen bryd i'r Llywodraeth sefyll i fyny dros Gymru, yn hytrach na gwneud esgusodion cyson ynglŷn â pham nad yw'n fodlon gwneud hynny.

Gwnaeth Mike German y pwynt y bydd y pwysau am arian cyfatebol y tro nesaf y cawn Amcan 1 hyd yn oed fwy nag ydoedd o dan y rownd gyntaf—deuaf yn ôl at hynny mewn eiliad. Dywedodd Jeff Cuthbert fod y ddadl hon yn gynamserol.

To paraphrase Mandy Rice-Davies, 'He would say that, would he not?'. That is the kind of attitude that we always get from this Government—there is always a more appropriate time to discuss these issues. 'Leave it to us; we are the Government of Wales; we know what is in your best interests' is the usual answer that we get from the Government and its apologists on the Labour side.

Gwnaeth Elin Jones y pwynt cwbl allweddol, os nad ydym yn cael arian cyfatebol yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, y bydd arian a fyddai wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth yn cael ei wario fel arian cyfatebol. Gwnaeth Nick Bourne hefyd y pwynt bod angen i'r Prif Weinidog sefyll i fyny dros Gymru.

There was also an intervention from the Labour side: it always has to blame other people for its failures. It is never Labour's

dywedais innau, 'Na, peidiwch â dweud hynny; mae lle i wella bob amser'. Nid ydym yn hunanfodlon, ac yr ydym am wario'r symiau hyn yn well. Bydd pobl Cymru'n gwrandao ar y Comisiynydd Hübner bob amser; yn sicr ni fyddant yn gwrandao ar Alun Cairns, Nick Bourne, Alun Ffred Jones nac Elin Jones.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am grateful to everyone who has participated in this debate. It is clear that the subject is particularly timely, given Alun Ffred's comprehensive contribution in opening this debate, making it clear why it is important that we have this debate on match funding. That was confirmed by Alun Cairns when he proposed the amendment—and we accept the amendment in the spirit in which it was proposed. We also heard Janet Davies's point that it is about time that the Government stood up for Wales, rather than making repeated excuses as to why it is not prepared to make that stand.

Mike German made the point that the pressure to secure match funding the next time that we get Objective 1 will be even greater than it was under the first round—I will return to that point shortly. Jeff Cuthbert said that this debate is premature.

O aralleirio Mandy Rice-Davies, 'Byddai'n dweud hynny, oni fyddai?'. Dyna'r math o agwedd yr ydym wedi arfer â hi gan y Llywodraeth hon—mae'n mynnu bob tro fod amser mwy priodol i drafod y pethau hyn. 'Gadewch bopeth i ni; ni yw Llywodraeth Cymru; gwyddom beth sydd orau ichi' yw'r ateb arferol a gawn gan y Llywodraeth a'i hapolegwyr ar ochr y Blaid Lafur.

Elin Jones made the absolutely crucial point that, if we do not secure match funding in the budget for next year, money that would have been earmarked for health, education and transport will be spent as match funding. Nick Bourne also made the point that the First Minister must stand up for Wales.

Cafwyd ymyriad o ochr y Blaid Lafur hefyd: rhaid iddi gael rhoi'r bai ar bobl eraill am ei methiannau bob amser. Nid yw Llafur fyth ar

fault; it is always somebody else's fault. We have now had six years of Labour Government, and it has failed the people of Wales over match funding as it has on other issues.

Lynne Neagle: You talk about standing up for Wales. Does that not get to the heart of the matter for Plaid Cymru? You are not interested in delivering on Objective 1; you are simply interested in fabricating a fight between us and the UK Government when the reality is that the UK Government has always delivered for us on the structural funds.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I ask the Member this question: where was she in 2000, when £48 million was spent on Objective 1 rather than on health, education and jobs? Where was she in 2001, when £61 million was spent on Objective 1 rather than on health, education and transport? Where was she in 2002, when £69 million was not being spent on health, education and transport? That is not a Plaid Cymru statement. That is what Alun Michael said in a briefing prepared for him by his officials. The First Minister talks as though the letter sent by Alun Michael in 2000 is the only thing said on this issue. Let me read what it actually says. Alun Michael was told to tell the Treasury in 2000:

'The expectation is very high that the Spending Review will deliver the required public expenditure and match funding.'

He was told to tell the Treasury that if sufficient match funding is not made available, there was no alternative—given the nature of the block—but to hit key services such as health, education and transport. Where was Lynne Neagle when that argument was put? Where will she be when the argument is put to the Treasury in 2006? She is quite happy, as is every other Labour Member, to see the money that should be spent on health, education and transport being put into the match funding pot.

Huw Lewis: Lynne Neagle is quite correct in

fai; rhywun arall sydd ar fai bob tro. Yr ydym bellach wedi cael chwe blynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur, ac mae wedi siomi pobl Cymru o ran arian cyfatebol fel y mae ar faterion eraill.

Lynne Neagle: Yr ydych yn sôn am sefyll o blaid Cymru. Onid yw hynny'n mynd at wreiddyn y mater i Blaid Cymru? Nid yw cael y maen i'r wal o ran Amcan 1 o ddiddordeb i chi; yr unig beth sy'n mynd â'ch bryd yw creu stori am frwydr rhyngom ni a Llywodraeth y DU er mai'r gwirionedd yw bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyflawni drosom bob tro o ran y cronfeydd strwythurol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gofynnaf y cwestiwn hwn i'r Aelod: lle'r oedd hi yn 2000, pan wariwyd £48 miliwn ar Amcan 1 yn hytrach nag ar iechyd, addysg a swyddi? Lle'r oedd hi yn 2001, pan wariwyd £61 miliwn ar Amcan 1 yn hytrach nag ar iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth? Lle'r oedd hi yn 2002, pan nad oedd £69 miliwn yn cael ei wario ar iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth? Nid datganiad gan Blaid Cymru yw hynny. Dyna'r hyn a ddywedodd Alun Michael mewn briff a baratowyd iddo gan ei swyddogion. Gallech dybio o wrando ar y Prif Weinidog mai'r llythyr a anfonwyd gan Alun Michael yn 2000 yw'r unig beth a ddywedwyd ar y mater hwn. Gadewch imi ddarllen beth yn union y mae'n ei ddweud. Dywedwyd wrth Alun Michael am ddweud wrth y Trysorlys yn 2000:

Mae disgwyl mawr y bydd yr Adolygiad o Wariant yn sicrhau'r gwariant cyhoeddus a'r arian cyfatebol y mae eu hangen.

Dywedwyd wrtho am ddweud wrth y Trysorlys os na ddarperir digon o arian cyfatebol, nad oedd dewis—oherwydd natur y bloc—heblaw torri ar wasanaethau allweddol fel iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Beth oedd safbwynt Lynne Neagle pan gyflwynwyd y ddadl honno? Beth fydd ei safbwynt pan gyflwynir y ddadl honno i'r Trysorlys yn 2006? Mae'n gwbl fodlon, fel y mae pob Aelod Llafur arall, o weld yr arian a ddylai gael ei wario ar iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth yn cael ei roi yng nghronfa'r arian cyfatebol.

Huw Lewis: Mae Lynne Neagle yn llygad ei

this regard—the only substantive argument that we have heard from Plaid Cymru is that we should stand up for Wales. Perhaps we should also wave little flags and jump up and down energetically. What is Plaid Cymru's answer? The only glimmer of light that I can see is that David Cameron has committed to give you the money when you become partners in a Tory/Plaid coalition.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: If that is the best that you can do, Huw, God help the people of Merthyr, because it is you that is letting them down on health, education and transport. It is you that is preventing us from making the case to the Treasury, because you will not stand up for the interests of Wales in Westminster. The First Minister talks about the letter in 2002 as the only thing that was said. I will read out what was said about match funding in a letter by his officials, as he was making the case to the Treasury as the Minister with responsibility for economic development at the time. He said:

'It is extremely unlikely that further sums can be found from Assembly budgets: as was the case with the public expenditure provision, following the last spending review, Ministers were forced to switch resources to the Government's main priorities of health and education to try and match the English increases.'

That is what his officials said to the Treasury in 2000, but he is not prepared to say it anymore. Alun Michael at least had the guts to stand up to the Treasury, but the First Minister is not prepared to do so on behalf of the people of Wales, and that is not the end of it. Another letter was sent by his officials to the Treasury in 2000, stating something that he has acknowledged today. It said:

'We acknowledge that about a third of the match funding has to come out of the Assembly budget—£65 million a year.'

That is what he told the Treasury in 2000. In terms of the figures, he said:

'This gave an estimated shortfall in the order of £60 million per annum.'

lle yn hyn o beth—yr unig ddadl o sylwedd a glywsom gan Blaid Cymru yw y dylem sefyll o blaid Cymru. Efallai y dylem chwifio baneri bach hefyd a neidio i'r awyr yn llawn egni. Pa ateb sydd gan Blaid Cymru? Yr unig lygedyn o oleuni a welaf yw bod David Cameron wedi ymrwymo i roi'r arian ichi pan fyddwch yn bartneriaid mewn clymblaid rhwng y Torïaid a Phlaid Cymru.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Os mai hynny yw'r ymdrech gorau y gallwch ei wneud, Huw, Duw a helpo bobl Merthyr Tudful, oherwydd chi sydd yn gwneud cam â hwy o ran iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Chi sydd yn ein hatal rhag cyflwyno'r ddadl i'r Trysorlys, am na wnewch sefyll o blaid buddiannau Cymru yn San Steffan. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn sôn am y llythyr yn 2002 fel pe na bai dim arall wedi ei ddweud. Darllenaf yr hyn a ddywedwyd am arian cyfatebol mewn llythyr oddi wrth ei swyddogion, pan oedd yn cyflwyno'r ddadl i'r Trysorlys fel y Gweinidog a chanddo gyfrifoldeb dros ddatblygu economaidd ar y pryd. Meddai:

Mae'n dra annhebygol y gellir canfod symiau pellach yng nghyllidebau'r Cynulliad: fel y bu yn achos y ddarpariaeth o ran gwariant cyhoeddus, ar ôl yr adolygiad diwethaf o wariant, bu raid i Weinidogon sianelu adnoddau i fodloni prif flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth, sef iechyd ac addysg, er mwyn ceisio sicrhau'r un cynnydd ag yn Lloegr.

Dyna a ddywedodd ei swyddogion wrth y Trysorlys yn 2000, ond nid yw'n barod i ddweud hynny bellach. O leiaf yr oedd Alun Michael yn ddigon dewr i herio'r Trysorlys, ond nid yw'r Prif Weinidog yn barod i wneud hynny ar ran pobl Cymru, ac nid hynny yw diwedd y stori. Anfonwyd llythyr arall gan ei swyddogion at y Trysorlys yn 2000, yn datgan rhywbeth y mae wedi ei gydnabod heddiw. Y geiriau oedd:

Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod rhaid i tua un rhan o dair o'r arian cyfatebol ddod o gyllideb y Cynulliad—£65 miliwn y flwyddyn.

Dyna a ddywedodd wrth y Trysorlys yn 2000. Gyda golwg ar y ffigurau, dywedodd:

Yr oedd hyn yn gadael diffyg, yn ôl yr amcangyfrif, o tua £60 miliwn y flwyddyn.

In the response to the Treasury, he said that the main opposition parties—he referred to Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats—had come to a broadly similar conclusion.

The First Minister: The issue of £65 million being put into the Pathway to Prosperity pot, the local regeneration fund pot and some small pots in agriculture is perfectly true, and we all know that. However, you must remember, Ieuan—which you are refusing to do—that the budget that we were getting was going up by £1 billion a year, so the £66 million had to be set against the increase of £1 billion every year. That is how we went from £7.5 billion to the £13 billion that we now have. Before you finish your speech, will you say whether you welcome the good news that we got Objective 1 funding for a second time?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We welcome the news, of course. However, in the three years after 2003, your Government was able to maintain the same level of increases in health as England. Since then, you have failed to do that. Are you prepared to acknowledge that, First Minister?

The First Minister: As we have been spending in Wales, we will not get exactly the same increases in health, education and economic development across the board—that is the nature of devolution. That has been true since the Barnett block was set up. We have received increases so that our budget is now 73 per cent higher than it was when the Assembly came into existence. That is an extremely proud record, which we will take to the people of Wales next year. Labour has delivered, and it will continue to deliver Objective 1 funding.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That long-winded answer effectively was a ‘yes’. The increases in health and education spending in Wales, since the big match funding requirement, have gone down. We are not now matching the English increases in health and education, and the First Minister knows that full well. He also knows that there are two reasons for it: the requirement for match funding; and the effect of the Barnett squeeze. He knows that

Yn yr ymateb i'r Trysorlys, dywedodd fod y prif wrthbleidiau—at Blaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yr oedd yn cyfeirio—wedi dod i gasgliad eithaf tebyg.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n berffaith wir bod £65 miliwn wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer Ffordd i Ffyniant, y gronfa adfywio lleol a rhai cronfeydd bach ym maes amaethyddiaeth, ac yr ydym oll yn gwybod hynny. Fodd bynnag, rhaid ichi gofio, Ieuan—ac yr ydych yn gwrthod gwneud hynny—fod y gyllideb yr oeddem yn ei chael yn codi £1 biliwn y flwyddyn, felly yr oedd yn rhaid ystyried y swm o £66 miliwn ochr yn ochr â'r cynnydd o £1 biliwn bob blwyddyn. Felly yr aethom o £7.5 biliwn i'r £13 biliwn sydd gennym yn awr. Cyn ichi orffen eich araith, a wnewch ddweud a ydych yn croesawu'r newyddion da ein bod wedi cael arian Amcan 1 am yr ail dro?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydym yn croesawu'r newyddion hynny, wrth gwrs. Fodd bynnag, yn y tair blynedd ar ôl 2003, yr oedd eich Llywodraeth yn gallu cynnal yr un lefel o gynnydd o ran iechyd â Lloegr. Ers hynny, yr ydych wedi methu â gwneud hynny. A ydych yn barod i gydnabod hynny, Brif Weinidog?

Y Prif Weinidog: Oherwydd ein bod wedi bod yn gwario yng Nghymru, ni chawn yr un cynnydd yn union o ran iechyd, addysg a datblygu economaidd yn gyffredinol—peth felly yw datganoli. Mae hynny'n wir ers sefydlu bloc Barnett. Yr ydym wedi cael cynnydd fel bod ein cyllideb bellach 73 y cant yn fwy nag a oedd pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad. Mae honno'n record dda dros ben, y byddwn yn ei chyfleu i bobl Cymru y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae Llafur wedi mynd â'r maen i'r wal, a bydd yn dal i sicrhau arian Amcan 1.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: ‘Ydwyf’ oedd ystyr yr ateb hirwyntog hwnnw, yn y bôn. Mae'r cynnydd o ran gwariant ar iechyd ac addysg yng Nghymru, ers yr angen mawr am arian cyfatebol, wedi gostwng. Bellach nid ydym yn cynyddu'r gwariant ar iechyd ac addysg i'r un graddau â Lloegr, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog yn gwybod hynny'n iawn. Mae hefyd yn gwybod bod dau reswm dros hynny: yr angen am arian cyfatebol; ac effaith

that is happening. All we are asking the First Minister to do is to stand up for Wales, not to skirt around the issue and tell us that there are other arguments here. It is time for the First Minister to stand up for the people of Wales. That is what this debate is all about.

4.50 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: Do you share my concern at the response of the North Wales Economic Forum to the Welsh Assembly Government's 'Wales: a Vibrant Economy' document? It states that the success of economies such as that of Ireland is because barriers are moved to enable European money to make the greatest mark, but it contrasts that with Wales, which it says has been stricter and more bureaucratic than other European nations. Is that not part of the reason why we are in the situation of having lower prosperity than anywhere else in the United Kingdom today?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Of course it is, and the First Minister also knows that, through the use of that Objective 1 money, the target that he set of increasing Welsh gross domestic product per capita to 90 per cent by 2010 has long gone. We started at 80 per cent, and now we are at 79 per cent. Is that going forward, First Minister? We ask you to stand up for the people of Wales and for the Assembly to vote in favour of this motion.

gwasgfa Barnett. Mae'n gwybod bod hynny'n digwydd. Y cwbl yr ydym yn gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog ei wneud yw sefyll o blaid Cymru, a pheidio ag osgoi'r mater a dweud wrthym fod dadleuon eraill yn hyn o beth. Mae'n bryd i'r Prif Weinidog sefyll o blaid pobl Cymru. Dyna holl fyrddwn y ddadl hon.

Mark Isherwood: A ydych, fel minnau, yn pryderu ynghylch ymateb Fforwm Economaidd Gogledd Cymru i ddogfen Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 'Cymru: Economi yn Ffynnu'? Dywed fod economïau fel un Iwerddon wedi llwyddo am fod rhwystrau'n cael eu tynnu fel y gall arian Ewropeaidd adael ei ôl i'r graddau mwyaf posibl, ond mae'n gwrthgyferbynnu hynny â'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru, sydd, meddai, wedi bod yn fwy caeth a biwrocraidaidd na'r un mewn gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop. Onid hynny yw un o'r rhesymau dros y ffaith ein bod yn llai ffyniannus nag unman arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig heddiw?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn sicr, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog yn gwybod hefyd, drwy ddefnyddio arian Amcan 1, fod y targed a bennodd o gynyddu'r cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru i 90 y cant erbyn 2010 wedi hen ddiflannu. Dechreuasom ar 80 y cant, ac yr ydym bellach ar 79 y cant. Ai symud ymlaen yw peth felly, Brif Weinidog? Gofynnwn ichi sefyll o blaid pobl Cymru a gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad bleidleisio o blaid y cynnig hwn.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne

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
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine

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

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 (NDM2916): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. regrets the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to secure adequate match funding for the first round of European funding resulting in an adverse impact on core budgets, and

2. instructs the First Minister to commence immediate discussions with the UK Treasury to secure adequate match funding for the new programme of European funding commencing in 2007 and to report periodically to the Assembly on the progress of such discussions.

Cynnig (NDM2916): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer rownd gyntaf y cyllid Ewropeaidd a gafodd effaith andwyol ar gyllidebau craidd, a

2. yn cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i ddechrau trafodaethau gyda Thrysorlys y DU yn ddiymdroi er mwyn sicrhau digon o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rhaglen cyllid Ewropeaidd newydd a fydd yn dechrau yn 2007 ac i adrodd o bryd i'w gilydd gerbron y Cynulliad am hynt trafodaethau o'r fath.

Cynnig (NDM2916): O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Motion (NDM2916): For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
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
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann

Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Adran 19(2)(c) o Ddeddf Rheilffyrdd 2005 i'r
 Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth
 Delegation of Functions under Section 19(2)(c) of the Railways Act 2005 to the
 Economic Development and Transport Committee**

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

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

resolves to delegate all functions of the National Assembly contained in or under section 19(2)(c) of the Railways Act 2005 to the Economic Development and Transport Committee, save those which by law cannot be so delegated. (NDM2917)

Janet Davies: This motion to delegate functions concerns representation on the Rail Passengers Council. I hope that most people will remember what happened: this came to the Assembly and the decision was that it would not be delegated to the Minister. However, the Minister had started the appointments procedure without any authority at that point, which caused a certain amount of problems. We are an embarrassment. We are unhappy that the Minister has not apologised to Plenary in the motion or when he had the opportunity to do so now, and I hope that he might consider this seriously and do it in closing.

The Assembly could decide to start the selection process again, but, in Plaid Cymru's view, that would be overbearing. The people of Wales would continue without this

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad fod

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

yn penderfynu dirprwyo i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn neu o dan adran 19(2)(c) Deddf Rheilffyrdd 2005, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir, yn ôl y gyfraith, eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. (NDM2917)

Janet Davies: Mae'r cynnig hwn i ddirprwyo swyddogaethau'n ymwneud â chynrychiolaeth ar y Cyngor Teithwyr Rheilffyrdd. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn cofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd: daeth hyn gerbron y Cynulliad a phenderfynwyd na fyddai'n cael ei ddirprwyo i'r Gweinidog. Er hynny, yr oedd y Gweinidog wedi dechrau'r weithdrefn benodi heb ddim awdurdod ar y pryd, a pharodd hynny rai problemau. Yr ydym yn destun cywilydd. Yr ydym yn anffodlon am nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi ymddiheuro i'r Cyfarfod Llawn yn y cynnig nac ychwaith pan gafodd gyfle i wneud hynny'n awr, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn ystyried hyn o ddifrif ac yn gwneud hynny wrth gloi.

Gallai'r Cynulliad benderfynu dechrau'r broses ddethol eto, ond, ym marn Plaid Cymru, byddai hynny'n drahaus. Byddai pobl Cymru'n dal i fod heb gynrychiolaeth ac, o

representation and, given some of our railway services, we need that representation. As I understand it, it is a non-salaried appointment, and to ask somebody who is non-salaried to go through this once more would be unfair to them. The disadvantages outweigh the needs of democracy.

Plaid Cymru will support this motion, but we continue to express our displeasure with the Minister's actions.

Kirsty Williams: I share the concerns that Janet Davies expressed. We rehearsed the arguments about why Plenary ideally should appoint this person to what is an important position, regardless of the fact that it is non-salaried. However, given the circumstances that we find ourselves in and the continuing delay in Wales being represented on this important body, we believe that this is the most appropriate way forward at this time. However, I too am surprised to hear that the Minister does not wish to address any comments to the Assembly at this stage.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): There was no discourtesy in this issue of nominations and selection. It was normal practice, and it was only made different by the decision of Plenary on the delegation of functions. Therefore, no discourtesy was intended. We were following what we assumed was normal practice, but, clearly, it is a matter for the Assembly to decide upon, as ever when such matters come forward for decision. Nevertheless, I welcome the contributions from Janet Davies and Kirsty Williams in supporting this motion.

gofio am rai o'n gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd, mae arnom angen cynrychiolaeth o'r fath. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, swydd heb gyflog yw hon, ac annheg fyddai gofyn i rywun sydd heb gyflog fynd drwy hynny eto. Mae'r anfanteision yn fwy na'r hyn sy'n angenrheidiol mewn democratiaeth.

Bydd Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, ond yr ydym yn dal i fynegi ein hanfodlonrwydd ar weithredoedd y Gweinidog.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn rhannu'r pryderon y mae Janet Davies wedi eu mynegi. Aethom drwy'r dadleuon ynghylch pam mai'r Cyfarfod Llawn a ddylai benodi'r unigolyn hwn, yn ddelfrydol, i swydd sydd yn un bwysig, er nad oes cyflog ar ei chyfer. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried yr amgylchiadau yr ydym ynddynt a'r oedi parhaus o ran cael cynrychiolydd dros Gymru ar y corff pwysig hwn, yr ydym yn credu mai hon yw'r ffordd fwyaf priodol o weithredu ar hyn o bryd. Er hynny, yr wyf finnau'n synnu o glywed nad yw'r Gweinidog yn dymuno cyflwyno dim sylwadau i'r Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Nid oedd dim anghwrteisi ynglŷn ag enwebu a dethol. Yr oedd yn arfer cyffredin, a dim ond penderfyniad y Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch dirprwyo swyddogaethau a'i gwnaeth yn wahanol. Felly, nid oedd yn fwriad bod yn anghwrtais. Yr oeddem yn dilyn yr hyn a oedd, fe dybiem, yn arfer cyffredin, ond, wrth gwrs, mae hynny'n fater i'w benderfynu gan y Cynulliad, fel y mae bob tro pan benderfynir ar faterion o'r fath. Er hynny, yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfraniadau gan Janet Davies a Kirsty Williams wrth gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

*Cynnig (NDM2917): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM2917): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

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

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

Francis, Lisa

Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
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, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig
Rhif 3 2006: Diogelwch Ffyrdd Lleol
Approval of the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report No. 3
2006: Local Road Safety**

The Deputy Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Tamsin Dunwoody): I propose that **Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Tamsin Dunwoody):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, under section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.11,

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan adran 88B Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.11,

approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No. 3) (Wales) 2006 on local road safety, which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 March 2006. (NDM2918)

John Griffiths: I welcome this funding of £329,000 for Newport City Council and £199,000 for Monmouthshire County Council. This affects my constituency of Newport East, and is very welcome, particularly because there have been road safety issues there. I am concerned that in our inner urban areas and on our estates it is so easy for children to run out between parked cars, because children in those areas tend to play on the streets quite a lot. It is difficult for motorists to stop in time if they are going at considerable speed.

I welcome the guidance that is included for local authorities, which states that they should focus on the more deprived areas and the Communities First areas in taking policies forward, and that they should consider 20 mph zones and speed limits. I believe that that is crucial, as I know do many other Members, because I have heard it stated across the political parties on many occasions. I hope that that part of the guidance will be followed. If it is, I am confident that we can make major strides towards the Assembly's road safety strategy target of reducing by 50 per cent the number of children seriously injured or killed on our roads by 2010. There is little that is more important than that for us all, I am sure.

Kirsty Williams: We welcome these grants, and I welcome in particular the considerable amount of money that will be coming to Powys. The Minister and the Deputy Minister know that I often write to them about issues around pedestrian and vehicle safety in my constituency. Unfortunately, we have a poor accident rate in my constituency. This money will go some way towards addressing some of those issues. I am particularly glad that

yn cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 3) (Cymru) 2006 ar ddiogelwch ffordd lleol, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2918)

John Griffiths: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r £329,000 o gyllid ar gyfer Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd a'r £199,000 ar gyfer Cyngor Sir Fynwy. Mae hyn yn effeithio ar fy etholaeth, sef Dwyrain Casnewydd, ac mae i'w groesawu'n fawr, yn enwedig gan fod problemau wedi codi yno o ran diogelwch ffordd. Yr wyf yn pryderu ei bod mor hawdd i blant redeg allan rhwng ceir sydd wedi eu parcio yng nghanol trefi ac ar ystadau, gan fod plant yn yr ardaloedd hynny'n tueddu i chwarae llawer ar y strydoedd. Mae'n anodd i fodurwyr stopio mewn pryd os ydynt yn mynd yn eithaf cyflym.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r canllawiau sydd wedi eu cynnwys ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, sydd yn nodi y dylent ganolbwyntio ar yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig ac ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wrth ddatblygu polisïau, ac y dylent ystyried sefydlu parthau a therfynau cyflymder 20 milltir yr awr. Yr wyf yn credu bod hynny'n hollbwysig, fel y mae llawer o Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn gwybod, gan fy mod wedi clywed hynny'n cael ei ddweud gan rai yn yr holl bleidiau gwleidyddol ar lawer achlysur. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y dilynir y rhan honno o'r canllawiau. Os gwneir hynny, yr wyf yn ffyddiog y gallwn gymryd camau bras tuag at gyflawni'r targed yn strategaeth diogelwch ffordd y Cynulliad o ostwng nifer y plant a gaiff eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ein ffordd o 50 y cant erbyn 2010. Nid oes fawr ddim sydd yn bwysicach i bawb ohonom na hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr.

Kirsty Williams: Yr ydym yn croesawu'r grantiau hyn, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'n neilltuol y swm sylweddol o arian ddaw i Bowys. Mae'r Gweinidog a'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn gwybod fy mod yn ysgrifennu atynt yn aml ynghylch materion sydd yn ymwneud â diogelwch cerddwyr a cherbydau yn fy etholaeth. Gwaetha'r modd, mae gennym gyfradd ddamweiniau wael yn fy etholaeth. Bydd yr arian hwn o ryw gymorth i

specific mention is made of a certain amount of the allocation having to go towards education measures. This is particularly important. We can only engineer and speed limit our way out of a certain category of accidents, and education, at all levels, is vital. I am glad to see that there is a ring-fenced element to this grant, which means that educating children and other road users is a priority.

Carl Sargeant: I am pleased that the Assembly has introduced the Safe Routes to School scheme, which provides defined routes and facilities, such as cycle parking, so that children can use the routes confidently. The scheme involves children, teachers and parents in the planning of measures to address their needs and safety concerns and promotes initiatives such as the walking bus. I am also pleased that the Assembly Government has put funding into transport. In February, I welcomed the £125 million funding package to improve transport infrastructures in Wales, and the £3.3 million that went to Flintshire in particular, which also includes money for the Taith consortium.

However, I hope that the Minister and the Deputy Minister will consider the allocation of funding for Safe Routes to School in my constituency of Alyn and Deeside. I have had representations from concerned parents about many schools, but Broughton Infant School and Broughton Junior School in particular, with regard to Safe Routes to School funding.

5.00 p.m.

Following the grants announcements last month, I urge the Minister for Economic Development and Transport to look at additional funding for Flintshire County Council in respect of Safe Routes to School in Alyn and Deeside.

Alun Cairns: Diolch, Lywydd, for giving me the opportunity to contribute briefly to this debate. Given that this is something that we would instinctively support, I did not intend to contribute until I heard John Griffiths calling for funding for local road safety to be

ddelio â rhai o'r materion hynny. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod cyfeiriad penodol at sicrhau bod rhywfaint o'r dyraniad yn mynd at fesurau addysg. Mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig. Dim ond rhai mathau o ddamweiniau y gallwn eu hatal drwy beiranneg a therfynau cyflymder, ac mae addysg, ar bob lefel, yn hollbwysig. Yr wyf yn falch o weld bod rhan o'r grant hwn wedi ei chlustnodi, fel y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i addysgu plant a defnyddwyr eraill y ffyrdd.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi cyflwyno'r cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, sydd yn darparu llwybrau a chyfleusterau penodol, fel lleoedd parcio beiciau, fel y gall plant fod yn hyderus wrth ddefnyddio'r llwybrau. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn cynnwys plant, athrawon a rhieni yn y gwaith o gynllunio mesurau i ddiwallu eu hanghenion a thawelu eu pryderon ynghylch diogelwch ac yn hybu cynlluniau fel y bws cerdded. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi rhoi arian at drafnidiaeth. Ym mis Chwefror, croesewais y pecyn ariannu o £125 miliwn i wella seilweithiau trafnidiaeth yng Nghymru, a'r swm o £3.3 miliwn ar gyfer sir y Fflint yn benodol, sydd hefyd yn cynnwys arian ar gyfer consortiwm Taith.

Er hynny, yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog a'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ystyried y dyraniad o arian ar gyfer Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol yn fy etholaeth, sef Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Mae rhieni pryderus wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i mi ynghylch sawl ysgol, ac Ysgol Fabanod Brychdyn ac Ysgol Iau Brychdyn yn benodol, mewn cysylltiad ag arian ar gyfer Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol.

Yn dilyn y cyhoeddiadau ynghylch grantiau fis diwethaf, yr wyf yn annog y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth i ystyried cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer Cyngor Sir y Fflint o ran Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

Alun Cairns: Diolch, Lywydd, am roi'r cyfle imi gyfrannu'n fyr at y ddadl hon. O ystyried bod hyn yn rhywbeth y byddem yn ei gefnogi wrth reddf, nid oeddwn yn bwriadu cyfrannu nes imi glywed John Griffiths yn galw am ddyfarnu cyllid ar gyfer diogelwch ar y

awarded according to a deprivation policy. If he wants to correct his statement, then I would like to give him the opportunity to do so, but this funding must be awarded on the basis of road-safety issues alone. Deprivation is not an indication of a lack of road safety.

John Griffiths: Alun, this money will be used across the board, but the guidance refers to a particular need in Communities First areas, for example, because the problem of road safety identified in those areas is greater—affecting children, for example.

Alun Cairns: I happily accept that, because that is where there is a road-safety need. However, the local government formula already allocates funding according to deprivation. If there is a road-safety need, we would support that funding in any way, but to use that as an index or as a method of weighting alone per se without road-safety issues attached is very dangerous.

The Deputy Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Tamsin Dunwoody): I thank Members for the positive comments that we have received today. I would like to pick up on Alun Cairns's last comment first, in relation to John Griffiths's point. We have urged for investment to go into Communities First areas because there is a clear and direct link between the number of casualties and unfortunate deaths of children and those 100 most deprived areas of Wales. Therefore, it is critical that we see investment going into those areas to prevent those children who are most in need from being hurt. I agree very much with John on that point.

In addition, I agree with the point on the 20 mph zones. Reducing speed has been successful in reducing the numbers of injuries, deaths and accidents on our roads. In fact, the number of such incidents has reduced by around 86 per cent in the 20 mph zones since they were introduced, and we would encourage them to continue.

Kirsty mentioned the education, training and

ffyrdd lleol yn ôl polisi amddifadedd. Os yw am gywiro ei ddatganiad, carwn roi'r cyfle iddo wneud hynny, ond rhaid dyfarnu'r cyllid hwn ar sail diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn unig. Nid yw amddifadedd yn brawf o ddiffyg diogelwch ar y ffyrdd.

John Griffiths: Alun, defnyddir yr arian hwn yn gyffredinol, ond mae'r canllawiau'n cyfeirio at angen penodol mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, er enghraifft, oherwydd bod y broblem a ganfuwyd o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn fwy yn yr ardaloedd hynny—gan effeithio ar blant, er enghraifft.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn fodlon derbyn hynny, oherwydd dyna lle y mae angen sy'n gysylltiedig â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r fformiwla llywodraeth leol eisoes yn dyrannu cyllid yn ôl amddifadedd. Os oes angen o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, byddem yn cefnogi'r cyllid hwnnw mewn unrhyw ffordd, ond peth peryglus iawn fyddai defnyddio hynny fel mynegai neu ddull pwysoli'n unig ynddo'i hun heb fod materion diogelwch ffyrdd ynghlwm.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Tamsin Dunwoody): Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am y sylwadau cadarnhaol a gawsom heddiw. Carwn ymdrin â sylw olaf Alun Cairns yn gyntaf, yng nghyd-destun pwynt John Griffiths. Yr ydym wedi hybu buddsoddiad i ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf gan fod cyswllt clir ac uniongyrchol rhwng nifer y plant sy'n cael eu hanafu ac, yn anffodus, eu lladd a 100 ardal fwyaf amddifad Cymru. Felly, mae'n hollbwysig inni fuddsoddi yn yr ardaloedd hynny i sicrhau na chaiff y plant mwyaf anghenus hynny eu hanafu. Cytunaf yn llwyr â John ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Yn ogystal â hynny, cytunaf â'r pwynt ynghylch parthau 20 milltir yr awr. Mae lleihau cyflymder wedi llwyddo i leihau nifer yr anafiadau, marwolaethau a damweiniau ar ein ffyrdd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae nifer y digwyddiadau o'r fath wedi gostwng tua 86 y cant yn y parthau 20 milltir yr awr ers eu cyflwyno, a byddem yn awyddus i weld y rhain yn parhau.

Cyfeiriodd Kirsty at yr elfen sy'n ymwneud

publicity element of this grant, and, indeed, 20 per cent of the allocation is funding for exactly those elements. Although engineering is far advanced and there are ways of engineering for road safety, it also looks at the other elements. It is our responsibility to educate young people about road safety, but this should also be followed up with enforcement. We can do that only through education, publicity and training. I know that you will be interested in a new training scheme that is available particularly for young people, one of our most at-risk groups. Under the scheme, they will receive training that is part-funded from this grant and part-funded from local authorities, and includes theory as well as practical experience of dealing with difficult situations. Their confidence is often greater than their experience, which, therefore, puts them at risk.

Carl, Safe Routes to School has been an extremely successful scheme. Since we started it, more than £21 million has been invested. In the new round for 2006-07, more than 50 schemes have received £3.8 million. I know that there is always a plea for additional funding, particularly in your area, but there were bids to the tune of £8 million for a £3.8 million pot, which shows you just how successful it is.

On your other point, transport plays an integral part in this, because, by encouraging our children to use walking buses and cycle routes, and by investing in capital things such as cycle sheds and providing safe facilities, we are encouraging children, later in life, to take on a modal shift that perhaps you and I, and our generation, did not have. It has, therefore, been an extremely successful scheme, and we are delighted to continue to support that.

Finally, I commend this grant to you.

ag addysg, hyfforddiant a chyhoedduswydd yn y grant hwn, ac, yn wir, mae 20 y cant o'r dyraniad ar gyfer yr elfennau hynny. Er bod peirianeg yn faes sydd wedi datblygu'n sylweddol a bod modd gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd drwy gyfrwng peirianeg, mae'n edrych ar yr elfennau eraill hefyd. Ni sy'n gyfrifol am addysgu pobl ifanc am ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd, ond dylai gorfodaeth ddod i ganlyn hynny. Dim ond drwy addysg, cyhoedduswydd a hyfforddiant y gallwn gyflawni hynny. Gwn y bydd gennyh ddiddordeb mewn cynllun hyfforddi newydd sydd ar gael yn arbennig ar gyfer pobl ifanc, un o'r grwpiau sydd fwyaf agored i risg. Dan y cynllun byddant yn derbyn hyfforddiant a fydd wedi'i gyllido'n rhannol gan y grant hwn a chan awdurdodau lleol, ac mae'n cynnwys theori yn ogystal â phrofiad ymarferol o ddelio â sefyllfaoedd anodd. Mae eu hyder yn aml yn drech neu'u profiad sydd, felly, yn peri eu bod mewn perygl.

Carl, mae'r cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol wedi bod yn gynllun llwyddiannus dros ben. Ers inni ddechrau'r cynllun, buddsoddwyd dros £21 miliwn. Yn y rownd newydd ar gyfer 2006-07, derbyniodd dros 50 o gynlluniau £3.8 miliwn. Gwn y bydd galw bob amser am gyllid ychwanegol, yn enwedig yn eich ardal, ond cafwyd bidiau am tua £8 miliwn ar gyfer cronfa o £3.8 miliwn, sy'n brawf o lwyddiant y cynllun.

Ynghylch eich pwynt arall, mae trafniadaeth yn rhan annatod o hyn, oherwydd, drwy annog ein plant i ddefnyddio bysiau cerdded a llwybrau beicio, a thrwy fuddsoddi mewn eitemau cyfalaf fel siediau beiciau a darparu cyfleusterau diogel, yr ydym yn annog plant, yn nes ymlaen yn eu bywyd, i newid mewn ffordd sylweddol; cyfle efallai na chawsoch chi a minnau, na'n cenedlaeth. Mae'r cynllun wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol felly, ac yr ydym wrth ein boddau ein bod yn gallu parhau i'w gefnogi.

I gloi, cymeradwyaf y grant hwn ichi.

*Cynnig (NDM2918): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2918): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
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
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw. **The Presiding Officer:** That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.04 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.04 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)