



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

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

Dydd Mercher, 14 Gorffennaf 2004

Wednesday, 14 July 2004

Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynddi 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.*

**Ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2004-4
Election of a Planning Decision Committee (2) 2004-4**

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I **Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiau fod
propose that

the National Assembly for Wales resolves: *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn
penderfynu:*

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| <p><i>1. that a committee, to be known as the Planning Decision Committee (2) 2004-4, be established in accordance with Standing Order No. 17 of the Assembly, to discharge the functions in respect of the matter identified in the schedule to this motion under sections 77(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;</i></p> <p><i>2. that the members of that committee be: Carwyn Jones AM (Chair), Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey AM, Alun Ffred Jones AM, Brynle Williams AM;</i></p> <p><i>3. that the committee shall cease to exist when the Chair of the committee signs the decision letter in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.16 or on 6 August 2004, whichever is the earlier;</i></p> <p><i>4. that if the committee shall cease to exist without the Chair having signed a decision letter in respect of the matter identified in the schedule to this motion, then in that event the functions identified in paragraph 1 above are, in relation to such matter, delegated to the First Minister.</i></p> | <p><i>1. bod pwyllgor, a elwir Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2)2004-4, yn cael ei sefydlu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17 y Cynulliad, i gyflawni'r swyddogaethau, mewn perthynas â'r mater a nodwyd yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn o dan adrannau 77(1) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990;</i></p> <p><i>2. mai aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Carwyn Jones AC (Cadeirydd), Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey AC, Alun Ffred Jones AC, Brynle Williams AC;</i></p> <p><i>3. y bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyr penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 6 Awst 2004, pa un bynnag sy'n dod gyntaf;</i></p> <p><i>4. os bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r mater a nodir yn yr Atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, y bydd y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, mewn perthynas â'r cyfryw faterion, yn cael eu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog Cymru.</i></p> |
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Schedule

Called-in planning application by Celtic Energy Ltd for the proposed extension of an existing opencast coal site, with an on-site washery, followed by restoration and aftercare management at East Pit East, Gwauncaegurwen, near Ammanford. (NDM2080)

Atodlen

Cais cynllunio a alwyd i mewn gan Celtic Energy Cyf am estyniad arfaethedig ar gyfer safle glo brig, gyda golchfa ar y safle, wedi'i ddilyn gan waith adfer ac ôl-ofal yn East Pit, Gwauncaegurwen, ger Rhydaman. (NDM2080)

*Cynnig: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services

Gwasanaethau Arennol Renal Services

Q1 Christine Gwyther: Will the Minister make a statement on Assembly measures to improve renal services in Wales? (OAQ37016)

C1 Christine Gwyther: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am fesurau'r Cynulliad i wella gwasanaethau arenol yng Nghymru? (OAQ37016)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): The Welsh Assembly Government is developing a policy for tackling renal disease that will set out our long-term aims and objectives and the strategic direction for achieving them. The national service framework that we are developing will improve the quality of services for caring for renal patients by setting out clear standards to be achieved.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn datblygu polisi ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chlefyd arenol a fydd yn amlinellu ein nodau a'n hamcanion hirdymor a'r cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer eu cyflawni. Bydd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yr ydym yn ei ddatblygu yn gwella ansawdd y gwasanaethau ar gyfer gofalu am gleifion arenol drwy nodi safonau pendant y dylid eu cyflawni.

Christine Gwyther: May I draw your attention to the renal unit attached to the

Christine Gwyther: Hoffwn dynnu eich sylw at yr uned arenol sy'n rhan o Ysbyty

West Wales General Hospital, Glangwili, in Carmarthenshire, which is a victim of its own success? The number of patients that it has treated has increased year on year, because it provides a good and valuable service. However, the building in which it operates has been deteriorating badly. It is a portakabin that was meant to last 10 years and is now nearly 20 years old. In your review of renal services, will you consider the reprovision of the renal unit at Glangwili?

Jane Hutt: The problem of a lack of renal dialysis capacity has been developing over time. It resulted in the south Wales renal review in March 2003, which recognised the immediate need for substantial investment to increase capacity. That is why I approved £2 million extra funding for Health Commission Wales for important reprovision and development of dialysis services at Carmarthen and at Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth. That is currently being planned, and the managed clinical network is also being developed. The extra £2 million to support the west wing in Cardiff Royal Infirmary and Morriston Hospital, Swansea, was announced as a result of the Finance Minister's allocation earlier this year. I am aware of the state of the renal unit at Glangwili, and I know that you will be visiting it shortly. I hope that some plans will develop as a result of this extra investment.

David Melding: Minister, kidney disease is a debilitating condition and dialysis dominates the lives of sufferers. There is a need to improve services and their accessibility. Some patients have to travel a long way to access services and receive treatment and then travel a long way home. It really is inadequate.

Jane Hutt: That is why we are looking to a national service framework for the clear care pathway and standards which should be applied across Wales. We are developing the managed clinical network through Health Commission Wales's planned performance arrangements and implementing a renal

Cyffredinol Gorllewin Cymru, Glangwili, yn sir Gaerfyrddin, sy'n dioddef yn sgîl ei llwyddiant ei hun. Mae nifer y cleifion sydd wedi cael triniaeth yno wedi cynyddu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, gan ei bod yn darparu gwasanaeth da a gwerthfawr. Fodd bynnag, mae adeilad yr uned wedi bod yn dirywio'n sylweddol. Caban ydyw a oedd i fod i barhau am 10 mlynedd ond y mae bron yn 20 mlwydd oed erbyn hyn. Fel rhan o'ch adolygiad o wasanaethau arenol, a ystyriwch ailddarparu yr uned arenol yng Nglangwili?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r broblem o ddiffyg adnoddau dialysis arenol wedi bod yn datblygu dros amser. Arweiniodd at gynnal adolygiad arenol y De ym mis Mawrth 2003, a gydnabu'r angen dirfawr am fuddsoddiad sylweddol er mwyn cynyddu adnoddau. Dyna pam y cymeradwyais £2 filiwn o arian ychwanegol ar gyfer Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar gyfer gwaith ailddarparu pwysig a datblygu gwasanaethau dialysis yng Nghaerfyrddin ac yn Ysbyty Bronglais, Aberystwyth. Mae hynny'n cael ei gynllunio ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'r rhwydwaith clinigol rheoledig hefyd yn cael ei ddatblygu. Cyhoeddwyd y £2 filiwn ychwanegol i gynorthwyo adain orllewinol Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd ac Ysbyty Treforys, Abertawe, o ganlyniad i ddyraniad y Gweinidog Cyllid yn gynharach eleni. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o gyflwr yr uned arenol yng Nglangwili, a gwn y byddwch yn ymweld â hi yn fuan. Gobeithiaf y bydd rhai cynlluniau'n deillio o'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol hwn.

David Melding: Weinidog, mae clefyd yr arenau yn gyflwr gwanychol ac mae dialysis yn rheoli bywydau dioddefwyr. Mae angen gwella gwasanaethau a'u hygyrchedd. Rhaid i rai cleifion deithio ymhell i gael gwasanaethau a thriniaeth ac yna deithio ymhell i gyrraedd gartref. Mae'n wirioneddol annigonol.

Jane Hutt: Dyna pam yr ydym yn edrych at fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer y llwybr a'r safonau gofal clir y dylid eu cymhwyso ledled Cymru. Yr ydym yn datblygu'r rhwydwaith clinigol rheoledig drwy drefniadau perfformiad arfaethedig Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ac yn gweithredu

dialysis strategy, not just in south Wales, but in north Wales too. I am pleased that the extra £2 million has resulted in improving the dialysis programme. I mentioned the west wing at Cardiff Royal Infirmary and the additional dialysis at Morrision Hospital. Further developments and reprovision across west and north Wales will also address those points, David.

strategaeth dialysis arenol, nid yn y De yn unig, ond yn y Gogledd hefyd. Yr wyf yn falch i'r £2 filiwn ychwanegol wella'r rhaglen ddialysis. Soniais am yr adain orllewinol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd a'r dialysis ychwanegol yn Ysbyty Treforys. Bydd datblygiadau pellach ac ailddarparu ledled y Gorllewin a'r Gogledd hefyd yn mynd i'r afael â'r pwyntiau hynny, David.

Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy Primary Care Services in Alyn and Deeside

Q2 Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister make a statement on primary care services in Alyn and Deeside? (OAQ36989)

C2 Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy? (OAQ36989)

Jane Hutt: The provision of primary care services in the Alyn and Deeside area is the responsibility of Flintshire Local Health Board. The new general medical services contract has been signed by all 15 practices in Flintshire. This will deliver better access to a wider range of quality services. The contract forms an important component of the health and wellbeing strategy for Flintshire.

Jane Hutt: Cyfrifoldeb Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Sir y Fflint yw darparu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Llofnodwyd y contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol newydd gan bob un o'r 15 practis yn sir y Fflint. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau gwell mynediad i ystod ehangach o wasanaethau o safon. Mae'r contract yn elfen bwysig o strategaeth iechyd a lles sir y Fflint.

Carl Sargeant: Can you assure me that the Welsh Assembly Government is working carefully with local health boards to ensure the provision of primary care facilities, such as the new planned primary care facility in Deeside? This addresses the needs of all the constituents that will use such services, in particular the elderly and those with physical disabilities, who could have problems accessing a centralised facility.

Carl Sargeant: A allwch fy sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gweithio'n ofalus gyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol i sicrhau y darperir cyfleusterau gofal sylfaenol, fel y cyfleuster gofal sylfaenol arfaethedig yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy? Aiff hwn i'r afael ag anghenion pob un o'r etholwyr a fydd yn defnyddio gwasanaethau o'r fath, yn arbennig yr henoed a'r rhai ag anabledau corfforol, a allai gael problemau wrth geisio defnyddio cyfleuster canolog.

Jane Hutt: Assembly Government funding was invested in a new primary care resource centre in Deeside, as well as one in Blaenau Gwent. The resource centre should be accessible to the community, particularly the elderly and physically impaired. We must also recognise that facilities such as the one that I recently opened in Holywell, with Sandy Mewies, demonstrate that local services, accessible by local people, are being delivered as a result of the additional £100 million for our general medical services contract and primary care over the next three years.

Jane Hutt: Buddsoddwyd arian Llywodraeth y Cynulliad mewn canolfan adnoddau gofal sylfaenol newydd yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy, yn ogystal ag ym Mlaenau Gwent. Dylai'r ganolfan adnoddau fod yn hygyrch i'r gymuned, yn arbennig yr henoed a'r rhai â nam corfforol. Rhaid inni gydnabod hefyd bod cyfleusterau fel yr un a agorais yn Nhreffynnon yn ddiweddar, gyda Sandy Mewies, yn dangos y caiff gwasanaethau lleol, sy'n hygyrch i bobl leol, eu darparu o ganlyniad i'r £100 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer ein contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol a gofal sylfaenol dros y tair blwydd nesaf.

Brynle Williams: What I am about to ask weighs heavily. However, in the light of the appalling lack of NHS dentists in north Wales, the horrendous wait to see doctors, of which I have experience, the fact that the morale of NHS staff is at an all-time low, and ever-increasing waiting lists—and I am sorry that I can give you instances of that—is it not time for you to admit defeat and resign?

Brynle Williams: Mae'r hyn yr wyf ar fin ei ofyn yn faich mawr arnaf. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni'r prinder dybryd o ddeintyddion GIG yn y Gogledd, yr amseroedd aros hirfaith i weld meddygon, yr wyf wedi cael profiad ohono, y ffaith bod morâl y staff yn is nag y bu erioed, a'r rhestrau aros sy'n parhau i gynyddu—ac mae'n ddrwg gennyf y gallaf roi enghreifftiau ichi o hynny—onid yw'n bryd ichi gyfaddef ichi fethu ac ymddiswyddo?

Jane Hutt: I am surprised that you chose to make that comment on the last day before recess. [*Interruption.*]

Jane Hutt: Synnaf ichi ddewis gwneud y sylw hwnnw ar y diwrnod olaf cyn y toriad. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister has been asked a supplementary question. Whatever our view of the question, we must hear the answer.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynnwyd cwestiwn atodol i'r Gweinidog. Beth bynnag fo eich barn am y cwestiwn, rhaid inni glywed yr ateb.

Jane Hutt: The original question was about primary care in Alyn and Deeside, so it is stretching the subject a bit to respond to the whole of your question. However, yesterday I met the 74 practices that have signed up to the new access initiative, which is delivering access within 24-hours to a member of the primary care team. I am pleased that in Flintshire seven practices have already signed up to the initiative, which means that patients can see either a general practitioner or a member of the primary care team within 24 hours. That is being delivered in north Wales, and north Wales is also delivering on waiting times. Waiting times there are dropping dramatically, and are the best in Wales.

Jane Hutt: Yr oedd y cwestiwn gwreiddiol yn ymwneud â gofal sylfaenol yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, felly mae ymateb i'ch cwestiwn cyfan yn ymestyn y pwnc ryw ychydig. Fodd bynnag, ddoe cyfarfûm â'r 74 practis sydd wedi ymrwymo i'r fenter mynediad newydd, sy'n sicrhau y bydd cleifion yn gweld aelod o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol o fewn 24 awr. Yr wyf yn falch bod saith practis yn sir y Fflint eisoes wedi ymuno â'r fenter, sy'n golygu y gall cleifion weld meddyg teulu neu aelod o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol o fewn 24 awr. Mae hynny'n cael ei gyflawni yn y Gogledd, ac mae'r Gogledd hefyd yn cyflawni targedau amseroedd aros. Mae amseroedd aros yno yn gostwng yn sylweddol, ac maent gyda'r gorau yng Nghymru.

Cyllideb Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol The Health and Social Services Budget

Q3 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on the allocation of resources within the health and social services budget? (OAQ37011)

C3 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyraniad yr adnoddau i'r gyllideb iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? (OAQ37011)

Jane Hutt: The health and social care budget for the current financial year is £4.6 billion, which is an increase of over 70 per cent since 1999. Some £3.4 billion was allocated at the beginning of the financial year to local health boards and Health Commission Wales. Further allocations will follow during the

Jane Hutt: Mae £4.6 biliwn yng nghyllideb iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol, sy'n gynydd o fwy na 70 y cant ers 1999. Dyranwyd ryw £3.4 biliwn ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol i fyrddau iechyd lleol a Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Bydd dyraniadau pellach yn ystod y

year.

Lynne Neagle: In February, you made the welcome announcement of an extra £4 million for Torfaen, as a step towards giving Torfaen its full share under the Townsend formula. That was a bold move by a Labour administration intent on delivering social justice in the health service. However, it remains the case that Torfaen, which Professor Townsend highlighted as having serious unmet health needs, is still some £7 million short of its full Townsend target share. It is important that we move quickly to address that, particularly in view of the significant extra resources that you have highlighted are now in the health budget. What assurance can you give the people of Torfaen, Minister, that you will move swiftly to implement the Townsend formula in full for the area?

Jane Hutt: We issued the Townsend direct-needs formula last March. In the first year, we allocated an extra £11.153 million to address meeting the target share for those areas that the direct-needs formula indicated needed further allocation. As a result of the allocation last year, Torfaen was able to develop a care management for chronic disease assertive outreach, a multi-agency family intervention service, and a healthy living initiative. As a result of the £30 million allocation, we were able to provide an additional £4 million for Torfaen, which will make a substantial difference to the services provided there. The agreement has always been that with growth—and I have demonstrated that there is growth in my budget; there has been an extra 70 per cent over the last five years—we will also ensure that Torfaen and other communities furthest from the target share, receive that allocation.

2.10 p.m.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): You clearly set out your current budget, which is between 35 and 40 per cent

flwyddyn.

Lynne Neagle: Ym mis Chwefror, gwnaethoch gyhoeddiad i'w groesawu bod £4 miliwn ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer Torfaen, fel cam tuag at roi ei chyfran lawn o fformiwla Townsend i Dor-faen. Yr oedd hynny'n gam beiddgar gan weinyddiaeth Lafur sy'n benderfynol o gyflawni cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n parhau i fod yn wir bod Tor-faen, a nodwyd gan yr Athro Townsend fel ardal sydd ag anghenion iechyd difrifol heb eu diwallu, yn parhau i fod ryw £7 miliwn yn brin o'i chyfran lawn o darged Townsend. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn symud yn gyflym i fynd i'r afael â hynny, yn arbennig yng ngoleuni'r adnoddau ychwanegol sylweddol yr ydych wedi eu hamlygu sydd bellach yn y gyllideb iechyd. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i bobl Tor-faen, Weinidog, y byddwch yn symud yn gyflym i weithredu fformiwla Townsend yn llawn ar gyfer yr ardal?

Jane Hutt: Bu inni gyhoeddi fformiwla anghenion uniongyrchol Townsend fis Mawrth diwethaf. Yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, dyrannwyd £11.153 miliwn ychwanegol i fynd i'r afael â chyrraedd y gyfran darged ar gyfer yr ardaloedd hynny y nododd y fformiwla anghenion uniongyrchol bod angen dyraniad pellach arnynt. O ganlyniad i'r dyraniad y llynedd, llwyddodd Tor-faen i ddatblygu system rheoli gofal ar gyfer allgymorth grymusol afiechyd cronig, gwasanaeth ymyriadau teuluol aml-asiantaeth, a menter byw'n iach. O ganlyniad i'r dyraniad o £30 miliwn, yr oeddem yn gallu darparu £4 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer Tor-faen, a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir yno. Y cytundeb o'r cychwyn yw ochr yn ochr â thwf—ac yr wyf wedi dangos bod twf yn fy nghyllideb; bu 70 y cant yn ychwanegol dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf—byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau y bydd Tor-faen a chymunedau eraill sydd bellaf oddi wrth y gyfran darged, yn derbyn y dyraniad hwnnw.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Bu ichi nodi eich cyllideb gyfredol yn glir, sef rhwng 35 a 40 y cant o gyllideb y

of the whole Assembly budget. One would expect the kind of spending that we have seen over the last five years to have resulted in a demonstrable improvement in the health service, showing that it is in better shape now than when you took stewardship of it in June 1999. Do you not recognise that, because of the great problems that we currently face with the health service, people will not have confidence in your stewardship unless you can show that the £1 billion that you no doubt expect from the comprehensive spending review will be better spent than the money that you have spent since 1999? Have you now agreed with the Finance Minister that, once that extra money comes into the health budget, you will provide the Assembly with clear, demonstrable outcomes so that the health service will be in better shape in 2008 than it is now?

Jane Hutt: The good recruitment and retention figures for the NHS announced today clearly demonstrate the impact of the extra investment under my stewardship. If you consider the figures for September 2003, announced today, they show that the number of directly employed NHS staff has increased by 2,500 to 62,644. The number of NHS posts vacant for three months or more has decreased by 22 per cent. Our return-to-practice scheme has made a huge impact, and has helped to increase the number of qualified nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff by 748, to 19,540. These are people working at the front line in the health service. The Wanless health and social care review was undertaken in order to guide us on how to spend our extra funding. As we heard in committee today, in our consideration of the health and social care review at a local level, local health boards are delivering better services in partnership with trusts and local authorities. There is a long way to go, but it is clear that the investment is now paying off.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: What you did not mention, Minister, is the outcome for the patient. You had a long list, but not one of the points that you made addressed the fact that patients now believe that the health service in

Cynulliad cyfan. Byddai rhywun yn disgwyl i'r math o wariant yr ydym wedi ei weld dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf yn arwain at welliant amlwg yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a fyddai'n dangos ei fod mewn gwell cyflwr yn awr na phan gymerasoch stiwardiaeth drosto ym Mehefin 1999. Oni sylweddolwch, oherwydd y problemau mawr yr ydym yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd, na fydd gan bobl hyder yn eich stiwardiaeth oni allwch ddangos y caiff yr £1 biliwn yr ydych siŵr o fod yn ei ddisgwyl o'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant ei wario'n ddoethach na'r arian yr ydych wedi ei wario ers 1999? A ydych bellach wedi cytuno gyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid y byddwch yn cyflwyno canlyniadau clir a phendant i'r Cynulliad, wedi i'r arian ychwanegol hwnnw gyrraedd y gyllideb iechyd, er mwyn sicrhau y bydd y gwasanaeth iechyd mewn gwell cyflwr yn 2008 nag y mae yn awr?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r ffigurau recriwtio a chadw da ar gyfer y GIG a gyhoeddwyd heddiw yn dangos yn glir effaith y buddsoddiad ychwanegol o dan fy stiwardiaeth i. Os ystyriwch y ffigurau ar gyfer Medi 2003, a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, dangosant fod cynnydd o 2,500 yn nifer staff y GIG a gyflogir yn uniongyrchol, i 62,644. Mae nifer y swyddi yn y GIG sy'n wag am dri mis neu fwy wedi gostwng 22 y cant. Cafodd ein cynllun dychwelyd-i'r-gwaith effaith fawr iawn, ac mae wedi bod o gymorth wrth greu cynnydd o 748 yn nifer y staff nyrsio, bydwreigiaeth ac ymwelwyr iechyd cymwys, i 19,540. Mae'r rhain yn bobl sy'n gwiethio yn rheng flaen y gwasanaeth iechyd. Cynhaliwyd adolygiad iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol Wanless er mwyn rhoi arweiniad inni ar sut i wario ein harian ychwanegol. Fel y clywsom yn y pwyllgor heddiw, yn ein hystyriaeth o'r adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn lleol, mae byrddau iechyd lleol yn darparu gwasanaethau gwell mewn partneriaeth gydag ymddiriedolaethau ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae llawer i'w wneud, ond mae'n amlwg bod y buddsoddiad yn talu ffordd erbyn hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr hyn na fu ichi sôn amdano, Weinidog, yw'r canlyniad ar gyfer y claf. Yr oedd rhestr faith gennyh, ond nid oedd yr un o'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch yn mynd i'r afael â'r ffaith bod cleifion bellach

Wales is worse than it was in 1999, despite the fact that there has been a 70 per cent increase in the cash injection, as you indicated. You expect another £1 billion over the next three years. In 2008, will patients currently on waiting lists—who have to wait year after year for treatment, who cannot go to Gobowen, who cannot get heart treatment—wait for a shorter time? We need measurable outcomes. Do you not recognise that Wanless said that the way in which we currently run the health service is unsustainable? The Audit Commission said that you are endangering the devolution settlement in how the health service is being run. Have you seen the report of the Nuffield Foundation, which said that the health service in Wales is worse since devolution than it was in 1997? Those are the facts, not just what opposition politicians are saying. I have quoted three reports, and you know what patients are saying. In 2008, will the Finance Minister be demanding measurable outcomes from you to improve the situation?

Jane Hutt: We know that you are good at whingeing for Wales, Ieuan. Only a few weeks ago, a patient told me that we are good at complaining, but that he had had a successful by-pass operation, and felt that we should recognise that there is also praise for the health service. Three hundred thousand operations were performed across Wales last year, and approximately 72 per cent of elective patients were seen within six months. At the end of March, more than half of the 219,000 people waiting were waiting less than six months. That is the reality. Patients are satisfied with the service, but when it goes wrong, we must put it right. That is why we put the Wanless plan in place. That is why I put an additional 70 per cent of funding into the health service. I would also say to—
[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will not have shouting and bawling from any part of the Chamber. It may be a Wednesday, and we may be going into recess, but I will not allow standards in the Chamber to deteriorate even

yn credu bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn waeth nag yr oedd yn 1999, er gwaethaf y ffaith y bu cynnydd o 70 y cant yn yr hwb ariannol, fel y bu ichi ei nodi. Yr ydych yn disgwyl £1 biliwn arall dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Yn 2008, a fydd cleifion sydd ar y rhestrau aros ar hyn o bryd—y mae'n rhaid iddynt aros flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn am driniaeth, na allant fynd i Gobowen, na allant gael triniaeth ar gyfer y galon—yn aros am lai o amser? Mae angen canlyniadau mesuradwy arnom. Oni chydabyddwch i Wanless ddweud bod y ffordd yr ydym yn rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd ar hyn o bryd yn anghynaliadwy? Dywedodd y Comisiwn Archwilio fod y ffordd yr ydych yn rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yn peryglu'r setliad datganoli. A ydych wedi gweld adroddiad Sefydliad Nuffield, a ddywedodd bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn waeth ers datganoli nag yr oedd yn 1997? Dyna'r ffeithiau, nid dim ond yr hyn a ddywed gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau. Yr wyf wedi dyfynnu tri adroddiad, ac fe wyddoch yr hyn a ddywed cleifion. Yn 2008, a fydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn mynnu canlyniadau mesuradwy gennyh er mwyn gwella'r sefyllfa?

Jane Hutt: Gwyddom eich bod yn gallu cwyno'n dda dros Gymru, Ieuan. Dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, dywedodd claf wrthyf ein bod yn gallu cwyno'n dda, ond iddo gael llawdriniaeth ddargyfeiriol lwyddiannus, ac yr oedd yn teimlo y dylem gydnabod bod canmoliaeth i'r gwasanaeth iechyd hefyd. Cynhaliwyd 300,000 o lawdriniaethau ledled Cymru y llynedd, a gwelwyd tua 72 y cant o gleifion dewisol o fewn chwe mis. Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, yr oedd mwy na hanner y 219,000 o bobl oedd yn aros wedi bod yn aros am lai na chwe mis. Dyna'r gwirionedd. Mae cleifion yn fodlon ar y gwasanaeth, ond pan aiff o'i le, rhaid inni ei unioni. Dyna pam y bu inni roi cynllun Wanless ar waith. Dyna pam y rhoddais 70 y cant o arian ychwanegol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Byddwn hefyd yn dweud wrth—
[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fyddaf yn goddef gweiddi a bloeddio o unrhyw ran o'r Siambr. Efallai ei bod yn ddydd Mercher, ac efallai ein bod ar drothwy toriad, ond ni chaniatâf i safonau yn y Siambr ostwng ymhellach fyth.

further.

Jane Hutt: There has been delivery and change at the front line of health and social care, and patients are seeing the benefits daily. Good practice has been identified in the Wanless action plans and we will approve that today and take it forward with the £30 million.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): You will have recently heard the Prime Minister outline his vision for the health service in England. Will you seek to use the resources available to you in the same way?

Jane Hutt: I announced the extension of the second offer scheme two weeks ago, which I hoped you would have welcomed, Mike. That demonstrates that we intend to make progress on reducing waiting times in Wales. The second offer scheme has already made a huge difference in the first three months of this year. In preparing for the full scheme on 1 April, we noted that the lead-in scheme had resulted in over 1,000 people receiving treatment, because they were offered treatment elsewhere if they had waited more than 18 months. That will now apply to all of our target measures, and we will decrease the wait limit to 12 months. That shows considerable progress, and investment and commitment from the Welsh Assembly Government to reduce waiting times.

We must also remember that our focus is on improving health. Derek Wanless said that we needed early intervention to ensure that we did not have avoidable admissions to our hospitals and the acute sector. He also said that we should invest in primary care and develop a primary-care-led service, which we will achieve as a result of the general medical services contract and the £100 million over the next three years.

Michael German: That does not quite answer my question. It was not a hostile question, because I suspect that you may have a different answer to the one that Tony

Jane Hutt: Gwelwyd cyflawniadau a newidiadau yn rheng flaen iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac mae cleifion yn gweld y manteision yn ddyddiol. Mae arfer da wedi cael ei nodi yng nghynlluniau gweithredu Wanless a byddwn yn cymeradwyo hynny heddiw ac yn ei ddatblygu gyda'r £30 miliwn.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Byddwch wedi clywed Prif Weinidog y DU yn amlinellu ei weledigaeth yn ddiweddar ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr. A geisiwch ddefnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael ichi yn yr un ffordd?

Jane Hutt: Cyhoeddais estyniad i gynllun yr ail gynnig bythefnos yn ôl, y gobeithiais y byddech wedi ei groesawu, Mike. Mae hynny'n dangos ein bod yn bwriadu gwneud cynnydd ar leihau amseroedd aros yng Nghymru. Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig eisoes wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr yn ystod tri mis cyntaf y flwyddyn hon. Wrth baratoi ar gyfer y cynllun llawn ar 1 Ebrill, bu inni nodi bod y cynllun rhagarweiniol wedi arwain at driniaeth i fwy na 1,000 o bobl, gan iddynt gael cynnig triniaeth mewn manau eraill os oeddent wedi bod yn aros am fwy na 18 mis. Bydd hynny'n berthnasol i bob un o'n mesurau targed bellach, a byddwn yn gostwng y terfyn aros i 12 mis. Dengys hynny gryn gynnydd, a buddsoddiad ac ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i leihau amseroedd aros.

Rhaid inni gofio hefyd ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar wella iechyd. Dywedodd Derek Wanless fod angen ymyrraeth gynnar arnom i sicrhau na chaiff pobl eu derbyn i'n hysbytai a'r sector aciwt os gellir osgoi hynny. Dywedodd hefyd y dylem fuddsoddi mewn gofal sylfaenol a datblygu gwasanaeth wedi'i arwain gan ofal sylfaenol, y byddwn yn ei gyflawni o ganlyniad i'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol a'r £100 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Michael German: Nid yw hynny'n ateb fy nghwestiwn. Nid oedd yn gwestiwn gelyniaethus, gan fy mod yn amau y gall fod gennych ateb gwahanol i'r un a amlinellodd

Blair has outlined. He outlined a vision of hospitals in which people could choose wherever they wanted to be treated, at whatever time, and the provision would be made. That is his vision, and I wanted to know if the moneys available to you will be invested in the same way. Is that what you want to see for the health service in Wales?

Jane Hutt: As you know, I have a twin-track approach. I aim to improve health and wellbeing and to tackle health inequalities, as I made clear in response to Lynne's question. It was interesting that Sir Ian Kennedy chose to focus on tackling health inequalities in his first report. If we do not tackle that, then we will not have a fair NHS in Wales. I also aim to improve joined-up health and social care, which is what we discussed positively and with strong consensus this morning in committee.

That is our twin-track approach in Wales. To ensure that we reduce waiting times, we are investing in the second offer scheme. Under this scheme, people do not have to wait and decide whether they want the second offer, we go to them with a second offer, because that is a fair way of delivering choice in Wales. That offer will be made not just to people waiting over 12 months, but to those waiting for cardiac, cataract and orthopaedic treatment. That second offer scheme is the Welsh way of delivering a better and fairer service.

Jonathan Morgan: If we can bring you back down to planet earth briefly, Minister, a few weeks ago in the Health and Social Services Committee, I suggested that one way of resolving the waiting list problem in Wales might be to extend the second offer scheme—which you have been trumpeting for those waiting 18 months—to those who are waiting 12 months. To our surprise—I did not realise how much influence I had over these matters—you announced that you were extending the scheme to those waiting 12 months. As I am sure that you have now completed the detailed work, could you

Tony Blair. Amlinellodd weledigaeth o ysbytai lle y gallai pobl ddewis ble bynnag y maent am gael eu trin, ar ba amser bynnag, ac y byddai'r ddarpariaeth yn cael ei gwneud. Dyna yw ei weledigaeth ef, ac yr oeddwn am wybod a gaiff yr arian sydd ar gael ichi ei fuddsoddi yn yr un ffordd. Ai dyma yr ydych am ei weld yn digwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru?

Jane Hutt: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gennyf ymagwedd ddeublyg. Fy nod yw gwella iechyd a lles a mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd, fel yr esboniais yn fy ymateb i gwestiwn Lynne. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol i Syr Ian Kennedy ddewis canolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn ei adroddiad cyntaf. Os nad awn i'r afael â hynny, yna ni fydd gennym GIG teg yng Nghymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn anelu at wella iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol cydgysylltiedig, sef yr hyn y cawsom drafodaeth gadarnhaol a chonsensws cryf arno y bore yma yn y pwyllgor.

Dyna yw ein hymagwedd ddeublyg ni yng Nghymru. Er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn byrhau amseroedd aros, yr ydym yn buddsoddi yng nghynllun yr ail gynnig. O dan y cynllun hwn, nid oes rhaid i bobl aros a phenderfynu a ydynt am gael yr ail gynnig, cysylltwn ni ag hwy gydag ail gynnig, gan fod hynny'n ffordd deg o roi dewis yng Nghymru. Bydd y cynnig hwnnw'n cael ei wneud nid i bobl sydd wedi bod yn aros dros 12 mis yn unig, ond i'r rhai sy'n aros am driniaeth ar y galon, ar gataractau a thriniaeth orthopedig. Y cynllun ail gynnig hwn yw ffordd Cymru o ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth a gwasanaeth tecach.

Jonathan Morgan: Os gallwn ddod â chi i lawr i'r ddaear am funud, Weinidog, ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, awgrymais mai un ffordd bosibl o ddatrys y broblem rhestrau aros yng Nghymru fyddai ehangu cynllun yr ail gynnig—yr ydych wedi bod yn canu ei glodydd i'r rhai sy'n aros am 18 mis—i'r rhai sy'n aros am 12 mis. Er mawr syndod inni—ni sylweddolais faint o ddylanwad a oedd gennyf dros y materion hyn—bu ichi gyhoeddi eich bod yn ehangu'r cynllun i'r rhai sy'n aros am 12 mis. Yr ydych siŵr o fod wedi cwblhau'r gwaith manwl erbyn hyn,

outline the cost of extending that scheme to the Assembly's health budget? You must have some idea of the budget implications. Secondly, and importantly, you mentioned cardiac services and treatment in response to Mike German: will you give a commitment that patients in Wales will have to wait no longer than the average wait in England, which is at least half of that in Wales? If you want to give a commitment to patients in Wales and demonstrate how you are improving the health service, then making it easier for people to get cardiac surgery will do a great deal, not only for your reputation, but for that of this institution.

2.20 p.m.

Jane Hutt: I am already on planet earth, delivering for those people who were waiting unacceptably long times for orthopaedic, cataract and cardiac treatment. In July 2001, there were over 100 people who had been waiting more than 12 months for cardiac surgery. I have invested in increasing capacity to ensure that we reduced that number, as we have done. We have a target of no-one waiting for more than eight months for cardiac surgery. That target is set for the end of March 2005. As of last month, few people have been waiting over eight months for cardiac surgery. Similarly, we have a target of six months for angiography, and we reduced the number of those waiting over that time to one at the end of last month.

We have a national service framework for dealing with coronary heart disease. We are working to a national service framework, as the committee knows. This has also been debated in the Chamber. We are investing in six new catheter laboratories, with money from the new opportunities fund. Those new laboratories will open in the coming months. That will increase the opportunities not only for angiograms, but also for angioplasty, which will reduce the need for cardiac surgery. Therefore, you need to look at the whole picture in terms of modern cardiac treatment and services. We have clearly demonstrated a reduction.

felly a allech amlinellu cost ehangu'r cynllun i gyllideb iechyd y Cynulliad? Rhaid bod gennych ryw syniad o'r goblygiadau i'r gyllideb. Yn ail, ac yn bwysicach na dim, bu ichi sôn am wasanaethau a thriniaeth gardiaidd mewn ymateb i Mike German: a wnewch ymrwymiad na fydd yn rhaid i gleifion yng Nghymru aros yn hwy na chyfartaledd yr amser aros yn Lloegr, sydd o leiaf hanner yr amser aros yng Nghymru? Os ydych am wneud ymrwymiad i gleifion yng Nghymru a dangos sut yr ydych yn gwella'r gwasanaeth iechyd, bydd ei gwneud yn haws i bobl gael llawdriniaeth ar y galon yn mynd ymhell, nid yn unig o ran eich enw da chi, ond o ran enw da'r sefydliad hwn.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf eisoes â'm traed ar y ddaear, yn cyflawni ar gyfer y bobl hynny a oedd yn aros am amseroedd annerbyniol o faith ar gyfer triniaeth orthopedig, cataractau a chardiaidd. Ym mis Gorffennaf 2001, yr oedd dros 100 o bobl a fu'n aros am fwy na 12 mis am lawdriniaeth ar y galon. Buddsoddais mewn cynyddu adnoddau i sicrhau ein bod yn lleihau'r nifer hwnnw, ac fe wnaethom hynny. Mae gennym darged o sicrhau na fydd neb yn aros am fwy nag wyth mis ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y galon. Pennwyd y targed hwnnw ar gyfer diwedd Mawrth 2005. Ers mis diwethaf, ychydig o bobl sydd wedi bod yn aros mwy nag wyth mis ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y galon. Yn yr un modd, mae gennym darged o chwe mis ar gyfer angiograffeg, ac yr ydym wedi lleihau nifer y rhai sy'n aros am gyfnod hwy na hynny i un erbyn diwedd y mis diwethaf.

Mae gennym fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer ymdrin â chlefyd coronaidd y galon. Yr ydym yn gweithio yn ôl fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, fel y gŵyr y pwyllgor. Cynhaliwyd dadl ar hyn yn y Siambr hefyd. Yr ydym yn buddsoddi mewn chwe labordy cathetr newydd, gydag arian o'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd. Bydd y labordai newydd hynny yn agor yn y misoedd sydd i ddod. Bydd hynny'n cynyddu'r cyfleoedd nid yn unig ar gyfer angiogramau, ond hefyd ar gyfer angioplasti, a fydd yn lleihau'r angen am lawdriniaeth ar y galon. Felly, mae angen ichi edrych ar y darlun cyfan o ran triniaeth a gwasanaethau

cardiaidd modern. Yr ydym wedi dangos yn glir bod gostyngiad.

I hope that you all will welcome my announcement on the second offer scheme. It will cost a great deal of money, and I will give you the details. However, we want to get the best possible price for delivering the second offer scheme, and it will be appropriate for me to report on that once we have negotiated the contracts to deliver what will be over 8,000 extra treatments. I am sure that you recognise that I would need to report on that once we have negotiated the best price for the treatment.

Gobeithiaf y bydd pob un ohonoch yn croesawu fy nghyhoeddiad ar gynllun yr ail gynnig. Bydd yn costio llawer iawn o arian, a byddaf yn rhoi'r manylion ichi. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym am gael y pris gorau posibl ar gyfer cyflawni cynllun yr ail gynnig, a bydd yn briodol imi gyflwyno adroddiad ar hynny wedi inni negodi'r contractau i gyflawni dros 8,000 o driniaethau ychwanegol. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cydnabod y byddai angen imi gyflwyno adroddiad ar hynny wedi inni negodi'r pris gorau ar gyfer y driniaeth.

Ariannu'r GIG yn y Gogledd NHS Funding in North Wales

Q4 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on NHS funding in north Wales? (OAQ36958)

C4 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllido'r GIG yng ngogledd Cymru? (OAQ36958)

Jane Hutt: In the current financial year, £3.4 billion has been allocated to the 22 local health boards, of which, the six north Wales local health boards will receive a combined allocation totalling some £725 million.

Jane Hutt: Yn y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, dyrannwyd £3.4 biliwn i'r 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol. O'r swm hwnnw, bydd chwe bwrdd iechyd lleol y Gogledd yn derbyn dyraniad ar y cyd o ryw £725 miliwn.

Mark Isherwood: Local health boards and trusts in north Wales tell me that they are expecting net cuts across the region of up to £25 million, with Gwynedd facing cuts of £18 million and Denbighshire facing cuts of £12 million. Where do you expect the cuts to be made?

Mark Isherwood: Dywed byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau yn y Gogledd wrthyf eu bod yn disgwyl toriadau net ar draws y rhanbarth o hyd at £25 miliwn, gyda Gwynedd yn wynebu toriadau o £18 miliwn a sir Ddinbych yn wynebu toriadau o £12 miliwn. Ymhle y disgwylwch i'r toriadau gael eu gwneud?

Jane Hutt: We might have expected absolute nonsense from you, Mark, in relation to the 9 per cent increase in the allocation to local health boards. Did you not listen to my answer to Lynne Neagle, about the 70 per cent increase in funding? What would it be like if you were in charge? We know that there would not be the extra nurses or doctors or the extra treatments. From the allocation of £725 million to our local health boards in north Wales, and the plans that have come forward as the result of that extra investment, it is clear that we are delivering. One clear demonstration of that is the clinical school that will open in north Wales in September. Will you welcome that, Mark? That is a substantial increase in funding to ensure that

Jane Hutt: Dylem fod wedi disgwyl dwli llwyr gennych chi, Mark, o ran y cynnydd o 9 y cant yn y dyraniad i fyrddau iechyd lleol. Oni wrandawsoch ar fy ateb i Lynne Neagle, ynghylch y cynnydd o 70 y cant mewn cyllid? Sut fyddai pethau pe baech chi wrth y llyw? Gwyddom na fyddai nyrsys na meddygon ychwanegol na thriniaethau ychwanegol. O'r dyraniad o £725 miliwn i'n byrddau iechyd lleol yn y Gogledd, a'r cynlluniau sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol hwnnw, mae'n amlwg ein bod yn cyflawni. Un enghraifft glir o hynny yw'r ysgol glinigol a fydd yn agor yn y Gogledd ym mis Medi. A wnewch groesawu hynny, Mark? Mae hynny'n gynnydd sylweddol i sicrhau

we have medical students training in north Wales, and working with our local health boards.

Carl Sargeant: Unlike my opposition colleagues, I meet people who enjoy the health facilities in north Wales. Do you agree that the provision of the training facility for nursing staff in north Wales is a wonderful Labour policy to bring more staff into the nursing profession? This is in sharp contrast to what happened under Tory rule.

Jane Hutt: Yes, and as the First Minister identified in response to the question to him about nurse education, in addition to the dramatic increase in nurse education and training, the return-to-practice courses have resulted in over qualified 300 nurses returning to practice. Also, as described last week in committee, the links at Wrexham with local colleges developing national vocational qualifications, and with the University of Wales, Bangor, ensure that we have healthcare support workers entering nursing as a result. In north Wales, we have examples of inter-professional training, giving us the twenty-first century NHS that we want, as well as the expansion of medical education with the new clinical school.

Alun Ffred Jones: Gwyddoch fod llawer o bobl yn ardal Dwyfor a Gogledd Meirionnydd wedi'u siomi yn dilyn y penderfyniad i ohirio'r gwaith o adeiladu'r ysbyty newydd yn ardal Tremadog. A wnewch ddatgan yn glir bod yr arian a glustnodwyd ar gyfer y prosiect hwnnw yn parhau i fod yn ei le, ac a wnewch ystyried rhoi cyllid ychwanegol i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol i'w alluogi i fwrw ymlaen gyda'r gwaith adeiladu?

Jane Hutt: We met yesterday to discuss this matter, and I gave my commitment that £13.5 million in Welsh Assembly Government public capital funding will be invested in this important new hospital in Porthmadog. Assembly Members from the first Assembly will know that this is the first project that I announced in the rebuilding of a public capital programme; such a programme did

bod gennym fyfyrwyr meddygol sy'n hyfforddi yn y Gogledd, ac sy'n gweithio gyda'n byrddau iechyd lleol.

Carl Sargeant: Yn wahanol i'm cyd-Aelodau yn y gwrthbleidiau, yr wyf yn cyfarfod pobl sy'n mwynhau'r cyfleusterau iechyd yn y Gogledd. A gytunwch fod y cyfleuster hyfforddiant i staff nyrsio yn y Gogledd yn bolisi gwych gan y Blaid Lafur i gyflwyno mwy o staff i'r proffesiwn nyrsio? Mae hyn yn wrthygyferbyniad llwyr i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd o dan y llywodraeth Doriaidd.

Jane Hutt: Cytunaf, ac fel y nododd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ymateb i'r cwestiwn a ofynnwyd iddo am addysg nyrsys, yn ogystal â'r cynnydd sylweddol mewn addysg a hyfforddiant i nyrsys, mae'r cyrsiau dychwelyd i'r gwaith wedi arwain at fwy na 300 o nyrsys cymwys yn dychwelyd i'r gwaith. Hefyd, fel y disgrifiwyd yn y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'r cysylltiadau yn Wrecsam â cholegau lleol i ddatblygu cymwysterau galwedigaethol cenedlaethol, ac â Phrifysgol Cymru Bangor, yn sicrhau bod gweithwyr cymorth gofal iechyd yn ymuno â'r maes nyrsio o ganlyniad i hynny. Yn y Gogledd, gwelwn enghreifftiau o hyfforddiant rhyng-broffesiynol, sy'n rhoi GIG yr unfed ganrif ar hugain inni yr ydym am ei weld, yn ogystal ag ehangu addysg feddygol gyda'r ysgol glinigol newydd.

Alun Ffred Jones: You will be aware that many people in the Dwyfor and north Meirionnydd area have been disappointed by the decision to delay the construction of the new hospital in the Tremadog area. Will you state clearly that the money earmarked for that project is still in place, and will you consider giving additional funding to the local health board to enable it to proceed with the building work?

Jane Hutt: Cyfarfuom ddoe i drafod y mater hwn, a gwneuthum ymrwymiad y bydd £13.5 miliwn o arian cyfalaf cyhoeddus Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn yr ysbyty newydd pwysig hwn ym Mhorthmadog. Bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad o'r Cynulliad cyntaf yn gwybod mai dyma'r prosiect cyntaf imi ei gyhoeddi wrth ailadeiladu rhaglen gyfalaf gyhoeddus;

not exist when the Assembly was established in 1999. I have made a clear commitment to ensure that that hospital is built. I am sure, as we agreed yesterday, that the local community, working with Derek Griffin from the north Wales office, will take this forward and ensure that the hospital is up and running soon.

nid oedd rhaglen o'r fath yn bodoli pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad yn 1999. Yr wyf wedi gwneud ymrwymiad clir i sicrhau y caiff yr ysbyty hwnnw ei adeiladu. Yr wyf yn siŵr, fel y cytunasom ddoe, y bydd y gymuned leol, drwy gydweithio â Derek Griffin o swyddfa'r Gogledd, yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn ac yn sicrhau y bydd yr ysbyty yn weithredol yn fuan.

Adroddiad Wanless The Wanless Report

Q5 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister make a statement on the financial resources that have been committed for the implementation of the Wanless report? (OAQ36985)

C5 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr adnoddau ariannol sydd wedi'u hymrwymo i weithredu adroddiad Wanless? (OAQ36985)

Jane Hutt: Following evaluation of the local action plans, I am pleased to announce today the allocation of the £30 million available to implement the recommendations from the review of health and social care, advised by Derek Wanless.

Jane Hutt: Wedi gwerthuso'r cynlluniau gweithredu lleol, mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi heddiw y caiff £30 miliwn o'r arian sydd ar gael ei ddyrannu i weithredu'r argymhellion yn yr adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, y bu Derek Wanless yn ymgynghorydd ar ei gyfer.

Jenny Randerson: I understand that you have given an indicative allocation of £2.1 million to Cardiff Local Health Board. Will the money that you have allocated for the Wanless action plans be shared between the individual local health boards, or does it allow for a co-ordinating pot of money to ensure that a strategic view is taken, as Wanless intended, and the work is carried out in a way that looks at Wales as a whole, as opposed to looking at 22 local health boards?

Jenny Randerson: Deallaf eich bod wedi dyrannu, yn ddynodol, £2.1 miliwn i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd. A gaiff yr arian a ddyrannwyd gennych ar gyfer cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless ei rannu rhwng y byrddau iechyd lleol unigol, neu a yw'n caniatáu cronfa gydgysylltiedig o arian er mwyn sicrhau y cymerir safbwynt strategol, fel y bwriadodd Wanless, a bod y gwaith yn cael ei wneud mewn ffordd sy'n ystyried Cymru gyfan, yn hytrach nag ystyried 22 o fyrddau iechyd lleol?

Jane Hutt: The Wanless review is strategic, as is the allocation of the £30 million. We allocate all the funding according to the Townsend direct-needs formula. In accordance with their wishes, local health boards were given an indication of the allocations for delivering on the Townsend agenda in January. As I announced a few weeks ago, when we debated this issue, we have evaluated the local action plans in partnership with the three health and social care regional offices.

Jane Hutt: Mae adolygiad Wanless yn strategol, fel y mae'r broses o ddyrannu'r £30 miliwn. Dyrannwn yr holl arian yn unol â fformiwla anghenion uniongyrchol Townsend. Yn unol â'u dymuniadau, cafodd y byrddau iechyd lleol syniad o'r dyraniadau ar gyfer cyflawni agenda Townsend ym mis Ionawr. Fel y cyhoeddais rai wythnosau yn ôl, pan gawsom ddadl ar y mater hwn, yr ydym wedi gwerthuso'r cynlluniau gweithredu lleol mewn partneriaeth â thair swyddfa ranbarthol iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol.

Local health boards are required to deliver

Mae'n ofynnol i fyrddau iechyd lleol fodloni

strategic objectives across Wales, and to account for that in their plans. For example, they are required to deliver care pathways for managing long-term conditions, which is crucial in terms of managing chronic disease. They are also required to meet targets to reduce avoidable hospital admissions, and emergency admissions. All of the local Wanless action plans have been developed according to national criteria, with funding allocated according to the Townsend direct-needs formula, and have been evaluated on a strategic basis at regional and national levels. I look forward to the plans being delivered.

Brian Gibbons: As you say, social care is a key part of the Wanless agenda. Healthcare has a direct-needs-driven formula, but that is not always the case for social care. Some of the poorest performers, in terms of delayed transfers of care, are social services departments, which, comparatively speaking, underinvest in their services. Is this acceptable?

Jane Hutt: We allocated £4 million last year to the local health boards to ensure a more strategic approach towards dealing with delayed transfers of care. The statutory responsibility for social care remains with local authority social services departments. However, we have demonstrated, through the allocations, that delayed transfers of care can be reduced. Where there have been disappointing results, we have asked the directors of social services and the chief executives of the local health board to meet the director of health and social care to identify the contributory factors.

There has been a 50 per cent cut in delays in Flintshire and Wrexham as a result of the extra money received by local health boards, and a strategic agenda in delivering a reduction in delayed transfers of care. We know that can apply across Wales, and we see positive progress in some of the weaker authorities with regard to social services, as a result of the local health board grip on this agenda.

amcanion strategol ledled Cymru, ac i roi cyfrif am hynny yn eu cynlluniau. Er enghraifft, mae'n ofynnol iddynt gyflwyno llwybrau gofal i reoli cyflyrau hirdymor, sy'n hanfodol o ran rheoli clefyd cronig. Mae hefyd yn ofynnol iddynt gyrraedd targedau i leihau derbyniadau i ysbytai y gellir eu hosgoi, a derbyniadau brys. Datblygwyd holl gynlluniau gweithredu lleol Wanless yn unol â meini prawf cenedlaethol, gydag arian wedi'i ddyrannu yn unol â fformiwla anghenion uniongyrchol Townsend, ac maent wedi'u gwerthuso ar sail strategol yn rhanbarthol ac yn genedlaethol. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y cynlluniau'n cael eu cyflawni.

Brian Gibbons: Fel y dywedwch, mae gofal cymdeithasol yn rhan allweddol o agenda Wanless. Mae gan ofal iechyd fformiwla a lywir gan anghenion uniongyrchol, ond nid yw hyn yn wir o ran gofal cymdeithasol bob amser. Rhai o'r cyflawnwyr gwaethaf, o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, yw adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, sydd, o'u cymharu, yn tanfuddsoddi yn eu gwasanaethau. A yw hyn yn dderbyniol?

Jane Hutt: Dyrannwyd £4 miliwn gennym y llynedd i fyrddau iechyd lleol i sicrhau ymagwedd fwy strategol tuag at ddelio ag oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol sy'n parhau i fod yn gyfrifol yn statudol am ofal cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi dangos, drwy'r dyraniadau, y gellir lleihau oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Pan fo canlyniadau siomedig wedi'u nodi, yr ydym wedi gofyn i gyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a phrif weithredwyr y bwrdd iechyd lleol i gwrdd â'r cyfarwyddwr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i nodi'r ffactorau a gyfrannodd at hynny.

Bu gostyngiad o 50 y cant yn nifer yr achosion o oedi yn sir y Fflint a Wrecsam o ganlyniad i'r arian ychwanegol a dderbyniodd byrddau iechyd lleol, ac agenda strategol wrth leihau'r achosion o oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Gwyddom y gall hynny ddigwydd ledled Cymru, a gwelwn gynnydd cadarnhaol o fewn rhai o'r awdurdodau gwannach o ran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, o ganlyniad i ddylanwad y bwrdd iechyd lleol ar yr agenda hon.

2.30 p.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): So far, you have been complacent in answering questions, or at least your language has been. Your body language, however, has been different. You probably appreciate the dire situation that the health service in Wales is in. We know that it is the Welsh Assembly Government's largest area of expenditure and it is, by far, the most seriously underperforming area. There is stiff competition for that title, but that is the case with health. Given that it is not about a lack of money—and I accept that it is not about that, as resources have been invested—do you not think that it is time for a change of policy and/or a time for change of personnel at the top?

Jane Hutt: We do not know what this change of policy is, do we? You are all so good at sitting there saying that you do not like what we are doing and you are all so keen to undermine our good work. The Health and Social Services Committee recognised in its meeting today that a great deal of consensus has emerged and that joint working between health and social care can be delivered. The committee recognises the complexities of the health service. I am sure that you do too, Nick. We must also recognise that we are seeing new developments across Wales. We are seeing a reduction in delayed transfers of care and work to prevent and avoid admissions to the acute sector is under way. We must recognise that Wales has 50 per cent more emergency admissions than the rest of the UK. These are obviously a complex set of issues that we must address locally and nationally.

This is about additional resources, performance management, greater accountability and getting rid of health authorities, so that there is nothing between the Assembly and those who deliver at the sharp end. It is also about joint health and social care, increasing our staff, opening our new clinical school, not only in north Wales,

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Hyd yn hyn, yr ydych wedi bod yn hunanfodlon wrth ateb cwestiynau, neu mae eich iaith wedi bod felly o leiaf. Fodd bynnag, mae iaith eich corff wedi bod yn wahanol. Yr ydych fwy na thebyg yn gwerthfawrogi'r sefyllfa arswydus y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ynddi. Gwyddom mai hwn yw'r maes y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwario fwyaf arno a hwn, o bell ffordd, yw'r maes sy'n tangyflawni fwyaf. Mae cystadleuaeth gref am y teitl hwnnw, ond dyna'r sefyllfa o ran iechyd. O ystyried nad prinder arian yw'r rheswm—a derbyniaf nad hynny ydyw, gan fod adnoddau wedi'u buddsoddi—onid ydych yn credu ei bod yn bryd newid polisi ac/neu yn bryd newid y swyddogion personél ar y brig?

Jane Hutt: Onid yw'n wir i ddweud na wyddom beth yw'r newid polisi hwn? Yr ydych oll yn hen lawiau ar eistedd yna a dweud nad ydych yn hoffi'r hyn a wnawn ac yr ydych oll mor awyddus i danseilio ein gwaith da. Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a gynhaliwyd heddiw, cydnabuwyd bod llawer iawn o gonsensws ac y gall yr adran iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol gydweithio. Mae'r pwyllgor yn cydnabod cymlethdodau'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chithau yn cydnabod hynny hefyd, Nick. Hefyd, rhaid inni gydnabod ein bod yn gweld datblygiadau newydd ledled Cymru. Gwelwn ostyngiad o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal ac mae gwaith i atal ac osgoi derbyniadau i'r sector aciwt yn mynd rhagddo. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod nifer y derbyniadau brys yng Nghymru 50 y cant yn fwy na gweddill y DU. Mae'r rhain yn amlwg yn faterion cymhleth y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hwy yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol.

Mae a wnelo hyn ag adnoddau ychwanegol, rheoli perfformiad, mwy o atebolrwydd a chael gwared ar awdurdodau iechyd, fel na fydd dim rhwng y Cynulliad a'r rhai sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau hyn. Mae a wnelo hefyd ag iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar y cyd, cynyddu nifer ein staff, agor ein hysgol glinigol newydd, nid yng ngogledd Cymru yn

but our graduate school in Swansea, and it is about ensuring that we now have a strategy for dealing with chronic disease management. We also have a renal services strategy and a mental health national service framework. We are delivering across the board, but there is more to do, Nick, and I am not complacent. There is a great deal more to do to improve healthcare, tackle health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing, and that has always been my commitment.

Nick Bourne: You demonstrated a degree of complacency when you said earlier that all patients in Wales were happy. That is demonstrably not the case. One in 10 in Wales is on a waiting list and you exemplify the problem with a response that lasts for three or four minutes, rather than dealing with the issue. It is woods and trees—you do not look at the simple picture. There is far too much micro-management, which is why we are in this situation. If only all the money did go to the sharp end for the people who at the forefront of ensuring that patients receive clinical care. We know that that is not the case. If only it was not the case that there were no bureaucrats between this Government and actual patient care. We know that there are. That is what is going wrong, Minister. If all those things that you mentioned are delivering, why is the current waiting list position worse than when you came into Government, and why is one in 10 people in Wales on a waiting list?

Jane Hutt: If you look at the statistics again, around nine out of 10 of our contacts with the health service is through our GP, our practice nurse—

Nick Bourne: That is not what I asked.

Jane Hutt: The population's contact with the health service is with primary care. Day in, day out, hundreds of thousands of people are receiving care from their local GP surgery, practice nurses, dentists, optometrists and pharmacists. You focus on one end of the situation with regard to need. It is not only about waiting times for a referral to see a specialist in secondary care. You must not forget, Nick, the sharp end of accident and emergency. A million people are receiving

unig, ond ein hysgol i raddedigion yn Abertawe, ac mae'n ymwneud â sicrhau ein bod bellach yn meddu ar strategaeth i ddelio â rheoli clefyd cronig. Mae gennym hefyd strategaeth gwasanaethau arenol a fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol iechyd meddwl. Yr ydym yn cyflawni yn gyffredinol, ond mae mwy i'w wneud, Nick, ac nid wyf yn hunanfodlon. Mae llawer mwy i'w wneud i wella gofal iechyd, mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd a gwella iechyd a lles, a dyna fu fy ymrwymiad erioed.

Nick Bourne: Dangosoch rywfaint o hunanfodlonrwydd wrth ddweud yn gynharach fod pob claf yng Nghymru yn hapus. Mae'n amlwg nad felly y mae hi. Mae un o bob 10 yng Nghymru ar restr aros ac amlygwch y broblem gydag ymateb sy'n parhau am dair neu bedair munud, yn hytrach na delio â'r mater. Yr ydych yn cymhlethu pethau—nid ydych yn edrych ar y darlun syml. Mae gormod o lawer o feicro-rheoli, sef y rheswm yr ydym yn y sefyllfa hon. Trueni nad yw'r arian oll yn mynd i'r bobl yn y rheng flaen sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod cleifion yn derbyn gofal clinigol. Gwyddom nad felly y mae hi. Trueni bod biwrocratiaid rhwng y Llywodraeth hon a gofal cleifion gwirioneddol. Gwyddom eu bod yno. Dyna'r hyn sy'n mynd o'i le, Weinidog. Os yw'r holl bethau y soniasoch amdanynt yn cyflawni'u nodau, pam bod y rhestr aros bresennol yn waeth na'r adeg y daethoch i rym, a pham bod un o bob 10 o bobl yng Nghymru ar restr aros?

Jane Hutt: Os ailedrychwch ar yr ystadegau, mae tua naw o bob 10 achos lle y down i gysylltiad â'r gwasanaeth iechyd drwy ein meddyg teulu, nyrs practis—

Nick Bourne: Nid dyna a ofynnais.

Jane Hutt: Daw pobl i gysylltiad â'r gwasanaeth iechyd drwy ofal sylfaenol. Bob dydd, mae cannoedd ar filoedd o bobl yn cael gofal gan eu meddygfa leol, nyrsys practis, deintyddion, optometryddion a fferyllwyr. Yr ydych yn canolbwyntio ar un agwedd ar y sefyllfa o ran angen. Mae mwy i'r sefyllfa nag amseroedd aros i gael eich cyfeirio at arbenigwr mewn gofal eilaidd. Rhaid ichi beidio ag anghofio, Nick, y gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn y rheng

the best treatment. You know that the Audit Commission recognised that Wales was ahead of England in terms of dealing appropriately with 88 per cent of accident and emergency admissions—are you saying that 1 million people a year are not receiving good treatment? They are, and the Audit Commission clearly states that. Of course more needs to be done. We must reduce the pressure on our hospitals and recognise what is going on in primary care. That is why we are not only putting £100 million into the general medical services contract, but we are saying that there should also be 24 hour access to primary care, and we are abolishing prescription charges. Having just met with Breakthrough Breast Cancer, where people told me how difficult it was to pay for their prescriptions when they had breast cancer, I realised that the Welsh Assembly Government has the right policy to deliver in terms of improving health and to support people with chronic illnesses.

Nick Bourne: There you go floundering again, Minister. That did not answer the question that I asked, but one that I did not ask. I am sorry if your civil servants prepared you for different questions, but I asked you specifically—to do so is the purpose of questions—about the waiting list position. I did not ask about prescription charges. Why is one in 10 people in Wales on a waiting list? That is far more than when you took over as health Minister five long years ago, as far as those patients are concerned.

Jane Hutt: It goes back to the fact that we talk about waiting times, do we not, Nick? I hope that you will accept that the whole Assembly signed up to the fact that we should look at waiting times via clinical priorities. That means that you must focus on cardiac and cancer services, and recognise the disability and the difficulties that people suffer if they wait too long for orthopaedic treatment. Let me remind you of the facts: at 31 May 2004, of the patients who were waiting for their first out-patient appointment, over two thirds had been waiting less than six months. You must look at the time that they wait. Of the patients who were waiting for in-patient or day-case

flaen. Mae miliwn o bobl yn cael y driniaeth orau. Gwyddoch i'r Comisiwn Archwilio gydnabod bod Cymru ar y blaen o gymharu â Lloegr o ran delio'n briodol ag 88 y cant o dderbyniadau yn yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys—ai dweud yr ydych nad yw 1 filiwn o bobl y flwyddyn yn cael triniaeth dda? Fe gânt driniaeth dda, a noda'r Comisiwn Archwilio hynny yn glir. Wrth gwrs mae angen gwneud mwy. Rhaid inni leihau'r pwysau ar ein hysbytai a chydabod yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn gofal sylfaenol. Dyna'r rheswm y dywedwn fod angen mynediad 24 awr i ofal sylfaenol yn ogystal â dyrannu £100 miliwn ar gyfer contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol, ynghyd â diddymu taliadau am bresgripsiynau. Ar ôl cwrdd â Breakthrough Breast Cancer, lle y dywedodd pobl wrthyf pa mor anodd ydoedd i dalu am eu presgripsiynau pan oeddent yn dioddef o ganser y fron, sylweddolais fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn meddu ar y polisi cywir i wella iechyd a chynorthwyo pobl â salwch cronig.

Nick Bourne: Dyna chi'n ffwdro unwaith eto, Weinidog. Nid atebodd hynny'r cwestiwn a ofynnais, ond un na ofynnais. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os bu i'ch gweision sifil eich paratoi ar gyfer cwestiynau gwahanol, ond gofynnais ichi'n benodol—dyna yw diben cwestiynau—am y sefyllfa o ran y rhestrau aros. Ni ofynnais am dâl presgrupsynau. Pam mae un o bob 10 o bobl yng Nghymru ar restr aros? Mae hynny lawer yn uwch na phan ddechreuasoch ar eich swydd fel Gweinidog iechyd bum mlynedd hir yn ôl, o safbwynt y cleifion hynny.

Jane Hutt: Onid yw'n wir i ddweud ein bod yn dychwelyd at y ffaith ein bod yn sôn am amseroedd aros, Nick? Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn derbyn i'r Cynulliad cyfan gytuno y dylem edrych ar amseroedd aros drwy flaenoriaethau clinigol. Golyga hynny fod yn rhaid ichi ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau'r galon a chanser, a chydabod yr anabled a'r anawsterau a ddioddefir gan bobl os ydynt yn aros yn rhy hir am driniaeth orthopedig. Gadewch imi eich atgoffa o'r ffeithiau: ar 31 Mai 2004, o blith y cleifion a oedd yn aros am eu hapwyntiadau cyntaf fel cleifion allanol, yr oedd dros ddwy ran o dair wedi bod yn aros am lai na chwe mis. Mae'n rhaid ichi ystyried yr amser y maent yn ei aros. O'r

treatment at the end of May, 64 per cent had been waiting less than six months, and 88 per cent had been waiting less than a year. [Interruption.] You are not listening, Nick. You must recognise that those statistics demonstrate that, as I said, over two thirds have been waiting less than six months for out-patient appointments and 88 per cent had been waiting less than 12 months for in-patient and day-case treatment.

Tomorrow, Rhodri and I visit the new ambulatory day care unit for orthopaedics that will be built at Llandough. It has received £5 million investment from the Assembly Government, £2.5 million revenue, which will make a substantial difference to the waits for orthopaedic treatment.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, mae tri adroddiad gwrthrychol, annibynnol wedi dweud wrthyfch nad yw'r buddsoddiad yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ers 1999, eich cyfnod chi, yn creu'r canlyniadau disgwylidig. Beth arall ydych chi ei angen, o ran tystiolaeth, i ddweud bod eich polisi yn methu? A ydych am newid y polisi a chreu strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer darpariaeth iechyd, neu a ydych am fynd er mwyn caniatáu cyfle i rywun arall sicrhau bod cleifion yng Nghymru yn cael y gwasanaeth maent yn ei haeddu? Dyna'r cwestiwn sylfaenol. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn gwbl annibynnol a gwrthrychol, Weinidog.

Jane Hutt: I hope that you will take account of, and sign up to, the report that the Health and Social Services Committee will produce shortly, which has helpfully looked at health and social care.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You have reports from Phillips, Wanless and the Auditor General.

Jane Hutt: The opposition parties have never been prepared to recognise success and progress. You want to undermine all progress that we make in terms of increasing staff, joining up health and social care, and responding to the Wanless agenda. You are

cleifion a oedd yn aros am driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol neu gleifion dydd ar ddiwedd mis Mai, yr oedd 64 y cant wedi bod yn aros am lai na chwe mis, ac yr oedd 88 y cant wedi bod yn aros am lai na blwyddyn. [Torri ar draws.] Nid ydych yn gwranddo, Nick. Rhaid ichi gydnabod bod yr ystadegau hynny yn dangos, fel y dywedais, bod dros ddwy ran o dair wedi bod yn aros am lai na chwe mis am apwyntiadau fel cleifion allanol a bod 88 y cant wedi bod yn aros am lai na 12 mis am driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol a chleifion dydd.

Yfory, bydd Rhodri a minnau yn ymweld ag uned triniaethau dydd orthopedig newydd a gaiff ei hadeiladu yn Llandochau. Mae wedi cael £5 miliwn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, £2.5 miliwn o hynny yn refeniw, a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i'r amseroedd aros ar gyfer triniaeth orthopedig.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, three objective, independent reports have told you that investment in the health service in Wales since 1999, your period in office, is not delivering the expected outcomes. What further evidence do you need to demonstrate that your policy is failing? Will you change the policy and create a national strategy for health provision, or will you go in order to give someone else the opportunity to ensure that patients in Wales have the service that they deserve? That is the fundamental question. These reports are totally independent and objective, Minister.

Jane Hutt: Gobeithio y byddwch yn ystyried ac yn ymrwymo i'r adroddiad y bydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ei gyhoeddi maes o law, sydd, yn ddefnyddiol, wedi ystyried iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae gennych adroddiadau gan Phillips, Wanless a'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol.

Jane Hutt: Nid yw'r gwrthbleidiau erioed wedi bod yn barod i gydnabod llwyddiant a chynnydd. Yr ydych am danseilio'r holl gynnydd a wnawn o ran cynyddu staff, cysylltu iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac ymateb i agenda Wanless. Nid ydych yn

not prepared to listen to the conclusions of reports such as the Audit Commission's report on accident and emergency units. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I made it quite clear that I will not allow shouting. I will have to request that Members who shout leave the Chamber.

Jane Hutt: I will not shout back because it is not appropriate to shout when discussing the health service.

Of course there is still work to be done in Wales on the beloved health service, but the Labour Assembly Government has maintained and increased funding and given power to the front line, which is what Derek Wanless said that we should do, by enabling health and social care to join up and by having national service frameworks. We are the only country that will have a strategy on respiratory disease, arthritis and renal services. We are at the forefront in terms of our diabetes and retinopathy schemes.

You are not prepared to recognise progress and success, but the patients of Wales are. The 17,988 people who had cataract operations last year are prepared to recognise it. Those who benefited from the 37,000 digital hearing aids that have been fitted since our new programme began two years ago are also prepared to recognise it. The people who have had cardiac and orthopaedic surgery are prepared to recognise it. I only wish that the opposition would look to the words of Derek Wanless when he said that you need some measure of political consensus to take this forward. *[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Unsustainable.']* It would certainly not be sustainable in your hands.

2.40 p.m.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning

Darparu ar gyfer Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig Special Educational Needs Provision

Q1 Catherine Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on special educational

barod i wrando ar gasgliadau adroddiadau megis adroddiad y Comisiwn Archwilio ar unedau damweiniau ac achosion brys. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Eglurais na fyddaf yn caniatáu gweiddi. Bydd yn rhaid imi ofyn i'r Aelodau sy'n gweiddi adael y Siambr.

Jane Hutt: Ni wnaiff weiddi yn ôl oherwydd nid yw'n briodol gweiddi wrth drafod y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Wrth gwrs mae llawer o waith eto i'w wneud yng Nghymru ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwych, ond mae Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad wedi cynnal a chynyddu'r cyllid ac wedi rhoi grym i'r rheng flaen, sef yr hyn y dywedodd Derek Wanless y dylem ei wneud, drwy alluogi iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i uno a thrwy gael fframweithiau gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Ni yw'r unig wlad fydd â strategaeth ar afiechyd anadlol, arthritis a gwasanaethau arenol. Yr ydym ar flaen y gad o ran ein cynlluniau diabetes a retinopathi.

Nid ydych chi'n barod i gydnabod cynnydd a llwyddiant, yn wahanol i gleifion Cymru. Mae'r 17,988 o bobl a gafodd lawdriniaeth cataract y llynedd yn barod i'w gydnabod. Mae'r rhai a elwodd ar y 37,000 o gymhorthion clywed digidol a gafodd eu gosod ers i'n rhaglen newydd ddechrau ddwy flynedd yn ôl hefyd yn barod i'w gydnabod. Mae'r bobl a gafodd lawdriniaeth ar y galon a llawdriniaeth orthopedig yn barod i'w gydnabod. Hoffwn pe bai'r gwrthbleidiau yn ystyried geiriau Derek Wanless pan ddywedodd fod angen rhywfaint o gonsensws gwleidyddol arnoch er mwyn gweithredu ar hyn. *[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Anghynaliadwy.']* Yn sicr, ni fyddai'n gynaliadwy yn eich dwylo chi.

C1 Catherine Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ddarpariaeth

needs provision in Carmarthenshire? (OAQ37086)

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Carmarthenshire local education authority is required to make suitable education provision available for all children within its boundaries, including those with statements of educational need. The Education Act 1996 and the Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 form the statutory basis for the educational provision for children with special educational needs. In addition, the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice for Wales gives practical guidance to schools and LEAs on identifying and meeting a child's special educational needs.

Catherine Thomas: I am sure that you will not be surprised to hear that a major issue that constituents bring to my surgeries is the serious lack of speech and language therapy provision. English-medium provision is thin on the ground, and Welsh-medium provision is practically non-existent. Carmarthenshire's education department, like those of other local authorities, buys its services in from health. Would it not be more effective and efficient for the education authority to take on speech and language therapy in house? The current situation is fundamentally flawed, and it serves neither parents nor children.

Jane Davidson: This is an important question with regard to an area on which Jane Hutt and I have been working for 18 months, looking at how we can develop workforce planning to expand the number of speech and language therapists available and how we can particularly look at Welsh-medium provision issues. The work of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee to consider issues of special educational needs endorses your concerns. In the early autumn, Jane Hutt and I will respond jointly to our consultation on working together between the health and education departments to ensure better provision.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cytunaf â Catherine Thomas; dylai Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, a phob cyngor arall, gadw'i ddarpariaeth

anghenion addysgol arbennig yn Sir Gaerfyrddin? (OAQ37086)

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdod addysg lleol sir Gaerfyrddin sicrhau bod darpariaeth addysg addas ar gael i bob plentyn o fewn ei ffiniau, gan gynnwys y rhai sydd â datganiadau anghenion addysgol. Deddf Addysg 1996 a Deddf Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig ac Anabledd 2001 yw'r sylfaen statudol ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth addysgol i blant sydd ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Yn ogystal, mae Cod Ymarfer Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig Cymru yn rhoi canllawiau ymarferol i ysgolion ac AALLau ar nodi a diwallu anghenion addysgol arbennig plentyn.

Catherine Thomas: Mae'n siŵr na fyddwch yn synnu i glywed mai problem fawr y mae etholwyr yn ei chodi yn fy nghyngorfeydd yw'r prinder mawr o ddarpariaeth therapi lleferydd ac iaith. Prin yw'r ddarpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg ac nid oes nemor ddim darpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae adran addysg sir Gaerfyrddin, fel adrannau awdurdodau lleol eraill, yn prynu ei gwasanaethau oddi wrth iechyd. Oni fyddai'n fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon i'r awdurdod addysg ddarparu therapi lleferydd ac iaith yn fewnol? Yn y bôn, mae'r sefyllfa bresennol yn ddiffygiol ac nid yw'n gwasanaethu rhieni na phlant.

Jane Davidson: Mae hwn yn gwestiwn pwysig o ran maes y bu Jane Hutt a minnau yn gweithio arno ers 18 mis, yn edrych at sut y gallwn ddatblygu cynlluniau gweithlu i gynyddu nifer y therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith sydd ar gael a sut y gallwn yn arbennig edrych at ddarpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae gwaith y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i ystyried materion anghenion addysgol arbennig yn cadarnhau eich pryderon. Ar ddechrau'r hydref, bydd Jane Hutt a minnau yn ymateb ar y cyd i'n hymgyngoriad ar gydweithio rhwng yr adrannau iechyd ac addysg er mwyn sicrhau gwell darpariaeth.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I agree with Catherine Thomas; Carmarthenshire County Council, and every other council, should

therapi iaith yn fewnol. A ydych wedi cynnal trafodaethau ag awdurdodau addysg Sir Gaerfyrddin i sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth Gymraeg yn gyfochrog â'r ddarpariaeth Saesneg?

Jane Davidson: Nid wyf wedi cael sgysiaua â Sir Gaerfyrddin am ei gwasanaethau yn benodol. Mae swyddogion datblygu wedi gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddatblygu gwasanaethau i bobl ifanc a chanddynt anghenion arbennig. Mae Grŵp Ymgynghorol Cymru ar Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig, sy'n datblygu cyngor i'r Gweinidogion ar faterion lleol, yn ehangu'r gwasanaeth. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, i wneud hynny. Er hynny, gan Jane Hutt y mae'r cyfrifoldeb am hyfforddi gweithwyr yn yr adran iechyd, a chan yr awdurdod addysg mae cyfrifoldeb am ddarparu'r gwasanaeth yn lleol. Felly, rhaid inni weithio gyda'n gilydd.

Cyrsiau Cymraeg Welsh-language Courses

Q2 Janet Davies: What developments have there been to increase the number of Welsh language courses available to further education college students since the publication of 'Iaith Pawb'? (OAQ37049)

Jane Davidson: Education and Learning Wales has inherited a mix of activities from its predecessors, with pockets of strengths in certain areas. It has developed a bilingual learning strategy, one of the aims of which is to encourage increased bilingual and Welsh-medium provision in further education institutions to complement provision in schools. ELWa is also supporting development projects relevant to achieving improvements in this type of provision through its learning challenge fund.

Janet Davies: Percentage-wise, provision is still low, at only 3.2 per cent, which does not even relate to the number of Welsh speakers in Wales. How is it possible to move forward without having a clear definition of the bilingual and Welsh language provision that exists through the sector and without first putting targets in place?

Jane Davidson: We have a bilingual unit in

retain in-house language therapy provision. Have you held discussions with Carmarthenshire's education authority to ensure that Welsh-language provision mirrors English-language provision?

Jane Davidson: I have not had specific talks with Carmarthenshire about its services. Development officers have worked with the Assembly Government to develop services for young people with special educational needs. The Welsh Advisory Group on Special Educational Needs, which develops advice for Ministers on local matters, is expanding the service. We are working with Jane Hutt, the Minister for Health and Social Services, to do that. However, responsibility for training therapists lies with Jane Hutt in the health department, while responsibility for the provision of services locally remains with the education authority. Therefore we must work together.

C2 Janet Davies: Pa ddatblygiad sydd wedi'i wneud i gynyddu nifer y cyrsiau Cymraeg sydd ar gael i fyfyrwyr colegau addysg bellach ers cyhoeddi 'Iaith Pawb'? (OAQ37049)

Jane Davidson: Mae Addysgu a Dysgu Cymru wedi etifeddu cymysgedd o weithgareddau gan ei ragflaenwyr, gyda rhai cryfderau mewn meysydd penodol. Datblygodd strategaeth dysgu dwyieithog, y mae ei nodau yn cynnwys annog mwy o ddarpariaeth ddwyieithog a chyfrwng Cymraeg mewn sefydliadau addysg bellach er mwyn ategu darpariaeth mewn ysgolion. Mae ELWa hefyd yn cynorthwyo prosiectau datblygu sy'n berthnasol i wella'r math hwn o ddarpariaeth drwy ei gronfa her dysgu.

Janet Davies: Fel canran, mae'r ddarpariaeth yn fach o hyd, sef dim ond 3.2 y cant, nad yw hyd yn oed yn cyfateb i nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru. Sut y mae'n bosibl symud ymlaen heb gael diffiniad clir o'r ddarpariaeth ddwyieithog a Chymraeg sy'n bodoli drwy'r sector a heb roi targedau ar waith yn gyntaf?

Jane Davidson: Mae gennym uned

Education and Learning Wales, along with a committee of experts, made up of people from the sector and the Welsh Language Board, who have come together to develop the appropriate strategy. We do not yet have data for 2003-04, as it will not be published until November, in terms of the increase in numbers of Welsh language courses since the publication of 'Iaith Pawb' in 2003, but there is a real commitment to mainstreaming this agenda across the board. As I said in my initial answer, specific work is being undertaken in terms of learning-challenge-funded opportunities. For example, CYMAD, which is based in north-west Wales, is running the exciting cynllun cyfrwng project, which is about developing Welsh for adults across Wales, and CYDAG, which represents the schools sector, has been given video conferencing facilities to widen those opportunities and to consider different partnerships with colleges. Therefore, much exciting work is happening out there.

Alun Cairns: Increased capacity with regard to Welsh courses, among other courses, is essential if we are to offer a choice to students and young people in Wales. Do you subscribe to the Prime Minister's version of choice, or to the First Minister's view that there is no need for choice?

Jane Davidson: I subscribe to looking at where needs are properly identified and to creating high-quality provision to meet those needs.

Eleanor Burnham: Sut y byddwch yn canolbwyntio ar y hyfforddiant hwn i sicrhau bod digon o bobl yn gallu dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? A allwch ddweud faint o fuddsoddiad sydd ar gael i'r colegau sicrhau bod ganddynt y gallu i hyfforddi pobl drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn gymhleth gan fod ffigurau cyllido colegau yn ystyried llawer o faterion. Mae 40 y cant wedi'i neilltuo yn fformiwla cyllido colegau ar gyfer cyrsiau cyfrwng Cymraeg, i gydnabod y costau ychwanegol yn y system, er enghraifft.

ddwyieithog yn Addysgu a Dysgu Cymru, ynghyd â phwyllgor o arbenigwyr, sy'n cynnwys pobl o'r sector a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, sydd wedi dod at ei gilydd i ddatblygu'r strategaeth briodol. Nid oes gennym ddata ar gyfer 2003-04 eto, oherwydd na chaiff ei gyhoeddi tan fis Tachwedd, o ran y cynnydd yn nifer y cyrsiau Cymraeg ers cyhoeddi 'Iaith Pawb' yn 2003, ond ceir ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i brif ffrydio'r agenda hon yn gyffredinol. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb cychwynnol, gwneir gwaith penodol o ran cyfleoedd her dysgu a ariennir. Er enghraifft, mae CYMAD, sydd wedi'i leoli yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru, yn rhedeg prosiect cyffrous, cynllun cyfrwng, sy'n ymwneud â datblygu Cymraeg i oedolion ledled Cymru, ac mae CYDAG, sy'n cynrychioli'r sector ysgolion, wedi cael cyfleoedd fideogynadledda i ehangu'r cyfleoedd hynny ac i ystyried partneriaethau gwahanol gyda cholegau. Felly, mae llawer o waith cyffrous yn mynd rhagddo.

Alun Cairns: Mae cynyddu nifer y cyrsiau, mewn perthynas â chysiau Cymraeg ymhlith cyrsiau eraill, yn hanfodol er mwyn inni roi dewis i fyfyrwyr a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. A ydych yn cefnogi barn Prif Weinidog y DU o ran dewis, neu farn y Prif Weinidog nad oes angen dewis?

Jane Davidson: Cefnogaf y broses o ystyried lle y caiff anghenion eu nodi'n briodol a chreu darpariaeth o safon uchel i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: How will you focus on this training to ensure that a sufficient number of people are able to teach through the medium of Welsh? Can you tell me exactly how much investment is available for colleges to ensure that they have the capacity to train people through the medium of Welsh?

Jane Davidson: This question is complex as college funding figures take many matters into account. In this formula for college funding, 40 per cent is currently allocated to Welsh-medium courses in recognition of the additional costs in the system, for example.

Addysg Ddwieithog Bilingual Education

Q3 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on ELWa's role in the provision of bilingual education? (OAQ37051)

Jane Davidson: ELWa's role is to ensure that appropriate opportunities for post-16 learners to learn Welsh and to learn through the medium of Welsh are provided. To this end, ELWa has produced its bilingual learning strategy and has established a bilingual learning unit to develop and oversee delivery of the strategy.

Jocelyn Davies: ELWa has failed to demonstrate any commitment to the Welsh language through its work, but we are still expected to believe that the Welsh language is important to it. Is there any evidence that the Welsh language is a high priority for ELWa?

Jane Davidson: There is plenty of evidence to suggest that the Welsh language is a high priority for ELWa: the establishment of the bilingual learning unit and its bilingual strategy and the national council's expert bilingualism sub-committee, which comprises members from the Welsh Language Board, Mentrau Iaith Cymru, Cymdeithas y Dysgwyr, Estyn and the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales, as well as providers, business language experts and observers from the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales. All of these bodies advise ELWa on Welsh language issues, review progress and help to ensure collaborative working with other bodies.

Lisa Francis: ELWa's proposal to create one funding system with a common funding formula will create winners and losers for those wishing to pursue a Welsh-medium or bilingual education in the post-16 sector, especially in areas such as Ceredigion, where six out of seven schools with sixth forms provide this type of curriculum. If schools with sixth forms are forced to compete with further education colleges for funding, do you realise that, in areas such as mid Wales, students will be forced to make round trips of up to 100 miles a day to complete their

C3 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am rôl ELWa i ddarparu addysg ddwyieithog? (OAQ37051)

Jane Davidson: Rôl ELWa yw sicrhau y rhoddir cyfleoedd priodol i ddysgwyr ôl-16 ddysgu Cymraeg a dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. I'r perwyl hwn, mae ELWa wedi cynhyrchu ei strategaeth dysgu dwyieithog ac wedi sefydlu uned dysgu dwyieithog i ddatblygu a goruchwyllo'r broses o gyflwyno'r strategaeth.

Jocelyn Davies: Nid yw ELWa wedi dangos unrhyw ymrwymiad i'r Gymraeg drwy ei waith, ond disgwylir o hyd inni gredu bod y Gymraeg yn bwysig iddo. A oes unrhyw dystiolaeth bod y Gymraeg yn flaenoriaeth uchel i ELWa?

Jane Davidson: Ceir digon o dystiolaeth i awgrymu bod y Gymraeg yn flaenoriaeth uchel i ELWa: sefydlu'r uned dysgu dwyieithog a'i strategaeth ddwyieithog ac is-bwyllgor dwyieithrwydd arbenigol y cyngor cenedlaethol, sy'n cynnwys aelodau o Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, Mentrau Iaith Cymru, Cymdeithas y Dysgwyr, Estyn ac Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru, yn ogystal â darparwyr, arbenigwyr iaith busnes ac arsylwyr o Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru. Mae'r holl gyfrff hyn yn cynghori ELWa ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r Gymraeg, yn adolygu cynnydd ac yn helpu i sicrhau gwaith ar y cyd â chyfrff eraill.

Lisa Francis: Bydd cynnig ELWa i greu un system ariannu gyda fformiwla ariannu gyffredin yn golygu y bydd rhai ar eu hennill a rhai ar eu colled o ran y rhai sydd am gael addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg neu ddwyieithog yn y sector ôl-16, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd fel Ceredigion, lle y mae chwe ysgol allan o saith sydd â disgyblion chweched dosbarth yn darparu'r math hwn o gwricwlwm. Os gorfodir ysgolion sydd â disgyblion chweched dosbarth i gystadlu â cholegau addysg bellach am arian, a ydych yn sylweddoli, mewn ardaloedd fel y

education. Do you not agree that this will dissuade students from pursuing Welsh-medium or bilingual courses, post-16?

Canolbarth, y bydd myfyrwyr yn cael eu gorfodi i deithio hyd at 100 milltir y dydd i gwblhau eu haddysg. Oni chytunwch y bydd hyn yn atal myfyrwyr rhag dilyn cyrsiau cyfrwng Cymraeg neu ddwyieithog, ôl-16?

2.50 p.m.

Jane Davidson: The key is a strategic agenda to create a level playing field so that young people can make real choices about the kind of education or training support that they want in future. One key area identified by ELWa and Estyn regarding Welsh-medium provision is the lack of sufficient support for vocational Welsh-medium provision. In many ways this is because the largest providers of post-16 Welsh-medium education are in the schools sector. It is terribly important that we build up opportunities across the board for young people to develop their skills in the language of their choice, and that we are able to develop skills in the more traditional academic subjects as well as in vocational areas. Other members of your party strongly support this. From this year we have introduced, for the first time, transport plans to be delivered by local education authorities for all those post-16, so there is a cohesive approach to delivering education and lifelong learning locally.

Jane Davidson: Yr allwedd yw agenda strategol i greu sefyllfa deg er mwyn i bobl ifanc allu gwneud dewisiadau gwirioneddol ynglŷn â'r math o addysg neu gymorth hyfforddi y maent am ei gael yn y dyfodol. Un maes allweddol a nodwyd gan ELWa ac Estyn o ran darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yw'r diffyg cymorth digonol ar gyfer darpariaeth alwedigaethol drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mewn sawl ffordd, y rheswm am hyn yw oherwydd bod darparwyr mwyaf addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ôl-16 yn y sector ysgolion. Mae'n hynod bwysig ein bod yn datblygu cyfleoedd yn gyffredinol i bobl ifanc ddatblygu eu sgiliau yn eu dewis iaith, a'n bod yn gallu datblygu sgiliau yn y pynciau academiaidd mwy traddodiadol yn ogystal ag mewn meysydd galwedigaethol. Mae aelodau eraill o'ch plaid yn cefnogi hyn yn gadarn. O eleni ymlaen, yr ydym wedi cyflwyno, am y tro cyntaf, cynlluniau trafndiaeth sydd i'w cyflwyno gan awdurdodau addysg lleol i bawb dros 16 oed, felly ceir ymagwedd gydlynol tuag at ddarparu addysg a dysgu gydol oes yn lleol.

Dyfodol Ysgolion Gwledig The Future of Rural Schools

Q4 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on the future of rural schools in Wales? (OAQ37084)

C4 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol ysgolion gwledig yng Nghymru? (OAQ37084)

Jane Davidson: The Assembly Government believes that every child should have access to high-quality education in buildings that are fit for purpose. Given the particular challenges facing rural and small schools, local authorities have received a special grant for several years—£3.5 million this year—to assist collaborative working, the community use of schools, innovation, and handling administrative burdens.

Jane Davidson: Cred Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y dylai addysg o safon uchel fod ar gael i bob plentyn mewn adeiladau sy'n addas at y diben hwnnw. O gofio'r heriau arbennig sy'n wynebu ysgolion gwledig ac ysgolion bach, mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cael grant arbennig ers sawl blwyddyn—sef £3.5 miliwn eleni—i gynorthwyo prosesau gweithio ar y cyd, defnydd cymunedol o ysgolion, arloesedd, a delio â beichiau gweinyddol.

Mick Bates: An important component in

Mick Bates: Elfen bwysig o ddatblygu

developing a sustainable future for these schools, as you have just said, has been the special grant. This is the final year of that grant. Will you undertake to renew that grant because, as you know, the evaluation showed what an important part it played in securing the future of so many of our small rural schools, which perform an important function for our cultural heritage and language?

Jane Davidson: Matters related to the budget will be discussed in the autumn.

Janet Ryder: Last week, the General Teaching Council for Wales made clear its view that teachers and classroom assistants are not interchangeable. It will be difficult for small schools, when they must deliver the workload agreement, if we follow the GTCW wording. Will you therefore consider the suggestion that was put forward at last week's Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting of forming a pool of newly qualified teachers straight out of college who have been, for whatever reason, unable to find full-time posts, who could use this workload agreement time—the supply time in those small schools—to complete their qualification? That would ensure that pupils are taught by people working towards their teaching qualification, and that those newly qualified young teachers can complete their qualifications.

Jane Davidson: The GTCW also acknowledged that we have more primary school teachers than we need in our education system. It also said in committee that we need to review our numbers in terms of training primary school teachers so that we do not continue putting more primary school teachers in the system than there are jobs available. I am happy to listen to that advice.

David Davies: Do you agree that any decision taken by you or by any of your colleagues about the future of rural schools, or any other schools, should never be rushed through or suddenly announced before a long recess without warning, but must only ever be taken after the fullest possible consultation with members of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee?

dyfodol cynaliadwy ar gyfer yr ysgolion hyn, fel yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, ofu'r grant arbennig. Dyma flwyddyn olaf y grant hwnnw. A wnewch chi addo adnewyddu'r grant hwnnw oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, dangosodd y gwerthusiad pa mor bwysig oedd wrth ddiogelu dyfodol cymaint o'n hysgolion gwledig, bach, sy'n rhan bwysig o'n treftadaeth diwylliannol a'n hiaith?

Jane Davidson: Trafodir materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb yn ystod yr hydref.

Janet Ryder: Yr wythnos diwethaf, nododd Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru ei farn yn glir nad yw athrawon a chynorthwyr ystafell ddosbarth yn ymgfynewidiol. Bydd yn anodd i ysgolion bach, pan fydd yn rhaid iddynt gyflwyno'r cytundeb llwyth gwaith, os byddwn yn dilyn geiriau'r Cyngor. Felly, a wnewch chi ystyried yr awgrym a gynigiwyd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yr wythnos diwethaf, sef creu cronfa o athrawon newydd gymhwyso sydd newydd orffen coleg, ac sydd wedi methu â dod o hyd i swyddi llawn amser, am ba reswm bynnag, a allai ddefnyddio amser y cytundeb llwyth gwaith hwn—yr amser cyflenwi yn yr ysgolion bach hynny—i gwblhau eu cymhwyster? Byddai hynny'n sicrhau y caiff disgyblion eu haddysgu gan bobl sy'n gweithio tuag at eu cymhwyster dysgu, ac y gall yr athrawon newydd gymhwyso hynny gwblhau eu cymwysterau.

Jane Davidson: Cydnabu'r cyngor hefyd fod gennym mwy o athrawon ysgol gynradd nag sydd eu hangen yn ein system addysg. Dywedodd hefyd yn y pwyllgor bod angen inni adolygu ein niferoedd o ran hyfforddi athrawon ysgol gynradd er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym yn parhau i roi mwy o athrawon ysgol gynradd yn y system na nifer y swyddi sydd ar gael. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i wrando ar y cyngor hwnnw.

David Davies: A gytunwch na ddylid byth rithro ag unrhyw benderfyniad y byddwch chi neu unrhyw un o'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn ei wneud am ddyfodol ysgolion gwledig, neu unrhyw ysgol arall, na'i gyhoeddi'n sydyn cyn toriad hir heb rybudd, ac mai dim ond ar ôl cynnal yr ymgynghoriad llawnaf posibl ag aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y dylid byth wneud penderfyniad o'r

fath?

Jane Davidson: I assure you that no decisions are rushed in any way. Local authorities are responsible for reviewing school provision; where they decide that the patterns of supply do not meet demand appropriately on education grounds, they are able to put forward proposals for changes. Those proposals are consulted upon locally, as they are proper statutory proposals. If any statutory objector objects to those proposals they then come to the Minister for determination. We try to turn around those determinations in six months. We take legal advice and we consider every application on its merits. Therefore, there is never any situation where any of these decisions are rushed through.

Jane Davidson: Rhoddaf sicrwydd i chi na chaiff unrhyw benderfyniadau eu rhuthro mewn unrhyw ffordd. Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am adolygu darpariaeth ysgolion; lle y byddant yn penderfynu nad yw'r patrymau cyflenwi yn ateb y galw yn briodol yn addysgol, gallant gyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer newid. Ymgynghorir ar y cynigion hynny'n lleol, am eu bod yn gynigion statudol. Os bydd unrhyw wrthwynebwr statudol yn gwrthwynebu'r cynigion hynny yna byddant yn mynd at y Gweinidog i wneud penderfyniad arnynt. Ceisiwn weithredu'r penderfyniadau hynny o fewn 6 mis. Byddwn yn ceisio cyngor cyfreithiol ac yn ystyried pob cais ar ei deilyngdod. Felly, ni cheir sefyllfa byth lle y caiff unrhyw rai o'r penderfyniadau hyn eu rhuthro.

Addysg Bellach Further Education

Q5 Peter Law: How is the Minister encouraging people in deprived areas to improve their life through further education? (OAQ37075)

C5 Peter Law: Sut mae'r Gweinidog yn mynd ati i annog pobl mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig i wella'u bywyd drwy addysg bellach? (OAQ37075)

Jane Davidson: The Welsh Assembly Government has taken a number of measures to encourage people into further education, including extending support to FE students through the Assembly learning grant and the introduction of the education maintenance allowance, which will be available to 16-year-olds in September. We will also continue to encourage access to local provision in areas of most need across Wales.

Jane Davidson: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cymryd nifer o fesurau i annog pobl i ddilyn cyrsiau addysg bellach, gan gynnwys ehangu cymorth i fyfyrwyr AB drwy grant dysgu'r Cynulliad a chyflwyno'r lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg, a fydd ar gael i bobl ifanc 16 oed ym mis Medi. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i annog pobl i ddefnyddio darpariaeth leol yn yr ardaloedd sydd â'r angen mwyaf ledled Cymru.

Peter Law: Do you appreciate the great bitterness and disappointment felt in my constituency of Blaenau Gwent because of your lack of intervention to save the engineering and catering courses at Coleg Gwent's Ebbw Vale campus, which has reduced the life chances of our young people? The people of Blaenau Gwent generally feel betrayed by Coleg Gwent, ignored by a useless Education and Learning Wales and isolated by the Welsh Assembly Government. Ten lecturers have been made redundant and young people must travel 30 miles twice a day and make five bus changes. Is this social justice for deprived people?

Peter Law: A werthfawrogwch y chwerwedd a'r siom mawr a deimlir yn fy etholaeth, Blaenau Gwent oherwydd eich diffyg ymyrraeth i achub y cyrsiau peirianeg ac arlwyo yng nghampws Glynebwy, Coleg Gwent, sydd wedi lleihau cyfleoedd ein pobl ifanc mewn bywyd? Yn gyffredinol, teimla pobl Blaenau Gwent eu bod wedi cael eu bradychu gan Goleg Gwent, eu hanwybyddu gan sefydliad diwerth fel Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru a'u hynysu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Diswyddwyd 10 darlithiwr a rhaid i bobl ifanc deithio 30 milltir ddwywaith y dydd a newid bws pum gwaith. Ai cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ar gyfer pobl

ddifreintiedig yw hyn?

Jane Davidson: I visited Blaenau Gwent once again this morning, and the Assembly and ELWa are investing enormous amounts of money in delivering opportunities there. The learning network, which will operate across five counties, is a £9 million project. The learning campus in Ebbw Vale in your constituency is a £5 million project. The Oak project, which brings adults back into learning, receives around £1 million from ELWa. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council education department and the parents whom I met today support those initiatives. Colleges make their own decisions. However, we have made it clear that they will never again be able to make their own decisions without those decisions being tested by the Assembly Government. The report that I received from ELWa expressed concerns regarding transport and concerns relating to the provision of A-level and AS level education in Lynne Neagle's constituency of Torfaen. I will ensure, through ELWa, that we keep on top of those issues and that the transport issue in particular is properly addressed for students starting their courses this autumn.

Peter Black: Last week, the Further Education National Training Organisation stated that an additional £4 million is needed annually if the standard of teaching within FE colleges in Wales is to be maintained and improved. The college principals that I have spoken to estimate that the sector needs an additional £3.8 million. Fforwm has called for more funding and more than half of Wales's FE colleges are in deficit. Is it not time that you listened and provided additional funding to deal with this crisis in FE in Wales?

Jane Davidson: There is no crisis in FE in Wales. That was confirmed by Fforwm representatives, with whom I met last week, and they will be happy to tell you that. Our institutions are generally in a stronger position and turning out more learners. Fforwm and the unions operating in the sector have actively welcomed the pay deal. If you return to your notes, you will find that Fforwm welcomed the pay deal last year and this year. It knows the consequences of

Jane Davidson: Ymwelais â Blaenau Gwent unwaith eto y bore yma, ac mae'r Cynulliad ac ELWa yn buddsoddi symiau enfawr o arian wrth gyflwyno cyfleoedd yno. Mae'r rhwydwaith dysgu, a fydd yn gweithredu ledled pum sir, yn brosiect £9 miliwn. Mae'r campws dysgu yng Nglynebwy yn eich etholaeth yn brosiect £5 miliwn. Mae prosiect y Dderwen sy'n dod ag oedolion yn ôl i ddysgu, yn cael tua £1 filiwn gan ELWa. Mae adran addysg Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent a'r rhieni y cyfarfûm â hwy heddiw yn cefnogi'r mentrau hynny. Bydd colegau yn gwneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi egluro na allant wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain byth eto heb i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad eu profi gyntaf. Mynegodd yr adroddiad a gefais gan ELWa bryderon ynglŷn â thrafnidiaeth a phryderon ynglŷn â'r ddarpariaeth o addysg Safon Uwch ac Uwch Gyfrannol yn etholaeth Lynne Neagle, sef Tor-faen. Gwnaf fy ngorau i sicrhau, drwy ELWa, ein bod yn cadw golwg ar y materion hynny a'n bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem o ran trafndiaeth yn arbennig i fyfyrwyr sy'n dechrau eu cyrsiau yn yr hydref.

Peter Black: Yr wythnos diwethaf, nododd y Sefydliad Hyfforddi Cenedlaethol Addysg Bellach fod angen £4 miliwn ychwanegol yn flynyddol er mwyn cynnal a gwella'r safon addysgu o fewn colegau AB yng Nghymru. Mae penaethiaid y colegau y bûm yn siarad â hwy yn amcangyfrif bod angen £3.8 miliwn ychwanegol ar y sector. Mae Fforwm wedi gofyn am ragor o arian ac mae mwy na hanner colegau AB Cymru mewn diffyg. Onid yw'n bryd ichi wrando a rhoi arian ychwanegol i ddelio â'r argyfwng hwn mewn sefydliadau AB yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: Nid oes argyfwng mewn sefydliadau AB yng Nghymru. Cadarnhawyd hynny gan gynrychiolwyr Fforwm, y cyfarfûm â hwy yr wythnos diwethaf, a byddant yn fwy na pharod i ddweud hynny wrthyhych. Yn gyffredinol, mae ein sefydliadau mewn sefyllfa gryfach ac yn cynhyrchu mwy o ddysgwyr. Croesawyd y cynnig cyflog gan Fforwm a'r undebau sy'n gweithio yn y sector. Os edrychwch ar eich nodiadau, fe welwch fod Fforwm wedi croesawu'r cynnig

paying staff well, which I would have thought that you would have wanted to support. That means that we are not putting additional funding into growth, although there are many other growth opportunities, such as in terms of winning work-based learning contracts. FENTO has made a new bid for additional funding for continuous professional development—it was about that and not core budgets for colleges. We already have a far higher number of professionally qualified lecturers in Wales compared to England. However, I am always happy to consider bids for continuous professional development.

Janice Gregory: Undoubtedly, our policies are bearing fruit and producing highly educated, well-developed young people, especially in deprived communities in my constituency. I am delighted that one such young person has joined us today in the public gallery. Lara Davies from Maesteg Comprehensive School in the Llynfi valley has benefited greatly from comprehensive education. She won *The Western Mail* Welsh woman young entrepreneur of the year in November 2003. In order to produce many more young people like Lara Davies we will need to continue to deliver high-quality educational opportunities and entrepreneurship development. Can you confirm that this will be the case?

Jane Davidson: On behalf of the Assembly Government, I welcome Lara to this Assembly Plenary and congratulate her on her marvellous achievement.

Interestingly, in conjunction with the Welsh Development Agency, earlier this week we launched entrepreneurial material for use in primary classrooms. The launch made it clear that Wales is leading the way, developing a 'can do' attitude in local schools, supporting the comprehensive education agenda and delivering better results. I am happy to endorse your comments.

3.00 p.m.

Coleg Gwent

cyflog y llynedd ac eleni. Gŵyr beth yw canlyniadau talu staff yn dda, a byddwn wedi meddwl y byddech wedi dymuno cefnogi hynny. Golyga hynny nad ydym yn rhoi arian ychwanegol i mewn i dwf, er bod sawl cyfle arall o ran twf, fel enill contractau dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith. Gwnaed cais newydd gan y sefydliad am arian ychwanegol ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus—yr oedd yn ymwneud â hynny ac nid cyllidebau craidd ar gyfer colegau. Mae gennym eisoeslawer mwy o ddarlithwyr sydd â chymhwyster proffesiynol yng Nghymru o gymharu â Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf bob amser yn barod i ystyried ceisiadau ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus.

Janice Gregory: Yn ddiamau, mae ein polisiau yn dwyn ffrwyth ac yn meithrin pobl ifanc ddatblygedig iawn sydd wedi cael addysg dda, yn arbennig mewn cymunedau difreintiedig yn fy etholaeth. Yr wyf wrth fy modd fod person o'r fath wedi ymuno â ni heddiw yn yr oriel gyhoeddus. Mae Lara Davies o Ysgol Gyfun Maesteg yng nghwm Llynfi wedi cael budd mawr o addysg gyfun. Enillodd wobwr Cymraes ifanc entrepreneuriaidd y flwyddyn *The Western Mail* ym mis Tachwedd 2003. Er mwyn cael llawer mwy o bobl ifanc fel Lara Davies bydd angen inni barhau i roi cyfleoedd addysgol a datblygiad entrepreneuriaeth o safon uchel. A allwch gadarnhau y bydd hyn yn digwydd?

Jane Davidson: Ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, croesawaf Lara i Gyfarfod Llawn y Cynulliad a'i llongyfarch ar ei chyflawniad aruthrol.

Yn ddiddorol, ar y cyd ag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ar ddechrau'r wythnos lansiwyd deunydd entrepreneuriaidd gennym i'w ddefnyddio mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth cynradd. Yr oedd y lansiad yn arwydd clar fod Cymru ar flaen y gad, drwy ddatblygu agwedd gadarnhaol mewn ysgolion lleol, drwy gefnogi'r agenda addysg gyfun a thrwy gyflawni canlyniadau gwell. Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi eich sylwadau.

Q6 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister provide an update on the proposed organisational changes at Coleg Gwent? (OAQ37070)

Jane Davidson: I wrote to you recently about Coleg Gwent, providing a copy of ELWa's report on the corporation's proposals for change. You will be aware that the governing body has considered ELWa's report, and the response to the consultation it undertook, and has considerably modified its proposals.

Lynne Neagle: Although I accept that the college has modified its proposals, I still believe that the changes to be taken forward will be detrimental to learners in the north of my constituency. As you know, ELWa had outstanding concerns, to which you have referred, in relation to transport and A-level and AS level provision in north Torfaen. The priority must be to safeguard opportunities for learners in my constituency. What steps will you take to address ELWa's outstanding concerns? In terms of the long-term situation in north Torfaen, which will be the subject of a review by Coleg Gwent and Torfaen County Borough Council, can you give an assurance that you will monitor the situation to ensure that young people and other learners in my constituency enjoy the same range of opportunities as learners elsewhere in Wales?

Jane Davidson: I am happy to give an undertaking to monitor the situation. ELWa's report to me as Minister made it clear that transport issues and the provision in Pontypool need to be addressed. I welcome the fact that, as a result of the consultation, several A-level and AS level courses, as well as one of the access courses, have been reintroduced in Pontypool. This is a welcome move by the college. I will strongly support the new learning network, which is a £9 million project that will establish 25 learning action centres and 50 satellite centres, across the five counties. At a local level, it is important for you to secure, in collaboration with the local education authority, ELWa and the college, an adequate number of centres for your constituency.

C6 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y newidiadau arfaethedig i drefniadaeth yng Ngholeg Gwent? (OAQ37070)

Jane Davidson: Ysgrifennais atoch yn ddiweddar am Goleg Gwent, gan ddarparu copi o adroddiad ELWa ar gynigion y gorfforaeth ar gyfer newid. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y corff llywodraethu wedi ystyried adroddiad ELWa, a'r ymateb a gafodd i'r ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd ganddo, a'i fod wedi addasu ei gynigion yn sylweddol.

Lynne Neagle: Er fy mod yn derbyn bod y coleg wedi addasu ei gynigion, yr wyf yn dal i gredu y bydd y newidiadau a gaiff eu cyflwyno yn niweidiol i ddysgwyr yng ngogledd fy etholaeth. Fel y gwyddoch, yr oedd gan ELWa bryderon o hyd, yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio atynt, mewn perthynas â thrafnidiaeth a'r ddarpariaeth o gyrsiau Safon Uwch ac Uwch Gyfannol yng ngogledd Torfaen. Rhaid mai'r flaenoriaeth yw diogelu cyfleoedd ar gyfer dysgwyr yn fy etholaeth. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â phryderon ELWa o ran hynny? O ran y sefyllfa hirdymor yng ngogledd Torfaen, y cynhelir adolygiad arno gan Goleg Gwent a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen, a allwch sicrhau y byddwch yn monitro'r sefyllfa er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl ifanc a dysgwyr eraill yn fy etholaeth yn cael yr un ystod o gyfleoedd â dysgwyr mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ymrwmo i fonitro'r sefyllfa. Ar ôl darllen adroddiad ELWa i mi fel y Gweinidog yr oedd yn amlwg bod angen mynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth a'r ddarpariaeth ym Mhont-y-pŵl. Croesawaf y ffaith, o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad, i nifer o'r cyrsiau Safon Uwch ac Uwch Gyfrannol, yn ogystal ag un o'r cyrsiau mynediad, gael eu hailgyflwyno ym Mhont-y-pŵl. Croesawaf y newid hwn gan y coleg. Byddaf yn cefnogi'r rhwydwaith dysgu newydd yn gryf, sy'n brosiect gwerth £9 miliwn a fydd yn sefydlu 25 o ganolfannau gweithredu dysgu a 50 o is-ganolfannau, ledled y pum sir. Ar lefel leol, mae'n bwysig, mewn cydweithrediad â'r awdurdod addysg lleol, ELWa a'r coleg, eich bod yn sicrhau nifer

ddigonol o ganolfannau ar gyfer eich etholaeth.

William Graham: Will you outline what discussions you have had with Team Wales to ensure that the necessary training, which is important in deprived areas, is appropriately delivered?

William Graham: A wnewch amlinellu pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Thîm Cymru i sicrhau y caiff yr hyfforddiant angenrheidiol, sy'n bwysig mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig, ei ddarparu'n briodol?

Jane Davidson: I constantly discuss training with key players. I hold discussions with employers through the new sector skills councils, which consider employer-led routes to training. The new skills and employment action plan—the deadline for consultation responses is the beginning of next week, and you may be interested in responding—is designed to pick up practical ways in which we can deliver the employment training agenda. The community consortia for education and training at a local level, the regional committees with their analysis of needs at a regional level, and the strategic approach delivered jointly by the Assembly Government and ELWa at a national level, all contribute to the work of considering issues rising from the Future Skills Wales generic skills survey, in order to ensure that we have the right data to determine where, when and to whom courses should be delivered, and to consider course recruitment, which is an important function.

Jane Davidson: Byddaf yn trafod hyfforddiant â chyfranwyr allweddol yn barhaus. Byddaf yn cynnal trafodaethau â chyflogwyr drwy'r cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd, sy'n ystyried llwybrau sy'n seiliedig ar y cyflogwr tuag at hyfforddiant. Cynlluniwyd y cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth newydd—y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yw dechrau'r wythnos nesaf, ac efallai y bydd diddordeb gennych mewn ymateb—i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd ymarferol o gyflwyno'r agenda hyfforddiant ar gyfer cyflogaeth. Mae'r consortia cymunedol dros addysg a hyfforddiant yn lleol, y pwyllgorau rhanbarthol gyda'u dadansoddiad o anghenion yn rhanbarthol, a'r ymagwedd strategol ar y cyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac ELWa yn genedlaethol, yn cyfrannu at y gwaith o ystyried materion sy'n codi o arolwg sgiliau generig Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau bod y data cywir gennym i bennu ble, pryd ac i bwy y dylid darparu'r cyrsiau, ac i ystyried recriwtio pobl ar y cyrsiau, sy'n swyddogaeth bwysig.

Datganiad ar Wasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru Statement on Public Services in Wales

The First Minister: Llywydd, the time has come to move the devolution project onwards and upwards. I wish to outline to the Assembly our vision for the shape of governance in Wales, starting with the announcement that we intend to incorporate the major executive quangos directly into the Assembly Government. [*Applause.*]

Y Prif Weinidog: Lywydd, mae'r amser wedi dod i symud y prosiect datganoli yn ei flaen. Hoffwn amlinellu ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer llywodraeth yng Nghymru i'r Cynulliad, gan ddechrau gyda'r cyhoeddiad ein bod yn bwriadu ymgorffori'r prif gwangos gweithredol o fewn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. [*Cymeradwyo.*]

The Welsh Development Agency, the Wales Tourist Board and the National Council—ELWa will cease to be quangos by 1 April 2006. Their jobs and work will, of course, continue, but the accountability for that work will fall to the relevant Minister, not their executive boards. I speak for all of my ministerial colleagues in paying tribute to the board members of those three bodies for their superb service in developing the Welsh economy, skills and qualifications and in effecting their own organisational turn-arounds. Even more importantly, I pay tribute to the staff of the three bodies, whose work will continue as now, through the 20-month transition period that I have announced, and long into the future.

It is only right to make this announcement to the Assembly to allow for full democratic scrutiny at the earliest realistic juncture. I have already referred publicly to the Government's intention to publish a document in the autumn, setting out our approach to public services and their reform in Wales.

A summer of speculation and insecurity, anticipating the outcome of the autumn statement would not be helpful—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. The First Minister is making what I find to be an interesting statement, which may be worth listening to.

The First Minister: Therefore, for the WDA, the WTB and the National Council—ELWa, the decision is made, and that will now provide certainty about their futures. The WDA, WTB and ELWa will cease to be quangos and their staff and their work will transfer into the relevant departments of the Assembly administration. The agreed strategies and their partnerships with business and other organisations will continue as now during that transition period, as will their executive responsibilities, under our strategic direction, while all the details of the transfer process are consulted on, legislated for here, and then carried out.

Bydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, a'r Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa yn peidio â bod yn gwangos erbyn 1 Ebrill 2006. Bydd eu swyddi a'r gwaith a wnânt yn parhau, wrth gwrs, ond o hynny ymlaen y Gweinidog perthnasol fydd yn atebol am y gwaith hwnnw, nid eu byrddau gweithredol. Siaradaf ar ran fy holl gyd-Weinidogion wrth dalu teyrnged i aelodau bwrdd y tri chorff hynny am eu gwasanaeth ardderchog wrth ddatblygu economi, sgiliau a chymwysterau Cymru ac wrth drawsnewid eu sefydliadau eu hunain. Yn bwysicach na dim, talaf deyrnged i staff y tri chorff y bydd eu gwaith yn parhau, fel yn awr, drwy'r cyfnod trosiannol o 20 mis a gyhoeddwyd gennyf, ac ymhell i'r dyfodol.

Mae'n hollol briodol gwneud y cyhoeddiad hwn i'r Cynulliad er mwyn caniatáu craffu democrataidd llawn cyn gynted ag sy'n ymarferol. Yr wyf eisoes wedi cyfeirio'n gyhoeddus at fwriad y Llywodraeth i gyhoeddi dogfen yn yr hydref, yn nodi ein hymagwedd tuag at wasanaethau cyhoeddus a sut y dylid eu diwygio yng Nghymru.

Ni fyddai haf o ddyfalu ac ansicrwydd, gan geisio rhagweld beth fydd yn natganiad yr hydref, o fudd—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Prif Weinidog, yn fy marn i, yn gwneud datganiad diddorol. Efallai y bydd yn werth gwranddo arno.

Y Prif Weinidog: Felly, o ran y WDA, y bwrdd croeso a'r Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa, mae'r penderfyniad wedi'i wneud, a bydd hynny yn rhoi sicrwydd yn awr ynglŷn â'u dyfodol. Bydd y WDA, y bwrdd croeso ac ELWA yn peidio â bod yn gwangos a chaiff eu staff a'r gwaith a wnânt eu trosglwyddo i adrannau perthnasol gweinyddiaeth y Cynulliad. Bydd y strategaethau y cytunwyd arnynt a'u partneriaethau â busnes a sefydliadau eraill yn parhau fel y maent yn awr yn ystod y cyfnod trosiannol hwnnw, a hefyd eu cyfrifoldebau gweithredol, o dan ein cyfarwyddyd strategol, wrth inni ymgynghori ar holl fanylion y broses drosglwyddo, deddfu yn eu cylch yma ac yna eu rhoi ar waith.

Continuity of business is of overwhelming importance during the transition. Through the next 20 months, all of their decisions over grant making or contract-letting and so on, will continue to be made on a business-as-usual basis. Brand names that are of real value in the global marketplace will not be cast aside. Even against the challenging target of absorption by April 2006, I want the firms, the businesses and the training companies that are clients of WDA, WTB and ELWa to know that continuity of service will be maintained and that all grants and contracts will be honoured. Their responsibilities as quangos only cease when they cease to be quangos.

The WDA and the WTB have a long record of success in transforming our economy. While ELWa is a new organisation, itself a product of half a dozen quangos rolled into one, I have every confidence that the impressive board and senior management of the National Council—ELWa can manage the transition into the executive arm of Government in Wales, with full ministerial accountability, with the same strong strategic grasp evident in managing the recent changes in its organisation. In future, the strategic direction for post-16 learning in Wales will be set directly by the Assembly Government. Discussions will now take place about what needs to be done to put that strategy into practice at local and regional levels.

Staff yw'r ased pwysicaf o ran cyflawni gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, beth bynnag yw eu statws fel gweision cyhoeddus. Pan fo Gweinidogion yn cyhoeddi newidiadau mewn statws staff, yn naturiol mae'n achosi pryder i'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt yn uniongyrchol. Fodd bynnag, bydd eu sgiliau a'u galluoedd hyd yn oed yn bwysicach yn y dyfodol ac, fel cyflogwyr cyfrifol, byddwn yn sicrhau bod ein staff presennol a staff y cwangos yn cael eu trin yn deg a chyda chysondeb drwy gydol y broses drosglwyddo. Bydd eu hawliau o dan Rheoliadau Trosglwyddo Ymgymeriadau (Gwarchod Cyflogaeth) 1981 yn cael eu parchu.

Mae parhad busnes o'r pwys mwyaf yn ystod y cyfnod trosiannol. Yn ystod yr 20 mis nesaf, bydd yr holl benderfyniadau a wneir ganddynt ynglŷn â rhoi grantiau neu gontractau ac ati yn parhau i gael eu gwneud yn ôl yr arfer. Ni fwriedir cael gwared ar enwau brand sydd o werth gwirioneddol yn y farchnad fyd-eang. Hyd yn oed yn wyneb y targed ymestynnol o'u hymgorffori erbyn Ebrill 2006, yr wyf am i'r cwmnïau, y busnesau a'r cwmnïau hyfforddi sy'n gleientiaid i'r WDA, y bwrdd croeso ac ELWA wybod y bydd gwasanaethau'n parhau ac y cedwir at bob penderfyniad ynglŷn â grantiau a chontractau. Dim ond pan fyddant yn peidio â bodoli y daw eu cyfrifoldebau fel cwangos i ben.

Mae gan y WDA a'r bwrdd croeso record hir o lwyddiant o ran gweddnewid ein heconomi. Er mai sefydliad newydd yw ELWA, a grëwyd drwy gyfuno hanner dwsin o gwangos, yr wyf yn hollol ffyddiog y gall bwrdd nodedig ac uwch reolwyr y Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa reoli'r broses o droi'n adain weithredol o Lywodraeth yng Nghymru, gydag atebolrwydd gweinidogol llawn, gyda'r un afael strategol gref a welwyd wrth iddynt reoli newidiadau trefniadol diweddar y sefydliad. Yn y dyfodol, caiff y cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer dysgu ôl-16 yng Nghymru ei osod yn uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Caiff trafodaethau eu cynnal yn awr ynglŷn â'r hyn y mae angen ei wneud i roi'r strategaeth honno ar waith yn lleol ac yn rhanbarthol.

Staff are the most important asset in delivering public services, irrespective of what their status is as public servants. When Ministers announce changes in the status of staff, it naturally causes concern to those directly affected. However, their skills and abilities will be even more important in the future and, as responsible employers, we will ensure that our current staff and staff of the quangos are treated fairly and consistently throughout the transfer process. Their rights under the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 will be respected.

Bydd yn rhaid i staff a fydd yn trosglwyddo i adrannau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yr un mor hyblyg ag ydynt heddiw, gyda'r un ffocws masnachol.

Staff transferring to Assembly Government departments will need to be as flexible and commercially focused as they are today.

Nid y ffaith ein bod yn cael gwared ar sefydliadau yw gwir arwyddocâd fy nghyhoeddiad heddiw, ond ein gweledigaeth o'r manteision y bydd y cyfuniad hwn yn eu cyflawni.

The significance of my announcement today does not lie in the fact that organisations will cease to exist, but in our vision of the advantages that this merger will bring.

The shape of the Assembly Government will become more governmental, because merging the staff currently employed by the quangos with our existing departments will give us far more firepower, more critical mass, and more ability to generate distinct Wales-oriented policies. There will be more opportunities for staff to specialise in policy areas in their careers and less of a false distinction between making policy and implementing it. It will enable us to merge back office functions, information technology systems and procurement, and get improved value for money.

Bydd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wedd fwy llywodraethol, oherwydd drwy uno'r staff a gyflogir ar hyn o bryd gan y cwangos gyda'n hadrannau presennol, bydd gennym lawer mwy o rym, mwy o swmp, a mwy o allu i lunio polisiau unigryw sydd wedi'u hanelu at Gymru. Bydd mwy o gyfleoedd i staff arbenigo ym meysydd polisi yn eu gyrfaedd a llai o'r gwahaniaethu ffug rhwng llunio polisiau a'u rhoi ar waith. Bydd yn ein galluogi i uno swyddogaethau gweinyddol, systemau technoleg gwybodaeth a chaffael, a chael gwell gwerth am arian.

3.10 p.m.

How much further we go in shrinking the quango state will depend on the outcome of further detailed work on the remaining bodies, and how analogous they are to the three specified today. If other bodies need to remain separate from ministerial control and accountability, then so be it. However, I doubt that will apply in many cases, because they may fit into the range of agency-type or arm's-length models already present in our administration, such as Cadw, the Welsh European Funding Office, WalesTrade International or the Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board, or the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales and the Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales. As far as the public is concerned, today's announcement is important because, by streamlining structures and processes, we will simplify decision making and make public services more flexible and responsive to users' needs. For example, is it right that investors have to negotiate a property development grant from the WDA and a regional selective assistance grant direct from us? Clearly not. Staff have made that system work, but it is a flawed system. Llywydd,

Bydd penderfyniadau ynghylch cael gwared ar gwangos eraill yn dibynnu ar y gwaith manwl pellach ar y cyrff sy'n weddill, a pha mor debyg ydynt i'r tri a nodwyd heddiw. Os bydd angen i gyrff eraill aros yn annibynnol ar reolaeth ac atebolrwydd gweinidogion, yna felly y bo. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y bydd yn gymwys mewn sawl achos, oherwydd mae'n bosibl y byddant yn cydweddu â'r ystod o fodolau asiantaeth neu gorff hyd braich a geir eisoes yn ein gweinyddiaeth, megis Cadw, Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru, MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol neu Fwrdd Cynghorol Datblygu Diwydiannol Cymru, neu Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ac Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru. O ran y cyhoedd, mae'r cyhoeddiad heddiw yn bwysig, gan y byddwn, drwy symleiddio strwythurau a phrosesau, yn symleiddio'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau a gwneud gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy hyblyg ac ymatebol i anghenion defnyddwyr. Er enghraifft, a yw'n briodol bod yn rhaid i fuddsoddwyr negodi grant datblygu eiddo gyda'r WDA a grant cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol yn uniongyrchol gyda ni? Nac ydyw, wrth gwrs. Mae'r staff wedi sicrhau bod y

these are major reforms. Together, these three bodies represent two-thirds of quangoland in Wales. They have some 1,600 staff and a gross annual expenditure of some £920 million.

Bydd siâp ein sector cyhoeddus yn cael ei drawsnewid yn sylfaenol gan y cyhoeddiad hwn. Pan ddaw'r amser i'r Cynulliad drafod y Gorchmynion angenrheidiol i wireddu'r cyhoeddiad hwn, credaf y bydd cefnogaeth helaeth iddynt ar draws y Cynulliad, oherwydd byddant yn derbyn cefnogaeth pobl Cymru. Bydd pobl Cymru yn gweld bod talaith y cwangos yn dechrau dod i ben gyda'r cyhoeddiad hwn, a byddant yn cefnogi'r broses honno. Dim ond dechreuad yw hwn, ac ni fydd troi yn ôl.

It is this Assembly, with the authority of its democratic mandate, which must assume responsibility and accountability for public policy in Wales. It is for Ministers to determine policy, and for this Assembly to hold us to account. The result will be simpler, more streamlined, and more accountable government for people and for business in Wales. That is why I commend it to this Assembly. [*Applause.*]

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Wel, wel, wel. Llongyfarchaf y Prif Weinidog yn fawr ar ei weledigaeth i dderbyn un o brif bolisiau Plaid Cymru yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf wrth fy modd. Yr wyf wedi holi'r Prif Weinidog ar y mater hwn am dri mis. Yr oedd ef, yn naturiol, yn amddiffyn y cwangos. Heddiw, mae wedi cael tröedigaeth. Dyma un o'r pethau mwyaf pwysig y mae wedi'i wneud yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf yn falch iawn, Brif Weinidog, mai pwysau Plaid Cymru sydd wedi'ch gorfodi i wneud hyn. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn, ond nid wyf am orbwysleisio hynny. Mae'n gyhoeddiad pwysig ac mae'n rhaid inni edrych arno, fel yr ydych wedi awgrymu, mewn ffordd ddemocrataidd, i weld sut y bydd yn digwydd, ond dim ond wedi agor cil y drws ar ddiddymu talaith y cwangos yr ydych wedi ei wneud.

system honno yn gweithio, ond mae'n system ddiffygiol. Lywydd, mae'r rhain yn ddiwygiadau pwysig. Gyda'i gilydd, mae'r tri chorff hyn yn cyfrif am ddwy ran o dair o dalaith y cwangos yng Nghymru. Maent yn cyflogi tua 1,600 o staff ac mae ganddynt wariant blynyddol gros o oddeutu £920 miliwn.

The shape of our public sector will be fundamentally transformed by this announcement. When the time comes for the Assembly to debate the Orders necessary to realise this announcement, I believe that there will be significant support for them across the Assembly, because they will have the support of the people of Wales. The people of Wales will see that this announcement marks the beginning of the end of the quango state, and they will support that process. This is only the beginning, and there will be no turning back.

Rhaid i'r Cynulliad hwn, gydag awdurdod ei fandad democrataidd, ddod yn gyfrifol ac yn atebol am bolisi cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Gweinidogion a ddylai benderfynu ar bolisiau, a'r Cynulliad hwn a ddylai ein dwyn i gyfrif. O ganlyniad bydd llywodraeth symlach a mwy atebol i bobl ac i fusnesau yng Nghymru. Dyna pam y'i cymeradwyaf i'r Cynulliad hwn. [*Cymeradwyo.*]

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Well, well, well. I congratulate the First Minister warmly on his vision in accepting one of Plaid Cymru's main policies during the past few months. I am delighted. I have questioned the First Minister on this issue for three months. He, naturally, defended the quangos. Today, he has undergone a conversion. This is one of the most important things that he has done during recent months. I am very pleased, First Minister, that it is pressure from Plaid Cymru that has forced you into this. We welcome this announcement, but I do not want to overemphasise that. It is an important announcement and we must look at it, as you have suggested, in a democratic way, to see how it will happen, but you have only just opened the door on abolishing the quango state.

Rhoddaf sialens ichi—*[Torri ar draws.]* Gwrandewch ar hyn, Aelodau Llafur. Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym, Brif Weinidog, eich bod yn delio heddiw â dwy rhan o dair o dalaith y cwangos. Dywedasocho fod y cwangos presennol yn gwario £920 miliwn. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod bod gwariant cwangos yng Nghymru yn £4 biliwn. Mae llawer o ffordd i fynd. Dywedaf ddau beth wrthyech ynglŷn â'r cwangos yr ydych chi'n eu diddymu heddiw, tra'n croesawu'r cyhoeddiad yn fawr. Dywedasocho ein bod yn diolch i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ac ELWa am eu cyfraniad. Cytunaf â chi ynglŷn â chyfraniad y WDA, er nad oeddech yn cytuno â'r WDA yn y 1990au, ond mater arall yw hynny. Gallwn dalu teyrnged i'r awdurdod datblygu heddiw. Bu'n gorff pwysig yn hanes datblygu economi Cymru a, cyn datganoli, gwnaeth waith ardderchog. Nid oeddwn yn gweld bod lle i'r cyrff hyn ar ôl datganoli, ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cymryd y cam hwn.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid i chi dderbyn bod ELWa, wrth ddatblygu, wedi rhoi enw drwg i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac i gwangos. Er yr holl amddiffyn gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes—amddiffynnodd ELWa hyd yr eithaf—dyma'r Prif Weinidog yn awr yn tynnu'r carped o dan ei thraed gan ddiddymu ELWa yn ddisymwth erbyn 2006. Chwarae teg i chi, Brif Weinidog, am beidio â gwrando ar y Gweinidog, ac am dderbyn beirniadaeth ochr hon y Siambr o ELWa. Fe'ch llongyfarchaf ar hynny.

We must recognise that this is an important decision. I fully understand that it is, and you are right to say that it is. It is also right that you have made this announcement in the Assembly—I fully recognise that.

How far will this go? You have told us that this is the beginning of the end of the quango state. Will the five national quangos in the health service, which were created by the Minister for Health and Social Services, be abolished? Are they all in line to be abolished? Will you give a specific reply to that question?

I will set you a challenge—*[Interruption.]* Listen to this, Labour Members. You have told us, First Minister, that you are dealing today with two thirds of the quango state. You said that the current quangos spend £920 million. We all know that expenditure by quangos in Wales is £4 billion. There is a long way to go. I will tell you two things about the quangos that you are abolishing today, while greatly welcoming the announcement. You said that we thank the WDA, the WTB and ELWa for their contribution. I agree with you on the WDA's contribution, despite the fact that you were not supportive of the WDA during the 1990s, but that is another matter. We can pay tribute to the WDA today. It has been an important body in the history of economic development in Wales and, prior to devolution, it undertook excellent work. I did not believe that there was scope for these organisations after devolution, and I am pleased that you are taking this step.

However, you must accept that ELWa, as it has developed, has given the Assembly Government and quangos a bad name. Despite the staunch defence of the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning—she defended ELWa to the hilt—the First Minister has now pulled the rug from under her feet by unceremoniously abolishing ELWa by 2006. Fair play to you, First Minister, for not listening to the Minister, and for accepting the criticisms of ELWa from this side of the Chamber. I congratulate you on that.

Rhaid inni gydnabod bod hwn yn benderfyniad pwysig. Deallaf yn llwyr ei bwysigrwydd, ac yr ydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud hynny. Mae'n briodol hefyd ichi wneud y cyhoeddiad hwn yn y Cynulliad—cydnabyddaf hynny yn llawn.

Pa mor bell yr aiff y broses hon? Bu ichi ddweud wrthym mai dim ond dechrau diwedd talaith y cwangos ydyw. A gaiff y pum cwango cenedlaethol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a grëwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, eu diddymu? A gaiff pob un o'r rhain ei ddiddymu? A rowch ateb penodol i'r

Your definition of a quango is different from mine. My definition of a quango is any unelected body, whether it is regional or national. Are you now prepared to commit to saying that all the regional quangos—whether to do with health or any other issue—will be subject to review in terms of their abolition being considered?

I welcome this statement. It is a welcome step, which I have wanted you to take, and I appreciate that you have come here today to make this statement. It is only the beginning, and let us hope that by the end of 2008 or 2010 there will not be a single quango left in Wales.

The First Minister: The people of Wales measure not whether you talk the talk, but on whether you have done something, and that is what we are doing today. The people will look at when we sought the abolition of the five health authorities. Who were the main defenders and who tried to save those quangos? It was Plaid Cymru. *[Interruption.]* You are standing there, trying to talk the talk, but I can see the Llangefni to Damascus return bus ticket sticking up out of your top pocket, Ieuan. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I ask that we listen in an orderly manner to the First Minister's replies to questions from the leader of the opposition.

The First Minister: It is true that you have raised the issue of quangos frequently during the last three months, and I have replied that I did not believe that it was right to bring in a huge amount of further institutional churn in the first Assembly. I think that I used the phrase '*corddi sefydliadol*' when answering your questions. There is a maximum amount of institutional churn that you can tolerate. During the first Assembly period, Wales saw more institutional churn in setting up the Assembly than it had seen since the time of Owain Glyndŵr. We thought that we should let the Assembly settle down.

This is the big project of the second Assembly; it starts today, and there will be no turning back from it. You asked me about ELWa, and whether I am taking a decision

cwestiwn hwnnw?

Mae eich diffiniad o gwango yn wahanol i'm diffiniad i. I mi, unrhyw gorff nas etholwyd yw cwango, boed yn gorff rhanbarthol neu genedlaethol. A ydych yn barod bellach i ymrwymo i ddweud y caiff pob cwango rhanbarthol—pa un a ydynt yn ymwneud ag iechyd neu unrhyw fater arall—eu hadolygu i ystyried a ddylent gael eu diddymu?

Croesawaf y datganiad hwn. Mae'n gam i'w groesawu ac yn gam yr oeddwn am ichi ei gymryd, a gwerthfawrogaf ichi ddod yma heddiw i wneud y datganiad hwn. Megis dechrau yw hyn, a gobeithio na fydd yr un cwango ar ôl yng Nghymru erbyn diwedd 2008 neu 2010.

Y Prif Weinidog: Llinyn mesur pobl Cymru yw a ydych yn mynd ati i wneud rhywbeth yn hytrach na siarad am ei wneud. Mynd ati i wneud rhywbeth yr ydym heddiw. Bydd pobl yn cofio'r adeg pan geisiwyd diddymu'r pum awdurdod iechyd gennym. Pwy oedd yn eu hamddiffyn fwyaf a phwy a geisiodd arbed y cwangos hynny? Plaid Cymru. *[Torri ar draws.]* Yr ydych yn sefyll yno yn llawn ymffrost, ond gallaf weld eich bod chithau wedi cael tröedigaeth, Ieuan *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynnaf i bawb ohonom wrando'n gwrtais ar atebion y Prif Weinidog i gwestiynau arweinydd yr wrthblaid.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n wir ichi godi mater y cwangos yn aml yn ystod y tri mis diwethaf, ac yr wyf wedi ateb nad oedd yn briodol gwneud newidiadau sefydliadol mawr, yn fy marn i, yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf. Credaf imi ddefnyddio'r ymadrodd '*corddi sefydliadol*' wrth ateb eich cwestiynau. Dim ond hyn a hyn o gorddi sefydliadol y gallwch ei oddef. Yn ystod cyfnod y Cynulliad cyntaf, bu mwy o gorddi sefydliadol yng Nghymru drwy sefydlu'r Cynulliad nag a fu ers cyfnod Owain Glyndŵr. Yr oeddem o'r farn y dylai'r Cynulliad ymsefydlu yn gyntaf.

Dyma brosiect mawr yr ail Gynulliad, mae'n dechrau heddiw, ac ni fydd dim troi'n ôl. Bu ichi fy holi ynglŷn ag ELWa, a pha un a wyf yn gwneud penderfyniad sy'n wahanol mewn

that is different in some way to that of the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning. That is clearly not the case. Despite your attempts to create some sort of bogey figure out of ELWa, the organisation has turned itself around effectively. ELWa will be taken into the direct administrative set-up of the Assembly Government in 20-odd months' time from a position of strength, not a position of weakness. That is one of the great advantages of doing this when the organisation has shown that it has a strong grip on the problems that it had, and it has turned itself around. That is despite all your attempts, and those of some organs of the media, to destabilise the organisation. You also asked about how much further we will go today. We will return to that matter, as I cannot answer those questions today. This statement indicates that 70 per cent of quango expenditure is covered by the three that we refer to today.

3.20 p.m.

I will, however, outline a set of principles. I have already done so in my statement, but I will restate them now. For those quangos that, because of their regulatory or quasi-judicial character, must be kept separate from ministerial direction and accountability, there is a fair case for them to remain quangos. We must consider each quango in turn and ask what its character is and whether it can be coped with in the same way that Cadw or some of the inspectorates are. We do not know, but we will consider the matter in detail and return to it over the coming months as we try to take forward this policy.

Nick Bourne: I welcome the fact that you now call these bodies 'quangos'. The leader of the opposition is not the only one with a ticket to Damascus in his top pocket. While these bodies were in existence, they were ASPBs, and I am glad that we now call them what they have always have been—quangos.

First Minister, to what extent have you been influenced in your decision by the problems experienced with ELWa? We have focused on that matter, and I know that you have taken it seriously, but to what extent have the problems with the Pop Factory and ELWa's

ryw ffordd i benderfyniad y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Nid yw hynny yn wir o gwbl. Er gwaethaf eich ymgais i godi bwganod ynglŷn ag ELWa, mae'r sefydliad wedi datrys ei broblemau'n effeithiol. Bydd ELWa yn dod yn rhan o weinyddiaeth uniongyrchol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ymhen rhyw 20 mis mewn sefyllfa gref, nid sefyllfa wan. Dyna un o fanteision mawr gwneud hyn ar ôl i'r sefydliad ddangos ei fod wedi mynd i'r afael â'r problemau a gafodd, ac wedi eu datrys, a hynny er i chi a rhywrai yn y cyfryngau geisio ansefydlogi'r sefydliad. Bu ichi holi hefyd pa mor bell yr aiff y broses hon heddiw. Fe ddychwelwn at y mater hwnnw, gan na allaf ateb y cwestiynau hynny heddiw. Noda'r datganiad hwn fod y tri chorff y cyfeirir atynt heddiw yn cyfrif am 70 y cant o wariant y cwangos.

Fodd bynnag, nodaf gyfres o egwyddorion. Yr wyf eisoes wedi gwneud hynny yn fy natganiad, ond fe'u nodaf eto yn awr. O ran y cwangos hynny y mae'n rhaid eu cadw ar wahân i gyfarwyddyd ac atebolrwydd gweinidogol, am eu bod yn gyrff rheoleiddio neu'n lled-farnwrol o ran natur, mae dadl dda dros eu cadw. Rhaid inni ystyried pob cwango yn ei dro a gofyn beth yw ei gymeriad a pha un a ellir ymddrin ag ef yn yr un ffordd â Chadw neu rai o'r arolygiaethau. Ni wyddom, ond byddwn yn ystyried y mater yn fanwl ac yn dychwelyd ato dros y misoedd i ddod wrth inni geisio rhoi'r polisi hwn ar waith.

Nick Bourne: Croesawaf y ffaith eich bod yn galw'r cyrff hyn yn 'gwangos' bellach. Nid arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn unig sydd wedi cael tröedigaeth. Tra'r oedd y cyrff hyn yn bodoli, CCNC oeddent, ac yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn eu galw yr hyn a fuont erioed, sef cwangos.

Brif Weinidog, i ba raddau y mae problemau ELWa wedi dylanwadu ar eich penderfyniad? Yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio ar y mater hwnnw, a gwn eich bod wedi'i gymryd o ddifrif, ond i ba raddau y mae problemau gyda'r Ffatri Bop a chamwaith ac anwaith

sins of omission and commission and its associated mismanagement caused this announcement? Also, we will support anything that makes the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning responsible for ELWa. We have been pressing for a long time to see her take responsibility for anything, especially ELWa, so we greatly welcome that part of the announcement.

Secondly, we need a full debate on these important announcements, and it seems that there has possibly been some selective leaking on the announcement. The reception that you received from your side of the Chamber indicated that there was some foreknowledge. It reminded me a little of one of those eastern European rallies. Looking around, some of you probably took part in eastern European rallies because you probably had to practice. However, First Minister, we should all be involved in this process, and it is important that we have a full debate on these proposals. If I have a concern about today's announcement, it is that we have been brought in at the eleventh hour, on the last business day of Plenary before recess, on what you rightly describe as an extremely important announcement. You rightly say that we need democratic scrutiny of this matter at the earliest realistic juncture—I am disappointed that it has been brought in at this juncture when, had it been brought in a week ago, the committees responsible could have discussed these important matters, which could then have been considered more fully in Plenary, allowing all Members to put more detailed questions to you in the course of the debate. When do you anticipate that opportunity arising, as the earliest that it can arise, presumably, is in late summer or early autumn?

Thirdly, how much further will we drive this agenda? Certainly, we have always been critical of the growth of the quango state—not just in terms of it consisting of quangos—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Just as it is important and interesting to listen to the First Minister's answers, it is also important and interesting to listen to opposition leaders' questions.

ELWa a'i reolwyr cysylltiedig wedi arwain at y cyhoeddiad hwn? Hefyd, cefnogwn unrhyw beth sy'n gwneud y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gyfrifol am ELWa. Yr ydym wedi bod yn pwysu ers tro iddi gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros unrhyw beth, yn enwedig ELWa, felly croesawn y rhan honno o'r cyhoeddiad yn fawr iawn.

Yn ail, mae angen inni gynnal dadl lawn ar y cyhoeddiadau pwysig hyn, ac ymddengys fod y cyhoeddiad wedi cael ei ddatgelu i rywrai o bosibl. Awgrymodd y derbyniad a gawsoch gan eich plaid chi yn y Siambr fod rhai yn gwybod ymlaen llaw. Cefais fy atgoffa i ryw raddau o un o'r raliâu hynny a gynhelid yn nwyrain Ewrop. O edrych o'm cwmpas, cymerodd rhai ohonoch ran mewn raliâu yn nwyrain Ewrop, mae'n debyg, am fod angen ymarfer arnoch. Fodd bynnag, Brif Weinidog, dylai pob un ohonom fod yn rhan o'r broses hon, ac mae'n bwysig inni gynnal dadl lawn ar y cynigion hyn. Un peth sy'n fy mhryderu ynglŷn â'r cyhoeddiad hwn heddiw yw ein bod wedi cael gwybod ar yr unfed awr ar ddeg, ar ddiwrnod busnes olaf y Cyfarfod Llawn cyn toriad yr haf, am gyhoeddiad hynod bwysig, fel y'i disgrifiwyd gennych a hynny'n gywir. Fe ddywedwch, a hynny'n deg, fod angen craffu'n ddemocrataidd ar y mater hwn cyn gynted ag sy'n ymarferol—yr wyf yn siomedig iddo gael ei gyflwyno yn awr. Pe bai wedi cael ei gyhoeddi wythnos yn ôl, gallai'r pwyllgorau â chyfrifoldeb fod wedi trafod y materion pwysig hyn, a allai wedyn fod wedi cael eu trafod yn llawnach yn y Cyfarfod Llawn gan roi cyfle i bob Aelod ofyn cwestiynau manylach ichi yn ystod y ddadl. Pryd y rhagwelwch y bydd y cyfle hwnnw yn codi? Cymeraf mai diwedd yr haf neu ddechrau'r hydref fydd y cyfle cyntaf posibl.

Yn drydydd, pa mor bell eto yr awn â'r agenda hon? Yn sicr, yr ydym bob amser wedi beirniadu twf talaith y cwangos—nid o ran cynnwys cwangos yn unig—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel y mae'n bwysig ac yn ddiddorol gwrando ar atebion y Prif Weinidog, mae hefyd yn bwysig ac yn ddiddorol gwrando ar gwestiynau arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau.

Nick Bourne: The degree of excitement leads us to hopes of a by-election in Newport East, but we will have to wait for that.

First Minister, it is important that this agenda is driven forward. Do you have in your sights some of the quangos in health, such as the local health boards, the five national quangos in health and others? This is not just a matter of bringing them in to the Government, but of controlling their expenditure. That, no doubt, can be subjected to more scrutiny in a full debate, but those are the three main questions that I put to you at this juncture.

The First Minister: After your initial nitpick about whether we should call them quangos or ASPBs and your nitpick that this is the last Plenary before recess, your actual questions were about ELWa. Clearly, we all accept that the establishment of ELWa was difficult because of the blending of cultures from the previous TECs and the Further Education Funding Council Wales and so on. We accept that, but the organisation is enormously stronger now and all the objective evidence shows that when we will bring ELWa in, in 21 months' time, it will be in a position of strength rather than of weakness, despite your best efforts to rake up the past. It is simply not the case that ELWa is a weak organisation or that it is in any kind of situation where we are having to rescue it by integrating it into the administration. I admire the work that the board and top management have done in turning the organisation around from a difficult start.

You mentioned legislation, but we are not legislating today; we will legislate when we have the Orders. What I said today is subject to the Assembly's approving the Orders. This is the commencement of the policy that must be turned into legislation, and we will have a full debate when we bring the Orders before the Assembly. That is a matter for business and for when we reach the point where we have completed a large part of the consultation process, and we know where we are with staff and with other areas of

Nick Bourne: Mae cymaint o gyffro nes ein bod yn dechrau gobeithio y bydd is-etholiad yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, ond bydd yn rhaid inni aros am hynny.

Brif Weinidog, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn bwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon. A ydych yn ystyried rhai o'r cwangos ym maes iechyd, megis y byrddau iechyd lleol, y pum cwango cenedlaethol ym maes iechyd ac eraill? Nid mater o'u hymgorffori yn y Llywodraeth yn unig ydyw, ond mater o reoli eu gwariant. Yn ddiau, gellid craffu'n fanylach ar y mater hwnnw mewn dadl lawn, ond dyna'r tri phrif gwestiwn yr wyf am eu gofyn ichi ar hyn o bryd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ar ôl holli blew ar y dechrau ynglŷn â'r hyn y dylem eu galw, cwangos ynteu CCNC, a'ch beirniadaeth mai hwn yw'r Cyfarfod Llawn olaf cyn toriad yr haf, yr oedd eich cwestiynau yn ymwneud ag ELWa. Yn amlwg, mae pob un ohonom yn derbyn bod sefydlu ELWa yn anodd am fod yn rhaid cyfuno diwylliannau'r hen gynghorau hyfforddi a menter a Chyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach Cymru ac ati. Derbyniwn hynny, ond erbyn hyn mae'r sefydliad yn llawer cryfach, a dengys pob tystiolaeth wrthrychol y bydd ELWa mewn sefyllfa gref pan gaiff ei ymgorffori ymhen 21 mis, yn hytrach nag mewn sefyllfa wan, er eich ymdrechion i godi hen grachen. Nid yw'n gywir dweud mai sefydliad gwan yw ELWa neu ein bod yn gorfod ei achub drwy ei integreiddio â'r weinyddiaeth oherwydd y sefyllfa y mae ynddi. Yr wyf yn llawn edmygedd o'r gwaith y mae'r bwrdd a'r uwch reolwyr wedi'i wneud wrth fynd i'r afael â phroblemau y sefydliad wedi dechrau anodd.

Bu ichi sôn am ddeddfwriaeth, ond nid ydym yn deddfu heddiw; fe ddeddfwn pan fydd y Gorchmynion gennym. Mae'r hyn a ddywedais heddiw yn amodol ar y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchmynion. Dyma ddechrau'r polisi y bydd yn rhaid paratoi Gorchmynion yn ei gylch, a chawn ddadl lawn ar ôl inni gyflwyno'r Gorchmynion gerbron y Cynulliad. Mater i fusnes ydyw ac ar gyfer adeg pan fyddwn wedi cyflawni rhan helaeth o'r broses ymgynghori, a gwyddom beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran staff a

obligatory and non-obligatory consultation with the business community and so forth.

You asked for a list of other quangos to be wound up, and you specified some of them. I understand why you are trying to draw us out today, but I am not willing to be drawn out other than on a set of principles, which I have previously mentioned. I have mentioned the different models that we already have that may partially be able to cope with the quangos that people might, at first, think should not come in, because they have some regulatory or quasi-judicial functions. However, some models already do that, in part, within the administration, and that does not appear to cause a problem. That is why I have said that I do not imagine that there will be many exceptions, although I am sure that there will be some. However, we will come back to that when the time is right.

Michael German: I thank you for your important statement, which is a significant shift in devolution in Wales. I give that a cautious welcome because of the questions that are as yet unanswered and which arise from the statement. On openness and scrutiny, one of the changes brought about by the establishment of the National Assembly is that we have been able to scrutinise quangos—they have been brought before committee—even though they operate independently. For those of us who have the job and role of scrutinising the role of the Executive, it is not clear whether, given this change, you would be able to perform the scrutiny role effectively within a three-weekly committee cycle. The range of scrutiny that must exist is clear, and it is also clear from the First Minister's statement that, if you are to bring quangos in-house, the scrutiny role lies here, with our committee structure. If you cannot increase the amount of time that is being spent in an already overcrowded timetable, it is clear that something will have to give, namely the timetable that the Business Minister tried to impose on us yesterday, in order to ensure appropriate scrutiny. Therefore, First Minister, will you make appropriate arrangements so that the level of scrutiny can increase within the National Assembly to take on board the new role that we will have?

meysydd eraill o ymgynghori gorfodol neu ymgynghori arall â'r gymuned fusnes ac ati.

Bu ichi ofyn am restr o'r cwangos eraill sydd i'w dirwyn i ben, ac enwyd rhai ohonynt gennych. Deallaf pam yr ydych yn ceisio atebion gennym heddiw, ond dim ond ar yr egwyddorion, yr wyf wedi cyfeirio atynt eisoes, yr wyf yn barod i fanylu. Cyfeiriais at y modelau gwahanol sydd gennym eisoes a allai ymdopi â'r cwangos y byddai pobl yn credu, ar yr olwg gyntaf, na ddylent gael eu hymgorffori, am fod swyddogaethau rheoleiddio neu led-farnwrol iddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai modelau yn gwneud hynny eisoes, i ryw raddau, o fewn y weinyddiaeth, ac nid ymddengys fod hynny'n achosi problem. Dyna pam y dywedais na chredais y bydd llawer o eithriadau, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ambell un. Fodd bynnag, dychwelwn at y mater hwnnw ar yr adeg briodol.

Michael German: Diolchaf ichi am eich datganiad pwysig, sy'n newid sylweddol i ddatganoli yng Nghymru. Lled-groesawu hynny yr wyf, oherwydd y cwestiynau nas atebwyd eto ac sy'n codi o'r datganiad. O ran bod yn agored a chraffu, un o'r newidiadau a welwyd yn sgîl sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw ein bod wedi gallu craffu ar waith cwangos—gofynnwyd iddynt ymddangos gerbron pwyllgorau—er eu bod yn gweithredu'n annibynnol. I'r rhai ohonom sydd â'r dasg o graffu ar rôl y Weithrediaeth, nid yw'n amlwg a fyddai modd cyflawni'r rôl graffu'n effeithiol o fewn cylch pwyllgorau o dair wythnos, o ystyried y newid hwn. Mae'n amlwg faint o graffu a ddylai fod, ac mae'n amlwg hefyd yn ôl datganiad y Prif Weinidog, mai yma, gyda'n strwythur pwyllgora, y bydd y rôl graffu os ydych yn bwriadu ymgorffori'r cwangos yn y Cynulliad. Os na allwch gynyddu faint o amser a dreulir ar hyn yn ystod amserlen sydd eisoes yn rhy lawn, mae'n amlwg y bydd yn rhaid i rywbeth ddioddef, sef yr amserlen y ceisiodd y Trefnydd ei gorfodi arnom ddoe, er mwyn sicrhau craffu priodol. Felly, Brif Weinidog, a wnewch drefniadau addas fel y gall lefel y craffu gynyddu yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol er mwyn ystyried y rôl newydd a fydd gennym?

The second concern that I want you to allay for me is that certain Labour Assembly Members will remember this sort of move some time ago in local authorities, when people referred to them as member-led authorities—and one not too far from here. The consequence of that was more secrecy and centralised decision making and less scrutiny. That is the crucial point. Will this policy's direction mean that we will have more scrutiny and more opportunity to test that here? If the answer is 'yes', then the answer to whether this is a welcome decision is also 'yes'.

We have had a different relationship with quangos staff, as they are not civil servants. They will now become subject to the civil service code. They have had more freedom over appointments and professional relationships and the freedom to manoeuvre and to move around than perhaps civil servants have had. How will this change affect the level of professional appointments that we have been able to make to those quangos over the years? Will it mean that people will say, with regard to professional appointments, 'I am now going to be so much more restricted in my post; I will look for work in the private sector.'? That would be a great disappointment. What is your view on the freedom to manoeuvre and people becoming civil servants and the civil service code?

Moving the deckchairs around does not change the policy, and, today, you have given a policy statement on what you have achieved over the last year. What policy shifts do you think will come about as a result of this change, and what policy failings does this change address? In other words, the past policy failings that this will address and the policy changes for the future.

3.30 p.m.

On certainty, which Ieuan raised, if you will make further changes, hundreds of people who work for Assembly bodies and quangos will be worried about them and about their jobs and will not know where the future lies. The drain on professional staff will become

Yr ail bryder yr wyf am ichi dawelu fy meddwl yn ei gylch yw y bydd rhai Aelodau Llafur y Cynulliad yn cofio camau o'r fath beth amser yn ôl mewn awdurdodau lleol, pan gyfeiriodd pobl atynt fel awdurdodau a arweiniwyd gan yr aelodau—ac un nid nepell o fan hyn. O ganlyniad i hynny bu mwy o gyfrinachedd ynghyd â phroses gwneud penderfyniadau fwy canolog a llai o graffu. Dyna'r pwynt hollbwysig. A fydd cyfeiriad y polisi hwn yn golygu y cawn fwy o gyfle i graffu a mwy o gyfle i roi prawf ar hynny yma? Os mai 'ie' yw'r ateb yna 'ie' hefyd yw'r ateb i'r cwestiwn a ddylid croesawu'r penderfyniad hwn.

Bu gennym berthynas wahanol â staff y cwangos, gan nad ydynt yn weision sifil. Bellach, bydd yn rhaid iddynt gydymffurfio â chod y gwasanaeth sifil. Maent wedi cael mwy o ryddid o ran penodiadau a chydberthnasau proffesiynol a mwy o ryddid i fod yn hyblyg nag a gafodd gweision sifil o bosibl. Sut y bydd y newid hwn yn effeithio ar lefel y penodiadau proffesiynol yr ydym wedi gallu eu gwneud i'r cwangos hynny dros y blynyddoedd? A fydd yn golygu y bydd pobl yn dweud, o ran penodiadau proffesiynol, 'Bydd fy swydd i gymaint yn fwy cyfyngedig; fe chwiliaf am waith yn y sector preifat.'? Byddai hynny yn siom fawr. Beth yw eich barn ar y rhyddid i fod yn hyblyg a phobl yn dod yn weision sifil a chod y gwasanaeth sifil?

Nid yw mân newidiadau yn newid y polisi, a heddiw, yr ydych wedi rhoi datganiad polisi ar yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i gyflawni dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Pa newidiadau i bolisi a ddaw o ganlyniad i'r newid hwn, yn eich barn chi, a pha fethiannau o ran polisi y bydd y newid hwn yn eu hunioni? Mewn geiriau eraill, diffygion polisi yn y gorffennol y bydd hyn yn eu hunioni a'r newidiadau i bolisi yn y dyfodol.

O ran sicrwydd, sef mater a gododd Ieuan, os gwnewch ragor o newidiadau, bydd cannoedd o bobl sy'n gweithio i gyrff a chwangos y Cynulliad yn poeni yn eu cylch ac am eu swyddi, a byddant yn teimlo ansicrwydd ynglŷn â'u dyfodol. Bydd nifer y staff

apparent if you do not address that matter rapidly.

I have a specific question. Our healthcare trusts' principal job is to ensure that they deliver the Wanless agenda. If that means reconfiguration, which means a great change in how our health services are structured, when the healthcare trusts cease to exist shortly, people will be concerned that we will not be able to deliver the Wanless agenda. Therefore, delivering policies is at the heart of this.

You may be abolishing ELWa, but what will be the new role for the community consortia for education and training? Will they exist, and will there be that local communication around the 16 to 18-year-olds, and probably the 14 to 18-year-olds agenda that we had in the past? The Wales Tourist Board and the Welsh Development Agency are well-respected bodies and have a brand name that goes with that quality. You say that those brand names will not be lost. Do you mean that that there will still be a WDA by name in an arm of the National Assembly, although it will have transferred in-house? Perhaps you could give us some information on that.

Last week, we reluctantly passed legislation—through Labour Members' support, not through that of opposition Members—that gave ELWa the power to close sixth forms in Wales. Will that function now move to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning? In other words, will your Government Minister have that responsibility for closing sixth forms? That is a complete shift in the way that democracy works; perhaps that progress should go down to local government and remain there, rather than coming to the Minister, who must act in judgment on school closures in the end.

You have been under some pressure from Labour MPs to bring this measure forward. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] You only have to read their statements—if you would like me to supply you with the statements of

proffesiynol sy'n gadael yn dod yn amlwg os nad ewch i'r afael â'r mater hwn ar fyrder.

Mae gennyf gwestiwn penodol. Prif waith ein hymddiriedolaethau gofal iechyd yw sicrhau eu bod yn rhoi agenda Wanless ar waith. Os bydd hynny yn golygu ailgyflunio, sy'n golygu newid mawr yn strwythur ein gwasanaethau iechyd, pan fydd yr ymddiriedolaethau gofal iechyd yn peidio â bod ymhen ychydig, bydd pobl yn pryderu na fyddwn yn gallu rhoi agenda Wanless ar waith. Felly, rhoi polisiau ar waith sydd wrth wraidd hyn.

Yr ydych yn diddymu ELWa, ond beth fydd rôl newydd y consortia cymunedol ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant? A fyddant yn bodoli, ac a fydd y math o gyfathrebu lleol ynglŷn ag agenda pobl ifanc 16-18 oed, ac agenda pobl ifanc 14-18 oed, siŵr o fod, ag y bu yn y gorffennol? Mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn gyrff sy'n uchel eu parch ac mae ganddynt enw brand sy'n mynd law yn llaw â'r ansawdd hwnnw. Fe ddywedwch na chaiff yr enwau brand hynny eu colli. A ydych yn golygu y bydd corff o'r enw y WDA o hyd fel cangen o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, er y bydd wedi'i drosglwyddo i fod yn adran fewnol? Efallai y gallech roi gwybodaeth am hynny inni?

Yr wythnos diwethaf, bu inni basio deddfwriaeth o'n hanfodd—drwy gefnogaeth yr Aelodau Llafur, nid drwy gefnogaeth Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau—a roddodd y pŵer i ELWa gau chweched dosbarth ysgolion yng Nghymru. A gaiff y swyddogaeth honno ei throsglwyddo i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn awr? Mewn geiriau eraill, ai Gweinidog yn eich Llywodraeth chi fydd yn gyfrifol am gau chweched dosbarth ysgolion? Mae hynny'n newid llwyr yn y ffordd y mae democratiaeth yn gweithio; efallai mai yn nwylo llywodraeth leol y dylai hynny fod, ac mai yno y dylai aros, yn hytrach na chael ei roi i'r Gweinidog, a fydd yn gorfod dyfarnu ar gau ysgolion yn y pen draw.

Buoch o dan rywfaint o bwysau oddi wrth ASau Llafur i gyflwyno'r mesur hwn [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Nid oes ond angen darllen eu datganiadau—os hoffech gael copïau gennyf o ddatganiadau ASau

Welsh Labour MPs on quangos and the reduction of quangos, perhaps I will do so. However, I am sure that you know what I am talking about. My worry is that you have now taken that step, and you have also given in to the Labour MPs on powers for the National Assembly. Now that you have taken this brave step for the quango state in Wales, are you prepared to take another brave step and say, 'yes, I will back and press for full legislative powers for the National Assembly'?

The First Minister: Do not peddle that again, Mike, as there is no basis to it. Strangely enough, if you go back to the Labour Party conference in Wales three or four months ago, it was not a Labour MP, but Andrew Davies, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, who made the statements, which, if people had read between the lines, they would have seen as a preface to today's statement.

Your first point about this being a step change in devolution is right. It reshapes Government and enables us to become more governmental, and then enables better scrutiny to take place. That is the answer to several of your other questions—if you are clear where the scrutiny is, you do not waste time scrutinising the wrong person or getting frustrated because you feel that you cannot get at the right person. I probably said it half a dozen times in my statement that this will give clear, ministerial accountability, which, in turn, means clear capability to be scrutinised by opposition parties, frontbenchers such as yourself, or our own backbenchers as well. The accountability is clear; it will not be divided and will not cause the frustrations that I have heard from opposition Members of, 'why can we not ask this question of the Minister about this particular policy area'? It is because it is the responsibility of an executive board that has been appointed to do that. Likewise, they ask, 'if there is a regularity or propriety issue, why can we not ask questions of the Minister about that?' It is because the accounting officer is appointed and has a specific role as chief executive of the quango. People get frustrated about that. They will now not get frustrated, and scrutiny will be much clearer.

Llafur Cymru ar gwangos a lleihau nifer y cwangos, efallai y rhoddaf hwy ichi. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r hyn yr wyf yn sôn amdano. Fy mhryder yw eich bod wedi cymryd y cam hwnnw yn awr, a'ch bod hefyd wedi ildio i'r ASau Llafur ynglŷn â phwerau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. A chithau wedi cymryd y cam dewr hwn ar dalaith y cwangos yng Nghymru, a ydych yn barod i gymryd cam dewr arall a dweud, 'ie, fe gefnogaf bwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a byddaf yn pwysu am hynny'?

Y Prif Weinidog: Peidiwch â sôn am hynny eto, Mike, gan nad oes unrhyw wirionedd ynddo. Yn rhyfedd ddigon, os ewch yn ôl i gynhadledd y Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru dri neu bedwar mis yn ôl, nid AS Llafur, ond Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, a wnaeth y datganiadau y byddai pobl, pe baent wedi eu darllen yn fanwl, wedi gweld eu bod yn paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer y datganiad heddiw.

Mae eich pwynt cyntaf bod hwn yn newid mawr o ran datganoli yn gywir. Mae'n ail-lunio'r Llywodraeth ac yn ein galluogi i ddod yn fwy llywodraethol, ac yna'n ei gwneud yn bosibl i gael proses graffu well. Dyna'r ateb i sawl un o'r cwestiynau eraill a godwyd gennych—os ydych yn sicr lle mae angen craffu, nid ydych yn gwastraffu amser yn craffu ar waith yr unigolyn anghywir na mynd yn rhwystredig am eich bod yn teimlo na allwch groesholi'r unigolyn cywir. Dywedais hanner dwsin o weithiau, siŵr o fod, yn fy natganiad y bydd hyn yn arwain at atebolrwydd gweinidogol clir, a fydd yn ei dro, yn rhoi'r gallu pendant i aelodau meinciau blaen y gwrthbleidiau fel chi, neu ein haelodau meinciau cefn ein hunain graffu ar ein penderfyniadau. Mae'r atebolrwydd yn glir; ni fydd yn rhanedig ac ni fydd yn achosi'r rhwystredigaethau yr wyf wedi clywed Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn eu cyfleu pan ddywedant, 'pam na chawn ofyn y cwestiwn hwn i'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r maes polisi penodol hwn'? Y rheswm yw mai bwrdd gweithredol sy'n gyfrifol, sydd wedi'i benodi i wneud hynny. Yn yr un modd, gofynnant, 'os bydd mater ynglŷn â rheoleidd-dra neu briodoldeb yn codi, pam na chawn holi'r Gweinidog am hynny'? Y rheswm yw bod y swyddog cyfrifo wedi'i

That will make us operate much better. When I say 'us', all 60 AMs will have the kind of accountability that those working at the regional tier of government in other legislatures across the world already have.

You mentioned civil servants and other public servants who become civil servants by virtue of my announcement today. You also asked whether we would lose some of the private sector specialisms that exist within quangos. That is a good question. I am aware that we have not found it difficult to appoint senior people from within the top ranks of the private sector in Wales in the Assembly's civil service in recent months. It would be invidious to name the four people that I am thinking of, but they are people with real substance who have come from the private sector. The current good commercial focus among quango staff will need to be kept. There is a myth that people suddenly become like Jim Hacker in *Yes, Minister* or become pen-pushers when they change their status and become civil servants. There is no question of that happening. They need to keep a business-like flexibility and commercial focus. The changes that I announced today do not threaten that. The advantage of being in a quango is that you can specialise in economic development or tourism because you must. In our civil service, people tend to zigzag around from one department to another when they are promoted. That will not be obligatory once there are much larger departments. The economic development and transport department currently has around 400 staff, which will be merged with the staff of the WDA and the tourist board. That gives people the opportunity to specialise in economic development and transport, for example, for the rest of their career. People could move but they would not have to. Therefore, they could specialise and create policy ideas because they will stay in one department, as they would if they worked for the Department of Trade and Industry or the Scottish Executive Development Department.

benodi ac mae ganddo rôl benodol fel prif weithredwr y cwango. Mae pobl yn teimlo rhwystredigaeth ynglŷn â hynny. Ni fyddant yn mynd i deimlo'n rhwystredig bellach, a bydd y broses graffu yn llawer cliriach. Bydd hynny yn gwneud inni weithredu'n llawer gwell. Pan ddywedaf 'ni', bydd pob un o'r 60 o ACau â'r gallu i ddwyn eraill i gyfrif yn yr un modd ag y gwna pobl sy'n gweithio yn yr haen ranbarthol o lywodraeth mewn deddfwrfeydd ledled y byd eisoes.

Bu ichi sôn am weision sifil a gweision cyhoeddus eraill a fydd yn dod yn weision sifil yn sgîl fy natganiad heddiw. Bu ichi holi hefyd a fyddem yn colli rhai o sgiliau arbennig y sector preifat a geir yn y cwangos. Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn da. Gwn nad ydym wedi'i chael yn anodd i benodi pobl o'r haen uchaf o fewn y sector preifat yng Nghymru yng ngwasanaeth sifil y Cynulliad yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Annheg fyddai enwi'r pedwar unigolyn sydd gennyf mewn golwg, ond maent yn bobl o sylwedd gwirioneddol sydd wedi dod o'r sector preifat. Bydd angen cadw'r ffocws masnachol da a geir ar hyn o bryd ymhlith staff y cwangos. Ceir myth bod pobl yn dechrau ymddwyn fel Jim Hacker yn *Yes, Minister* dros nos neu'n mynd yn glercod pan newidiant eu statws a dod yn weision sifil. Ni fydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae angen iddynt gadw hyblygrwydd byd busnes a ffocws masnachol. Nid yw'r newidiadau a gyhoeddais heddiw yn rhoi hynny yn y fantol. Mantais bod yn rhan o gwango yw eich bod yn gallu arbenigo ym maes datblygu economaidd neu dwristiaeth am fod yn rhaid ichi wneud hynny. Yn ein gwasanaeth sifil, mae tuedd i bobl fynd o un adran i'r llall ar ôl cael dyrchafiad. Ni fydd hynny'n orfodol pan fo adrannau mwy. Yn yr adran datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth mae tua 400 o staff ar hyn o bryd, a chaiff yr adran ei huno â staff y WDA a'r bwrdd croeso. Rhydd hynny gyfle i bobl arbenigo mewn datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth, er enghraifft, am weddill eu gyrfa. Gallai pobl symud ond ni fyddai'n rhaid iddynt. Felly, gallent arbenigo a chreu syniadau polisi gan y byddant yn aros yn yr un adran, fel y byddent pe baent yn gweithio i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant neu Adran Datblygu Gweithrediaeth yr Alban. Gall pobl aros yn yr un adran yn ddigon hir i feithrin arbenigedd gwirioneddol. Bydd ganddynt y fantais o weithio i gwango a

People can stay in one department long enough to develop a real specialism. They will have the advantage of working for a quango and knowing where they stand, but they will also have wider career opportunities if they wish to try something different halfway through their career because they will be working within the civil service. I see huge advantages for the Assembly, as a growing body, of having more firepower, more critical mass and more ability to generate ideas specific to Wales's needs.

You mentioned further changes, and I understand your point. There is no threat to jobs, but I understand why people would think that that was the case because changes create uncertainty. I hope to address Assembly staff and the staff of quangos as soon as possible.

On your points regarding the health trusts, I would have been more inclined to think that this applied to local health boards, as they will be delivering the Wanless agenda as commissioning bodies. However, I understand your argument, and we will return to that at a later date. I cannot rule in or out any other changes today. You also mentioned CCETs; I do not consider those to be quangos as they are local consortia, provider bodies and so on. I have not been thinking about CCET.

You sensibly mentioned the issue of keeping brand names. You will know that, in Scotland, some brand names have been changed in order to describe the functions of organisations. The Scottish Tourist Board has become visitscotland.com, and the Scottish equivalent to Cadw, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, has become historicscotland.com. Therefore, there is an advantage to adopting that style. If you think that you have a global brand name that people recognise abroad, such as the WDA, you may want to keep that. It is convenient that it has the word 'agency' in the title as it will be an agency of Government rather than a board of Government, as is the case in terms of the Wales Tourist Board. You could also change the tourist board to visitwales.com. That is up for discussion. The function should always

gwybod lle maent yn sefyll, ond bydd ganddynt hefyd gyfleoedd gyrfa ehangach os dymunant roi cynnig ar rywbeth gwahanol hanner ffordd drwy eu gyrfa gan y byddant yn gweithio i'r gwasanaeth sifil. Yn fy marn i, daw manteision enfawr i ran y Cynulliad, fel corff sy'n tyfu, os caiff fwy o rym, mwy o swmp, a mwy o allu i greu syniadau sy'n benodol i anghenion Cymru.

Bu ichi sôn am newidiadau pellach, a deallaf eich pwynt. Nid oes bygythiad i swyddi, ond deallaf pam y byddai pobl yn credu bod hynny'n wir am fod newidiadau yn arwain at ansicrwydd. Gobeithiaf annerch staff y Cynulliad a staff y cwangos cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

O ran eich pwyntiau ynglŷn â'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd, byddwn wedi meddwl bod hyn yn fwy perthnasol i fyrddau iechyd lleol, gan mai hwy fydd yn rhoi agenda Wanless ar waith fel cyrff comisiynu. Fodd bynnag, deallaf eich dadl, a dychwelwn at hynny rywbryd eto. Ni allaf ddweud yn bendant heddiw na fydd unrhyw newidiadau eraill. Bu ichi gyfeirio hefyd at y consortia cymunedol ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant; nid cwangos ydynt, yn fy marn i, gan mai consortia lleol, cyrff darparu ac ati ydynt. Nid y rheini oedd gennyf mewn golwg.

Bu ichi sôn yn ddoeth am gadw enwau brand. Fe wyddoch fod rhai enwau brand yn yr Alban wedi newid er mwyn disgrifio swyddogaethau sefydliadau. Mae Bwrdd Croeso'r Alban wedi newid yn visitscotland.com, ac mae'r corff yn yr Alban sy'n cyfateb i Cadw, sef Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion yr Alban, wedi newid yn historicscotland.com. Felly, mae dilyn yr arddull honno yn fanteisiol. Os credwch fod gennych enw brand byd-eang y bydd pobl yn ei adnabod dramor, fel y WDA, efallai y byddwch am ei gadw. Mae'n gyfleus bod y gair 'agency' yn y teitl gan mai asiantaeth y Llywodraeth fydd y WDA yn hytrach na bwrdd y Llywodraeth, fel yn achos Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Gallech hefyd newid y bwrdd croeso yn visitwales.com. Bydd yn rhaid trafod hynny. Dylai'r swyddogaeth bob amser fod yn bwysicach na'r ffurf ac nid i'r

come before the form and not the other way around. gwrthwyneb.

Finally, as I said, if you think that we are making these changes because of pressure from Welsh Labour MPs, read Andrew Davies's speech.

Leighton Andrews: This is a great day for democracy, for devolution and for Wales. Those of us who campaigned for this Assembly in 1997 wanted to see the deepening of our democracy and for these quangos to be brought under control. I congratulate you on that. Are you aware that those of us who represent Valleys' constituencies have had concerns regarding the WDA's performance in relation to those constituencies? We have welcomed the way in which the Welsh European Funding Office has improved since it has come in-house. Can you ensure that the WDA's commercial focus will continue during the period before it is brought within the Assembly? I congratulate you on leaving the opposition leaders today sounding as starved of coherence as John Redwood was when he tried to sing the national anthem.

3.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I do not intend to go into that. It is important that we concentrate on the commercial focus. These bodies have huge dealings with business, and they must be businesslike, flexible and commercially focused in those dealings. We will facilitate the preservation of business continuity during and after the 20-month period. We will gain the advantage, in terms of the existing civil service, of being able to bring the commercial focus from within, as well as enabling people to specialise in the relevant areas. I am familiar with some of the recent cases to which you are probably referring, Leighton, because you, Andrew Davies and I worked on them. We saw that a problem arose from the fact that the WDA and regional selective assistance staff were not always singing from the same hymn sheet—the left hand did not know what the right hand was doing. This change will prevent that from happening in future, because they will be one body singing from the same hymn sheet.

Yn olaf, fel y dywedais, os credwch ein bod yn gwneud y newidiadau hyn oherwydd pwysau oddi wrth ASau Llafur Cymru, darllenwch araith Andrew Davies.

Leighton Andrews: Mae heddiw yn ddiwrnod mawr i ddemocratiaeth, i ddatganoli ac i Gymru. Yr oedd y rhai ohonom a ymgyrchodd dros y Cynulliad hwn yn 1997 am weld ein democratiaeth yn dyfnhau ac i'r cwangos hyn ddod o dan reolaeth. Fe'ch llongyfarchaf ar hynny. A wyddoch fod gan y rhai ohonom sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau yn y Cymoedd bryderon ynglŷn â pherfformiad y WDA o ran yr etholaethau hynny? Yr ydym wedi croesawu'r ffordd y mae Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru wedi gwella ers iddi ddod yn adran fewnol. A allwch sicrhau y bydd ffocws masnachol y WDA yn parhau yn ystod y cyfnod cyn iddo ddod yn rhan o'r Cynulliad? Fe'ch llongyfarchaf am wneud i arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau swnio'r un mor ddi-glem heddiw â John Redwood pan geisiodd ganu'r anthem genedlaethol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fwriadaf wneud sylw ar hynny. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar y ffocws masnachol. Mae'r cyrff hyn yn ymwneud gryn dipyn â byd busnes, a rhaid iddynt fod yn bwrpasol, yn hyblyg ac yn meddu ar ffocws masnachol yn eu hymwneud â byd busnes. Byddwn yn hwyluso'r broses o gadw parhad busnes yn ystod ac ar ôl y cyfnod o 20 mis. Byddwn ar ein hennill, o ran y gwasanaeth sifil presennol, drwy ein gallu i gael y ffocws masnachol yn fewnol, yn ogystal â galluogi pobl i arbenigo yn y meysydd perthnasol. Mae'r rhai o'r achosion diweddar yr ydych yn cyfeirio atynt, mae'n debyg, Leighton yn gyfarwydd imi, gan ichi, Andrew Davies a minnau weithio arnynt. Gwelsom broblem yn codi o'r ffaith nad oedd y WDA a staff cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol bob amser yn gweithredu'n gyson â'i gilydd—nid oedd y llaw chwith yn gwybod beth oedd y llaw dde yn ei wneud. Bydd y newid hwn yn atal hynny rhag digwydd yn y dyfodol, gan mai un corff fyddant, yn gweithredu ar y cyd.

Y Llywydd: Oherwydd pwysigrwydd y datganiad hwn, bwriadaf ymestyn yr amser a bennwyd i'w drafod er mwyn caniatáu i bawb sydd am ofyn cwestiwn wneud hynny. Apeliaf am gwestiynau ac atebion cryno, gan ein bod yn ail ran y datganiad, fel petai.

Jenny Randerson: First Minister, can you answer the following questions: what policy failings required, and led to, this change, and what improvements will you expect to see as a result of the change? Although it is to be welcomed, the change means that the Assembly needs increased scrutiny capacity. You said that it would lead to a more governmental situation. This needs to be balanced by a strong Assembly. Will you give a commitment to increase the Assembly's scrutiny capacity and to match increased Executive power with increased legislative power?

The First Minister: In the days before political correctness, your first question would have been described as a 'when did you stop beating your wife' question. I have not referred to any policy failings, and I did not answer Mike German's question in this regard. We are talking about the vision of the shape that the Government of Wales should take—how can we make ourselves more governmental as a Government, and more legislative, with a better capacity to scrutinise, as a legislature? This is a great move forward in that sense. It is not about policies, but about the shape of Government and its institutions, as well as the scrutiny of those institutions by the kind of legislative body into which we would all want to see the Assembly mature. I believe that we are only in disagreement on the scrutiny quantity theory. It is the issue of clarity and effectiveness of scrutiny that is important, not its quantity. You are in danger of going down the quantitative road, and this would not make for effective scrutiny.

The changes announced will clear up the frustrations that many of your colleagues and Members from all parties have experienced in considering who to scrutinise and about what. In 21 months' time and henceforth, it will be

The Presiding Officer: Given the importance of this statement, I intend to extend the allocated time in order to permit all Members who wish to ask questions to do so. I appeal for brief questions and responses, particularly as we are in the second half of the statement, as it were.

Jenny Randerson: Brif Weinidog, a allwch ateb y cwestiynau canlynol: pa fethiannau o ran polisi a barodd ac a arweiniodd at y newid hwn, a pha welliannau y byddwch yn disgwyl eu gweld o ganlyniad i'r newid? Er bod yn rhaid ei groesawu, mae'r newid yn golygu bod angen mwy o gyfle ar y Cynulliad i graffu. Dywedasoeh y byddai'n arwain at sefyllfa fwy llywodraethol. Mae angen Cynulliad cryf i gael cydbwysedd yn hyn o beth. A wnewch ymrwymo i roi i'r Cynulliad fwy o gyfle i graffu ac i roi mwy o bŵer i ddeddfu i gyfateb â'r pŵer ychwanegol i'r Weithrediaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn y dyddiau cyn cywirdeb gwleidyddol, byddai eich cwestiwn cyntaf wedi cael ei ddisgrifio fel cwestiwn 'pryd y rhoesoch y gorau i guro'ch gwraig'. Ni chyfeiriais at unrhyw fethiant o ran polisi, ac nid atebais gwestiwn Mike German yn hyn o beth. Sôn yr ydym am y weledigaeth ar gyfer ffurf Llywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol—sut y gallwn ein gwneud ein hunain yn fwy llywodraethol fel Llywodraeth, ac yn fwy deddfwriaethol, gyda mwy o allu i graffu, fel deddfwrfa? Mae hwn yn gam mawr ymlaen o ran hynny. Nid oes a wnelo dim â pholisïau, ond â ffurf y Llywodraeth a'i sefydliadau, yn ogystal â'r broses o graffu ar y sefydliadau hynny drwy'r fath o ddeddfwrfa y byddem oll am weld y Cynulliad yn datblygu i fod. Credaf mai dim ond ynghylch faint o graffu a ddylai fod yr ydym yn anghytuno. Eglurdeb ac effeithiolrwydd y broses graffu sy'n bwysig, nid faint o graffu a wneir. Yr ydych mewn perygl o roi gormod o bwys ar faint o graffu a ddylai fod, ac ni fyddai hyn yn arwain at graffu effeithiol.

Bydd y newidiadau a gyhoeddwyd yn cael gwared o'r rhwystredigaeth y mae llawer o'ch cyd-Aelodau ac Aelodau o bob plaid wedi'i themlo wrth ystyried pwy ddylai fod yn destun craffu ac am beth. Ymhen 21 mis

clear who is responsible and accountable for what and who should therefore be scrutinised if we are not happy with performance.

Peter Law: You are to be congratulated on today's superb announcement and on winning game, set and match in this debate. You have got this one right. As my friend, Leighton Andrews, said, this is a great day for democracy in Wales. You have given assurances to the staff of these organisations, who, as you recognised, carry out good work. I appreciate your recognition. Can you further reassure deprived communities such as mine that they will remain a priority so that people are given opportunities for a better life under the Welsh Assembly Government?

The First Minister: You raised the critical questions, the first being continuity of employment for staff, regarding the change as a merger not a takeover by the civil service of those who are not civil servants. It will be a true merger, with competition for the top jobs held at the appropriate time. The staff of these quangos will have the same chance as current civil servants, as well as people from outside, to be part of the new departments when they are established on a merged basis. I understand why people are always concerned whenever there are staff changes because they think, in some way, that there might be better jobs. Clearly, there has been a great deal of such talk in the public sector this week. I mentioned earlier that we would extract any possible advantages through merging back offices, paying wages, paying suppliers, VAT and resolving such problems. We will have to extract the maximum possible savings from that.

Secondly, we will, of course, continue to focus on securing advantages for disadvantaged individuals and communities. We do not believe in 'the devil take the hindmost'; we believe in assisting the disadvantaged families and communities of Wales. This will enable us to roll out that policy much more effectively when the big departments with the critical mass to do so are in place.

ac o hynny ymlaen, bydd yn eglur pwy sy'n gyfrifol ac yn atebol am beth a phwy ddylai fod yn destun craffu os nad ydym yn fodlon ar berfformiad.

Peter Law: Rhaid eich llongyfarch ar y cyhoeddiad gwych heddiw ac ar ennill pob dadl yn hawdd y prynhawn yma. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle yn hyn o beth. Fel y dywedodd fy nghyfaill, Leighton Andrews, mae heddiw yn ddiwrnod mawr i ddemocratiaeth yng Nghymru. Yr ydych wedi rhoi sicrwydd i staff y sefydliadau hyn, sy'n gwneud gwaith da, fel y cydnabuwyd gennych. Gwerthfawrogaf y gydnabyddiaeth honno gennych. A allwch roi sicrwydd pellach i gymunedau difreintiedig, fel fy un i, y byddant yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth fel bod pobl yn cael cyfleoedd am fywyd gwell o dan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bu ichi godi'r cwestiynau allweddol. Y cyntaf yw parhad cyflogaeth y staff, gan ystyried y newid yn broses o uno yn hytrach na phroses lle mae'r gwasanaeth sifil yn cymryd yr awenau gan y rhai nad ydynt yn weision sifil. Uniad gwirioneddol fydd y broses hon, gyda chystadleuaeth am y swyddi uchaf i'w chynnal ar adeg briodol. Caiff staff y cwangos hynny yr un cyfle â'r gweision sifil presennol, yn ogystal â phobl o'r tu allan, i fod yn rhan o'r adrannau newydd pan gânt eu sefydlu wedi'r uno. Deallaf pam mae pobl bob amser yn pryderu pryd bynnag y mae newidiadau o ran staffio oherwydd credant, ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd, y bydd swyddi gwell o bosibl. Yn amlwg, bu cryn sôn am hynny yn y sector cyhoeddus yr wythnos hon. Soniais yn gynharach y byddem yn ceisio sicrhau pob mantais bosibl drwy uno adrannau gweinyddol, talu cyflogau, talu cyflenwyr, TAW a datrys problemau o'r fath. Bydd yn rhaid inni sicrhau'r arbedion mwyaf posibl o hynny.

Yn ail, byddwn, wrth reswm, yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau manteision i unigolion a chymunedau difreintiedig. Ni chredwn mewn 'trechaf treisied, gwannaf gwichied'; credwn mewn cynorthwyo teuluoedd a chymunedau difreintiedig Cymru. Bydd hyn yn ein galluogi i gyflwyno'r polisi hwnnw yn llawer mwy effeithiol pan fydd yr adrannau mawr a'r swmp iddynt ar waith i wneud hynny.

Janet Ryder: I welcome the fact that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will have full and absolute responsibility for all of ELWa's duties, which only yesterday she denied. Yesterday, she said that she would take responsibility for her decision, but not for the decisions for which others were responsible. Today, you have left her with no choice. Therefore, First Minister, at what point, following yesterday's debate, did you inform Jane Davidson that you were getting rid of ELWa? She made it clear that she supported ELWa and that she would never perform a u-turn—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I requested questions that were brief and to the point. Yesterday was yesterday.

Janet Ryder: She is now responsible for the same funding and planning formulae. Can you confirm that there will be no change in policies, because the sector—which is worried about those formulae—will continue to have those concerns? Those concerns will increase unless you can tell the sector who to contact over the summer recess and what lines of contact it will have with ELWa. Will they remain the same? You have caused much confusion for a sector that already faces many problems. How will you set those straight?

The First Minister: By answering your questions today and by directing you to what I have already said in my statement and in answer to previous questions, to which you failed to listen. If I have said it once, I have said it half a dozen times—ELWa will be brought into the Assembly in 20 to 21 months in a position of strength, not of weakness.

You said that Jane Davidson supported ELWa, while I did not. That is a complete nonsense. I cannot have made clearer the fact that I am equally supportive of ELWa, which will continue to carry out all of its current responsibilities for the remainder of the transition period of 20 months. As I said earlier, quangos only cease to have their responsibilities when they cease to be quangos, which will be on 1 April 2006. Today's statement is not about formulae.

Janet Ryder: Croesawaf y ffaith y bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes â chyfrifoldeb llawn dros holl ddyletswyddau ELWa, rhywbeth a wadodd dim ond ddoe. Ddoe, dywedodd y byddai'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros ei phenderfyniad hi, ond nid dros y penderfyniadau yr oedd eraill yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Heddiw, nid ydych wedi rhoi unrhyw ddewis iddi. Felly, Brif Weinidog, yn dilyn y ddadl ddoe, pryd y bu ichi roi gwybod i Jane Davidson eich bod yn diddymu ELWa? Eglurodd ei bod yn cefnogi ELWa ac na fyddai byth yn gwneud tro pedol—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynnais am gwestiynau cryno a phwrpasol. Mae ddoe wedi mynd.

Jane Ryder: Mae'n gyfrifol bellach am yr un fformiwlâu cyllido a chynllunio. A allwch gadarnhau na fydd newid mewn polisïau, oherwydd bydd y sector—sy'n poeni am y fformiwlâu hynny—yn parhau i bryderu? Bydd y pryderon hynny yn dwysáu oni allwch ddweud wrth y sector gyda phwy y dylai gysylltu dros doriad yr haf a pha gysylltiadau ag ELWa fydd ganddo. A fyddant yn aros yr un peth? Yr ydych wedi achosi cryn ddryswch i sector sydd eisoes yn wynebu llawer o broblemau. Sut y byddwch yn datrys y problemau hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Drwy ateb eich cwestiynau heddiw a thrwy eich cyfeirio at yr hyn yr wyf eisoes wedi'i ddweud yn fy natganiad ac wrth ateb cwestiynau blaenorol, na fuoch yn gwrandao arnynt. Yr wyf wedi dweud hyn droeon—bydd ELWa yn dod yn rhan o'r Cynulliad ymhen 20 neu 21 mis mewn sefyllfa gref nid mewn sefyllfa wan.

Dywedasoch fod Jane Davidson yn cefnogi ELWa, ond nad oeddwn innau yn ei gefnogi. Mae hynny'n hollol anghywir. Ni allaf fod wedi dweud yn fwy plaen fy mod yr un mor gefnogol i ELWa, a fydd yn parhau i gyflawni ei holl gyfrifoldebau am weddill y cyfnod trosiannol o 20 mis. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, dim ond pan fydd cwangos yn peidio â bod y bydd eu cyfrifoldebau yn dod i ben, sef ar 1 Ebrill 2006. Nid oes a wnelo'r datganiad heddiw â fformiwlâu. Dros yr 20

Over the next 20 months, the policies and formulae will continue as they are today, unless a change is announced. Nothing will change other than the status of these organisations as quangos and their absorption into our central administration within 20 to 21 months.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I congratulate you on this superb announcement, which is yet another example of a Labour Welsh Assembly Government delivering on its promises—something that our opposition has never done.

The Wales Tourist Board does a good job of marketing Wales. Can you assure us that that situation will not change following your announcement?

The First Minister: That is the WTB's great strength, which must be the case because it is a marketing-led organisation, which also has grant-giving powers. However, on the point of form following function, its function is to market Wales. Wales is the brand, and not the tourist board. What methods we use to continue to attract more tourists to Wales is a matter of choice and detail, but I entirely understand your point about the WTB's marketing strengths, which we need to keep in place. It will be business as usual during the transition period, and then we will have to decide on its name, agency status and how exactly to incorporate it in full, keeping all of its marketing strengths intact for the benefit of attracting more tourists into Wales and improving the accommodation and facilities offered.

3.50 p.m.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister's inconsistency is almost incomprehensible. In opposition, he called for quangos to be wound up; in Government, he defended them for five years and now he has changed his mind again. He does not inform his Ministers, and decides to wind them up. In the first Assembly, he created ELWa and in the second he abolishes it. The First Minister turns u-turns into s-bends. I have spoken to senior WDA and WTB staff about the prospect of an announcement such as this

mis nesaf, bydd y polisïau a'r fformiwlâu yn parhau fel y maent heddiw, oni chyhoeddir newid. Ni fydd unrhyw beth yn newid ac eithrio statws y sefydliadau hyn fel cwangos a'r ffaith y cânt eu hymgorffori yn ein gweinyddiaeth ganolog ymhen 20 neu 21 mis.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Fe'ch llongyfarchaf ar eich cyhoeddiad gwych heddiw, sy'n enghraifft arall eto o Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru yn cyflawni ei haddewidion—rhywbeth nad yw'r gwrthbleidiau erioed wedi'i wneud.

Mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn gwneud gwaith da o ran marchnata Cymru. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni na fydd y sefyllfa yn newid ar ôl eich cyhoeddiad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna gryfder mawr y bwrdd croeso, ac fel yna y dylai fod am mai sefydliad marchnata ydyw, sydd hefyd â phwerau i roi grantiau. Fodd bynnag, o ran y pwynt bod yn rhaid i'r swyddogaeth fod yn bwysicach na ffurf, marchnata Cymru yw ei swyddogaeth. Cymru yw'r brand, ac nid y bwrdd croeso. Mater o ddewis a manylion yw'r dulliau yr ydym yn eu defnyddio i ddenu mwy o dwristiaid i Gymru, ond deallaf yn llwyr eich pwynt ynglŷn â chryfderau marchnata'r bwrdd croeso, y mae angen inni eu cadw. Bydd busnes yn parhau fel arfer yn ystod y cyfnod trosiannol, ac yna bydd yn rhaid inni benderfynu ar ei enw, ei statws fel asiantaeth a sut yn union y dylid ei ymgorffori'n llawn gan gadw ei holl gryfderau marchnata yn gyfan er mwyn denu mwy o dwristiaid i Gymru a gwella'r llety a'r cyfleusterau a gynigir.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n amhosibl bron deall anghysondeb y Prif Weinidog. Pan oedd yn aelod o'r wrthblaid, galwodd ar i'r cwangos gael eu dirwyn i ben; pan oedd mewn grym, amddiffynnodd hwy am bum mlynedd ac yn awr mae wedi newid ei feddwl eto. Nid yw'n rhoi gwybod i'w Weinidogion, ac mae'n penderfynu eu dirwyn i ben. Yn y Cynulliad cyntaf, creodd ELWa ac yn yr ail Gynulliad ei ddiddymu a wna. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn troi troadau pedol yn droadau dwbl. Yr wyf wedi siarad ag uwch staff yn y WDA a'r

being made, and those ex-private sector people told me that when this day came, they would leave the quangos because they did not trust the way that the Government runs its administration. It is clear that business in Wales needs a private-sector-like organisation and you are choosing to turn private-sector staff into Sir-Humphrey-like characters. England is empowering its regional development agencies and giving them more freedom. While there is more competition in attracting inward investment, you decide to abandon our plans of attracting even more. Our key agency, with regard to bringing investment and jobs to Wales, is now being abandoned. The timing of this decision, First Minister, makes us—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is no time for a speech. Can I have a question, please?

Alun Cairns: The timing, First Minister, makes us cynical. You know that if you last this hour, then you do not have to answer questions for the next three months.

The First Minister: I am trying to search for the question in your little tirade, in which you did nothing other than devalue the English language. I have answered questions over the past three months, not from you, but from Ieuan, who perhaps picked up on Andrew Davies's speech at the Wales Labour conference. On the issue of why we have not wound up more quangos or wound up the quango state, I will repeat my answer for your benefit—you have not been the greatest listener today as a result of your preconceived opinions about the private sector being good and the public sector being bad: there is a ration to the amount of institutional churn that Wales's public life can cope with. During the first Assembly, it was right not to introduce much further institutional churn because we had the biggest change in governance in Wales in 600 years, 1,000 years or however long you want to go back. Therefore, the time to do it was during the second Assembly. We are

bwrdd croeso ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o gyhoeddiad o'r fath yn cael ei wneud, a dywedodd y bobl hynny a arferai weithio yn y sector preifat, y byddent yn gadael y cwangos y diwrnod hwnnw am nad oedd ganddynt ffydd yn y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn rhedeg ei gweinyddiaeth. Mae'n amlwg fod angen i fusnesau yng Nghymru gael sefydliad sy'n ymdebygu i'r sector preifat ac yr ydych yn dewis troi staff o'r sector preifat yn gymeriadau sy'n debyg i Syr Humphrey. Mae Lloegr yn grymuso ei hasiantaethau datblygu rhanbarthol ac yn rhoi rhyddid iddynt. A ninnau'n wynebu mwy o gystadleuaeth i ddenu mewnfuddsoddwyr, yr ydych chi'n penderfynu cefnu ar ein cynlluniau i ddenu rhagor eto. Cefnir yn awr ar ein prif asiantaeth, o ran dod â buddsoddiad a swyddi i Gymru. Mae amseriad y penderfyniad hwn, Brif Weinidog, yn ein gwneud—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n briodol ichi wneud arraith yn awr. A wnewch chi ofyn cwestiwn os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Cairns: Mae'r amseriad, Brif Weinidog, yn peri inni fod yn sinigaidd. Fe wyddoch os atebwch gwestiynau am yr awr hon, yna ni fydd yn rhaid ichi ateb rhagor am y tri mis nesaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ceisio dod o hyd i'r cwestiwn yn eich ymosodiad bach llym, lle na wnaethoch ddim byd ond dibrisio'r iaith Saesneg. Yr wyf wedi ateb cwestiynau dros y tri mis diwethaf, nid gennych chi, ond gan Ieuan, a sylweddolodd arwyddocâd arraith Andrew Davies yng nghynhadledd Plaid Lafur Cymru o bosibl. O ran pam nad ydym wedi dirwyn mwy o gwangos i ben neu ddirwyn talaith y cwangos i ben, dywedaf fy ateb eto er eich mwyn chi—ni fuoch yn gwrando'n astud heddiw o ganlyniad i'ch rhagdybiaeth mai peth da yw'r sector preifat a pheth drwg yw'r sector cyhoeddus: dim ond hyn a hyn o gorddi sefydliadol y gall bywyd cyhoeddus Cymru ymdopi ag ef. Yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf, yr oedd yn briodol peidio â chyflwyno rhagor o newidiadau sefydliadol gan ein bod wedi mynd drwy'r newid mwyaf mewn llywodraeth yng Nghymru ers 600 mlynedd, ers 1,000 o flynyddoedd neu ers pryd bynnag yr ydych am ei nodi. Felly, yr adeg gywir

now announcing that change and there will be no turning back from it.

You clearly cannot have heard what I said in answer to previous questions about the private sector. It is not difficult, despite your preconceptions, to recruit top-quality private-sector staff to the civil service. I will not name names, but we have made four such appointments at senior level in the economic development and transport department during recent months. There is no evidence to support the Sir Humphrey myth that you wish to perpetuate. All you want to do is destabilise the whole process. There is opposition and there is responsible opposition; you are certainly not going down the second track.

Jeff Cuthbert: I too join in congratulating this announcement and state categorically that this is not about raking over the past—it is about looking to the future. Will you assure me, with regard to our post-16 learning agenda, that it will be business as usual for work-based learning providers and that their contracts will continue to be honoured, and will you confirm that our agenda for post-16 learning will continue to be planned and implemented?

The First Minister: Indeed. We must always honour what we say here. I have said that contracts and grant offers will be honoured, and I will ensure that we stick to that. You asked about business as usual—that is the only phrase that can be used to describe the management of the 20-month plus transition phase through to the beginning of April 2006 that I have announced today. It is important that any attempts by Alun Cairns and his ilk to destabilise this process by implying to private-sector staff that they should leave because they will hate the civil service and so on, should be ignored by anybody with any responsibility and desire to see the economy or the field of education, skills and qualifications prosper in Wales, as any responsible politician should wish to see.

Glyn Davies: There is no doubt that you made a major announcement today about the

oedd yn ystod yr ail Gynulliad. Yr ydym yn cyhoeddi'r newid hwnnw yn awr ac ni fydd troi'n ôl.

Mae'n amlwg na chlywsoch yr hyn a ddywedais wrth ateb cwestiynau blaenorol ynglŷn â'r sector preifat. Nid yw'n anodd recriwtio staff o'r radd flaenaf i'r gwasanaeth sifil o'r sector preifat, er gwaethaf eich rhagdybiaethau chi. Nid enwaf neb, ond yr ydym wedi gwneud pedwar penodiad o'r fath ar lefel uwch yn yr adran datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Nid oes tystiolaeth i gefnogi myth Syr Humphrey yr ydych am ei roi ar led. Y cyfan yr ydych am ei wneud yw ansefydlogi'r broses gyfan. Gellir gwrthwynebu neu gellir gwrthwynebu'n gyfrifol; nid gwrthwynebu'n gyfrifol yr ydych chi, yn sicr.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ymunaf innau hefyd yn y llongyfarchiadau ar y cyhoeddiad hwn a dweud yn bendant nad edrych yn ôl yr ydym—ond edrych i'r dyfodol. A wnewch chi roi sicrwydd imi, o ran ein agenda dysgu ôl-16, y bydd popeth yn parhau fel y mae ar gyfer darparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith ac y bydd eu contractau yn parhau, ac a wnewch chi gadarnhau y bydd ein agenda ar gyfer dysgu ôl-16 yn parhau i gael ei chynllunio a'i gweithredu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs. Rhaid inni bob amser lynu wrth yr hyn a ddywedwn yma. Dywedais y byddwn yn parhau â chontractau a grantiau a gynigiwyd, ac fe sicrhaf y glynwn wrth hynny. Bu ichi ofyn am fusnes fel arfer—dyna'r unig ymadrodd y gellir ei ddefnyddio i ddisgrifio'r broses o reoli'r cyfnod trosiannol dros 20 mis neu fwy a gyhoeddais heddiw tan ddechrau Ebrill 2006. Mae'n bwysig bod unrhyw ymgais gan Alun Cairns a'i debyg i ansefydlogi'r broses hon drwy awgrymu i staff y sector preifat y dylent adael oherwydd byddant yn casáu bod yn rhan o'r gwasanaeth sifil ac ati, yn cael ei ddiystyru gan bawb ag unrhyw gyfrifoldeb neu awydd i weld yr economi neu addysg, sgiliau a chymwysterau yn ffynnu yng Nghymru, fel y dylai unrhyw wleidydd cyfrifol ddymuno ei weld.

Glyn Davies: Nid oes amheuaeth ichi wneud cyhoeddiad pwysig heddiw ynglŷn â

governance of Wales that, in my view, will have implications for the governance of the United Kingdom. I speak as a former member of the WTB and the WDA, and perhaps I should thank you for the generous comments that you made about those who served on those bodies.

I have no argument with the Government's right to decide on the structure of governance in Wales. I am certain that devolution, by its very existence, has meant that the need for quangos has changed. In that sense, the only real question that I have is what steps will you take to ensure that we can put in place the degree of scrutiny that this new system will need? My second, brief point, concerns a matter that was a major issue for me when I was a member, and the chairman, of a quango: the importance of not politicising the system of public investment, and resisting political pressure to invest in specific constituencies. What guarantee can you give that you will not convert each investment into a party advantage for the Labour Party, thus politicising the investment of public money in Wales?

The First Minister: That is a good question, but I can give an absolute assurance in rebutting the idea that we would politicise public investment. After all, if we wanted to do that, we could do it now, but we do not and we never will. This is about trying to end a system that staff ensure works remarkably well, but that does not mean that the system is not flawed and cannot be improved. I asked a rhetorical question at the end of my statement, whether it makes sense for inward investors to have to negotiate a property development grant from the WDA and a regional selective assistance grant direct from us, the Assembly Government. We know that that does not make sense. That is not to say that we do not receive inward investment—we have done extremely well, including during the last year when we were top out of the constituent parts of the UK with regard to the number of jobs created or project numbers, I cannot remember which. However, we are making the system work despite the fact that it is a dual system, and it has been for 25 years. If we can turn it into a

llywodraeth Cymru a fydd iddo oblygiadau o ran llywodraethu'r Deyrnas Unedig, yn fy marn i. Siaradaf fel cyn-aelod o'r bwrdd croeso a'r WDA, ac efallai y dylwn ddiolch ichi am y sylwadau hael a wnaethoch am y rhai a wasanaethodd ar y cyrff hyn.

Ni wrthwynebaf hawl y Llywodraeth i benderfynu ar strwythur y llywodraeth yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn sicr bod datganoli, am ei fod mewn bod, wedi golygu bod yr angen am gwangos wedi newid. O ran hynny, yr unig gwestiwn sydd gennyf mewn gwirionedd yw pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y gallwn sefydlu'r broses graffu y bydd ar y system newydd hon ei hangen? Mae fy ail bwynt bach yn ymwneud â mater a fu'n broblem fawr imi pan oeddwn yn aelod o gwango, ac yn gadeirydd ar gwango: pwysigrwydd peidio â throï'r system o fuddsoddiad cyhoeddus yn broses wleidyddol a gwrthsefyll pwysau gwleidyddol i fuddsoddi mewn etholaethau arbennig. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi na fyddwch yn defnyddio eich buddsoddiad er mantais i'r Blaid Lafur, a thrwy hynny droï'r buddsoddiad o arian cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn broses wleidyddol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw yn gwestiwn da, ond gallaf roi pob sicrwydd ichi drwy wrthbrofi'r syniad y byddwn yn troi buddsoddiad cyhoeddus yn fater gwleidyddol. Wedi'r cyfan, pe baem am wneud hynny, gallem ei wneud yn awr, ond nid ydym am wneud hynny ac ni fyddwn byth am wneud hynny. Mae a wnelo hyn â cheisio rhoi terfyn ar system y mae staff yn sicrhau ei bod yn gweithio'n hynod dda, ond nid yw hynny yn golygu nad yw'r system yn ddiffygiol ac na ellir ei gwella. Gofynnais gwestiwn rhethregol ar ddiwedd fy natganiad, sef pa un a yw'n gwneud synnwyr bod mewnffuddsoddwyr yn gorfod negodi grant datblygu eiddo gyda'r WDA a grant cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol gyda ni, Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gwyddom nad yw hynny yn gwneud synnwyr. Nid yw hynny yn golygu nad ydym yn sicrhau mewnffuddsoddiad—yr ydym wedi gwneud yn hynod o dda, gan gynnwys y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, pan oeddem ar y brig o blith pedair gwlad y DU o ran nifer y swyddi neu nifer y prosiectau a grëwyd. Ni allaf gofio pa un. Fodd bynnag,

single system, where the people who administer property development grants and regional selective assistance work for the same organisation, there is evidence that it will be a better system. There is no evidence whatsoever of the politicisation of investment. The only issue about politicisation concerns the principles that are announced. The remit letter from the relevant Minister tells the WDA that it must seek to provide the maximum amount of investment in the areas that are lagging behind in economic terms—I do not call that politicisation, and I hope that you would not do so either. It is a matter of policy that we are trying to help the disadvantaged areas of Wales to the maximum degree possible, given that market forces sometimes work against that policy.

Ann Jones: As time is pressing, I will only ask, First Minister, about speculation from the opposition that you have just sprung this news on the Cabinet. I am grateful for your statement and I welcome it with other Members on this side of the Chamber, but will you confirm that it has been prepared in conjunction with the Cabinet sub-committee on public services and we are taking a collective decision to streamline these services for the people of Wales?

The First Minister: This is a collective decision of the Cabinet. It will be subject to the vote of the Assembly on the individual Orders. This is an announcement of the policy of the Assembly Government, but it will not be turned into reality until we have voted on the Orders. From everything that I have heard I think that they will be carried, and, as I said in my statement, I believe that this policy will command widespread support here because it will command such enormous support out there among the Welsh public and the business community because it will produce more streamlined and efficient Government.

Janet Davies: This is potentially good news although you will recognise as well as anyone else that the transfer process must be careful and rigorous, with adequate run-in for

yr ydym yn sicrhau bod y system yn gweithio er mai system ddeuol ydyw ac wedi bod felly ers 25 mlynedd. Os gallwn ei throï'n un system, lle mae'r bobl sy'n gweinyddu grantiau datblygu eiddo a chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol yn gweithio i'r un sefydliad, ceir tystiolaeth y bydd yn well system. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth o gwbl y caiff buddsoddiad ei droï'n broses wleidyddol. Yr unig fater a gyfyd o ran gwleidyddoli yw'r egwyddorion a gyhoeddir. Mae'r llythyr cylch gwaith gan y Gweinidog perthnasol yn dweud wrth y WDA fod yn rhaid iddo sicrhau'r buddsoddiad mwyaf posibl yn yr ardaloedd sydd ar ei hôl hi yn economaidd. Nid gwleidyddoli mo hynny yn fy marn i, a gobeithiaf nad ydyw yn eich barn chi. Fel mater o bolisi yr ydym yn ceisio helpu ardaloedd difreintiedig Cymru i'r eithaf, o gofio bod grym y farchnad yn atal y polisi hwnnw weithiau.

Anne Jones: Gan fod amser yn brin, dim ond un cwestiwn sydd gennyf ynglŷn â'r dyfalu gan y gwrthbleidiau mai newydd ddweud wrth y Cabinet am hyn yr ydych. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich datganiad ac fe'i croesawaf ynghyd â'r Aelodau eraill ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr, ond a wnewch chi gadarnhau iddo gael ei baratoi ar y cyd ag is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus a'n bod yn gwneud penderfyniad ar y cyd i symleiddio'r gwasanaethau hyn i bobl Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn benderfyniad ar y cyd gan y Cabinet. Caiff ei gyflwyno i'r Cynulliad am bleidlais ar y Gorchmynion unigol. Dyma gyhoeddiad ar bolisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ond ni chaiff ei roi ar waith hyd nes ein bod wedi pleidleisio ar y Gorchmynion. O'r hyn yr wyf wedi'i glywed credaf y cânt eu cymeradwyo, ac, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, credaf y bydd y polisi hwn yn cael cefnogaeth eang yma oherwydd bydd cymaint o gefnogaeth iddo ymhlith y cyhoedd yng Nghymru a'r gymuned fusnes am y bydd yn arwain at Lywodraeth symlach a mwy effeithlon.

Janet Davies: Mae hyn yn newyddion da o bosibl er y byddwch yn cydnabod cystal â neb bod yn rhaid i'r broses drosglwyddo fod yn ofalus ac yn drwyadl, gyda chyfnod

any changes. On the recruitment of staff, as compared to a fair deal for present staff, I understand that the recruitment process is lengthy for the civil service—I have heard a figure of 18 months mentioned on at least one occasion. Given that we would need far more staff, and in the areas of economic development and education, which are so crucial, will you look to find means of speeding up the recruitments in those and other areas?

4.00 p.m.

The First Minister: I have not heard of this issue of an 18-month recruitment period, unless it was a particular recruitment exercise that went wrong. I believe that there was one such exercise some three to four years ago. That rings a faint bell with me, and you may be thinking of the same example. Recruitment to posts that fall vacant within the merged departments in education and lifelong learning, including for ELWa staff, and likewise for the economic development and transport department, including WDA and Wales Tourist Board staff, must be effective and ensure appropriate recruitment from the private sector, continuing what the WDA, the WTB and the civil service have successfully done in recent months.

Carl Sargeant: I also congratulate you on this wonderful announcement. It gives me great pleasure, from my disadvantaged viewpoint in the Chamber, to watch the opposition Members grimace when they, too, have to congratulate you—apart from ‘Super-Cairns’, the quango defender, whose contribution was quite interesting.

I welcome this announcement, but can you clarify for me that this means the start of the end of the quango state?

The First Minister: That is absolutely correct in the sense that I mentioned that this is not legislation; we have to bring Orders forward to do this, and they will require a positive vote. I have little doubt, after the sentiments expressed today, that that will be forthcoming and that there will be strong political support outside of the Assembly. As you say, the question now is, ‘What happens

paratoi digonol ar gyfer unrhyw newidiadau. O ran recriwtio staff, o gymharu â chynnig teg i’r staff presennol, deallaf fod y broses recriwtio i’r gwasanaeth sifil yn un hirfaith—clywais sôn am 18 mis o leiaf unwaith. O gofio y byddai angen llawer mwy o staff arnom, ac ym meysydd datblygu economaidd ac addysg, sydd mor allweddol, a wnewch chi geisio dod o hyd i ffordd o gyflymu’r broses recriwtio yn y meysydd hynny ac mewn meysydd eraill?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi clywed sôn am y broblem hon o gyfnod recriwtio o 18 mis oni bai ei fod yn ymarfer recriwtio penodol a aeth o’i le. Credaf y bu ymarfer o’r fath ryw dair neu bedair blynedd yn ôl. Mae rhyw frith gof gennyf am hynny, ac efallai mai’r un enghraifft sydd gennych chi mewn golwg. Rhaid i’r broses o recriwtio staff i swyddi gwag o fewn yr adrannau wedi’u huno ar gyfer addysg a dysgu gydol oes, gan gynnwys staff ELWa, a hefyd ar gyfer yr adran datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth, gan gynnwys staff WDA a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, fod yn effeithiol a sicrhau recriwtio priodol o’r sector cyhoeddus, gan barhau â’r hyn y mae’r WDA, y bwrdd croeso a’r gwasanaeth sifil wedi’i wneud yn llwyddiannus yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf finnau hefyd yn eich llongyfarch ar y cyhoeddiad gwyh hwn. Mae’n rhoi pleser mawr imi o’r sedd wael yn y Siambr, i wyllo Aelodau’r gwrthbleidiau yn gwneud ystumiau wrth iddynt hwythau hefyd orfod eich llongyfarch—ar wahân i ‘Super-Cairns’, amddiffynnydd y cwangos, a wnaeth gyfraniad eithaf diddorol.

Croesawaf y cyhoeddiad hwn, ond a allwch gadarnhau imi ai dechrau diwedd talaith y cwangos yw’r cyhoeddiad hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny yn hollol gywir yn yr ystyr imi sôn nad deddfwriaeth yw hyn; rhaid inni gyflwyno Gorchmynion i wneud hyn, a bydd yn ofynnol iddynt gael eu cymeradwyo drwy bleidlais. Nid oes fawr o amheuaeth gennyf, ar ôl y sylwadau a wnaed heddiw, y bydd pleidlais o’u plaid ac y bydd cefnogaeth wleidyddol gref y tu allan i’r Cynulliad. Fel y dywedwch, y cwestiwn yn

next?' I mentioned three particular quangos today, and we must now look at the others in detail and assess them against the sensible principles of whether they require distance from the Minister and whether that distance can be achieved, if they have a regulatory or quasi-judicial role, using the models that we already use for, for example, Cadw or whether they must stay as quangos. If they must stay as quangos, then we will have to say, 'So be it.'

Catherine Thomas: I, too, congratulate you on your announcement. It is, as colleagues have said, good news for Wales. Alun Cairns talked of u-turns leading into s-bends. I do not know about that; what usually happens if you follow Alun Cairns and his party is that you reach a dead end. First Minister, you paid tribute to members of the boards: what roles do you envisage for those members in future?

The First Minister: I will give you the example of the government system in New South Wales. On my two visits there over the past four years, I have had enormous difficulty in trying to explain what a quango or Assembly sponsored public body is. The people there found it difficult to understand, as they just carry out functions. The tourism agency, for example, has agency status, but it is still run by civil servants. However, there are also advisory boards. I mentioned earlier that regional selective assistance comes from us on the left hand, and property development grants come from the WDA on the right hand. One comes via an advisory board and the other via an executive board. We must consider whether there is room for some kind of advisory board to continue—there may or may not be, but I am not ruling anything in or out today.

**Datganiad ar yr Ymateb i Ddatganiad Canghellor y Trysorlys ar yr Adolygiad
Cynhwysfawr o Wariant
Statement on the Response to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Statement on
the Comprehensive Spending Review**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Llywydd, thank you for the opportunity to

awr yw, 'Beth sy'n digwydd nesaf?' Soniais am dri chwango penodol heddiw, a rhaid inni edrych ar y lleill yn fanwl a'u hasesu yn erbyn yr egwyddorion synhwyrol o ba un a oes angen pellter oddi wrth y Gweinidog a pha un a oes modd cael y pellter hwnnw, os oes ganddynt rôl reoliadol neu led-farnwrol, gan ddefnyddio'r modelau yr ydym yn eu defnyddio eisoes, er enghraifft, Cadw neu a fydd yn rhaid iddynt aros yn gwangos. Os bydd yn rhaid iddynt aros yn gwangos, yna bydd yn rhaid inni ddweud, 'Felly y bo.'

Catherine Thomas: Yr wyf finnau hefyd yn eich llongyfarch ar eich cyhoeddiad. Fel y dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelodau, mae'n newyddion da i Gymru. Bu Alun Cairns yn sôn am droadau pedol yn troi'n droadau dwbl. Nid wyf yn siŵr ynglŷn â hynny; yr hyn sy'n digwydd fel arfer os dilynwch Alun Cairns a'i blaid yw nad ydych yn mynd i unlle. Brif Weinidog, bu ichi dalu teyrnged i aelodau'r byrddau: pa ran y rhagwelwch y bydd yr aelodau hynny yn ei chwarae yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddaf ichi enghraifft y system lywodraethol yn Ne Cymru Newydd. Ar fy nau ymweliad yno dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, cefais anhawster mawr i geisio esbonio beth oedd cwango neu gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Cafodd y bobl yno anhawster i ddeall, gan eu bod yn cyflawni swyddogaethau fel mater o drefn. Mae i'r asiantaeth twristiaeth, er enghraifft, statws asiantaeth, ond er hynny gweision sifil sy'n ei rhedeg. Fodd bynnag, ceir byrddau cynghori hefyd. Soniais yn gynharach y rhoddir cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol gennym ni ar y naill law, ac y rhoddir grantiau datblygu eiddo gan y WDA ar y llall. Daw un drwy law bwrdd cynghori a daw'r llall drwy law bwrdd gweithredol. Rhaid inni ystyried a oes lle i ryw fath o fwrdd cynghori barhau—efallai, efallai ddim, ond heddiw nid wyf yn nodi unrhyw beth yn bendant.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Lywydd, diolch ichi am y cyfle i wneud datganiad ar

make a statement on the outcome of the Chancellor's spending review announced on Monday.

First, I want to outline the impact of the spending review on the Assembly Government budget. I will then comment on the understandable, but, I believe, exaggerated, fears that exist over potential job losses in Wales. Finally, I will set out the Assembly Government's approach to efficiency in the public sector.

The Chancellor's spending review will add an extra £2.5 billion to the Welsh block by 2007-08. I repeat: that is an extra £2.5 billion to the Welsh block by 2007-08. This is an excellent result for Wales. Since 1999, Wales has benefited from the most sustained real growth in expenditure on public services since the Atlee Government. This is the effect of Labour in Government: real growth in the economy, real growth in public services, low unemployment, high economic activity, low inflation, and low interest rates. We are a radical, reforming Government that delivers.

After the rapid growth in public service expenditure over the past four years, there was a view that expenditure would be maintained at its high plateau. The reality is that the Welsh block is now set to continue growing at an average of over 4 per cent. That is 4 per cent growth over inflation, and over 6 per cent in cash growth, in each of the next three years. Between 1999 and 2008, real growth has been set at over 4 per cent in each year. This strong, stable, sustainable growth allows for effective planning with partners to ensure the effective delivery of better services. The additional resources flowing to Wales—£938 million in 2006-07, rising to a £1,733 million in 2007-08—mean that our budget will continue to rise well above inflation. Therefore, as I said, by 2007-08, our budget will be £2.5 billion higher than it is now.

Turning to the special needs of our European spending programmes, one of the Assembly

ganlyniad adolygiad o wariant y Canghellor a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Llun.

Yn gyntaf, yr wyf am amlinellu effaith yr adolygiad o wariant ar gyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yna, rhoddaf fy sylwadau ar yr ofnau dealladwy, ond, wedi eu gorliwio, fe gredaf, sy'n bodoli ynghylch swyddi posibl a gollir yng Nghymru. Yn olaf, nodaf ymagwedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad tuag at effeithlonrwydd yn y sector cyhoeddus.

Bydd adolygiad y Canghellor o wariant yn ychwanegu £2.5 biliwn at bloc Cymru erbyn 2007-08. Dywedaf eto: mae hynny'n £2.5 biliwn ychwanegol i bloc Cymru erbyn 2007-08. Mae hyn yn ganlyniad rhagorol i Gymru. Ers 1999, mae Cymru wedi elwa ar y twf gwirioneddol mwyaf cyson mewn gwariant ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus ers Llywodraeth Atlee. Dyma effaith Llafur mewn grym: twf gwirioneddol yn yr economi, twf gwirioneddol mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, diweithdra isel, gweithgarwch economaidd mawr, chwyddiant isel, a chyfraddau llog isel. Yr ydym yn Llywodraeth radical, sy'n diwygio ac yn cyflawni.

Ar ôl twf cyflym yng ngwariant gwasanaethau cyhoeddus dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, credwyd y byddai gwariant yn cael ei gynnal ar ei lefel uchel. Y gwirionedd yw bod disgwyl i bloc Cymru barhau i gynyddu ar gyfartaledd o fwy na 4 y cant. Mae hynny yn dwf o 4 y cant yn fwy na chwyddiant, a mwy na 6 y cant o ran twf arian parod, ym mhob un o'r tair blynedd nesaf. Rhwng 1999 a 2008, pennwyd twf gwirioneddol ar fwy na 4 y cant ym mhob blwyddyn. Mae'r twf cryf, sefydlog, cynaliadwy hwn yn caniatáu ar gyfer cynllunio'n effeithiol gyda phartneriaid i sicrhau y darperir gwasanaethau gwell yn effeithiol. Mae'r adnoddau ychwanegol sy'n llifo i Gymru—£938 miliwn yn 2006-07, gan godi i £1,733 miliwn yn 2007-08—yn golygu y bydd ein cyllideb yn parhau i godi ymhell uwchben chwyddiant. Felly, fel y dywedais, erbyn 2007-08, bydd ein cyllideb £2.5 biliwn yn uwch nag y mae ar hyn o bryd.

Gan droi at anghenion arbennig ein rhaglenni gwariant Ewropeaidd, un o lwyddiannau

Government's successes has been the delivery of the structural funds programmes. So far, we have supported around 1,900 projects with a total value of over £900 million, creating or safeguarding almost 65,000 jobs. This record has been recently acknowledged by the European Union, which has awarded us a performance bonus of £65 million, and by the National Audit Office in terms of our delivery of the programmes.

Our unique arrangement with the Treasury has provided additional expenditure cover over and above the normal Barnett settlement in the last two spending reviews. The revaluation of the euro has meant that we have more money to spend in the structural fund programmes. Not only has the Chancellor agreed to continue to provide expenditure cover for the structural funds programme—Barnett plus, if you like—he has now agreed to increase that additional expenditure cover to take account of the higher value of the euro. You could call this Barnett plus plus. In total, for the next three years, the Welsh block will include £555 million in addition to Barnett consequentials to support structural funds expenditure. These funds will enable us to deliver the next three years of the programmes and to continue to bring economic regeneration and prosperity to two thirds of Wales.

We have worked hard with our colleagues in the Wales Office to make the case for this extra funding. I pay credit to the Chancellor for listening and to the Secretary of State for Wales and his staff, and I also thank my civil servants for their contribution. The Chancellor and the Assembly Government share a determination to ensure that the growth in public expenditure results in real growth in effective services, improving the quality of life for all and laying the foundation for a sustainable and secure future.

The Chancellor believes that 84,000 posts in Whitehall departments could be better located in front-line service delivery. This will create difficulties for individuals, and the change will need to be well managed. Whitehall departments have civil service posts in Wales delivering non-devolved functions, and we will require early

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fu cyflawni rhaglenni'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Hyd yma, yr ydym wedi cynnal tua 1,900 o brosiectau â'u gwerth yn gyfanswm o dros £900 miliwn, gan greu neu ddiogelu bron 65,000 o swyddi. Cydnabuwyd y record hon yn ddiweddar gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, a ddyfarnodd fonws perfformiad o £65 miliwn inni, a chan y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol o ran y ffordd yr ydym wedi cyflawni'r rhaglenni.

Mae ein trefniant unigryw gyda'r Trysorlys wedi arwain at wariant ychwanegol at y setliad Barnett arferol yn y ddau adolygiad o wariant diwethaf. Mae ailbrisio'r ewro wedi golygu bod gennym fwy o arian i'w wario yn rhaglenni'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Mae'r Canghellor nid yn unig wedi cytuno i ddarparu gwariant ar gyfer rhaglenni'r cronfeydd strwythurol—Barnett a mwy, os mynnwch—mae hefyd wedi cytuno i gynyddu'r gwariant ychwanegol hwnnw i ystyried gwerth uwch yr ewro. Gallech alw hyn yn Barnett a mwy a mwy. At ei gilydd, am y tair blynedd nesaf, bydd bloc Cymru yn cynnwys £555 miliwn yn ychwanegol at symiau canlyniadol Barnett i gynnal gwariant y cronfeydd strwythurol. Bydd y cronfeydd hyn yn ein galluogi i gyflawni tair blynedd nesaf y rhaglenni ac i barhau i ddod ag adfywiad a ffyniant economaidd i ddwy ran o dair o Gymru.

Yr ydym wedi gweithio'n galed gyda'n cydswyddogion yn Swyddfa Cymru i ddadlau dros yr arian ychwanegol hwn. Talaf deyrnged i'r Canghellor am wrando ac i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'i staff, a diolchaf hefyd i'm gweision sifil am eu cyfraniad. Mae'r Canghellor a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ill dau yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod y twf mewn gwariant cyhoeddus yn arwain at dwf gwirioneddol mewn gwasanaethau effeithiol, gan wella ansawdd bywyd i bawb a gosod y sylfaen ar gyfer dyfodol cynaliadwy a diogel.

Cred y Canghellor y gellid gwneud gwell defnydd o'r 84,000 o swyddi yn adrannau Whitehall drwy eu symud i'r gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Bydd hyn yn creu anawsterau i unigolion, a bydd angen rheoli'r newid yn dda. Mae gan adrannau Whitehall swyddi gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru sy'n cyflawni swyddogaethau annatganoledig, a bydd

identification of which civil service jobs in Wales may be at risk. We will work with Whitehall colleagues and trade unions to manage any redeployment and retraining. I have always made it clear that we value public servants. I respect their dedication and commitment to public service, but change is a feature of modern life, and it is our responsibility, as the Government, to support employees through this change. We will work with the UK Government to fulfil that responsibility. Whitehall posts in Wales tend to be more at the front line than those in the south-east of England, and I would expect a higher proportion of our civil service posts in Wales to be retained.

We must not forget that the relocation of civil servants out of the south-east of England offers us opportunities. The Lyons review recommended that 20,000 staff be relocated by 2010 and, with our growing economy and proven quality of life, Wales is an attractive and available option for that relocation. We are doing all that we can to attract those jobs to Wales.

The Chancellor also declared his view that, if efficiencies were to be made within the UK civil service, they could and should also be achieved in other parts of government in the UK—in local government and the devolved administrations. He estimated that of the 2 million posts in these sectors, about 1 per cent—20,000 posts—could be cut or re-allocated over the next three years. That was his estimate, which covers English local government as well as government in Scotland and Wales. I should point out that there is an error in the Treasury publication, which describes local government workers as civil servants.

It was suggested in Plenary yesterday that this estimate implies a specific target for civil service posts within the Welsh Assembly Government. That is not the case. The number of posts will increase or decrease according to this Government's objectives and priorities and our evaluation of the most

angen inni nodi'n gynnar pa swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru fydd mewn perygl. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda chyd-aelodau yn Whitehall ac undebau llafur i reoli unrhyw adleoli a meithrin sgiliau newydd. Yr wyf bob amser wedi pwysleisio ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi gweision sifil. Fe'u parchaf am eu hymroddiad a'u hymrwymiad i wasanaeth cyhoeddus, ond mae newid yn nodweddiadol ar fywyd modern, a'n cyfrifoldeb ni, fel Llywodraeth, yw cefnogi cyflogeion yn y broses newid hon. Byddwn yn cydweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU i gyflawni'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Mae swyddi Whitehall yng Nghymru yn tueddu i fod yn y rheng flaen yn fwy na'r rhai yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr, a byddwn yn disgwyl i gyfran uwch o'n swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru gael ei chadw.

Rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio bod adleoli gweision sifil o dde-ddwyrain Lloegr yn cynnig cyfleoedd inni. Argymhellodd adolygiad Lyons y dylai 20,000 o staff gael eu hadleoli erbyn 2010 a, chydai'n heconomi ffyniannus a'n hansawdd bywyd profedig, mae Cymru yn opsiwn sydd ar gael ac sy'n ddeniadol ar gyfer yr adleoli hwnnw. Yr ydym yn gwneud popeth y gallwn i ddenu'r swyddi hynny i Gymru.

Datganodd y Canghellor ei farn hefyd y gallai effeithlonrwydd, pe bwriedid ei wella yng ngwasanaeth sifil y DU, gael ei wella ac y dylai gael ei wella mewn rhannau eraill o'r Llywodraeth yn y DU—mewn llywodraeth leol a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. O'r 2 filiwn o swyddi yn y sectorau hyn, amcangyfrifodd y gallai tua 1 y cant—20,000 o swyddi—gael eu torri neu eu hadleoli dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Dyna oedd ei amcangyfrif, sy'n cynnwys llywodraeth leol Lloegr yn ogystal â llywodraeth yng Nghymru a'r Alban. Dylwn nodi bod camgymeriad yng nghyhoeddiad y Trysorlys, sy'n disgrifio gweithwyr llywodraeth leol fel gweision sifil.

Awgrymwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddoe bod yr amcangyfrif hwn yn awgrymu targed penodol ar gyfer swyddi'r gwasanaeth sifil o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Nid felly y mae. Bydd nifer y swyddi yn cynyddu neu'n gostwng yn ôl amcanion a blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth hon ac yn ôl

effective means of achieving those objectives. Readers of today's *The Western Mail* will have noted that a Treasury spokesperson understands this constitutional fact.

4.10 p.m.

The Assembly Government is fully committed to delivering the best quality public services, and therefore improving efficiency in the Welsh public sector. We have already announced a fundamental review of the delivery of public services in Wales, and our aim is to release as much money as possible for the delivery of front-line services. In our spending review, in our budgeting, and in our review of public services, we act entirely on our own initiative and in the interests of Wales. If we share with the UK Government a commitment to public services and their effective delivery, that is because of our shared values.

We will announce our detailed spending plans in the autumn. I am committed to providing the highest quality public services across Wales as efficiently and effectively as anywhere else in the UK. The 4 per cent real growth in expenditure and extra structural funds expenditure will result in more services and more jobs at the front line. In the autumn, we will put our expenditure plans and our proposals for delivering public services to you. The foundation for our proposals will be the sustained growth in public expenditure, delivered by a Labour Government and a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer.

David Lloyd: I thank the Minister for giving us the opportunity to provide an all-Wales critique and scrutiny of Gordon Brown's comprehensive spending review statement, which he gave on Monday afternoon.

It is fair enough to say that Gordon Brown's comprehensive spending review is not an economic exercise in the clear, forensic sense. It is not an in-depth economic appraisal of where Government should spend its money, but a political spending review

ein gwerthusiad o'r ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol o gyflawni'r amcanion hynny. Bydd darllenwyr *The Western Mail* heddiw wedi nodi bod llefarydd ar ran y Trysorlys yn deall y ffaith gyfansoddiadol hon.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llwyr ymrwymedig i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o'r ansawdd gorau, gan wella effeithlonrwydd yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cyhoeddi adolygiad sylfaenol o'r modd y darperir gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a'n nod yw rhyddhau cymaint o arian â phosibl i ddarparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Yn ein hadolygiad o wariant, yn ein system gyllidebau, ac yn ein hadolygiad o wasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr ydym yn gweithredu'n gyfan gwbl ar ein liwt ein hunain ac er budd Cymru. Os oes gennym yr un ymrwymiad â Llywodraeth y DU i wasanaethau cyhoeddus a'u heffeithiolrwydd, mae hynny oherwydd y gwerthoedd a rannwn.

Byddwn yn cyhoeddi ein cynlluniau gwariant manwl yn yr hydref. Yr wyf yn ymrwymedig i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o'r ansawdd gorau ledled Cymru mor effeithlon ac effeithiol ag unrhyw le arall yn y DU. Bydd twf gwirioneddol o 4 y cant mewn gwariant a gwariant ychwanegol y cronfeydd strwythurol yn arwain at fwy o wasanaethau a mwy o swyddi yn y rheng flaen. Yn yr hydref, byddwn yn cyflwyno ein cynlluniau gwariant a'n cynigion ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ichi. Sail ein cynigion fydd twf cyson mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, a gyflawnir gan Lywodraeth Lafur a Changhellor Llafur y Trysorlys.

David Lloyd: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am roi'r cyfle, o safbwynt Cymru gyfan, inni feirniadu a chraffu ar ddatganiad Gordon Brown ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, a roddodd brynhawn dydd Llun.

Mae'n deg dweud nad yw adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant Gordon Brown yn ymarfer economaidd yn yr ystyr glir a fforensig. Nid gwerthusiad economaidd trylwyr o ble y dylai'r Llywodraeth wario ei harian ydyw, ond adolygiad gwleidyddol o

and, entirely reasonably, a platform for Gordon Brown and a means to wipe out the Tory challenge at next year's general election by concentrating on neutralising the Tories' agenda of cutting red tape—that is where we get the business about civil service job cuts—as well as their crime reduction and anti-terrorism agendas.

That is the overall UK view. The devolution issue in all this is that London is setting the Welsh Assembly Government's financial priorities, and questions arise from that. [*Interruption.*] If Brian Gibbons wants to intervene, I will gladly allow him to do so, but it had better be—

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is no question of anyone intervening; this is a statement.

David Lloyd: I am glad that that clarifies the situation.

The Presiding Officer: Order. The situation was perfectly clear until it was muddied by someone else.

David Lloyd: The first question—following that guidance—is about the job losses, and I would be grateful for clarification on this. Gordon Brown's spending is predicated on £21 billion of savings. That is, basically, to be achieved through job losses and efficiency savings. Here in Wales, as the Minister well knows, there is huge anxiety about the possible carnage in public service jobs. That is the word that the unions have used—'carnage'. Therefore, can the Minister clarify how many jobs are going in Wales today? Furthermore, what deal has been agreed with the Welsh Assembly Government to get this additional money in terms of any jobs lost at the front line?

The second question is about the Barnett formula. Is it not high time that the Minister seriously considered reforming the Barnett formula? I am glad that the First Minister told us of his Australian experience; he will realise that a Barnett formula equivalent

wariant ac, yn hollol resymol, llwyfan i Gordon Brown a ffordd o ddileu her y Torïaid yn etholiad cyffredinol y flwyddyn nesaf drwy ganolbwyntio ar niwtraleiddio agenda'r Torïaid o leihau biwrocratiaeth—dyna lle y cawn y sôn am golli swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil—yn ogystal â'u hagenda i ostwng troseddu a'u hagenda wrthderfysgaeth.

Dyna farn gyffredinol y DU. Y pwynt allweddol yn hyn i gyd yng nghyd-destun datganoli yw bod Llundain yn gosod blaenoriaethau ariannol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac mae cwestiynau yn codi yn sgîl hynny. [*Torri ar draws.*] Os yw Brian Gibbons am ymyrryd, fe ganiatâf iddo wneud hynny â chroeso, ond well iddo fod—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fydd neb yn ymyrryd; datganiad yw hwn.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch bod hynny'n egluro'r sefyllfa.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oedd y sefyllfa'n hollol eglur nes i rywun arall ei drysu.

David Lloyd: Mae a wnelo'r cwestiwn cyntaf—yn dilyn y canllawiau hynny—â'r swyddi a gollir, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar i gael eglurhad ar hyn. Mae gwariant Gordon Brown yn seiliedig ar arbedion o £21 biliwn. Yn y bôn, bwriedir cyflawni hynny drwy golli swyddi a gwella effeithlonrwydd. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog yn dda, mae pryder enfawr yng Nghymru ynghylch y gyflafan bosibl o ran swyddi'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyna'r gair y mae'r undebau wedi ei ddefnyddio—'cyflafan'. Felly, a all y Gweinidog egluro faint o swyddi fydd yn cael eu colli yng Nghymru heddiw? At hynny, pa gytundeb a wnaed gyda Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gael yr arian ychwanegol hwn o ganlyniad i swyddi a gollir yn y rheng flaen?

Mae a wnelo'r ail gwestiwn â fformiwla Barnett. Onid yw'n bryd i'r Gweinidog ystyried diwygio fformiwla Barnett o ddirif? Yr wyf yn falch bod y Prif Weinidog wedi dweud wrthym am ei brofiad yn Awstralia; bydd yn sylweddoli bod fformiwla sy'n

exists in all Australian states, and it is needs based and updated annually. This is hardly rocket science, therefore, because it already happens in Australia. Why cannot we have a proper needs-based Barnett formula, which will produce an additional £800 million a year for Wales, as of right?

Health spending will increase by 7.2 per cent in England. However, as our Barnett block will only increase by 4.5 per cent, to keep up with the English level of expenditure on health, what other portfolios will the Finance Minister oversee the raiding of? It does not end there. As Wanless pointed out, it is not just about extra money, welcome though that is; it is about what you do with it. Given that our waiting lists are still among the worst in western Europe, what is the Finance Minister doing to ensure delivery from this extra health spending?

Furthermore, on education funding, with tuition fees being introduced in England, what is the mechanism for hiking up higher education funding in Wales in the absence of tuition fees here?

On European funding, this review gives Wales £555 million in Objective 1 funding over three years in addition to the Barnett block. As the Minister well knows, this is not full additionality, because that would mean £800 million over the next three years. We do not have match funding, but partial additionality alone. Are we meant to be grateful?

To summarise, how many jobs will be lost in Wales as a result of this announcement? What prospects are there for a fair funding formula based on need? Barnett plus and Barnett plus plus have been mentioned: why not go the whole hog and have a needs-based formula? On Objective 1, what chance is there that we will get match funding for the first time ever?

Sue Essex: You will never break free of the whingeing syndrome. You never know when

cyfateb i fformiwla Barnett yn bodoli ym mhob talaith yn Awstralia. Mae'r fformiwla yn seiliedig ar anghenion a chaiff ei diweddarau bob blwyddyn. Felly nid yw hyn yn anodd ei ddeall, gan ei fod eisoes yn digwydd yn Awstralia. Pam na allwn gael fformiwla Barnett briodol, sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion ac a fydd yn cynhyrchu £800 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn i Gymru, yn unol â'n hawl?

Bydd gwariant ar iechyd yn cynyddu 7.2 y cant yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, gan mai dim ond 4.5 y cant y bydd ein bloc Barnett yn cynyddu, er mwyn cyfateb â lefel y gwariant ar iechyd yn Lloegr, pa bortffolios eraill y bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn goruchwylio'r gwaith o'u hysbeilio? Nid dyna ddiwedd y mater. Fel y nododd Wanless, nid oes a wnelo hyn ag arian ychwanegol yn unig, er bod croeso i hynny; mae a wnelo â'r hyn a wnewch ag ef. O gofio bod ein rhestrau aros ymhlith y gwaethaf yng ngorllewin Ewrop, beth y mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y gwariant ychwanegol hwn ar iechyd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth?

At hynny, o ran cyllid addysg, gyda ffioedd dysgu yn cael eu cyflwyno yn Lloegr, beth yw'r dull a ddefnyddir i gynyddu cyllid addysg uwch yng Nghymru gan nad oes ffioedd dysgu gennym?

O ran arian Ewropeaidd, mae'r adolygiad hwn yn rhoi £555 miliwn o arian Amcan 2 i Gymru dros dair blynedd yn ychwanegol at bloc Barnett. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog yn dda, nid ychwanegedd llawn mo hyn, oherwydd byddai hynny'n golygu £800 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Nid oes gennym arian cyfatebol, dim ond ychwanegedd rhannol. A oes disgwyl inni fod yn ddiolchgar?

I grynhoi, faint o swyddi a gaiff eu colli yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i'r cyhoeddiad hwn? Beth yw'r rhagolygon ar gyfer fformiwla ariannu deg yn seiliedig ar angen? Soniwyd am Barnett a mwy a Barnett a mwy a mwy: pam nad awn yr holl ffordd a chael fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion? O ran Amcan 1, pa obaith sydd gennym o gael arian cyfatebol am y tro cyntaf erioed?

Sue Essex: Ni wnewch chi byth roi'r gorau i swnian. Pan fydd cytundeb yn un da, nid

a deal is a good one, and you cannot admit that it is. Your party becomes irrelevant, Dai, because you miss the big picture because you cannot stop from whingeing and whining. This is a good deal across the board. You were going on about Barnett: it delivers a good settlement for us. The Barnett consequentials are one reason why we have such a large sum, which is much more than what Whitehall departments will receive and what Scotland and Northern Ireland will receive. Do not shake your head: it is true. You should recognise a good deal when one comes along. All your talk about Barnett is completely irrelevant.

In terms of how we spend this money, you still do not seem to get it. It comes to us as a block and then we decide how we allocate it. You referred to spending priorities in England; you know that we make our own spending decisions, and a draft budget will be presented to the Assembly in the autumn. That is way it works.

You are quite right to draw attention to job losses. Figures are being quoted by the unions, and I understand why they are doing that. However, the figures that Plaid Cymru is quoting take us into a fantasy world. We do not know what will happen exactly, but, as I said in my statement, we will be working closely with Whitehall to see where those job cuts may happen and to consider redeployment and reskilling. I believe that around 5 per cent of Whitehall jobs are based in Wales—it is not 7 per cent, which is the figure that I believe is being quoted—and many of those are front-line jobs. The Inland Revenue is a major employer in my constituency, and most of the employees have front-line jobs. They may work in offices, but they deal with people all the time. The intention behind Gordon Brown's announcement is to free up many of the back-office jobs. We will be trying to do that. In freeing those up, we will be able to create other public and private sector jobs within Wales. I also believe that we will get additional jobs as a result of the Lyons review. As I have said, we are working hard on that. Wales has been an attractive place for people to relocate to in the past, and there is no reason to think that that will change.

ydych byth yn gweld hynny, ac ni allwch gyfaddef ei fod yn un da. Fe fydd eich plaid yn un amherthnasol, Dai, oherwydd nid ydych yn gweld y darlun mawr gan na allwch roi'r gorau i swnian a chwyno. Mae hwn yn gytundeb da yn gyffredinol. Yr oeddech yn sôn am Barnett: mae'n rhoi setliad da inni. Mae symiau canlyniadol Barnett yn un rheswm pam mae gennym swm mor fawr, sydd yn llawer mwy na'r hyn a gaiff adrannau Whitehall a'r hyn a gaiff yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Peidiwch â siglo eich pen: mae'n wir. Dylech gydnabod cytundeb da pan gyflwynir un ichi. Mae eich holl sôn am Barnett yn hollol amherthnasol.

O ran y ffordd y gwariwn yr arian hwn, ymddengys nad ydych yn deall pethau o hyd. Daw atom fel bloc ac yna penderfynwn sut i'w ddyrannu. Cyfeiriasoch at flaenoriaethau gwariant yn Lloegr; fe wyddoch ein bod yn gwneud ein penderfyniadau gwario ein hunain, a chyflwynir cyllideb ddrafft i'r Cynulliad yn yr hydref. Dyna sut y mae'n gweithio.

Yr ydych yn iawn i dynnu sylw at swyddi a gollir. Mae ffigurau'n cael eu dyfynnu gan yr undebau, a deallaf pam y maent yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffigurau y mae Plaid Cymru yn eu dyfynnu yn mynd â ni i fyd ffantasi. Ni wyddom beth yn union fydd yn digwydd, ond, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, byddwn yn gweithio'n agos gyda Whitehall i weld ble y bydd y swyddi hynny'n cael eu colli o bosibl ac i ystyried adleoli a meithrin sgiliau newydd. Credaf fod tua 5 y cant o swyddi Whitehall yng Nghymru—nid 7 y cant, sef y ffigur sy'n cael ei ddyfynnu, fe gredaf—ac mae llawer o'r rheini yn swyddi rheng flaen. Mae Cyllid y Wlad yn gyflogwr mawr yn fy etholaeth, ac mae gan y rhan fwyaf o'r cyflogeion swyddi rheng flaen. Efallai eu bod yn gweithio mewn swyddfeydd, ond maent yn delio â phobl drwy'r amser. Y bwriad y tu ôl i gyhoeddiad Gordon Brown yw dileu llawer o'r swyddi clercio. Byddwn yn ceisio gwneud hynny. Wrth ddileu'r swyddi hynny, byddwn yn gallu creu swyddi eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yng Nghymru. Credaf hefyd y cawn swyddi ychwanegol o ganlyniad i adolygiad Lyons. Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed ar hynny. Bu Cymru yn lle deniadol i bobl adleoli iddo yn

y gorffennol, ac nid oes unrhyw reswm dros gredu y bydd hynny'n newid.

On health, the Wanless recommendations are now being delivered. I was discussing a Wanless action plans with my colleagues from north Wales earlier. Wanless objectives are being translated into action on the ground with our financial backing. We are seeing real delivery. Instead of whingeing, you should wake up and say 'well done'.

O ran iechyd, mae argymhellion Wanless yn cael eu cyflawni yn awr. Yr oeddwn yn trafod cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless gyda'm cyd-Aelodau yn y Gogledd yn gynharach. Mae amcanion Wanless yn cael eu troi'n weithredoedd ar lawr gwlad gyda'n cefnogaeth ariannol ni. Yr ydym yn gweld gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol. Yn lle swnian, dylech ddeffro a dweud 'da iawn'.

Lynne Neagle: Do you agree that the Chancellor's spending review marks a historic commitment to investment in front-line public services, with social justice as Labour's key aim, given the massive increase in the Assembly's budget, which you highlighted?

Lynne Neagle: A gytunwch fod adolygiad o wariant y Canghellor yn nodi ymrwymiad hanesyddol i fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rheng flaen, gyda chyfiawnder cymdeithasol fel prif nod Llafur, o gofio'r cynnydd enfawr yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad, y bu ichi dynnu ein sylw ato?

4.20 p.m.

On a personal note, will you join me in celebrating the increase in overseas aid for the world's poor, to meet the UN's target of spending 0.7 per cent of GDP on overseas aid? The Chancellor has set us a challenge in Wales. His commitment to children in poverty has driven the announcement of 2,500 children's centres in England to combat early-years failure, which is largely set by the age of three and which destroys the life chances of too many children. This translates into 125 centres for Wales, yet we have plans for just 22. Do you agree that we must raise our game to meet this challenge? We could plan to establish a children's centre in each of our most deprived wards. Will we commit, as Gordon Brown has done, to the eventual roll out of universal provision for all? We must have an answer, for the children of Wales. This is the defining moment for our generation of Welsh Labour—are we in or are we out?

Ar nodyn personol, a ymunwch â mi i ddathlu'r cynnydd mewn cymorth tramor i dlodion y byd, i gyrraedd targed y Cenhedloedd Unedig o wario 0.7 y cant o CMC ar gymorth tramor? Mae'r Canghellor wedi gosod her inni yng Nghymru. Mae ei ymrwymiad i blant sy'n byw mewn tldi wedi bod yn sail i'r cyhoeddiad y bydd 2,500 o ganolfannau plant ar gael yn Lloegr i wrthsefyll methiant yn y blynyddoedd cynnar, sydd, i raddau helaeth, wedi digwydd erbyn iddynt gyrraedd tair oed, ac sy'n dinistrio cyfleoedd gormod o blant mewn bywyd. Mae hyn yn golygu 125 o ganolfannau i Gymru, ond dim ond cynlluniau ar gyfer 22 sydd gennym. A gytunwch fod yn rhaid inni wella er mwyn ateb yr her hon? Gallem gynllunio i sefydlu canolfan blant ym mhob un o'n wardiau mwyaf difreintiedig. A ymrwymwch, fel y mae Gordon Brown wedi'i wneud, i gyflwyno'r ddarpariaeth i bawb yn y pen draw? Rhaid inni gael ateb, er mwyn plant Cymru. Dyma adeg dyngedfennol i'n cenhedlaeth ni fel Llafur Cymru—a ydym yn ymrwymedig ai peidio?

Sue Essex: Thank you for drawing attention to the need to support children through early years provision. It chimes well with our policies and beliefs. I am not a member of the Cabinet sub-committee on children and

Sue Essex: Diolch ichi am dynnu sylw at yr angen i gefnogi plant drwy ddarpariaeth y blynyddoedd cynnar. Mae'n cydgordio'n dda â'n polisiau a'n daliadau. Nid wyf yn aelod o is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar blant a phobl ifanc,

young people, chaired by Jane Hutt, but its ideas and beliefs are feeding into the budget planning round.

I also thank you for drawing attention to overseas aid. Gordon Brown has waved the flag in trying to support developing countries across the world. He has not only taken a lead within the UK Government, but he has taken a lead internationally. On behalf of Wales, we acknowledge this work. Responsibility for overseas aid is not a devolved function, but we are united in our focus on tackling the poverty and needs of people in Wales as well as the poverty, needs and persecution of people across the world.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Finance Minister for making this statement so promptly after the Chancellor's statement on the comprehensive spending review; this is an appropriate time to make the statement. When we learn of the budget details for each main expenditure group, most of the discussion will centre on the division. I look forward to hearing the announcements in the autumn. When those announcements are made, we will clearly have questions that link in with top-up fees and what is likely to happen in the long term.

Given that you acknowledged the importance of Wanless in your statement and in responding to subsequent questions, would you consider something similar with regard to European spending? The Minister has called in the Valleys council because of difficulties in delivery. We must concentrate on delivery. Extra resources are always welcome and should be recognised as good news. However, money is only part of the equation—we also need to focus on delivery. This has not happened across the board in health with the money that we are talking about. We also need to consider European projects in this context, and I would welcome the Minister's comments on this.

I also thank the Minister for dealing with the sensitive issue of job losses. They were not described as 'job losses' in the statement, as the Minister rather euphemistically talked

a gadeirir gan Jane Hutt, ond mae ei syniadau a'i daliadau yn cyfrannu at gylch cynllunio'r gyllideb.

Diolch ichi hefyd am dynnu sylw at gymorth tramor. Mae Gordon Brown wedi dangos ei gefnogaeth drwy geisio cefnogi gwledydd datblygol ledled y byd. Mae wedi arwain y blaen o fewn Llywodraeth y DU, ac mae hefyd wedi arwain y blaen yn rhyngwladol. Ar ran Cymru, cydnabyddwn y gwaith hwn. Nid yw cyfrifoldeb dros gymorth tramor yn swyddogaeth ddatganoledig, ond yr ydym yn gytún ar yr angen i ganolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anghenion pobl yng Nghymru yn ogystal â thlodi, anghenion ac erledigaeth pobl ledled y byd.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog Cyllid am wneud y datganiad hwn mor brydlon ar ôl datganiad y Canghellor ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant; mae hwn yn amser priodol i wneud y datganiad. Pan gawn fanylion y gyllideb ar gyfer pob prif grŵp gwariant, bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r drafodaeth yn canolbwyntio ar y ffordd y'i rhennir. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed y cyhoeddiadau yn yr hydref. Pan wneir y cyhoeddiadau hynny, yn amlwg bydd gennym gwestiynau sy'n cysylltu â ffioedd ychwanegol a'r hyn sy'n debygol o ddigwydd yn yr hirdymor.

O gofio ichi gydnabod pwysigrwydd Wanless yn eich datganiad ac wrth ymateb i gwestiynau dilynol, a fydddech yn ystyried rhywbeth tebyg yng nghyswllt gwariant Ewropeaidd? Mae'r Gweinidog wedi troi at gyngor y Cymoedd oherwydd anawsterau wrth gyflawni. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar gyflawni. Mae croeso bob amser i adnoddau ychwanegol a dylid eu cydnabod fel newyddion da. Fodd bynnag, dim ond rhan o'r hafaliad yw arian—mae angen inni ganolbwyntio hefyd ar gyflawni. Nid yw hyn wedi digwydd yn gyffredinol ym maes iechyd gyda'r arian yr ydym yn sôn amdano. Mae angen inni ystyried prosiectau Ewropeaidd yn y cyd-destun hwn hefyd, a byddwn yn croesawu sylwadau'r Gweinidog ar hyn.

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog hefyd am ddelio â mater sensitif colli swyddi. Ni chawsant eu disgrifio fel 'colli swyddi' yn y datganiad, gan i'r Gweinidog sôn braidd yn llednais am

about 84,000 staff being better located in front-line services. As I understand it, jobs will be lost, not moved to the front line. While I would be the first to say that recruitment should be frozen—as we said in our manifesto—removing large sections of employment with compulsory redundancies will not only impact on individuals, it will also impact on the delivery of services. Which services are likely to be affected, and has the Minister discussed this issue with Westminster colleagues? She touched upon it tangentially in the statement, but the issue raises concerns about the delivery of pensions and child benefit, for example. I would welcome assurances from the Minister about any discussions that she has had on non-devolved services in Wales.

I turn to job losses in the Assembly. I have studied the Chancellor's statement, which does not quite tally with the Minister's description. He talks about a further 20,000 jobs in local government in England—which, as the Minister said, is an error, because these are not civil service posts—in the Northern Ireland Office and in the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales. Constitutionally, this may have been an intrusion on our territory and, if so, we may have heard a coded apology from the Treasury. Alternatively, discussions may have been held with the Welsh Assembly Government about contributing to the 20,000. It must be one or the other, because the Chancellor could not otherwise have made this statement. If discussions have taken place, there must presumably be a global, or at least ballpark, figure as to the number of jobs that we are talking about. Can the Minister indicate which is the case? It must be one or the other. If there is an apology, then fine, let us move on, but otherwise there must have been some discussion. I would welcome clarification on those issues. I welcome the statement, but we look forward to hearing how the resources will be split within the main expenditure groups.

Sue Essex: I will start with your final question on the constitutional issue. I will quote from today's *The Western Mail*

wneud gwell defnydd o 84,000 o swyddi mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Fel y deallaf, caiff swyddi eu colli, yn hytrach na'u symud i'r rheng flaen. Er mai fi fyddai'r cyntaf i ddweud y dylid rhewi'r broses recriwtio—fel y dywedasom yn ein maniffesto—bydd gwaredu nifer fawr o swyddi gyda diswyddiadau gorfodol yn effeithio nid yn unig ar unigolion, ond ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir hefyd. Ar ba wasanaethau y mae'n debygol y bydd hyn yn effeithio, ac a yw'r Gweinidog wedi trafod y mater hwn gyda chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan? Crybwyllodd hyn wrth fynd heibio yn y datganiad, ond mae'r mater yn codi pryderon ynglŷn â chyflwyno pensiynau a budd-dal plant, er enghraifft. Hoffwn gael sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn ag unrhyw drafodaethau a gafodd ar wasanaethau annatganoledig yng Nghymru.

Trof at fater colli swyddi yn y Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi astudio datganiad y Canghellor, ac nid yw'n cyd-fynd yn llwyr â disgrifiad y Gweinidog. Mae'n sôn am 20,000 o swyddi eraill ym maes llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr—sydd, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, yn gamgymeriad, oherwydd nid swyddi'r gwasanaeth sifil mohonynt—yn Swyddfa Gogledd Iwerddon ac yng ngweinyddiaethau datganoledig Cymru a'r Alban. Yn gyfansoddiadol, efallai fod hyn wedi tresmasu ar ein tir ni ac, os felly, efallai inni glywed ymddiheuriad cudd gan y Trysorlys. Fel arall, efallai i drafodaethau gael eu cynnal gyda Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynglŷn â chyfrannu at yr 20,000. Rhaid ei bod yn un o'r ddau, oherwydd ni allai'r Canghellor fod wedi gwneud y datganiad hwn fel arall. Os cynhaliwyd trafodaethau, mae'n siŵr bod ffigur cyffredinol, neu o leiaf amcan, o ran nifer y swyddi yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt. A all y Gweinidog nodi pa un? Rhaid ei bod yn un o'r ddau. Os gwnaed ymddiheuriad, o'r gorau, gadewch inni symud yn ein blaenau, ond, fel arall rhaid bod rhyw fath o drafodaeth wedi bod. Hoffwn gael eglurhad ynghylch y materion hynny. Croesawaf y datganiad, ond edrychwn ymlaen at glywed sut y bydd yr adnoddau yn cael eu rhannu o fewn y prif grwpiau gwariant.

Sue Essex: Dechreuaf gyda'ch cwestiwn olaf am y mater cyfansoddiadol. Dyfynnaf o *The Western Mail* heddiw oherwydd mae'n—

because it is—

Glyn Davies: That is what the Chancellor said.

Sue Essex: Well, these are the words of a Treasury spokesperson:

‘We would not want to try and tell the Assembly Government what could be achieved. We cannot do that for devolved administrations—this is just an indicative figure.’

That is the figure of 20,000 posts. Therefore, there is no agreement. To answer Dai’s question, there has been no deal. The situation is reflected in the Chancellor’s comments. He talked about our engagement in a spending review, and efficiency and evaluation and exercises as ambitious as those in England. You will know about what we call the spending review exercise, because it has been mentioned here many times. In that review we are considering what we spend the money on, in consultation and in partnership with a range of agencies. We are looking at where we spend money, and whether it has been spent effectively. That has been a major exercise. We are also engaged in considering how we spend public money, and the First Minister alluded to that. That has been set within the Gershon review. The report considered efficiency; we have been looking at efficiency in expenditure, which is why we are considering issues such as procurement, and I refer you to the First Minister’s recent statement on that. There are many opportunities for efficiencies in expenditure, and to make our spending more effective.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is assured that we are doing this work, because he said so in his statement; he knows that we want to ensure that we spend public money effectively because we will then be able to deliver front-line public services. What is interesting about Gordon Brown, which many of you have not picked up on, is that not only is he saving money—which has to be done with great care when it is a matter of people’s jobs—but he is reinvesting that money into public services. That is what differentiates Gordon Brown and the Labour Assembly

Glyn Davies: Dyna a ddywedodd y Canghellor.

Sue Essex: Wel, geiriau llefarydd ar ran y Trysorlys ydynt.

Ni fyddem am geisio dweud wrth Lywodraeth y Cynulliad beth y gellid ei gyflawni. Ni allwn wneud hynny ar ran gweinyddiaethau datganoledig—ffigur dangosol yn unig yw hwn.

Ffigur 20,000 o swyddi yw hynny. Felly, nid oes dadl. I ateb cwestiwn Dai, ni fu unrhyw gytundeb. Adlewyrchir y sefyllfa yn sylwadau’r Canghellor. Soniodd am y rhan a chwaraewn mewn adolygiad o wariant, ac am effeithlonrwydd a gwerthuso ac ymarferion mor uchelgeisiol â’r rhai yn Lloegr. Fe wyddoch am yr hyn a alwn ni yn ymarfer yr adolygiad o wariant, oherwydd soniwyd amdano sawl gwaith yma. Yn yr adolygiad hwnnw yr ydym yn ystyried ar beth y gwariwn yr arian, drwy ymgynghori ac mewn partneriaeth ag amrywiaeth o asiantaethau. Yr ydym yn ystyried ble y gwariwn yr arian, ac a gafodd ei wario’n effeithiol. Bu hynny’n ymarfer o bwys. Yr ydym hefyd yn ystyried sut y gwariwn arian cyhoeddus, a chyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at hynny. Pennwyd hynny yn adolygiad Gershon. Ystyriodd yr adroddiad effeithlonrwydd; yr ydym wedi ystyried effeithlonrwydd mewn gwariant, a dyna pam yr ydym yn ystyried materion megis caffael, ac fe’ch cyfeirïaf at ddatganiad diweddar y Prif Weinidog ar hynny. Ceir sawl cyfle i sicrhau effeithlonrwydd mewn gwariant, ac i wneud ein gwariant yn fwy effeithiol.

Mae Canghellor y Trysorlys yn sicr ein bod yn gwneud y gwaith hwn, oherwydd dywedodd hynny yn ei ddatganiad; gŵyr ein bod am sicrhau ein bod yn gwario arian cyhoeddus yn effeithiol oherwydd byddwn yn gallu darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rheng flaen wedyn. Yr hyn sy’n ddiddorol ynglŷn â Gordon Brown, nad oes llawer ohonoch wedi ei grybwyll, yw nad arbed arian yn unig y mae’n ei wneud—sydd yn gorfod cael ei wneud yn ofalus iawn pan fydd yn ymwneud â swyddi pobl—ond mae’n ailfuddsoddi’r arian hwnnw mewn

Government from previous Tory administrations. This is a matter of saving money to reinvest it. In Wales, that reinvestment will be evident in jobs.

The issue of job losses can be resolved with great care. I do not think that there will be the number of job losses quoted for Wales. The important front-line jobs that you talk about will not be lost, because such jobs have been prized by us and Gordon Brown. Most importantly, we must realise that this change will take place over many years. We mean what we say when we talk about redeploying and retraining. Unfortunately, there have been many job losses in Wales, but we know how to work with unions and workers to re-skill and re-deploy. We have good experience of that, and I believe that that is how we will operate over the next years; we work with, rather than against people. The unions accept that this great change must happen because I have discussed it with them; they know that we have to ensure efficiency of spend. However, we need to tackle this carefully in creative and supportive ways.

Your last points were on Wanless and European spending. The Committee on European and External Affairs debates the latter. I have considered geographic patterns of spend. Projects in the Valleys are coming through, but you are right to say that the European money must be spent. We do not want it sitting there, which is why we need to be vigilant at all times to ensure that does not happen.

4.30 p.m.

We have debated Wanless many times and I will give you the same answer as I gave to Dai. Wanless is being taken forward across Wales. Jane announced additional funds last week. You need to get close to the ground and see the many good things that are

gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyna'r hyn sy'n gwahaniaethu Gordon Brown a Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad oddi wrth gyn weinyddiaethau Toriaidd. Mater o arbed arian yw hwn er mwyn ei ailfuddsoddi. Yng Nghymru, bydd yr ailfuddsoddiad hwnnw yn amlwg mewn swyddi.

Gellir datrys problem colli swyddi gyda gofal mawr. Ni chredaf y caiff y swyddi hynny eu colli fel y dyfynnwyd ar gyfer Cymru. Ni chaiff y swyddi rheng flaen pwysig a grybwyllir gennych eu colli, oherwydd gwerthfawrogir swyddi o'r fath gennym ni a chan Gordon Brown. Yn bwysicaf oll, rhaid inni sylweddoli y bydd y newid hwn yn digwydd dros lawer o flynyddoedd. Golygwn yr hyn a ddywedwn pan soniwn am adleoli a meithrin sgiliau newydd. Yn anffodus, collwyd llawer o swyddi yng Nghymru, ond gwyddom sut i weithio gydag unebau a gweithwyr i'w hadleoli a rhoi sgiliau newydd iddynt. Mae gennym brofiad da o hynny, a chredaf mai dyna sut y byddwn yn gweithredu dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf; yr ydym yn gweithio gyda phobl yn hytrach nag yn eu herbyn. Mae'r undebau yn derbyn bod yn rhaid i'r newid mawr hwn ddigwydd gan fy mod wedi ei drafod gyda hwy; gwyddant fod yn rhaid inni sicrhau effeithlonrwydd o ran gwariant. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hyn yn ofalus mewn ffyrdd creadigol a chefnogol.

Yr oedd eich pwyntiau olaf yn sôn am Wanless a gwariant Ewropeaidd. Mae'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol yn trafod yr un olaf. Yr wyf wedi ystyried patrymau daearyddol o wariant. Mae prosiectau yn y Cymoedd yn cael eu gweithredu, ond yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod yn rhaid gwario'r arian Ewropeaidd. Nid ydym am iddo beidio â chael ei wario, a dyna pam y mae angen inni fod yn wyliadwrus drwy'r amser i sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd.

Yr ydym wedi trafod Wanless sawl gwaith a rhoddaf yr un ateb i chi ag a roddais i Dai. Mae Wanless yn cael ei weithredu ledled Cymru. Cyhoeddodd Jane arian ychwanegol yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae angen ichi weld beth sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad a gweld yr

happening.

Jenny Randerson: I begin by expressing my concern, Minister, at the job losses announced as part of this package. I take issue with you on your definition of front-line jobs. It is clear from the Department for Work and Pensions' announcement a few weeks ago that the jobs that will be lost there are front-line jobs. The people who hold those posts deal with customers and clients, and there will be fewer offices. People needing DWP services will have to travel much further, or will only be able to access those services by using the telephone. That is a decline in services for the public in order to save money. The picture that you have painted is slightly naïve, and there is wishful thinking on your part. What people call back-office jobs are often crucial to the service that people receive. It is worth noting that four of the five lowest paying civil service agencies are in Wales. Many of the jobs lost will be those relatively low-paid jobs within the civil service hierarchy, but they are ones that will deeply affect families and the communities in which they live. We cannot do without their jobs in Wales.

Going into further detail, will you clarify whether quangos were included in that estimate of civil service job cuts? We have just created many additional civil servants in Wales, which may upset the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may not upset us here, but it may upset him. Will you be announcing specific numbers of job cuts here, at which point will you do that, and will you be announcing where those job cuts will be made? It is clear from reading the Chancellor's speech carefully—and I asked the First Minister about the 20,000 figure during questions yesterday—that there is an error in how the Treasury defines civil servants. With regard to the English local government commitment to 2.5 per cent cuts, is there a similar commitment for local government in Wales, and will you give us the figure for that?

holl bethau da sy'n digwydd yno.

Jenny Randerson: Dechreuaf drwy fynegi fy mhryder, Weinidog, ynglŷn â'r swyddi a gaiff eu colli a gyhoeddwyd fel rhan o'r pecyn hwn. Anghytunaf â'ch diffiniad o swyddi rheng flaen. Mae'n amlwg o gyhoeddiad yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau ychydig wythnosau yn ôl bod y swyddi a gollir yno yn swyddi rheng flaen. Mae'r bobl sy'n dal y swyddi hyn yn delio â chwsmeriaid a chleientiaid, a bydd llai o swyddfeydd. Bydd y bobl y mae angen gwasanaethau'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau arnynt yn gorfod teithio ymhellach o lawer, neu dim ond drwy ddefnyddio'r ffôn y byddant yn gallu cael gafael ar y gwasanaethau hynny. Mae hynny'n ddirywiad mewn gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd er mwyn arbed arian. Mae'r darlun yr ydych wedi ei roi inni ychydig yn naif a breuddwyd gwrrach ydyw ar eich rhan chi. Mae swyddi clericio yn aml yn hollbwysig i'r gwasanaeth y mae pobl yn ei gael. Mae'n werth nodi bod pedair o'r pum asiantaeth gwasanaeth sifil sy'n talu'r cyflog isaf wedi eu lleoli yng Nghymru. Bydd llawer o'r swyddi a gollir yn swyddi â chyflog cymharol isel o fewn hierarchaeth y gwasanaeth sifil, ond dyma'r rhai a fydd yn effeithio'n fawr iawn ar deuluoedd a'r cymunedau y maent yn byw ynddynt. Ni allwn wneud heb y swyddi hyn yng Nghymru.

A bod yn fwy manwl, a eglurwch a oedd cwangos wedi eu cynnwys yn yr amcangyfrif hwnnw o doriadau yn swyddi'r gwasanaeth sifil? Yr ydym newydd greu llawer o swyddi gweision sifil ychwanegol yng Nghymru, a fydd, efallai, yn cynhyrfu Canghellor y Trysorlys. Efallai na fydd yn ein cynhyrfu ni yma, ond efallai y bydd yn ei gynhyrfu ef. A fyddwch yn cyhoeddi nifer benodol o swyddi a gollir yma, pryd y gwnewch hynny, ac a fyddwch yn cyhoeddi ble y caiff y swyddi hynny eu colli? Mae'n amlwg o ddarllen araith y Canghellor yn ofalus—holais y Prif Weinidog am y ffigur o 20,000 yn ystod y cwestiynau ddoe—bod camgymeriad yn y ffordd y mae'r Trysorlys yn diffinio gweision sifil. O ran ymrwymiad llywodraeth leol Lloegr i doriadau o 2.5 y cant, a oes ymrwymiad tebyg ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, ac a roddwch ffigur inni ar gyfer hynny?

It is clear from the spending review that the Treasury estimates that there will be a 23 per cent increase in council tax up to 2007-08. Will you give us a guarantee that you will be providing sufficient funding to local government to ensure that there is not a similar council tax increase in Wales? The people of Wales will not stand for that level of increase. On Barnett plus plus, as you refer to it, that extra money appears to be European Union money that we are being allowed to spend again, which is nice, but it is surprising for people outside that we would not be allowed to spend it or that it would not be truly additional in the first place. Is that the figure that you asked for in negotiations with the Treasury? Do you regard it as additional money over and above Barnett, and do you agree that that means that the Chancellor has, in practice, conceded that Barnett is inadequate? Will you agree therefore to press the case, which he concedes, for the need for a proper needs-based formula?

In conclusion, in relation to the Gershon and Lyons reviews, does your own review include procurement initiatives on a par with Gershon? What external or internal input has there been into the Labour Assembly Government's spending review? The Chancellor asked Sir Peter Gershon to examine procurement and Sir Michael Lyons to examine the civil service location. Is the Labour Assembly Government review similarly independent? If so, can you tell us who our equivalents of Gershon and Lyons are, because they have not been announced here to my knowledge?

Sue Essex: To start with the last questions, our procurement initiative is in place and has been operating for some time—the procurement initiative for local government and the one that operates in Swansea, which we support. This is nothing new, and it is being driven by us. The Cabinet sub-committee on local government and public services, which I chair, is driving this matter forward and we are well advanced on this. I do not know why you are shaking your head because we produce minutes, and I have talked about the Welsh procurement initiative many times. I am sure that they would

Mae'n amlwg o'r adolygiad o wariant bod y Trysorlys yn amcangyfrif y bydd cynnydd o 23 y cant yn y dreth gyngor hyd at 2007-08. A allwch warantu y byddwch yn rhoi digon o arian i lywodraeth leol i sicrhau na fydd cynnydd tebyg yn y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru? Ni fydd pobl Cymru yn fodlon derbyn cynnydd o'r fath. O ran Barnett a mwy a mwy, fel y cyfeiriwch ato, ymddengys bod yr arian ychwanegol hwnnw yn arian yr Undeb Ewropeaidd y cawn ganiatâd i'w wario eto, sydd yn braf, ond mae'n synnu pobl y tu allan na fyddem yn cael caniatâd i'w wario neu na fyddai'n wirioneddol ychwanegol yn y lle cyntaf. Ai dyna'r ffigur y gofynasoch amdano yn y negodiadau â'r Trysorlys? A ystyriwch ef yn arian sy'n ychwanegol at Barnett, ac a gytunwch fod hynny'n golygu bod y Canghellor, yn ymarferol, wedi cyfaddef bod Barnett yn annigonol? A gytunwch felly i wthio'r ddadl bod angen fformiwlâ briodol yn seiliedig ar anghenion, y mae'n cyfaddef bod ei hangen?

I gloi, mewn perthynas ag adolygiadau Gershon a Lyons, a yw eich adolygiad chi eich hun yn cynnwys mentrau caffael sy'n cyfateb i adolygiad Gershon? Pa fewnbwn allanol neu fewnol a fu i adolygiad o wariant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad? Gofynnodd y Canghellor i Syr Peter Gershon archwilio caffael ac i Syr Michael Lyons archwilio lleoliad y gwasanaeth sifil. A yw adolygiad Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yr un mor annibynnol? Os felly, a allwch ddweud wrthym pwy, gennym ni, sy'n cyfateb i Gershon a Lyons, oherwydd ni chawsant eu cyhoeddi yma hyd y gwn i?

Sue Essex: I ddechrau gyda'r cwestiynau olaf, mae ein menter gaffael ar waith ac wedi bod ar waith ers peth amser—y fenter gaffael ar gyfer llywodraeth leol a'r un sy'n gweithredu yn Abertawe, a gefnogwn. Nid yw hyn yn ddim byd newydd, ac mae'n cael ei gweithredu gennym ni. Mae is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar lywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a gadeiriaf, yn gweithredu ar y mater hwn ac yr ydym wedi cyflawni cryn dipyn. Ni wn pam yr ydych yn siglo eich pen oherwydd cynhyrchwn gofnodion, ac yr wyf wedi sôn am fenter gaffael Cymru sawl gwaith. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddent yn

welcome a visit from you. Our initiative is independent, and it can be supported across the board.

In terms of Welsh local government, I am not setting a target for it. We expect efficiency, but the process will be worked through with us, which illustrates the partnership that we have with local government. We have been in discussions for some months about what kinds of efficiencies are needed. We must recognise that there is sometimes a different pattern in Wales and the south-east. There is a problem with recruiting staff in many parts of local government, particularly staff with certain skills. Therefore, in terms of the efficiencies that we may want to see, or may well see, it is about the collaboration. Where there are skills shortages, it is about sharing staff, and it is about the kind of collaboration that we have seen between local health boards and councils in terms of appointments to jobs. We can put in place a wide-ranging agenda with local government. Local government realises this because it needs to create some financial headroom. Unlike you, local government does not expect central Government to provide all the funding, it knows that it must look at its own expenditure patterns and see how it can be more efficient. In terms of council tax, I remind you that we have had lower council tax levels and lower rises in Wales, and the Welsh Assembly Government gives a higher proportion of funding to local government than other administrations.

I agree with your point about the definition of front-line and back-office jobs. Many back-office jobs exist to support front-line work and we must be discerning. Of course, there are advantages to certain processes, including advantages of scale. It behoves us all in the public sector to see where and how we can use those processes to get some economies to line up, which is what Gershon tried to say. The advantage of putting that with the Welsh procurement initiative is that if we are clever, we can use procurement to support businesses in Wales. This is why I said that it is not just about efficiency of spend, but effective spend, and using savings to see how we can create and support other jobs, be they in the public or private sector. I remind you

croesawu ymweliad gennych. Mae ein menter yn annibynnol a gall pawb ei chefnogi.

O ran llywodraeth leol Cymru, nid wyf yn pennu targed ar ei chyfer. Disgwyliwn effeithlonrwydd, ond caiff y broses ei gweithredu gyda ni, sy'n dangos y bartneriaeth sydd gennym â llywodraeth leol. Ers rhai misoedd, buom yn trafod pa fath o ddulliau effeithlonrwydd sydd eu hangen. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod patrwm gwahanol weithiau yng Nghymru a de-ddwyrain Lloegr. Mae problem o ran recriwtio staff mewn sawl rhan o lywodraeth leol, yn arbennig staff â sgiliau penodol. Felly, o ran y dulliau effeithlonrwydd y byddwn am eu gweld efallai, neu y byddwn yn eu gweld efallai, mae a wnelo â'r cydweithredu. Lle mae prinder sgiliau, mae a wnelo â rhannu staff, ac â'r math o gydweithredu a welsom rhwng byrddau iechyd lleol a chynghorau o ran penodiadau i swyddi. Gallwn roi agenda bellgyrhaeddol ar waith gyda llywodraeth leol. Mae llywodraeth leol yn sylweddoli hyn am fod angen iddi sicrhau rhai arbedion ariannol. Yn wahanol i chi, nid yw llywodraeth leol yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth ganolog ddarparu'r arian i gyd. Gŵyr fod yn rhaid iddi edrych ar ei phatrymau gwariant ei hun a gweld sut y gall fod yn fwy effeithlon. O ran y dreth gyngor, hoffwn eich atgoffa ein bod wedi cael lefelau treth gyngor is a chodiadau is yng Nghymru, ac mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi cyfran uwch o arian i lywodraeth leol na gweinyddiaethau eraill.

Cytunaf â'ch pwynt ynglŷn â diffiniad swyddi rheng flaen a swyddi clericio. Mae llawer o swyddi clericio yn bodoli i gefnogi gwaith y rheng flaen a rhaid inni fod yn ddetholgar. Wrth gwrs, mae manteision i rai prosesau, gan gynnwys manteision maint. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar bob un ohonom yn y sector cyhoeddus i weld ble a sut y gallwn ddefnyddio'r prosesau hynny i drefnu rhai economïau, sef yr hyn y ceisiodd Gershon ei ddweud. Mantais rhoi hynny gyda menter gaffael Cymru yw y gallwn, os ydym yn glyfar, ddefnyddio caffael i gynnal busnesau yng Nghymru. Dyna pam y dywedais nad oes a wnelo hyn ag effeithlonrwydd gwariant yn unig, ond ei fod a wnelo â gwariant effeithiol, a defnyddio arbedion i weld sut y gallwn greu

that, when you look at Gordon Brown's speech, with the money that is going in, he envisages a growth in public sector jobs. Despite the announcement of cuts, there will be growth, because so many of the areas that he has spoken about in terms of spending will lead to the creation of front-line jobs.

Carl Sargeant: I welcome the news today: two good stories, one about quangos and the second about more money for Wales. Good news stories come in threes, Minister, and the unemployment rate fell again today to its lowest level since February 1975. That is a third good story that the opposition will not like to hear. Unemployment is a delicate issue and I am sure that there are some issues that we need to clear up for the future, because we are not sure exactly how this will affect us. The low unemployment rate in Wales did not appear by chance, Minister, it came about because this Government acted carefully and strategically. Do you agree that the partnership between Westminster and Cardiff is clear, and that we should work together to produce the best results for Wales?

4.40 p.m.

Sue Essex: I did not know about that excellent third bit of good news, but it shows that that trend is proceeding. This is about sustaining the economy and working in partnership with a range of organisations. Gordon Brown has demonstrated that political partnership and an understanding of the situation here. This goes back to Barnett plus. The provision of the money is not an acknowledgment that Barnett is not working—quite the reverse. It is an acknowledgment that the Welsh Assembly Government and the Welsh European Funding Office are working and that we are delivering on the issue of European funding. That partnership and understanding are crucial. Gordon Brown has acknowledged that, here in Wales, we make our own decisions about efficiencies and effectiveness in expenditure, and it is right and proper that we do so.

a chynnal swyddi eraill, boed yn y sector cyhoeddus neu'r sector preifat. Hoffwn eich atgoffa, pan edrychwch ar araith Gordon Brown, gyda'r arian sy'n cael ei roi, ei fod yn rhagweld twf mewn swyddi sector cyhoeddus. Er gwaethaf y cyhoeddiad am doriadau, fe fydd twf, oherwydd bydd llawer o'r meysydd y mae wedi eu crybwyll o ran gwariant yn arwain at greu swyddi rheng flaen.

Carl Sargeant: Croesawaf y newyddion heddiw: dwy stori dda, un am gwangos a'r ail am ragor o arian i Gymru. Daw storïau da mewn cyfres o dair, Weinidog, a syrthiodd y gyfradd ddiweithdra heddiw eto i'w man isaf ers Chwefror 1975. Mae honno'n drydedd stori dda na fydd y gwrthbleidiau am ei chlywed. Mae diweithdra yn bwnc anodd ei drin ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod rhai materion y mae angen inni eu datrys ar gyfer y dyfodol, oherwydd nid ydym yn siŵr yn union sut y bydd hyn yn effeithio arnom. Nid ymddangosodd y gyfradd ddiweithdra isel yng Nghymru drwy ddamwain, Weinidog, digwyddodd am fod y Llywodraeth hon wedi gweithredu'n ofalus a strategol. A gytunwch fod y bartneriaeth rhwng San Steffan a Chaerdydd yn glir, ac y dylem gydweithio i sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau i Gymru?

Sue Essex: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod am y trydydd darn hwnnw o newyddion da, ond dengys fod y duedd yn parhau. Mae a wnelo hyn â chynnal yr economi a gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag ystod o sefydliadau. Mae Gordon Brown wedi cyfleu'r bartneriaeth wleidyddol honno a dealltwriaeth o'r sefyllfa yma. Mae hyn yn mynd yn ôl at Barnett a mwy. Nid yw darparu'r arian yn golygu cydnabod nad yw Barnett yn gweithio—i'r gwrthwyneb yn llwyr. Mae'n cydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru yn gweithio a'n bod yn cyflawni o ran arian Ewropeaidd. Mae'r bartneriaeth honno a'r ddealltwriaeth honno yn hollbwysig. Mae Gordon Brown wedi cydnabod ein bod, yma yng Nghymru, yn gwneud ein penderfyniadau ni ein hunain ynghylch effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd mewn gwariant, ac mae'n iawn ac yn briodol inni wneud hynny.

Leanne Wood: Minister, in the comprehensive spending review, the Chancellor announced major expenditure on social housing. I am sure that we all agree that this is much needed given the current crisis in affordable housing. He said that the expansion was to be funded by direct investment, by expansion of the private finance initiative and by the dreaded efficiency savings. If there is to be major expenditure on social housing in Wales, will it be funded by PFI and efficiency savings made by sacking civil servants, or is it likely only to apply in England?

Sue Essex: As I have said before, how we spend our block grant is subject to the draft budget; you will have to wait until then.

Mark Isherwood: We have heard many party political comments this afternoon, so I feel obliged to make one myself and state that Gordon Brown is the lucky Chancellor who, factually, inherited the best job-creation record in Europe and, factually, inherited the second-highest inward and outward investment figures on the globe. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] Check the facts. He also inherited a continuous record of falling inflation, falling debt, falling interest rates and rising investment.

Moving on to the question, is it not a fact that Gordon Brown's forecast for borrowing this year is almost four times the amount that he said it would be at the last general election? Despite his budget spending announcements, and despite his 66 tax increases, he got his tax-and-spend forecasts wrong. Is it not the reality that, on the basis of this abysmal record, this clog iron Chancellor will breach his golden rule on future spending cuts or tax increases? Why is there precious little detail in the Gershon report on how efficiency gains will be achieved? Does not good governance dictate that any job losses in the civil service should be strategic and planned? This should not be slash and burn. This should be based on efficiency, productivity and performance-management measures and achieved through a recruitment freeze, voluntary redundancies, natural wastage and redeployment rather than

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, cyhoeddodd y Canghellor wariant mawr ar dai cymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn gytŷn bod angen mawr am hyn o gofio'r argyfwng presennol o ran tai fforddiadwy. Dywedodd y byddai'r datblygiad yn cael ei ariannu gan fuddsoddiad uniongyrchol, gan ddatblygiad y fenter cyllid preifat (PFI) a chan yr hen arbedion effeithlonrwydd erchyll. Os bydd gwariant mawr ar dai cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, a gaiff ei ariannu gan PFI ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd a wneir drwy ddiswyddo gweision sifil, neu ai dim ond yn Lloegr y mae'n debygol o fod yn berthnasol?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, mae'r ffordd y gwariwn ein grant bloc yn dibynnu ar y gyllideb ddrafft; bydd yn rhaid ichi aros tan hynny.

Mark Isherwood: Clywsom lawer o sylwadau pleidiol y prynhawn yma, felly teimlaf fod dyletswydd arnaf i wneud sylw pleidiol fy hun a datgan mai Gordon Brown yw'r Canghellor ffodus a etifeddodd, o ran ffaith, y record creu swyddi orau yn Ewrop ac a etifeddodd, o ran ffaith, y ffigurau mewnfuddsoddi ac allfuddsoddi gorau ond un yn y byd. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Gwiriwch y ffeithiau. Etifeddodd hefyd record barhaus o chwyddiant is, llai o ddyledion, cyfraddau llog is a chynnydd mewn buddsoddiad.

Gan symud ymlaen i'r cwestiwn, onid yw'n wir bod rhagolwg Gordon Brown ar gyfer benthyca eleni bron bedair gwaith y swm y dywedodd y byddai yn yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf? Er gwaethaf ei gyhoeddiadau am wariant y gyllideb, ac er gwaethaf ei 66 o godiadau treth, aeth rhywbeth o'i le gyda'i ragolygon ynglŷn â threth a gwariant. Onid y gwirionedd yw y bydd y Canghellor haearnidd hwn, ar sail y record warthus hon, yn torri ei reol euraid ar doriadau gwariant neu godiadau treth yn y dyfodol? Pam nad oes fawr ddim manylion yn adroddiad Gershon ar sut y caiff enillion effeithlonrwydd eu cyflawni? Onid yw llywodraethu da yn gorchymyn y dylai unrhyw swyddi a gollir yn y gwasanaeth sifil fod yn strategol ac wedi eu cynllunio? Ni ddylai hyn fod yn achos o dorri a lloggi. Dylai hyn fod yn seiliedig ar

compulsory—

effeithlonrwydd, cynhyrchiant a mesurau rheoli perfformiad a dylid ei gyflawni drwy rewi'r broses recriwtio, diswyddiadau gwirfoddol, gwastraff naturiol ac adleoli yn hytrach na—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Thank you; I think that we have had the question.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Diolch yn fawr; credaf inni gael y cwestiwn.

Mark Isherwood: What if I conclude in Welsh?

Mark Isherwood: Beth os deuf i ben yn Gymraeg?

The Presiding Officer: You will not get around me that way.

Y Llywydd: Ni allwch ddwyn perswâd arnaf yn y ffordd honno.

Sue Essex: I am sure that it would not be any more bearable in Welsh than it was in English, or any more understandable.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddai'n fwy goddefadwy yn Gymraeg nag yr oedd yn Saesneg, nac yn fwy dealladwy.

On your comments about efficiency, I have just three words: remember black Wednesday. You jumped right into a big black hole by reminding us exactly how bad it was under the Tories. You have just gone and done exactly what your party did not want you to do. When it comes to public spending, you would not know it if smacked you in the face. You do not understand one iota of why we care about public services and public spending and why the Chancellor has achieved sustained growth of 4 per cent, year after year, from which we in Wales are benefiting. I do not know who you have been talking to because, in north-east Wales and other areas of this country, people are seeing the fruits of that expenditure. You do not understand it at all. You do not understand how it works and you do not even understand how Gordon Brown works. If he is so poor, how come your friends in the City admire what he has done? He is the longest-serving Chancellor, the most effective Chancellor and the most admired Chancellor. That is consistent delivery for us. There are times when opposition Members must stand up and say, 'Well, actually, they got it right'. You cannot do that, and that is why you all seem to be an irrelevance to the public of Wales.

O ran eich sylwadau ar effeithlonrwydd, mae gennyf dri gair: Dydd Mercher Du. Bu ichi neidio i mewn i dwll mawr du drwy ein hatgoffa yn union pa mor wael ydoedd pan oedd y Toriaid mewn grym. Yr ydych wedi mynd a gwneud yn union yr hyn nad oedd eich plaid am ichi ei wneud. Pan ddaw yn fater o wariant cyhoeddus, yr ydych yn gwbl ddi-glem. Nid ydych yn deall o gwbl pam mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a gwariant cyhoeddus mor bwysig inni a pham mae'r Canghellor wedi cyflawni twf cyson o 4 y cant, flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, yr ydym ni yng Nghymu yn elwa arno. Ni wn â phwy y buoch yn siarad oherwydd, yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain ac ardaloedd eraill o'r wlad hon, mae pobl yn gweld ffrwyth y gwariant hwnnw. Nid ydych yn ei ddeall o gwbl. Nid ydych yn deall sut y mae'n gweithio ac nid ydych hyd yn oed yn deall sut y mae Gordon Brown yn gweithio. Os ydyw mor wael, pam mae eich cyfeillion yn Llundain yn ei edmygu am yr hyn a wnaeth? Ef yw'r Canghellor sydd wedi gwasanaethu am y cyfnod hwyaf erioed, y Canghellor mwyaf effeithiol a'r Canghellor uchaf ei barch. Mae hynny'n golygu bod pethau'n cael eu cyflawni'n gyson. Mae adegau pan fo'n rhaid i Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau sefyll ar eu traed a datgan, 'Wel, a dweud y gwir, maent wedi llwyddo'. Ni allwch wneud hynny, a dyna pam yr ydych yn ymddangos mor amherthnasol i bobl Cymru.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Nick Bourne: Point of order. I raise a point of order for the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I hope that the point of order is for me.

Nick Bourne: It is for you, of course. It is regarding a written response in relation to a question about the future of Trecastle Community Primary School and Libanus Community Primary School in Powys. The Minister was open enough to say that she hoped to make an announcement on this before the end of the summer term. There is great concern in these communities, and it is rumoured that officials have said that the announcement will now be made sometime in the autumn. I realise that the Minister cannot give an indication of what the decision will be, but can she give us some idea of the timescale of the announcement, as there is great concern in these communities? She has been open in the past.

The Presiding Officer: As I suspected, this is not a matter for me. I suggest, in the spirit of generosity that suddenly fills me this afternoon, that the leader of the Welsh Conservatives considers tabling a written question during recess, which I am sure that the Minister would be pleased to answer.

Leanne Wood: Point of order. I raise this point under Standing Order No. 7.8, and it relates to a debate held in yesterday's Plenary. I ask for your guidance on a Member's use of disorderly, discriminatory and offensive language. In the debate on the special grant for asylum seekers, David Davies said, on numerous occasions, that 88 per cent of asylum seekers were bogus and that they were milking the system. This debate was about children, and children are being bullied as a result of inflammatory and discriminatory remarks made about asylum seekers. I am sure that you will agree, Presiding Officer, that what was said was offensive, and I ask you to request that David Davies withdraws his remarks.

Nick Bourne: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf bwynt o drefn ar gyfer y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gobeithiaf fod y pwynt o drefn i mi.

Nick Bourne: Wrth gwrs ei fod i chi. Mae a wnelo ag ymateb ysgrifenedig mewn perthynas â chwestiwn am ddyfodol Ysgol Gynradd Gymunedol Trecastell ac Ysgol Gynradd Gymunedol Libanus ym Mhowys. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ddigon onest i ddweud ei bod yn gobeithio gwneud cyhoeddiad ar hyn cyn diwedd tymor yr haf. Mae pryder mawr yn y cymunedau hyn, ac mae sôn bod swyddogion wedi dweud y caiff y cyhoeddiad ei wneud rywbryd yn yr hydref yn awr. Sylweddolaf na all y Gweinidog roi awgrym o beth fydd y penderfyniad, ond a all roi rhyw syniad inni pryd y bydd yn cyhoeddi hyn, gan ei fod yn achos pryder mawr yn y cymunedau hyn? Mae wedi bod yn onest yn y gorffennol.

Y Llywydd: Fel yr oeddwn yn amau, nid yw hwn yn fater i mi. Awgrymaf, gan fy mod yn sydyn yn teimlo'n hael y prynhawn yma, fod arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn ystyried cyflwyno cwestiwn ysgrifenedig yn ystod y toriad, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn barod i'w ateb.

Leanne Wood: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.8, ac mae a wnelo â dadl a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn ddoe. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad ar ddefnydd Aelod o iaith sy'n groes i'r drefn, yn camwahaniaethu ac yn peri tramgwydd. Yn y ddadl ar y grant arbennig i geiswyr lloches, dywedodd David Davies, ar sawl achlysur, fod 88 y cant o geiswyr lloches yn rhai ffug a'u bod yn manteisio ar y system. Yr oedd y ddadl hon yn ymwneud â phlant, ac â phlant yn cael eu bwllian o ganlyniad i sylwadau ymfflamychol a gwahaniaethol am geiswyr lloches. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, Lywydd, fod yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn peri tramgwydd a gofynnaf ichi ofyn i David Davies dynnu ei sylwadau yn ôl.

David Davies: Further to that point of order, the Member should get her facts right. I have a copy of the speech here, and the word 'bogus' does not appear once. She says that I referred, on numerous occasions, to asylum seekers as being bogus and that I said that they were milking the system. Not once did I refer to asylum seekers as being bogus, and, as far as I can see, I made the following reference only once,

'the Government's own figures suggest it is about 88 per cent—who come over here and milk the system'.

The Government's own figures, as displayed in Home Office circular 0902, suggests that 91 per cent of people who come here—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not an opportunity to continue yesterday's debate on this subject.

David Davies: I do not wish to continue the debate; I wish to make a point.

The Presiding Officer: You do not need to make a point.

David Davies: I will not make an apology; I stand by everything that I said. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have not yet ruled on the question of whether David Davies's remarks were in order.

David Davies: May I make one point on this?

The Presiding Officer: I do not think so. You are not helping your case. I have looked at yesterday's Record, and it is always a difficult judgment for the Presiding Officer, the Deputy Presiding Officer, who is obviously my representative on Earth on all occasions—that means when I am upstairs on the third floor—or whoever is presiding, and this is a serious point, as to whether language used in debate trespasses on that fine line between what can be regarded as argumentative language, which is distasteful to some Members, and sometimes to a majority of Members, and what is, in effect,

David Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, dylai'r Aelod sicrhau bod ei ffeithiau'n gywir. Mae gennyf gopi o'r araith yma, ac nid yw'r gair 'ffug' yn ymddangos unwaith. Dywed imi gyfeirio fwy nag unwaith at geiswyr lloches fel rhai ffug ac imi ddweud eu bod yn godro'r system. Ni chyfeiriais unwaith at geiswyr lloches fel rhai ffug, a hyd y gwelaf, dim ond unwaith yn unig y gwneuthum y sylw canlynol,

'mae ffigurau'r Llywodraeth ei hun yn awgrymu ei fod tua 88 y cant—sy'n dod yma ac yn godro'r system'.

Mae ffigurau'r Llywodraeth ei hun, fel y dangosir gan gylchlythyr 0902 y Swyddfa Gartref, yn awgrymu bod 91 y cant o'r bobl sy'n dod yma—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw hwn yn gyfle i barhau â dadl ddoe ar y pwnc hwn.

David Davies: Nid wyf am barhau â'r ddadl; hoffwn wneud pwynt.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes angen ichi wneud pwynt.

David Davies: Nid ymddiheuraf; glynaf wrth bopeth a ddywedais. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf eto wedi penderfynu a oedd sylwadau David Davies mewn trefn ai peidio.

David Davies: A allaf wneud un pwynt ar hyn?

Y Llywydd: Na allwch. Nid ydych yn helpu eich achos. Yr wyf wedi edrych ar Gofnod ddoe, ac mae'n benderfyniad anodd bob amser i'r Llywydd, y Dirprwy Lywydd, sef fy nghynrychiolydd ar y Ddaear ar bob adeg—mae hynny'n golygu pan fyddaf ar y trydydd llawr—neu bwy bynnag sy'n llywyddu, ac mae hwn yn bwynt difrifol, a yw'r iaith a ddefnyddir mewn dadl yn croesi'r ffin denau rhwng yr hyn y gellir ei ystyried yn iaith ddadleugar, sydd yn ddi-chwaeth i rai Aelodau, ac weithiau i fwyafrif o'r Aelodau, a'r hyn sydd, mewn gwirionedd, yn groes i'r drefn. Mae fy marn bersonol am

disorderly. My personal position on asylum seekers is well known—I addressed a recent event in Cardiff bay organised by the Welsh Refugee Council. I disagree with what David Davies said yesterday, but that is not the matter in hand. My judgment is on whether his language was disorderly. Having carefully read the Record and considered the point of order, I do not regard the remarks made by David Davies yesterday as being out of order. However, all Members should try to reflect good temper and moderation in our debate, and I hope that when we return after the summer, we will perhaps be in better temper than we are when we leave, and I include myself in that.

geiswyr lloches yn hysbys i bawb—bu imi annerch digwyddiad yn ddiweddar ym mae Caerdydd a drefnwyd gan Gyngor Ffoaduriaid Cymru. Anghytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd David Davies ddoe, ond nid dyna sydd dan sylw. Rhaid imi benderfynu a oedd ei iaith yn groes i'r drefn. Ar ôl darllen y Cofnod yn ofalus ac ystyried y pwynt o drefn, nid wyf yn credu bod y sylwadau a wnaed gan David Davies ddoe yn groes i'r drefn. Fodd bynnag, dylai pob Aelod geisio dangos tymer dda a chymedroldeb yn ein dadleuon, a gobeithiaf pan ddychwelwn ar ôl yr haf, y byddwn mewn gwelw hwyliau nag yr ydym pan fyddwn yn gadael, ac yr wyf yn cynnwys fy hunan yn hynny.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.49 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.49 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Terfyn Ariannol) 2004 Approval of the Welsh Development Agency (Financial Limit) Order 2004

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Welsh Development Agency (Financial Limit) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004. (NDM2076)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Welsh Development Agency (Financial Limit) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004 and notes the regulatory appraisal for this Order laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004. (NDM2077)

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats support the additional financial limit for the WDA. However, we do so in unforeseen and rather worrying circumstances. It seems surprising that, on a day when we have had an announcement that the WDA will come under the Minister's direct control, we are being asked to approve emergency regulations because the WDA's budget has run so out of control under the

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Terfyn Ariannol) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2076)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Terfyn Ariannol) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004 ac yn nodi'r arfarniad rheoliadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2077)

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r terfyn ariannol ychwanegol ar gyfer y WDA. Fodd bynnag, gwnawn hynny mewn amgylchiadau annisgwyl a phryderus braidd. Ymddengys yn syndod, ar ddiwrnod pan gawsom gyhoeddiad y bydd y WDA yn dod o dan reolaeth uniongyrchol y Gweinidog, bod gofyn inni gymeradwyo rheoliadau brys am fod cyllideb y WDA wedi mynd gymaint

Minister's guidance that it has crept up on him, and he has now noticed that it will breach the £2 billion limit, and therefore an additional amount of money is needed. If that is how the Minister's control of his quango has been exercised, we must be extremely concerned when it comes under his direct control. However, I am an optimist, and perhaps, under his direct control, it will be easier to see how the money will be managed. For that reason, the Welsh Liberal Democrats and I will support the Order.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I was not sure whether to dignify that contribution with a reply. However, I need to put on record that this is not about financial management by the Assembly Government. Jenny knows what the position is, as it was explained in last week's Economic Development and Transport Committee meeting. This is about the accumulated expenditure by the WDA since it was set up, and deals with a requirement. As you know, this is purely a technical matter, to ensure that the WDA does not exceed the current ceiling, which is likely to be exceeded by the autumn. As Jenny also knows, and as I explained to committee last week, my officials were only informed by the WDA about this issue at the beginning of June. That is why we have had to use this procedure.

allan o reolaeth o dan arweiniad y Gweinidog ac wedi cynyddu cymaint fel ei fod wedi sylweddoli erbyn hyn y bydd yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r terfyn o £2 biliwn, ac felly mae angen swm ychwanegol o arian. Os mai dyna sut y bu i'r Gweinidog reoli ei gwango, rhaid inni fod yn eithriadol o bryderus pan ddaw o dan ei reolaeth uniongyrchol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn berson optimistaidd ac efallai, o dan ei reolaeth uniongyrchol, y bydd yn haws gweld sut y caiff yr arian ei reoli. Am y rheswm hwnnw, bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a minnau yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Nid oeddwn yn siŵr a oedd y cyfraniad hwnnw yn haeddu ateb. Fodd bynnag, mae angen imi gofnodi nad oes a wnelo hyn â rheolaeth ariannol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gŵyr Jenny beth yw'r sefyllfa, fel yr eglurwyd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae a wnelo hyn â'r gwariant cronedig gan y WDA ers iddo gael ei sefydlu, ac mae'n delio â gofyniad. Fel y gwyddoch, mater technegol yw hyn, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r WDA yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r terfyn presennol, sy'n debygol o ddigwydd erbyn yr hydref. Fel y gŵyr Jenny hefyd, ac fel yr eglurais i'r pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, dim ond ar ddechrau Mehefin y cafodd fy swyddogion eu hysbysu gan y WDA am y mater hwn. Dyna pam y bu'n rhaid inni ddefnyddio'r weithdrefn hon.

Cynnig (NDM2076): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.

Motion (NDM2076): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 1.

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

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

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

Isherwood, Mark

Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2077): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2077): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn y Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Mesur Trosiannol sy'n ymwneud â Phartneriaid Anghlinigol) (Cymru) 2004
Approval of the General Medical Services (Transitional Measure Relating to Non-Clinical Partners) (Wales) Order 2004

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the General Medical Services (Transitional Measure Relating to Non-Clinical Partners) (Wales) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004. (NDM2078)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the General Medical Services (Transitional Measure Relating to Non-Clinical Partners) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004. (NDM2079)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There are no speakers, therefore we will move directly to

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn y Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Mesur Trosiannol sy'n ymwneud â Phartneriaid Anghlinigol) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2078)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn y Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Mesur Trosiannol sy'n ymwneud â Phartneriaid Anghlinigol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004. (NDM2079)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes unrhyw siaradwyr, felly pleidleisiwn ar unwaith.

the vote.

*Cynnig (NDM2078): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2078): For 48, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2079): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2079): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaeth Bysiau (Diwygio)
(Cymru) 2004
Approval of the Bus Service Operators Grant (Amendment) (Wales)
Regulations 2004**

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I propose that
Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Bus Service Operators Grant (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 25 June 2004. (NDM2074)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 6 July 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Bus Service Operators Grant (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

2. approves that the Bus Service Operators Grant (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 25 June 2004; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 23 June 2004. (NDM2075)

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats support these regulations, particularly the fact that they extend community bus services. However, I am disappointed that the same regulations came into force in England in February. Once again we are lagging behind. That is usually no surprise, because that tends to be the way in which we work, but I am surprised in this case because we had been trying to be ahead of the rest of the game. Why is it that, instead of being a year ahead, as we had hoped to be, we are now four or five months behind?

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): We place a great deal of emphasis on consultation with community and service users and stakeholders, as was the case with these regulations. As a result, they are being passed on a different date. I would have thought that the Liberal Democrats would have commended that.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaeth Bysiau (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2074)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Gorffennaf 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaeth Bysiau (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaeth Bysiau (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Mehefin 2004; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 23 Mehefin 2004. (NDM2075)

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn, yn arbennig y ffaith eu bod yn ymestyn gwasanaethau bysiau cymunedol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siomedig bod yr un rheoliadau wedi dod i rym yn Lloegr ym mis Chwefror. Unwaith eto, yr ydym ar ei hôl hi. Nid yw hynny'n syndod fel arfer, oherwydd tueddwn i weithio yn y ffordd honno, ond synnaf yn yr achos hwn gan ein bod wedi ceisio bod ar y blaen i bawb arall. Pam yr ydym bellach bedwar neu bum mis y tu ôl i bawb, yn lle bod blwyddyn ar y blaen, fel yr oeddem wedi gobeithio bod?

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Rhoddwn lawer o bwyslais ar ymgynghori â chymunedau, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a rhanddeiliaid, fel yr oedd yn wir gyda'r rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, cânt eu pasio ar ddyddiad gwahanol. Byddwn wedi meddwl y byddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cymeradwyo hynny.

*Cynnig (NDM2074): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2074): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2075): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2075): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21, approves that Plenary is extended by up to 15 minutes.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn cymeradwyo ychwanegu hyd at 15 munud at hyd y Cyfarfod Llawn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I accept the motion as not being an abuse of our **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Derbyniaf y cynnig fel un nad yw'n camddefnyddio ein

procedures. At least 10 Members must express support in order for the motion to be put to the vote. I see that at least 10 Members support the proposition, therefore we will move to a vote.

gweithdrefnau. Rhaid i 10 Aelod o leiaf fynegi eu cefnogaeth er mwyn cynnal pleidlais ar y cynnig. Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 Aelod yn cefnogi'r cynnig, felly pleidleisiwn.

*Cynnig Trefniadol: O blaid 46, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 1.
Procedural Motion: For 46, Abstain 1, Against 1.*

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
The following Member abstained:

Lewis, Huw

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

Black, Peter

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau Rheoliadau Cynllun Masnachu Gollyngiadau Nwyon
Tŷ Gwydr 2003 i'r Prif Weinidog
Delegation of the Functions of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme
Regulations 2003 to the First Minister**

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate all the functions of the National Assembly contained in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2003 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated.

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

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Minister and to staff. (NDM2073)

5.00 p.m.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme, as it is a good concept. However, we need to bear in mind that this should be part of a package of measures to combat climate change. Many other steps need to be taken to combat the increase in carbon emissions. It is important that this scheme is not used as a substitute for energy efficiency schemes, conservation measures and a renewable energy programme. I reiterate my congratulations to the Government on producing a draft version of technical advice note 8 for consultation, which will solve the problems that have held Wales back from becoming a renewable energy showcase. I hope that this motion, along with the TAN, will help Wales to set an

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gan weithredu o dan adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sydd yn Rheoliadau Cynllun Masnachu Gollyngiadau Nwyon Ty Gwydr 2003 i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwn yn ôl y gyfraith.

Ni fydd unrhyw beth yn y cynnig hwn yn golygu y caiff goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn na rôl Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad o ran gweithredu'r swyddogaethau uchod eu lleihau.

Caiff y swyddogaethau hyn eu dirprwyo gan ei gwneud yn hysbys y byddant yn cael eu dirprwyo ymhellach i'r Gweinidog priodol yn y Cynulliad, ac i staff pan fo hynny'n briodol. (NDM2073)

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu cynllun masnachu gollyngiadau nwyon tŷ gwydr, gan ei fod yn gysyniad da. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gofio y dylai hyn fod yn rhan o becyn o fesurau i wrthsefyll newid hinsawdd. Mae angen cymryd llawer o gamau eraill i wrthsefyll y cynnydd mewn gollyngiadau carbon. Mae'n bwysig na ddefnyddir y cynllun hwn yn lle cynlluniau effeithlonrwydd ynni, mesurau arbed ynni a rhaglen ynni adnewyddadwy. Unwaith eto, llongyfarchaf y Llywodraeth ar gynhyrchu fersiwn drafft o nodyn cyngor technegol 8 ar gyfer ymgynghori, a fydd yn datrys y problemau sydd wedi atal Cymru rhag dod yn enghraifft dda o wlad sy'n defnyddio ynni adnewyddadwy. Gobeithiaf y bydd y cynnig

example throughout the world of how renewable energy can reduce carbon emissions.

hwn, ynghyd â'r nodyn cyngor technegol, yn helpu Cymru i osod esiampl ledled y byd o'r ffordd y gall ynni adnewyddadwy leihau gollyngiadau carbon.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Given that the Minister does not wish to reply, we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O ystyried nad yw'r Gweinidog am ymateb, fe bleidleisiwn.

*Cynnig (NDM2073): O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2073): For 45, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar Dai ar gyfer
Pobl Hŷn
The Social Justice and Regeneration Committee's Report on Housing for Older
People**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I understand that this motion is not to be proposed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Deallaf nad yw'r cynnig hwn i'w gynnig.

Janice Gregory: Point of order. I would like to make clear that this motion is not being withdrawn. I have sought and received an assurance from the Business Minister that an hour's debate on the report will be held in Plenary on 29 September. This is an important report that needs due consideration. I seek your guidance in this regard.

Janice Gregory: Pwynt o drefn. Hoffwn egluro nad yw'r cynnig hwn yn cael ei dynnu'n ôl. Yr wyf wedi ceisio ac wedi cael sicrwydd gan y Trefnydd y caiff dadl ar yr adroddiad ei chynnal yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 29 Medi a fydd yn para am awr. Mae hwn yn adroddiad pwysig y mae angen ei ystyried yn ofalus. Ceisiaf eich arweiniad yn hyn o beth.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Business Minister will have heard your comments, Janice.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Bydd y Trefnydd wedi clywed eich sylwadau, Janice.

**Dadl Fer
Short Debate**

**Gwasanaethau Arennol: Dyfodol Cynaliadwy?
Renal Services: A Sustainable Future?**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Would Members who intend to leave the Chamber please do so? I ask Brian Gibbons not to stand in the Chamber while another Member is about to open the short debate.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnaiff Aelodau sy'n bwriadu gadael y Siambr wneud hynny? Gofynnaf i Brian Gibbons beidio â sefyll yn y Siambr tra bod Aelod arall ar fin agor y ddadl fer.

Jonathan Morgan: I am delighted to have an opportunity to debate renal services, as the last item of business before the summer recess. Dai Lloyd, David Melding and Mike German have asked to contribute to this debate, which I hope will give Members an opportunity to discuss what is an important issue in Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o gael cyfle i drafod gwasanaethau arenol, fel yr eitem fusnes olaf cyn toriad yr haf. Mae Dai Lloyd, David Melding a Mike German wedi gofyn am gael cyfrannu i'r ddadl hon, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau drafod yr hyn sy'n fater pwysig yng Nghymru.

In selecting the title for the short debate, it was my intention to highlight some of the core concerns and issues facing the providers and recipients of renal services across Wales and to suggest steps that this institution may be able to take to improve services. As Members will know, I have an interest in this subject as my party's health spokesman but, more specifically, as chair of the Assembly's all-party kidney group. I enjoy this work, and the group has examined important issues in recent months. Given that these issues have

Wrth ddewis y teitl ar gyfer y ddadl fer, fy mwriad oedd amlygu rhai o'r pryderon a'r materion craidd sy'n wynebu darparwyr gwasanaethau arenol a'r rhai sy'n derbyn y gwasanaethau hyn ledled Cymru ac awgrymu camau y gallai'r sefydliad hwn eu cymryd i wella gwasanaethau. Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, mae gennyf ddiddordeb yn y pwnc hwn fel llefarydd iechyd fy mhlaid ond, yn fwy penodol, fel cadeirydd grŵp arenau trawsbleidiol y Cynulliad. Mwynhaf y gwaith hwn, ac mae'r grŵp wedi archwilio materion

not been debated to any great extent in the Chamber, I thought it wise to raise them as the topic for this afternoon's short debate.

Renal services are in desperate need of support. A total of 169 haemodialysis machines are needed, of which 125 will be needed in the next five years. These machines would not mean a modernisation of NHS services because, fundamentally, they are a life-saving measure. The point that needs to be at the forefront of our minds when discussing renal services is that they are there to save lives.

My overriding concern has been the level of provision for children's services in Wales. As a result of the lack of dialysis capability in Wales, children and adults are forced to travel to England to get the treatment they so urgently need. For haemodialysis patients, this journey must be made several times a week. That takes a great toll on children and their parents, who have to travel considerable distances from the more rural parts of Wales to Bristol.

One concrete commitment that I would like to hear from the Minister for Health and Social Services today is the assurance that the new children's hospital in Cardiff will have a well-equipped, properly resourced, paediatric nephrology service. It would be a disgrace if a new children's hospital for Wales, based in our capital city, did not have such a facility. I hope that Jane Hutt can give a commitment today that such an exciting facility in Cardiff will provide those services for Welsh children. The chair of the Welsh Kidney Patients Association, Dr John Marsden, has been a vociferous advocate of kidney patients and has supported me as chair of the all-party group. We both agree that it would be appalling if Wales, which is proud of calling itself a nation, could not provide such services in Cardiff to prevent children from having to travel to Bristol. Admittedly, travelling to Cardiff is still a difficult journey to make if you live in Aberystwyth or other parts of Ceredigion, but it is not as bad as having to travel to Bristol, which is one stage further. For many Welsh patients, and the families of these children, the provision of

pwysig yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. O gofio nad yw'r materion hyn wedi cael eu trafod yn helaeth yn y Siambr, teimlwn ei bod yn syniad da eu codi fel pwnc y ddadl fer y prynhawn yma.

Mae angen dybryd am gymorth ar wasanaethau arenol. Mae angen cyfanswm o 169 o beiriannau hemodialysis, a bydd angen 125 o'r rhain yn y pum mlynedd nesaf. Ni fyddai'r peiriannau hyn yn moderneiddio gwasanaethau'r GIG am mai mesur achub bywydau ydynt yn y bôn. Y pwynt pwysicaf y mae angen inni ei gofio pan drafodwn wasanaethau arenol yw eu bod yno i achub bywydau.

Fy mhrif bryder fu lefel y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau plant yng Nghymru. O ganlyniad i ddiffyg gallu dialysis yng Nghymru, mae plant ac oedolion yn gorfod teithio i Loegr i gael y driniaeth sydd ei hangen yn ddybryd arnynt. Rhaid i gleifion hemodialysis wneud y daith hon sawl gwaith yr wythnos. Mae hynny'n dreth fawr ar blant a'u rhieni, y mae'n rhaid iddynt deithio ymhell o rannau gwledig Cymru i Fryste.

Un ymrwymiad pendant yr hoffwn ei glywed gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol heddiw yw sicrwydd y bydd gan yr ysbyty newydd i blant yng Nghaerdydd wasanaeth areneg bediatrig â'r offer a'r adnoddau priodol. Byddai'n gywilyddus pe na bai cyfleuster o'r fath gan ysbyty newydd i blant yng Nghymru, yn ein prifddinas. Gobeithiaf y gall Jane Hutt wneud ymrwymiad heddiw y bydd cyfleuster cyffrous o'r fath yng Nghaerdydd yn darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny i blant Cymru. Bu cadeirydd Cymdeithas Cleifion Arennau Cymru, Dr John Marsden, yn eiriolwr brwd dros gleifion arenau, ac mae wedi fy nghefnogi fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol. Yr ydym ill dau yn cytuno y byddai'n warthus pe na allai Cymru, sy'n falch o alw ei hun yn genedl, ddarparu gwasanaethau o'r fath yng Nghaerdydd i atal plant rhag gorfod teithio i Fryste. Rhaid cyfaddef bod y daith i Gaerdydd yn dal i fod yn anodd os ydych yn byw yn Aberystwyth neu rannau eraill o Geredigion, ond nid yw cynddrwg â gorfod teithio i Fryste, sydd gam ymhellach. I lawer o gleifion o Gymru, a

such services in Wales is essential. Any nation that cannot care adequately for its children has no right to be called a nation.

I will read a personal account from a dialysis patient, which in many respects underlines the problems faced by patients and the challenges faced by this institution and the Welsh Assembly Government:

‘The ups and downs of dialysis were compounded by various realisations sinking home—I would be on medication for life. This only hit me when my consultant said, “We are going to get to know one another very well over the next 20 years.”’

The endless journeys for check-ups and the dietary restrictions are terribly depressing. Transplants, in many ways, only exchange one set of problems for another: there is the risk of rejecting a grafted kidney; a transplant, if all goes well, usually only lasts 10 years, and then you return to dialysis and you wait for another transplant.

The immuno-suppressive pills you take to prevent rejecting the kidney expose you to infections and make you more vulnerable to cancer. My mind quibbled with these facts of life. But the depression evaporated when I accepted what I had been obstinately refusing to see: kidney failure is a lifelong problem.’

That sums up many of the concerns and feelings that kidney patients experience throughout the UK. I ask the Minister, bearing in mind that patient’s account, whether or not she believes that the choice for this patient, in the words of Rhodri Morgan, was ‘irrelevant’.

Having now met with the Welsh Kidney Patients Association on numerous occasions, the core principle that underpins the work of that group and that of the all-party group is one of choice of where to be treated for haemodialysis and how to achieve a level of

theuluoedd y plant hyn, mae’n hanfodol darparu gwasanaethau o’r fath yng Nghymru. Nid oes hawl gan unrhyw genedl na all roi gofal digonol i’w phlant i gael ei galw’n genedl.

Darllenaf hanes personol claf dialysis, sydd mewn sawl ffordd yn pwysleisio’r problemau a wynebir gan gleifion a’r heriau a wynebir gan y sefydliad hwn a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:

Gwnaethygyd troeon dialysis wrth imi sylweddoli rhai pethau—byddai’n rhaid imi gymryd meddyginiaeth am weddill fy oes. Dim ond pan ddywedodd y meddyg ymgynghorol wrthyf “Yr ydym yn mynd i ddod i adnabod ein gilydd yn dda iawn dros y 20 mlynedd nesaf” y bu i hyn fy nharo.

Mae’r teithiau diddiwedd i gael archwiliadau a’r cyfyngiadau ar fy neiet yn fy niallonni’n fawr. Yr hyn a wna trawsblaniadau, mewn sawl ffordd, yw cyfnewid un gyfres o broblemau am gyfres arall: ceir y risg y caiff aren wedi’i himpio ei gwrthod; nid yw trawsblaniad ond yn para am 10 mlynedd fel arfer, os bydd popeth yn mynd yn iawn, ac yna rhaid cael dialysis eto ac aros am drawsblaniad arall.

Mae’r tabledi gwrthimiwnaidd a gymerwch i sicrhau na wrthodir yr aren yn golygu eich bod yn agored i heintiau ac yn cynyddu’r posibilrwydd ichi ddioddef o ganser. Yr oeddwn yn pendroni dros y ffeithiau bywyd hyn. Ond diflannodd yr iselder ysbryd pan dderbyniais yr hyn yr oeddwn, yn ystyfnig, wedi bod yn gwrthod ei weld: problem gydol oes yw methiant yr arenau.

Mae hynny’n crynhoi llawer o’r pryderon a’r teimladau a wynebir gan gleifion arenau ledled y DU. Gofynnaf i’r Gweinidog, o gofio stori’r claf hwnnw, pa un a yw’n credu bod dewis y claf hwn, yng ngeiriau Rhodri Morgan, yn ‘amherthnasol’ ai peidio.

Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â Chymdeithas Cleifion Arenau Cymru sawl tro erbyn hyn a’r egwyddor graidd sydd wrth wraidd gwaith y grŵp hwnnw a gwaith y grŵp trawsbleidiol yw dewis o ran lle i gael triniaeth ar gyfer hemodialysis a sut i sicrhau lefel o wasanaeth

service that is provided consistently across Wales, is easy to access and is close to home. Earlier this afternoon, during questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services, David Melding pointed out a key aim, namely, accessibility. So many patients in Wales do not have access to those core services in Wales.

Hospital trusts, along with Health Commission Wales, know exactly what work needs to be done. Having met with the commission last week, I was impressed that it placed renal services as a key priority, which I welcomed. I also welcome its work and its engagement with the all-party group, which last week provided a constructive way for the commission to put across its views to some interested key stakeholders. However, with the very best will in the world, there can be no real progress in this field unless renal services are given the political priority that they deserve.

5.10 p.m.

To that extent, I welcome the work that has been done on the national service framework and I look forward to that being seen as a real strategy for the delivery of services in the future. I implore the health Minister this afternoon, in responding to this debate, to take notice of what many patients across Wales are saying and the fact that many of them face unnecessary hardship as a result of failing services in Wales. Although it is found in the Assembly Chamber, and I hope that it exists among Government, the will to improve things is certainly found within the medical profession and within those organisations such as the trusts who deliver services. For example, Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust is submitting a business case to Health Commission Wales for a new transplant unit at the University Hospital of Wales. I ask the Minister therefore to support that proposal. Will the Government give its support to what would be an exciting addition and new service provided within UHW in Cardiff? I know that the trust is keen on this, and I hope that it will be successful in submitting that business case and in getting

a ddarperir yn gyson ledled Cymru, sy'n hawdd manteisio arno ac sy'n agos i gartref. Yn gynharach y prynhawn yma, yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, nododd David Melding un o'r nodau allweddol, sef hygrychedd. Mae cymaint o gleifion yng Nghymru na allant fanteisio ar y gwasanaethau craidd hynny yng Nghymru.

Mae ymddiriedolaethau ysbytai, ynghyd â Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, yn gwybod yn union pa waith y mae angen ei wneud. Ar ôl cyfarfod â'r comisiwn yr wythnos diwethaf, nodais gyda phleser fod gwasanaethau arennol yn un o'i flaenoriaethau allweddol, a chroesawais hynny. Croesawaf hefyd ei waith a'i ymgysylltiad â'r grŵp trawsbleidiol, a nododd ffordd adeiladol i'r comisiwn gyflwyno ei farn i rai rhanddeiliaid allweddol â diddordeb yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, gyda phob ewylllys da yn y byd, ni ellir gwneud cynnydd gwirioneddol yn y maes hwn oni roddir y flaenoriaeth wleidyddol haeddiannol i wasanaethau arennol.

Yn hynny o beth, croesawaf y gwaith a wnaed ar y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld hynny yn cael ei ystyried yn strategaeth wirioneddol ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol. Ymbiliaf ar y Gweinidog iechyd y prynhawn yma, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon, i gymryd sylw o'r hyn y mae llawer o gleifion ledled Cymru yn ei ddweud a'r ffaith bod llawer ohonynt yn wynebu caledi diangen o ganlyniad i wasanaethau diffygiol yng Nghymru. Er bod ewylllys yn y Siambr hon i wella'r sefyllfa, a gobeithio ei bod yn bodoli yn y Llywodraeth, mae'r ewylllys honno yn sicr yn bodoli yn y proffesiwn meddygol ac yn y sefydliadau hynny megis yr ymddiriedolaethau sy'n darparu gwasanaethau. Er enghraifft, mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro yn cyflwyno achos busnes i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru am uned drawsblannu newydd yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gefnogi'r cynnig hwnnw. A wnaiff y Llywodraeth gefnogi'r hyn a fyddai'n ychwanegiad cyffrous ac yn wasanaeth newydd wedi'i ddarparu o fewn

your approval.

The single biggest challenge for the health Minister today is the equality of services across Wales. Urban areas such as Cardiff and Swansea might be in a position to provide better services for kidney failure patients in the future, but patients living in more rural parts of Wales face huge problems in accessing appropriate levels of care. The national service framework and the work that the Minister is doing must consider how sustained services can be provided in those most rural parts of Wales. Perhaps most importantly for the Minister is the issue of funding. None of the points that I have made thus far are viable without adequate funding provision for a sustainable future in renal care.

Many people would agree that renal care is almost unique in one respect, in that demand for services can be accurately predicted. That should lead to effective budgeting, and I hope that the Minister will be able to give assurances today that we will be reviewing the levels of funding that the Minister's department provides to renal services. We will be able to provide more money through the national service framework to improve the equality of services in Wales. Funding must be more long-term. There are too many instances in the Assembly whereby funding is bitty. It develops from one year to the next and there is uncertainty about whether funding patterns will continue. We need an assurance, particularly for this service, that funding will be more long-term and sustained, with an appropriate commitment from the Assembly Government and a willingness for renal services to function effectively to get that sustainable future. I look forward to the development of the national service framework and to seeing some successes, but I hope that the Minister will take the opportunity this afternoon of giving not only this institution, but the patients of Wales, the assurance that renal services in Wales will improve.

Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd? Gwn fod yr ymddiriedolaeth yn frwd dros hyn, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn llwyddo i gyflwyno'r achos busnes hwnnw ac yn llwyddo i ennyn eich cymeradwyaeth.

Yr her fwyaf sy'n wynebu'r Gweinidog iechyd heddiw yw cydraddoldeb gwasanaethau ledled Cymru. Gallai ardaloedd trefol megis Caerdydd ac Abertawe fod mewn sefyllfa i ddarparu gwasanaethau gwell i gleifion sy'n dioddef o fethiant yr arennau yn y dyfodol, ond mae cleifion sy'n byw mewn rhannau mwy gwledig o Gymru yn wynebu problemau enfawr wrth gael lefelau priodol o ofal. Rhaid i'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol a'r gwaith a wna'r Gweinidog ystyried sut y gellir darparu gwasanaethau parhaus yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf gwledig hynny o Gymru. Efallai mai'r hyn sydd bwysicaf i'r Gweinidog yw'r mater o ran cyllido. Nid yw unrhyw un o'r pwyntiau a wneuthum hyd yma yn ymarferol heb arian digonol i sicrhau dyfodol cynaliadwy o ran gofal arennol.

Byddai llawer o bobl yn cytuno bod gofal arennol bron yn unigryw mewn un ffordd, sef y gellir rhagweld y galw am wasanaethau yn gywir. Dylai hynny arwain at gyllidebu effeithiol, a gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog ein sicrhau heddiw y byddwn yn adolygu'r cyllid y mae adran y Gweinidog yn ei roi i wasanaethau arennol. Gallwn roi rhagor o arian drwy'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i wella cydraddoldeb gwasanaethau yng Nghymru. Rhaid rhoi cyllid ar gyfer y tymor hwy. Mae gormod o achosion yn y Cynulliad lle y rhoddir cyllid tameidiog. Mae'n datblygu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn ac mae ansicrwydd ynghylch a fydd patrymau cyllido yn parhau. Mae angen sicrwydd arnom, yn enwedig ar gyfer y gwasanaeth hwn, y rhoddir cyllid parhaus yn y tymor hwy, gydag ymrwymiad priodol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a pharodrwydd i wasanaethau arennol weithredu'n effeithiol er mwyn sicrhau'r dyfodol cynaliadwy hwnnw. Edrychaf ymlaen at ddatblygiad y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ac at weld rhai llwyddiannau, ond gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn achub ar y cyfle y prynhawn yma i sicrhau'r sefydliad hwn, ynghyd â chleifion Cymru, y bydd gwasanaeth arennol yng Nghymru yn gwella.

David Lloyd: I thank Jonathan for giving renal services the priority that they justifiably deserve. I also commend his role as chair of the all-party kidney group in the Assembly. In my days of medical training here in Cardiff in the 1970s, Wales had a proud reputation of being an innovator in dealing with renal disease and renal transplantation. Cardiff was a European leader in renal transplantation and renal dialysis. Things have slipped a little since then so, as Jonathan outlined, we need a restoration of full paediatric and adult nephrology services in Cardiff, which includes transplantation. Cardiff must be a world leader again. In addition, satellite renal dialysis units must be sited in west and north Wales to secure a complete round of services.

David Melding: I congratulate my colleague, Jonathan Morgan, for choosing this subject for the short debate. It is also appropriate that it is the last thing that we discuss before our summer recess. I add my support to what he and Dr Dai Lloyd said. We need effective services based at the UHW, and we need to return to Wales leading not only Europe, but the world, as Dai so eloquently put it. We need services across Wales, to eliminate the long debilitating trips that kidney patients have to make—they face unpleasant treatment and exhausting car journeys. It is not a modern service.

Michael German: I also thank Jonathan for allowing me a moment to speak in his short debate. It is an appropriate topic, and the matter deserves the bigger airing that it might get earlier in a Plenary session. It is clear that the general thrust of what Jonathan and others have said is that there must be a specialist service in Wales—one that we can be proud of as a world leader—and devolved services. It is a matter of equity and ensuring that the right services are delivered in the right places; some people face a long journey for a service that would be provided reasonably locally in other parts of the United Kingdom. The Minister must address that. Appropriate services must be delivered locally, and Dai made the point about the

David Lloyd: Diolchaf i Jonathan am roi'r flaenoriaeth haeddiannol i wasanaethau arenol. Cymeradwyaf hefyd ei rôl fel cadeirydd y grŵp arenau trawsbleidiol yn y Cynulliad. Pan oeddwn yn dilyn hyfforddiant meddygol yma yng Nghaerdydd yn yr 1970au, yr oedd Cymru yn falch o'i henw fel arloeswr wrth ddelio â chlefyd arenol a thrawsblannu arenau. Yr oedd Caerdydd yn arwain Ewrop o ran trawsblannu arenau a dialysis arenol. Mae pethau wedi dirywio ychydig ers hynny ac felly, fel yr amlinellodd Jonathan, mae angen inni adfer gwasanaethau areneg llawn i blant ac oedolion yng Nghaerdydd, sy'n cynnwys trawblannu. Rhaid i Gaerdydd arwain y byd eto. Yn ogystal, rhaid lleoli is-unedau dialysis arenol yn y Gorllewin a'r Gogledd i sicrhau darpariaeth gyflawn o wasanaethau.

David Melding: Llongyfarchaf fy nghyd-Aelod, Jonathan Morgan, am ddewis y pwnc hwn ar gyfer y ddadl fer. Mae'n briodol hefyd mai hwn yw'r peth olaf a drafodwn cyn toriad yr haf. Atefaff yr hyn a ddywedodd ef a Dr Dai Lloyd. Mae angen gwasanaethau effeithiol yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru arnom, ac mae angen inni ddychwelyd i'r sefyllfa lle y mae Cymru yn arwain y byd, nid dim ond Ewrop, fel y dywedodd Dai mewn ffordd mor huawdl. Mae angen gwasanaethau ledled Cymru arnom, er mwyn cael gwared ar y teithiau gwanychol hir y mae cleifion arenau yn gorfod eu gwneud—wynebant driniaeth annymunol a theithiau blinedig iawn yn y car. Nid gwasanaeth modern mohono.

Michael German: Diolchaf innau hefyd i Jonathan am roi munud imi siarad yn y ddadl fer hon. Mae'n bwnc priodol, ac mae'r mater yn haeddu cael ei drafod yn helaethach, rhywbeth a allai ddigwydd pe câi ei drafod yn gynharach mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae'n amlwg mai pwyslais cyffredinol yr hyn a ddywedodd Jonathan ac eraill yw bod yn rhaid cael gwasanaeth arbenigol yng Nghymru—un y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddo am ei fod yn arwain y byd—a gwasanaethau datganoledig. Mae a wnelo â thegwch a sicrhau y darperir y gwasanaethau cywir yn y lleoedd cywir; mae rhai pobl yn wynebu taith hir i gael gwasanaeth a fyddai'n cael ei ddarparu'n gymharol leol mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Rhaid i'r

renal dialysis satellites around Wales that give us an opportunity to provide a service at the appropriate level, in the right place. The demand for a complete and central service, one that Wales can be proud of, is crucial to the argument.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): Thank you, Jonathan, for giving me the opportunity to tell you how we are taking matters forward in terms of improving the care for people who are at risk from, or who have, renal disease. I am grateful that you have chosen this subject as the topic for your short debate. Your work on the all-party group is effective and valuable, and I also thank Dai, David and Mike for their contributions.

About 10,000 people in Wales have renal disease and it affects all age groups, as you have identified. When the disease is advanced, it can significantly impair quality of life and its consequences can be fatal. In terms of the provision of renal services—I think that Dai made this point—Wales has traditionally been the most progressive of all the countries in the United Kingdom. In 1994, the number of patients taken onto the dialysis programme was about 106 per million of the population, well ahead of England and Scotland. We established the first satellite dialysis units in the UK and launched the first kidney donor card scheme. We must ensure that that record of innovation and vision in developing care for patients with renal disease is taken forward, which is why this debate is so important. I hope that my response will assure you of that. Most people who develop established renal failure do so as a result of chronic damage to the kidneys—most commonly caused by diabetes and, increasingly, vascular disease. It is clear that action is needed to improve how renal disease is tackled in Wales. We must ensure that the demand for services is met and is sustainable.

What are we doing? There is clear evidence to suggest that early detection and effective

Gweinidog ymdrin â hynny. Rhaid darparu gwasanaethau priodol yn lleol, a gwnaeth Dai y pwynt ynghylch yr is-unedau dialysis arenol ledled Cymru sy'n rhoi cyfle inni ddarparu gwasanaeth ar lefel briodol, yn y lle cywir. Mae'r galw am wasanaeth cyflawn a chanolog, y gall Cymru ymfalchïo ynddo, yn hanfodol i'r ddadl.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Diolch, Jonathan, am roi'r cyfle imi ddweud wrthyhych sut yr ydym yn datblygu materion o ran gwella'r gofal i bobl sy'n debygol o gael clefyd arenol neu sy'n dioddef o glefyd arenol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod wedi dewis y pwnc hwn ar gyfer eich dadl fer. Mae eich gwaith ar y grŵp trawsbleidiol yn effeithiol ac yn werthfawr, a diolchaf hefyd i Dai, David a Mike am eu cyfraniadau.

Mae tua 10,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn dioddef o glefyd arenol ac mae'n effeithio ar bob grŵp oedran, fel y nodwyd gennych. Pan fydd y clefyd wedi'i ddatblygu, gall amharu ar ansawdd bywyd yn sylweddol a gall achosi marwolaeth. O ran darparu gwasanaethau arenol—credaf i Dai wneud y pwynt hwn—Cymru fu'r wlad fwyaf blaengar yn draddodiadol o blith holl wledydd y Deyrnas Unedig. Yn 1994, yr oedd nifer y cleifion a dderbyniwyd ar y rhaglen ddialysis tua 106 fesul miliwn o'r boblogaeth, sef llawer mwy nag yn Lloegr a'r Alban. Bu inni sefydlu'r is-unedau dialysis cyntaf yn y DU a bu inni lansio'r cynllun cerdyn rhoddwr arenau cyntaf. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y record honno o arloesedd a gweledigaeth wrth ddatblygu gofal i gleifion sy'n dioddef o glefyd arenol yn datblygu, a dyna pam mae'r ddadl hon mor bwysig. Gobeithiaf y bydd fy ymateb yn eich sicrhau bod hynny'n wir. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n datblygu methiant arenol sefydledig yn gwneud hynny o ganlyniad i niwed cronig i'r arenau—a achosir gan ddiabetes yn fwyaf cyffredin ac, yn gynyddol, gan glefyd fasnwlaid. Mae'n amlwg bod angen cymryd camau i wella'r ffordd yr eir i'r afael â chlefyd arenol yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau yr atebir y galw am wasanaethau a'i fod yn gynaliadwy.

Beth a wnawn? Mae tystiolaeth glir i awgrymu y gall canfod y clefyd yn gynnar a

treatment can delay or even prevent progression, and that is why the Assembly Government is developing a three-pronged approach to tackle the disease. First, we recognise that we must do more to prevent the disease and detect it earlier; secondly, we must do more to protect those who are at risk from the disease; and thirdly, we must improve the services to treat those with the disease. Later this year we will consult on a formal policy to tackle renal disease, which will set out our long-term aims and objectives.

The cornerstone of this approach is the national service framework, which is currently under development. That is about ensuring the equity and access that you so rightly highlighted, Jonathan. The national service framework will set out standards of care to ensure that renal disease is detected at an early stage and treated effectively. It will also set the standards to ensure that those at risk are protected, and that programmes of action are set up to prevent the disease and minimise its progression. There will be specific standards for the care of patients who live with their disease in our communities, for the care of those who receive dialysis, and for those who receive kidney transplants and other donor organs. There will also be standards for the care of those who choose not to have dialysis or a transplant. We will develop and publish a plan that will steer the implementation of these standards of care across Wales over time. We will develop a method of measuring the effectiveness of these standards in caring for people with renal disease.

5.20 p.m.

Good progress is being made with the national service framework, and I am pleased to say that we will be consulting on the standards later this year with a view to publishing them formally next spring—then the work will begin in earnest on the implementation strategy.

In looking at some of those points and various modules, such as primary prevention, pre-dialysis, acute renal failure and effective dialysis delivery, it is important that patient

thriniaeth effeithiol ohirio neu hyd yn oed atal datblygiad y clefyd, a dyma pam mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn datblygu ymagwedd ag iddi dair rhan i fynd i'r afael â'r clefyd. Yn gyntaf, cydnabyddwn fod yn rhaid inni wneud mwy i atal y clefyd a'i ganfod yn gynharach; yn ail, rhaid inni wneud mwy i arbed y rhai sy'n debygol o ddiodeff o'r clefyd; ac yn drydydd, rhaid inni wella'r gwasanaethau i drin y rhai sy'n diodeff o'r clefyd. Yn ddiweddarach eleni byddwn yn ymgynghori ar bolisi ffurfiol i fynd i'r afael â chlefyd arenol, a fydd yn nodi ein nodau a'n hamcanion hirdymor.

Conglfaen yr ymagwedd hon yw'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, a gaiff ei ddatblygu ar hyn o bryd. Mae a wnelo hynny â sicrhau'r tegwch a'r mynediad y bu ichi eu hamlygu, Jonathan, a hynny'n briodol. Bydd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn nodi safonau gofal i sicrhau y caiff clefyd arenol ei ganfod yn gynnar ac y caiff ei drin yn effeithiol. Bydd hefyd yn nodi'r safonau i sicrhau y caiff y rhai sy'n debygol o ddiodeff o'r clefyd eu harbed, ac y caiff rhaglenni gweithredu eu sefydlu i atal y clefyd a lleihau ei ddatblygiad. Bydd safonau penodol o ran gofal cleifion sy'n byw gyda'r clefyd yn ein cymunedau, gofal y rhai sy'n cael dialysis, a gofal y rhai sy'n cael trawsblaniadau arenau ac organau eraill. Bydd safonau hefyd o ran gofal y rhai sy'n dewis peidio â chael dialysis neu drawsblaniad. Byddwn yn datblygu ac yn cyhoeddi cynllun a fydd yn llywio'r broses o weithredu'r safonau gofal hyn ledled Cymru dros gyfnod. Byddwn yn datblygu dull o fesur effeithiolrwydd y safonau hyn o ran gofalu am bobl sy'n diodeff o glefyd arenol.

Gwneir cynnydd da o ran y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol, ac yr wyf yn falch o ddweud y byddwn yn ymgynghori ar y safonau yn ddiweddarach eleni gyda'r nod o'u cyhoeddi'n ffurfiol yn ystod y gwanwyn y flwyddyn nesaf—awn ati o ddirif wedyn i lunio'r strategaeth weithredu.

Wrth ystyried rhai o'r pwyntiau hynny a'r modiwlau gwahanol, megis gwaith atal sylfaenol, gwaith cyn dialysis, methiant arenol aciwt a darpariaeth ddialysis

issues are highlighted, as are issues of preparation for dialysis. There are also issues of patient transport services, as David mentioned, holiday dialysis and social care and support. Those will all be addressed in the national service framework along with service planning around haemodialysis. There are also modules on transplantation, alternative models of care, and I will discuss the issue of paediatrics, which you also addressed, Jonathan.

In 2001, the director of the NHS recognised the need for a formal review of renal dialysis services and, at that stage, directed the health authorities to work together to undertake a review of services in south Wales. The review concluded in March 2003. Health Commission Wales was established on 1 April, and it immediately recognised the need to give priority to tackle the service gaps reflected in the review. I am pleased that you have confidence in Health Commission Wales and in the way in which it has grasped that challenge and put this issue at the top of its agenda. I have certainly urged that approach.

The review was important as it identified the fact that investment had not matched the growth in need, and that, in south-west and south-east Wales, investment in the service was falling short of the number of renal stations needed to meet the demand. The review recommended that Cardiff and Swansea, which both provide acute renal care as well as dialysis, required immediate additional investment. There was significant concern that, without this increase in resources, patients would not have received the optimum three dialysis sessions a week. We needed to address that issue, so we took prompt action in response to this concern in the review. That is why I invested £2 million in renal services in 2003-04. If you recall, that announcement was made alongside the social care grant. I hope that you recognise the investment of £2 million in renal services as a demonstration of my commitment to this issue, as it has resulted in immediate improvements in the sustainability of renal services in south Wales. There is a new

effeithiol, mae'n bwysig amlygu materion o ran cleifion, fel materion o ran paratoi ar gyfer dialysis. Mae materion yn codi hefyd o ran gwasanaethau cludiant i gleifion, fel y soniodd David, dialysis yn ystod y gwyliau a gofal cymdeithasol a chymorth. Bydd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn ymdrin â phob un o'r rhain ynghyd â chynllunio gwasanaethau yn ymwneud â hemodialysis. Ceir modiwlau ar drawsblaniadau a modelau gofal amgen hefyd, a byddaf yn trafod pediatreg, y bu ichi ymdrin â hi hefyd, Jonathan.

Yn 2001, cydnabu cyfarwyddwr y GIG yr angen am adolygiad ffurfiol o wasanaethau dialysis arenol a, bryd hynny, dywedodd wrth yr awdurdodau iechyd am gydweithio i gynnal adolygiad o wasanaethau yn y De. Daeth yr adolygiad i ben ym mis Mawrth 2003. Sefydlwyd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar 1 Ebrill, ac ar unwaith cydnabu'r angen i roi blaenoriaeth i fynd i'r afael â'r bylchau mewn gwasanaethau a nodwyd yn yr adolygiad. Yr wyf yn falch bod gennych ffydd yng Nghomisiwn Iechyd Cymru a'r ffordd y mae wedi mynd i'r afael â'r her honno a sicrhau bod y mater hwn ar frig ei agenda. Yr wyf wedi annog yr ymagwedd honno, yn sicr.

Yr oedd yr adolygiad yn bwysig am iddo nodi'r ffaith nad oedd buddsoddiad wedi cyfateb â'r cynnydd mewn angen, ac nad oedd buddsoddiad yn y gwasanaeth, yn y De-orllewin a'r De-ddwyrain, yn ddigonol ar gyfer nifer yr unedau arenol yr oedd eu hangen i ateb y galw. Argymhellodd yr adolygiad fod angen buddsoddiad ychwanegol ar unwaith yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe, sydd ill dwy yn darparu gofal arenol aciwt yn ogystal â dialysis. Yr oedd pryder mawr na fyddai'r cleifion wedi cael tair sesiwn ddialysis yr wythnos, sef y nifer orau, heb y cynnydd hwn mewn adnoddau. Yr oedd angen inni ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw, felly bu inni gymryd camau ar unwaith mewn ymateb i'r pryder hwn yn yr adolygiad. Dyna pam y bu imi fuddsoddi £2 filiwn mewn gwasanaethau arenol yn 2003-04. Os cofiwch, gwnaed y cyhoeddiad hwnnw ochr yn ochr â'r grant gofal cymdeithasol. Gobeithiaf eich bod yn cydnabod bod y buddsoddiad o £2 filiwn mewn gwasanaethau arenol yn dangos fy ymrwymiad i'r mater

dialysis unit in Cardiff located at Cardiff Royal Infirmary as well as two additional renal consultants to staff the unit. In Swansea, there is temporary additional dialysis capacity.

Temporary twilight shifts have been introduced at Swansea and Carmarthen, and we heard more about the Carmarthen situation during questions earlier when Christine Gwyther raised this issue. Funding has been provided to secure a fourth renal consultant in Swansea. I know that twilight sessions can be unpopular with patients and staff, but, at the moment, we need to create physical capacity within a short timescale. At least we have been able to continue the delivery of three dialysis sessions per patient.

The important news, which I am sure has been shared with you, is that we are providing a further £2 million for renal services from this financial year onwards. This is, therefore, recurring additional funding. Health Commission Wales is now considering how to target this funding to best effect to increase dialysis capacity across south Wales. The commission will take into account, Jonathan, proposals that are coming forward, some of which you mentioned. With regard to the evidence and the proposals, the commission will develop the best way to increase capacity with that additional £2 million—which will be recurring and ongoing funding. As health Minister, I am demonstrating my commitment to ensure adequate access—which is key—to dialysis services for patients through this prompt action and significant investment.

Turning to the care of children with renal problems, with which you started your contribution, Jonathan, I know how concerned parents were when in-patient services for south Wales were transferred from Cardiff to Bristol. There were issues of ensuring that the services were safe and sustainable. In fact, this formed part of our discussions in the Health and Social Services Committee on specialist services for children, and safety and sustainability are key.

hwn, oherwydd arweiniodd at welliannau ar unwaith i gynaliadwyedd gwasanaethau arenol yn y De. Ceir uned ddialysis newydd yng Nghaerdydd yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd yn ogystal â dau feddyg ymgynghorol arenol ychwanegol i staffio'r uned. Yn Abertawe, ceir capasiti dialysis ychwanegol dros dro.

Cyflwynwyd sifftiau fin nos dros dro yn Abertawe a Chaerfyrddin, a chlywsom fwy am y sefyllfa yng Nghaerfyrddin yn ystod y cwestiynau yn gynharach pan gododd Christine Gwyther y mater hwn. Darparwyd arian i benodi pedwerydd meddyg ymgynghorol arenol yn Abertawe. Gwn y gall y sesiynau fin nos fod yn amhoblogaidd gyda chleifion a staff, ond, ar hyn o bryd, mae angen inni greu capasiti corfforol o fewn amserlen fer. O leiaf bu inni allu parhau i ddarparu tair sesiwn ddialysis fesul claf.

Y newyddion pwysig, yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod wedi'i rannu gyda chi, yw ein bod yn rhoi £2 filiwn arall i wasanaethau arenol o'r flwyddyn ariannol hon ymlaen. Felly, arian ychwanegol cylchol yw hwn. Mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wrthi'n ystyried sut i dargedu'r arian hwn orau er mwyn cynyddu capasiti dialysis ledled y De. Bydd y comisiwn yn ystyried y cynigion a gyflwynir, Jonathan, y bu ichi grybwyll rhai ohonynt. O ran y dystiolaeth a'r cynigion, bydd y comisiwn yn datblygu'r ffordd orau o gynyddu capasiti gyda'r £2 filiwn ychwanegol hwnnw—a fydd yn arian cylchol a pharhaus. Fel Gweinidog iechyd, yr wyf yn dangos fy ymrwymiad i sicrhau mynediad digonol—sy'n allweddol—i wasanaethau dialysis i gleifion drwy'r camau cyflym hyn a'r buddsoddiad sylweddol hwn.

Gan droi at ofal plant â phroblemau arenol, a nodwyd gennych ar ddechrau eich cyfraniad, Jonathan, gwn pa mor bryderus yr oedd cleifion pan drosglwyddwyd gwasanaethau cleifion mewnol ar gyfer de Cymru o Gaerdydd i Fryste. Cododd materion o ran sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau yn ddiogel ac yn gynaliadwy. Yn wir, yr oedd hyn yn rhan o'n trafodaethau yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar wasanaethau arbenigol i blant, ac mae diogelwch a chynaliadwyedd yn hollbwysig.

The unit in Cardiff continues to provide high-quality, out-patient services, including haemodialysis, and it has allowed most children to continue to receive their care in south Wales, but I recognise that the dependence on Bristol has been difficult and unfortunate for some children. Therefore, building on the collaboration between the units in Cardiff and Bristol, Health Commission Wales is working with both trusts to improve access to paediatric nephrology in south Wales, and that is about re-establishing appropriate in-patient services in Cardiff. I know that that is what you want to hear, and that will happen. I have asked for the work to be completed by early September, which is when they say that they can deliver it, and it will go to the September meeting of the Health Commission Wales board. I want to see this re-establishment of safe, sustainable, appropriate in-patient services in Cardiff. However, as you know, Jonathan, that work must be done, and we are closely engaged with service users. I hope that that gives some reassurance in terms of the way forward.

Health Commission Wales's performance targets for 2004-05 are: to develop and manage the clinical network; to establish the management of established renal failure; to implement the renal dialysis strategy for south Wales and complete a similar strategy for north Wales—we have not mentioned north Wales to a great extent today, but that is also important in terms of a review; and to achieve a take-on renal replacement therapy rate of 140 per 1 million by March 2005. Therefore, it is important that we recognise that the national service framework will provide the standards and modules, and, as I have outlined, right the way through the pathway, the extra investment is going into Health Commission Wales. That investment is in good hands due to Health Commission Wales's expertise and focus in terms of the priority for renal services.

I am grateful that you brought this matter to our attention. We are on a journey, and we will ensure that we are back on track in terms

Mae'r uned yng Nghaerdydd yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau o safon i gleifion allanol, gan gynnwys hemodialysis, ac mae wedi golygu bod y rhan fwyaf o blant yn parhau i gael eu gofal yn y De, ond cydnabyddaf y bu'n anodd ac yn anffodus i rai plant orfod dibynnu ar Fryste. Felly, gan ddatblygu'r cydweithredu rhwng yr unedau yng Nghaerdydd a Bryste, mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn cydweithio â'r ddwy ymddiriedolaeth i wella mynediad i areneg bediatrig yn y De, ac mae a wnelo hynny ag ailsefydlu gwasanaethau cleifion mewnol priodol yng Nghaerdydd. Gwn mai dyna yr ydych am ei glywed, a bydd hynny'n digwydd. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r gwaith gael ei gwblhau erbyn dechrau mis Medi, a dywedant y gallant gwblhau'r gwaith erbyn hynny, ac aiff gerbron cyfarfod bwrdd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ym mis Medi. Yr wyf am weld gwasanaethau diogel, cynaliadwy a phriodol i gleifion mewnol yn cael eu hailsefydlu yng Nghaerdydd. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, Jonathan, rhaid gwneud y gwaith hwnnw, ac yr ydym mewn cysylltiad agos â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny yn eich sicrhau i ryw raddau o ran y ffordd ymlaen.

Targedau perfformiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar gyfer 2004-05 yw: datblygu a rheoli'r rhwydwaith clinigol; pennu'r broses o reoli methiant arenol sefydledig; gweithredu'r strategaeth dialysis arenol ar gyfer y De a chwblhau strategaeth debyg ar gyfer y Gogledd—nid ydym wedi sôn am y Gogledd yn helaeth heddiw, ond mae hynny'n bwysig hefyd o ran adolygiad; a chyflawni cyfradd derbyn therapi adfer arenol o 140 fesul miliwn erbyn mis Mawrth 2005. Felly, mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod y bydd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn darparu'r safonau a'r modiwlau, ac, fel yr amlinellais, yr holl ffordd ar hyd y daith, â'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Mae'r buddsoddiad hwnnw mewn dwylo da oherwydd arbenigedd a ffocws Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru o ran y flaenoriaeth a roddir i wasanaethau arenol.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ddod â'r mater hwn i'n sylw. Yr ydym ar daith, a byddwn yn sicrhau ein bod ar y trywydd cywir unwaith

of providing first-class renal services in Wales. eto o ran darparu gwasanaethau arenol o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's business to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.31 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.31 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)

Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)