



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales**

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 18 Ionawr 2011
Tuesday, 18 January 2011**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad.

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 has been included.

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Prynhawn da, bawb. **The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Good afternoon, everyone.

Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro Election of Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Presiding Officer, I ask the Assembly to elect a temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting. Therefore, I invite nominations.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn absenoldeb y Llywydd, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ethol Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Rwyf felly'n gwahodd enwebiadau.

Peter Black: I nominate William Graham.

Peter Black: Enwebaf William Graham.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: William Graham has been nominated. Are there any other nominations? I see that there are none. Therefore, William Graham has been elected as temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Enwebwyd William Graham. A oes unrhyw enwebiadau eraill? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, mae William Graham wedi'i ethol yn Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 1, OAQ(3)3342(FM), yn ôl.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 1, OAQ(3)3342(FM), is withdrawn.

Amodau Gaeafol Difrifol

Severe Winter Conditions

2. Trish Law: *Pa asesiad y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i wneud o effaith yr amodau gaeafol difrifol ar ffyrdd o safbwynt awdurdodau lleol. OAQ(3)3331(FM)*

2. Trish Law: *What assessment has the Welsh Assembly Government made of the impact on local authorities from the effects that the severe winter conditions have had on roads. OAQ(3)3331(FM)*

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): We record the surface condition of the local road network annually, late in the financial year, using laser technology, to ascertain the state of the local road network following the winter period. The results for each year are available the following autumn.

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Rydym yn cofnodi cyflwr wyneb y rhwydwaith ffyrdd lleol bob blwyddyn, tua diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol, gan ddefnyddio technoleg laser, er mwyn canfod cyflwr y rhwydwaith ffyrdd lleol ar ôl y gaeaf. Mae'r canlyniadau ar gyfer bob blwyddyn ar gael yn ystod yr hydref canlynol.

Trish Law: The big freeze in December has had a devastating impact on Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council's highway budget, which year after year, is always in debt even

Trish Law: Mae'r rhew mawr ym mis Rhagfyr wedi effeithio'n ofnadwy ar gyllideb priffyrdd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent, sydd, y naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall,

after a normal winter. The council welcomed Carl Sargeant's extra £7 million for local authorities to spend on mending potholes and buying road salt for gritting, but Blaenau Gwent's share is a mere £131,579. That is less than 2 per cent of the total financial windfall. I am grateful to Carl for his letter of 14 January, when he explained that the individual allocations to councils were based on a formula that takes account of road length within local authority areas.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Can you move to the question, please?

Trish Law: Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil had the smallest allocations of all 22 local authorities, yet they have some of the highest ground and suffer some of the worst wintry conditions in south Wales. I appreciate the need to make these grants available quickly, but will the Welsh Assembly Government consider reviewing the formula, in conjunction with local government, so that future grants are based on need rather than, in effect, the size of a local authority area?

The First Minister: I dare say that there are a number of local authorities that would say the same and that also have high ground, although the highest part of any road in Wales is in Blaenau Gwent, in the Heads of the Valleys. However, I will discuss the issue with Carl Sargeant to see whether there is any scope for looking again at the formula in the coming winter.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, you will know that I welcomed the £7 million that was allocated by the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government to local authorities in Wales during the very acute winter pressures that we faced over the Christmas period. Naturally, I accept that in taking difficult financial decisions, money has to come from somewhere. However, out of the £7 million that was allocated, £4.8 million of that came out of the fire and rescue services budget. All I ask from you this afternoon is an assurance that the fire and rescue services in Wales have not been prevented from buying essential capital equipment because of the way in which the Minister for local

bob amser mewn dyled hyd yn oed ar ôl gaeaf arferol. Croesawodd y cyngor y £7 miliwn ychwanegol gan Carl Sargeant i awdurdodau lleol ei wario ar lenwi ceudyllau a phrynu halen i raeau'r ffyrdd, ond dim ond £131,579 yw cyfran Blaenau Gwent. Mae hynny'n llai na 2 y cant o gyfanswm yr arian annisgwyl. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Carl am ei lythyr ar 14 Ionawr, pan fu'n egluro bod y dyraniadau unigol i gynghorau'n seiliedig ar fformiwla sy'n ystyried hyd ffyrdd mewn ardaloedd awdurdod lleol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A allwch chi symud i'r cwestiwn, os gwelwch yn dda?

Trish Law: Blaenau Gwent a Merthyr Tudful a gafodd y dyraniadau lleiaf o'r 22 awdurdod lleol i gyd, ond eto, yno y mae rhywfaint o'r tir uchaf ac yno y dioddefir rhai o'r amodau gaeafol gwaethaf yn ne Cymru. Gwerthfawrogaf fod angen rhyddhau'r grantiau hyn yn gyflym, ond a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ystyried adolygu'r fformiwla, ar y cyd â llywodraeth leol, fel bod grantiau yn y dyfodol yn seiliedig ar angen yn lle maint ardal awdurdod lleol, i bob pwrpas?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n debyg gen i fod nifer o awdurdodau lleol a fyddai'n dweud yr un fath ac sydd hefyd â thir uchel, er bod y rhan uchaf o unrhyw ffordd yng Nghymru ym Mlaenau Gwent, ym Mlaenau'r Cymoedd. Fodd bynnag, trafodaf y peth â Carl Sargeant i weld a oes unrhyw gyfle i ailedrych ar y fformiwla yn ystod y gaeaf sydd i ddod.

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod fy mod wedi croesawu'r £7 miliwn a ddyrannwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn ystod y pwysau gaeafol difrifol iawn a wynebwyd gennym dros y Nadolig. Wrth reswm, derbyniaf ei bod yn rhaid i arian ddod o rywle, wrth wneud penderfyniadau ariannol anodd. Fodd bynnag, allan o'r £7 miliwn a ddyrannwyd, daeth £4.8 miliwn o'r arian hwnnw allan o gyllideb y gwasanaethau tân ac achub. Y cyfan y gofynnaf ichi ei wneud y prynhawn yma yw sicrhau nad yw'r gwasanaethau tân ac achub yng Nghymru wedi'u hatal rhag prynu cyfarpar cyfalaf

government chose to allocate the resources.

The First Minister: This is a capital grant rather than revenue. It is appropriate to use a capital grant in this way given our weather, but we are confident that the capital needs of both the fire and rescue services and local authorities are being met in the decisions that have been taken.

Rhodri Morgan: Will the First Minister comment on the absolute shambles that we saw in Cardiff's response to the snow, where the captain, the first mate and the chief engineer have been squabbling on the bridge? Obviously, you cannot steer a ship in those circumstances. Therefore, will the First Minister look at not merely how Cardiff has used the £677,000 it received—the largest allocation in Wales—but also at the governance arrangements in local authorities, where executive members have been criticising publicly their own senior officers, and have then themselves been criticised by other executive members of the cabinet in Cardiff for criticising the officers? It is a total shambles and I hope that the First Minister and Carl Sargeant, as the Minister for local government, will look into the governance arrangements, as well as Cardiff's abysmal performance in responding to the snow crisis.

The First Minister: I do not think that I can put it more comprehensively than that, Deputy Presiding Officer. I do not live in Cardiff, so I did not have experience of the situation in Cardiff over the Christmas period, although others have said to me that they were concerned at the amount of time it took to clear some important roads in the city. It is extraordinary if senior officers and executive members are criticising each other in public and it is certainly not the sign of a happy ship.

The Leader of the Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): Ten weeks ago, my colleague, Veronica German, asked about the time that it takes to move patients from ambulances into hospitals. Your response was that,

hanfodol oherwydd y ffordd y dewisodd y Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol ddyrannu'r adnoddau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Grant cyfalaf yw hwn yn hytrach na refeniw. Mae'n briodol defnyddio grant cyfalaf yn y modd hwn o ystyried ein tywydd, ond rydym yn ffyddiog bod anghenion cyfalaf y gwasanaethau tân ac achub a'r awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu bodloni yn y penderfyniadau a wnaethpwyd.

Rhodri Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog sôn am y traed moch pur a welsom yn ymateb Caerdydd i'r eira, lle bu'r capten, yr is-gapten a'r prif beiriannydd yn cweryla ar y bont? Yn amlwg, ni allwch lywio llong yn yr amgylchiadau hynny. Felly, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog edrych ar y ffordd y mae Caerdydd wedi defnyddio'r £677,000 a gafodd—y dyraniad mwyaf yng Nghymru—ond hefyd ar y trefniadau llywodraethu mewn awdurdodau lleol, lle bu aelodau gweithredol yn beirniadu'n gyhoeddus eu huwch swyddogion eu hunain ac a fu hwythau eu hunain wedyn yn destun beirniadaeth aelodau gweithredol eraill o'r cabinet yng Nghaerdydd am feirniadu'r swyddogion? Mae'n draed moch pur a gobeithiaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog a Carl Sargeant, ac yntau'n Weinidog dros lywodraeth leol, yn edrych ar y trefniadau llywodraethu, yn ogystal â pherfformiad truenus Caerdydd o ran ymateb i argyfwng yr eira.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn credu y gallwn ei fynegi'n fwy cynhwysfawr na hynny, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Nid wyf yn byw yng Nghaerdydd, felly ni chefais brofiad o'r sefyllfa yng Nghaerdydd dros y Nadolig, er bod eraill wedi sôn wrthyf eu bod yn poeni iddi gymryd cyhyd i glirio rhai o'r ffyrdd pwysig yn y ddinas. Mae'n rhyfedd os yw uwch swyddogion ac aelodau gweithredol yn beirniadu ei gilydd yn gyhoeddus ac nid yw hynny'n arwydd o long hapus o gwbl.

Arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol (Kirsty Williams): Ddeng wythnos yn ôl, holodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Veronica German, faint o amser y mae'n ei gymryd i symud cleifion o ambiwlansys i ysbytai. Yn eich ymateb, dywedasoed fod,

'The ambulance service is making good progress.'

In fact, in the first 10 months of 2009, over 30,000 hours were lost; in the first 10 months of 2010, nearly 45,000 hours were lost. Does that represent good progress to you?

The First Minister: The ambulance service has reached its targets on many occasions in the past year. There have been some difficulties because of the adverse weather conditions, which have meant that more people than usual have attended accident and emergency departments. However, it is not simply a question of ambulances; it is a question of accident and emergency departments as well. If those departments are full, then ambulances have to wait. One important message to get across to people is that they should only attend accident and emergency departments if their situation is an emergency. The ambulance service has confirmed that fewer than half the calls that it receives relate to life-threatening emergencies. Therefore, it is important that people look to their GP services and out-of-hours services first, before automatically going to the accident and emergency department, which causes problems in those departments, and subsequently causes ambulances to wait. However, we accept that the weather has been difficult lately and that people have been slipping on ice, which has meant that far more people than usual have attended accident and emergency departments, which has meant that ambulances have had to wait.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, the figures that I quoted were taken before the recent bad snow, so your answer is simply irrelevant. While you sit back and say that good progress is being made, we have had it confirmed that, at one stage on Saturday night, 11 ambulances were waiting outside the Royal Gwent Hospital. Recently in Ceredigion, the air ambulance got a patient to the heliport within nine minutes, and they then sat there for nearly two hours waiting for an ambulance to deliver that patient to the hospital. Meanwhile, seriously ill cancer patients are being moved in taxis, without nursing care, to go for treatment, presumably

'Y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn gwneud cynnydd da.'

Mewn gwirionedd, yn ystod 10 mis cyntaf 2009, collwyd dros 30,000 o oriau; yn ystod 10 mis cyntaf 2010, collwyd bron 45,000 o oriau. A ydy hynny'n golygu cynnydd da i chi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans wedi cyrraedd ei dargedau ar lawer achlysur yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Cafwyd rhai anawsterau oherwydd y tywydd garw, sydd wedi golygu bod mwy o bobl nag arfer wedi bod i'r adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Fodd bynnag, nid ambiwlansys yn unig sydd dan sylw; mae adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys dan sylw hefyd. Os yw'r adrannau hynny'n llawn, mae'n rhaid i ambiwlansys aros. Un neges sy'n bwysig ei chyfleu i bobl yw na ddylent fynd i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys os nad yw eu sefyllfa'n argyfwng. Mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans wedi cadarnhau bod llai na hanner y galwadau a gaiff yn berthnasol i argyfyngau sy'n bygwth bywyd. Mae'n bwysig felly fod pobl yn troi'n gyntaf at eu gwasanaethau meddyg teulu a'u gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau, cyn mynd yn awtomatig i'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys, sy'n achosi problemau yn yr adrannau hynny, ac sydd wedyn yn gwneud i ambiwlansys aros. Fodd bynnag, derbyniwn fod y tywydd wedi bod yn galed yn ddiweddar a bod pobl wedi bod yn llithro ar rew, sydd wedi golygu bod llawer mwy o bobl nag arfer wedi bod i'r adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ac felly bod rhaid i ambiwlansys aros.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, cymerwyd y ffigurau a ddyfynnais cyn yr eira gwael diweddar, felly mae eich ateb yn gwbl amherthnasol. Wrth ichi eistedd yn ôl a dweud bod cynnydd da'n cael ei wneud, cadarnhawyd inni fod 11 ambiwlans yn aros y tu allan i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, ar un adeg nos Sadwrn. Yn ddiweddar yng Ngheredigion, llwyddodd yr ambiwlans awyr i gludo claf i'r hofrenfa ymhen naw munud, cyn eistedd yno wedyn am ddwy awr bron yn disgwyl i ambiwlans fynd â'r claf hwnnw i'r ysbyty. Yn y cyfamser, mae cleifion sy'n ddifrifol o sâl â chanser yn cael eu cludo mewn tacsis, heb ofal nyrs, i fynd am

while ambulances are stacked up outside your accident and emergency departments. When you said that good progress was being made, were you aware of these figures and that such incidents were happening across Wales?

The First Minister: We must remember that the ambulance service receives 25,000 emergency calls every month, the majority of which result in an ambulance taking the patient to an emergency department. However, there will be occasions when there is a delay in handing a patient over, and we are working with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust to minimise those delays in the future.

Kirsty Williams: It is interesting to hear you talking about there being occasional difficulties; 80,000 hours is more than an 'occasion'. These are real people, waiting in ambulances. Meanwhile, people are waiting in their homes for ambulances to respond to their 999 calls. There are people waiting in the backs of ambulances, or, if they are really lucky, they might find a place in a corridor in their hospital. Furthermore, patients are waiting in accident and emergency departments to be admitted to wards in their hospital, and, overall, Welsh patients are waiting six months for hospital admissions for elective treatment while, in England, they would wait 16 weeks. We are all waiting—we are waiting for you and your Government to provide the people of Wales with a decent health service. How much longer do they have to wait?

The First Minister: It is ironic that Kirsty raises these points on a day when the NHS in England is crumbling, and when there is great criticism of what is being proposed in England. The disruption that is happening there is happening with the Lib Dems in Government. Therefore, what we need in Wales is stability, and not the kind of change that is being proposed elsewhere. You make it sound, Kirsty, as if it is the norm for people to wait in ambulances. There are occasions when there is a great demand, but, in the main, the ambulance service works well and hands over people at an appropriate time. However, there are occasions when there is a

driniaeth, a hynny, yn ôl pob tebyg, wrth i ambiwlansys bentyrru y tu allan i'ch adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Pan ddywedasoch fod cynnydd da'n cael ei wneud, a oeddech chi'n ymwybodol o'r ffigurau hyn a bod pethau felly'n digwydd ledled Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhaid inni gofio bod y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn cael 25,000 o alwadau brys bob mis, a bod mwyafrif y rheini'n arwain at ambiwlans yn mynd â'r claf i adran achosion brys. Fodd bynnag, yn achlysurol, bydd oedi wrth drosglwyddo claf, ac rydym yn gweithio gydag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru i gwtogi cymaint â phosibl ar yr oediadau hynny yn y dyfodol.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'n ddiddorol eich clywed yn siarad am anawsterau achlysurol; mae 80,000 o oriau'n fwy nag 'achlysur'. Pobl go iawn yw'r rhain, yn aros mewn ambiwlansys. Yn y cyfamser, mae pobl yn aros yn eu cartrefi am ambiwlansys ymateb i'w galwadau 999. Mae pobl yn aros yng nghefn ambiwlansys, neu, os ydynt yn ffodus iawn, hwyrach y byddant yn dod o hyd i le mewn coridor yn eu hysbyty. Mae cleifion hefyd yn aros mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys am gael eu derbyn i wardiau yn eu hysbyty ac, ar y cyfan, mae cleifion Cymru'n aros chwe mis i gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty am driniaeth ddewisol tra byddent yn aros 16 wythnos yn Lloegr. Rydym oll yn aros—rydym yn aros i chi a'ch Llywodraeth ddarparu gwasanaeth iechyd boddhaol i bobl Cymru. Am faint yn rhagor y mae'n rhaid iddynt aros?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n eironig bod Kirsty yn codi'r pwyntiau hyn ar ddiwrnod pan mae'r GIG yn Lloegr yn malurio, a'r hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig yn Lloegr yn destun beirniadaeth fawr. Mae'r aflonyddwch sy'n digwyddo yno'n digwydd gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn Llywodraeth. Felly, yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yng Nghymru yw sefydlogrwydd, ac nid y math o newid sy'n cael ei gynnig yn rhywle arall. Rydych chi'n sôn amdano, Kirsty, fel petai'n arferol i bobl aros mewn ambiwlansys. Mae achlysuron pan fydd galw mawr, ond, yn bennaf, mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn gweithio'n dda ac mae'n

tremendous amount of demand, and we are working hard with the ambulance trust to ensure that those occasions of great demand are reduced.

Kirsty Williams: If you are that worried about what is happening to the health service in England, it questions your commitment to your current role. A competent and confident First Minister would be able to be proud of his record, and would be able to defend his record in the Chamber, without referring to other administrations. Will you reflect again on whether you really believe that 80,000 lost ambulance hours is a figure of which you can be proud, and a figure that you can brush off as ‘occasional’? Furthermore, I ask you again whether you were aware of these figures. If you were not aware of them, why not, and, if you were, what have you done, with your Minister for Health and Social Services, to try to do something about them, rather than trying to distract from your record by talking about areas that are not your responsibility?

The First Minister: I do not normally comment on what happens across the border, but you raised that issue—you are the one who compared the Welsh health service with the one in England. It is only fair then that I should illustrate to you what your party is proposing across the border. We are proud of what we have achieved in Wales, including the reduction in waiting times and waiting lists, and the introduction of free prescriptions, which your party opposed, and still opposes. We are building a health service in Wales of which we can all be proud and which is delivering for our people. It is a responsive health service that is under the control or oversight of politicians, as it should be, unlike in England, where general practitioners will be put in charge of the service so that they can take the blame rather than politicians; I am sorry, but I do not agree with that.

1.40 p.m.

Bethan Jenkins: Going back to the issue of the severe weather and the condition of the

trosglwyddo pobl ar adeg briodol. Fodd bynnag, mae galw aruthrol ar adegau, ac rydym wrthi'n gweithio'n galed gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans i sicrhau bod yr achlysuron hynny o alw mawr yn lleihau.

Kirsty Williams: Os ydych chi'n poeni cymaint am yr hyn sy'n digwydd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr, mae'n cwestiynu eich ymrwymiad i'ch swydd gyfredol. Byddai Prif Weinidog cymwys a hyderus yn gallu ymfalchïo yn ei record, a byddai'n gallu amddiffyn ei record yn y Siambr, heb gyfeirio at weinyddiaethau eraill. A wnewch chi sôn eto a ydych chi'n wir yn credu bod 80,000 o oriau ambiwlans wedi'u colli yn ffigur y gallwch ymfalchïo ynddo, ac yn ffigur y gallwch ei ddiystyru fel rhywbeth ‘achlysurol’? Hefyd, gofynnaf ichi eto a oeddech chi'n ymwybodol o'r ffigurau hyn. Os nad oeddech yn ymwybodol ohonynt, pam felly, ac, os oeddech chi, beth ydych chi wedi'i wneud, gyda'ch Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, i geisio gwneud rhywbeth yn eu cylch, yn hytrach na cheisio tynnu sylw oddi wrth eich record drwy siarad am ardaloedd nad ydych yn gyfrifol amdanynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni soniaf fel rheol am yr hyn sy'n digwydd dros y ffin, ond codasoch y mater hwnnw—chi yw'r un a gymharodd wasanaeth iechyd Cymru â'r un yn Lloegr. Mae'n gwbl deg felly y dylwn fynd ati wedyn i egluro ichi'r hyn y mae eich plaid yn ei gynnig dros y ffin. Rydym yn falch o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd gennym yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys cwtogi ar amseroedd aros a rhestri aros, a chyflwyno presgripsiynau am ddim, a wrthwynebwyd gan eich plaid, sy'n dal yn ei wrthwynebu. Rydym yn adeiladu gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru y gallwn oll ymfalchïo ynddo ac sy'n darparu i'n pobl. Gwasanaeth iechyd ymatebol ydyw sydd o dan reolaeth neu oruchwyliaeth gwleidyddion, fel y dylai fod, yn wahanol i Loegr, lle bydd meddygon teulu'n cael eu gosod yn gyfrifol am y gwasanaeth fel y gallant gymryd y bai yn lle'r gwleidyddion; mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid wyf yn cytuno â hynny.

Bethan Jenkins: Gan ddychwelyd i fater y tywydd garw a chyflwr y ffyrdd, pa gyngor y

roads, what advice has the Welsh Government given local authorities regarding the allocation of grit boxes on our streets? In my area, a lot of people wanted to clear their own streets, à la the Tories' big society concept, but were not able to do so because they did not have access to grit. In other areas, people were selling grit from yellow boxes to others in the community. Are there any answers to these particular problems, or is there any guidance that can be given to local authorities to deal with the situation?

The First Minister: The difficulty lies in how you distribute the grit and it is a matter for local authorities to decide how they do that. They have to distribute the grit fairly, and ensure that people understand how to distribute it when they get it, as it is not quite as easy as it appears. However, if anybody was selling local authority grit to others, I suggest that you report them to the police because that is theft, pure and simple.

Sandy Mewies: I just wanted to say that it is important to people that the ambulance service arrives on time. However, this week, I was contacted by a constituent who wanted to praise the ambulance service. He had seen an accident in Flint, had gone to a home to call the ambulance service because he did not have his mobile phone with him, and the ambulance arrived very rapidly to take the cyclist who had been involved in the accident to hospital. He was quite distressed because he felt that the ambulance service was facing a lot of criticism and, although some of it may have been deserved, he felt that when praise was due, it should be given. It is very sad that many people do not do that in relation to the health service.

The First Minister: I agree with those sentiments.

Astudio Ôl-radd

3. Jenny Randerson: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am astudio ôl-radd yng*

mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i roi i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch dyrannu blychau graean ar ein strydoedd? Yn fy ardal i, roedd ar lawer o bobl eisiau clirio eu strydoedd eu hunain, yn ôl cysyniad cymdeithas fawr y Toriaid, ond nid oeddent yn gallu gwneud hynny gan nad oedd graean ar gael iddynt. Mewn ardaloedd eraill, roedd pobl yn gwerthu graean o flychau melyn i eraill yn y gymuned. A oes unrhyw atebion i'r problemau arbennig hyn, neu a oes canllawiau y gellir eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr anhawster yw'r ffordd y dosbarthwch y graean a mater i'r awdurdodau lleol yw penderfynu ar y ffordd y gwnânt hynny. Mae'n rhaid iddynt ddsbarthu'r graean mewn ffordd deg, a sicrhau bod pobl yn deall sut i'w ddsbarthu pan fydd yn eu cyrraedd, oherwydd nid yw cyn hawsed ag yr ymddengys rywsut. Fodd bynnag, os oedd unrhyw un yn gwerthu graean awdurdod lleol i eraill, rwy'n awgrymu ichi roi gwybod i'r heddlu amdanynt oherwydd lladrad yw hynny, yn blwmp ac yn blaen.

Sandy Mewies: Dim ond eisiau dweud oedd arnaf ei bod yn bwysig i bobl fod y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn cyrraedd mewn pryd. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos yma, cysylltodd etholwr â mi a oedd yn dymuno canmol y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Roedd wedi gweld damwain yn y Fflint, wedi mynd i gartref i ffonio'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans gan nad oedd ei ffôn symudol ganddo, a chyrhaeddodd yr ambiwlans yn gyflym iawn i fynd â'r beiciwr a fu yn y ddamwain i'r ysbyty. Roedd yn gofidio tipyn am ei fod yn teimlo bod y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn destun llawer o feirniadaeth ac, er bod rhywfaint ohoni'n haeddiannol efallai, roedd yn teimlo y dylid rhoi clod lle mae clod yn ddyledus. Mae'n drist iawn nad llawer o bobl sy'n gwneud hynny mewn perthynas â'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n cytuno â'r teimladau hynny.

Postgraduate Study

3. Jenny Randerson: *Will the First Minister make a statement on postgraduate study in*

Nghymru. OAQ(3)3322(FM)

The First Minister: It is essential for the future renewal of the Welsh economy to equip people with higher level skills. Welsh universities are in a good position to foster a culture of exploration, discovery and intellectual challenge.

Jenny Randerson: A recent report demonstrates that postgraduates are much more likely than undergraduates to stay in Wales when they complete their studies: 63 per cent of postgraduates remain, compared with 44 per cent of first-degree graduates. Back in 2007, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor report on Wales showed that those with the highest qualifications are those most likely to be entrepreneurially active, and that is obviously key to the development of our economy. Therefore, we want to encourage postgraduates to remain in Wales. Cardiff University set a really good example to this end by establishing a £4 million fund for research scholarships. First Minister, what is your Government doing, as part of the new financial settlement for higher education, to ensure that all universities in Wales put in place additional financial incentives to encourage postgraduate study here?

The First Minister: In 2010-11, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales is providing £5.6 million through its postgraduate research funding stream, which is an increase from 2007-08. Universities realise that they need to encourage those with talent to study at postgraduate level, and to enable those people to then start their own businesses as spin-offs; it is something that our universities in Wales have not been good at historically, but I believe that many universities now understand the importance of postgraduate students and of universities acting as economic drivers in their areas.

Alun Davies: I am sure, First Minister, that you were as surprised as I was to see that Jenny had tabled a question on universities, given that her party is responsible for trebling tuition fees and cutting 80 per cent of the

Wales. OAQ(3)3322(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Er mwyn adnewyddu economi Cymru yn y dyfodol, mae'n hanfodol sicrhau bod gan bobl sgiliau lefel uwch. Mae prifysgolion Cymru mewn sefyllfa dda i feithrin diwylliant o archwilio, darganfod a herio deallusol.

Jenny Randerson: Mae adroddiad diweddar yn arddangos bod ôl-raddedigion yn llawer mwy tebygol nag israddedigion o aros yng Nghymru pan fyddant yn cwblhau eu hastudiaethau; mae 63 y cant o ôl-raddedigion yn aros yma, o'u cymharu â 44 y cant o raddedigion gradd gyntaf. Yn ôl yn 2007, roedd adroddiad Monitor Entrepreneuriaeth y Byd am Gymru yn dangos mai'r rheini â'r cymwysterau uchaf yw'r rheini sy'n fwyaf tebygol o fod yn entrepreneuriaid weithgar, ac mae hynny'n amlwg yn allweddol i ddatblygu ein heconomi. Felly, mae arnom eisiau annog ôl-raddedigion i aros yng Nghymru. Gosododd Prifysgol Caerdydd esiampl dda iawn i'r perwyl hwn drwy sefydlu cronfa £4 miliwn ar gyfer ysgoloriaethau ymchwil. Brif Weinidog, beth mae eich Llywodraeth chi'n ei wneud, yn rhan o'r setliad ariannol newydd ar gyfer addysg uwch, i sicrhau bod pob prifysgol yng Nghymru'n rhoi cymhellion ariannol ychwanegol yn eu lle i annog astudio ôl-raddedig yma?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn 2010-11, mae Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yn darparu £5.6 miliwn drwy ei ffrwd ariannu ymchwil ôl-raddedig, sy'n gynydd ers 2007-08. Mae prifysgolion yn sylweddoli bod angen iddynt annog y rheini â doniau i astudio ar lefel ôl-raddedig, a galluogi'r bobl hynny wedyn i ddechrau eu busnesau eu hunain o ganlyniad i hynny; mae'n rhywbeth na fu'n prifysgolion yng Nghymru'n ei wneud yn dda yn hanesyddol, ond credaf fod llawer o brifysgolion yn deall bellach mor bwysig yw myfyrwyr ôl-raddedig ac mor bwysig yw cael prifysgolion i sbarduno'r economi yn eu hardaloedd.

Alun Davies: Rwy'n siŵr, Brif Weinidog, eich bod wedi synnu cymaint â minnau at weld bod Jenny wedi cyflwyno cwestiwn am brifysgolion, o ystyried bod ei phlaid hi'n gyfrifol am dreblu ffioedd dysgu a chwotgi

teaching grant for universities in England—probably the biggest single cut to higher education that we have seen in recent history. Will you confirm that it is the policy of this Government in Wales to protect access to higher education for everyone in society, to invest in higher education and to ensure that higher education is not thrown to the market in the same way as is happening under the coalition Government in England?

The First Minister: I think that our actions speak for themselves. All of this means that Welsh universities will be in a far better financial position than their colleagues in England, certainly in the next year or two and beyond.

Gareth Jones: A all y Prif Weinidog roi unrhyw syniad inni ynghylch pa bryd y bydd penderfyniad terfynol yn cael ei wneud ar lefel y ffioedd a fydd yn cael eu codi a'r cyllid a fydd ar gael yng Nghymru ar gyfer cynorthwyo graddedigion sy'n dymuno hyfforddi fel athrawon yn y pynciau blaenoriaeth drwy astudio am dystysgrif addysg i raddedigion, gan ddechrau ym mis Medi eleni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn hyfforddi athrawon, yn enwedig mewn gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg—y pynciau STEM. Cefais yr anrhydedd o fod ym Mangor yr wythnos diwethaf yn agor y ganolfan hyfforddi newydd yno. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu atoch gyda'r manylion, er mwyn rhoi mwy o wybodaeth ichi ar yr amserlen.

Cyn-weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire

4. Chris Franks: *Pa sylwadau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cyflwyno i Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch rhoi iawndal llawn i gyn-weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire. OAQ(3)3340(FM)*

The First Minister: Since the closure of the ASW works in 2002, the Welsh Assembly Government has made numerous representations to the UK Government. The last representation made by the Assembly Government regarding the pensioners was a letter that was sent yesterday.

80 y cant ar y grant addysgu i brifysgolion yn Lloegr—sef yr un toriad mwyaf i addysg uwch a welsom yn ein hanes diweddar, mwy na thebyg. A wnewch chi gadarnhau mai polisi'r Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru yw gwarchod y cyfle i gael addysg uwch i bawb mewn cymdeithas, buddsoddi mewn addysg uwch a sicrhau nad yw addysg uwch yn cael ei thaflu i'r farchnad yn yr un ffordd ag sy'n digwydd dan y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn Lloegr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n credu bod ein camau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain. Mae hyn oll yn golygu y bydd prifysgolion Cymru mewn sefyllfa ariannol lawer gwell na'u cydweithwyr yn Lloegr, ac yn sicr yn y flwyddyn neu ddwy nesaf a'r tu hwnt.

Gareth Jones: Can the First Minister provide any indication of when a final decision is likely to be made on the level of fees charged and the funding that will be available in Wales for supporting graduates who wish to train as teachers in the priority subjects by studying for a postgraduate certificate of education, beginning this September?

The First Minister: It is very important that we train teachers, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics—the STEM subjects. I had the privilege of being in Bangor last week to open the new training centre there. I will write to you with the details, in order to provide you with further information on the timetable.

Former Allied Steel and Wire Workers

4. Chris Franks: *What representations has the First Minister made to the UK Government regarding full compensation for former Allied Steel and Wire workers. OAQ(3)3340(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Ers cau gwaith ASW yn 2002, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud nifer o sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU. Y sylw diwethaf a wnaethpwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ynghylch y pensynwyr oedd llythyr a anfonwyd ddoe.

Chris Franks: You are aware of a cross-party call for you to discuss ways in which the former Allied Steel and Wire workers can get 100 per cent compensation for their pension losses. When you next meet with the Secretary of State for Wales, can you ensure that you raise this issue? Can you make representations for a hardship fund for those pensioners who feel that they are particularly disadvantaged by the terms of the financial assistance scheme, and press Ministers in London to ensure that members of the pension scheme are provided with timely advice on what payments they can expect from that scheme when they retire?

The First Minister: We have made representations on many occasions regarding the payment of full pensions for ASW pensioners. I can confirm that the most recent letter that I wrote to the Secretary of State was to ask for clarification on recent proposals by the UK Government for the consumer price index to replace the retail prices index for indexation and revaluation for the financial assistance scheme. It goes without saying that we will oppose any developments that will lead to a reduction in the value of future FAS payments.

Blaenoriaethau

5. Helen Mary Jones: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y misoedd nesaf. OAQ(3)3337(FM)*

The First Minister: My priorities are to be found in the 'One Wales' agreement.

Helen Mary Jones: You will not be surprised, First Minister, that I am relieved to hear that. Can you confirm that the Government will continue to work towards the child poverty targets despite having to do so in a very challenging environment, given the changes that are being made, for example to the benefits system, by central Government? Will tackling child poverty continue to be a priority for the One Wales Government for the rest of its term?

The First Minister: Despite the proposals

Chris Franks: Rydych chi'n gwybod am gais trawsbleidiol ichi drafod ffyrdd y gall cyn-weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire gael 100 y cant o iawndal am eu colledion pensiwn. Pan fyddwch chi'n cwrdd nesaf ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a allwch chi sicrhau y byddwch yn codi'r mater hwn? A allwch chi wneud sylwadau o blaid cronfa galedi i'r pensiynwyr hynny sy'n teimlo eu bod o dan anfantais arbennig oherwydd telerau'r cynllun cymorth ariannol, a phwyso ar Weinidogion yn Llundain i sicrhau bod aelodau'r cynllun yn cael cyngor mewn pryd ar y taliadau y gallant eu disgwyl o'r cynllun hwnnw pan fyddant yn ymddeol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi gwneud sylwadau ar lawer achlysur ynghylch talu pensiynau llawn i bensiynwyr ASW. Gallaf gadarnhau fod y llythyr diweddaraf a ysgrifennais at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn gofyn am egluro'r cynigion diweddar gan Lywodraeth y DU i'r mynegai prisiau defnyddwyr ddisodli'r mynegai prisiau adwerthu ar gyfer mynegeio ac adbrisio i'r cynllun cymorth ariannol. Wrth reswm, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw ddatblygiadau a fydd yn arwain at leihau gwerth taliadau cynllun cymorth ariannol yn y dyfodol.

Priorities

5. Helen Mary Jones: *Will the First Minister outline his priorities for the coming months. OAQ(3)3337(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae fy mlaenoriaethau i'w gweld yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'.

Helen Mary Jones: Ni fyddwch chi'n synnu, Brif Weinidog, ei bod yn rhyddhad gennyf glywed hynny. A allwch gadarnhau y bydd y Llywodraeth yn parhau i weithio tuag at y targedau tlodi plant er bod rhaid gwneud hynny mewn amgylchedd heriol iawn, o ystyried y newidiadau sy'n cael eu gwneud, er enghraifft yn y system budd-daliadau, gan y Llywodraeth ganolog? A fydd mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn dal yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un am weddill ei thymor?

Y Prif Weinidog: Er gwaethaf y cynigion

being put forward by the UK Government, we are pleased to see that the latest data on child poverty indicators, published last November, show a clear improvement against 10 of the indicators for which we have sufficient data to make an assessment.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): Good afternoon, First Minister. I am sure that you share the disappointment that I and many others feel at the small number of contracts that we have gained for the 2012 Olympic Games. I think that we have won 11 supply contracts out of a total of 1,433. Given the number of supply contracts won by other regions of the UK, what is the Assembly Government doing about what has been very disappointing, and what the Federation of Small Businesses said came about because of far too little promotion of Welsh businesses?

The First Minister: I do not agree that there has been too little promotion. It is right to say that we are disappointed with the contracts that Welsh businesses have managed to sign, but we continue with initiatives to assist Welsh businesses to know what they need to do in order to be successful in the procurement process. That work continues.

Nick Bourne: I come back to the figure of only 11 out of 1,433 contracts. If you compare that with other regions, the west midlands has won 58 contracts, for example. Was this discussed at the last council for economic renewal, as I think that it is now called, on 1 December 2010? If so, what action is being taken? If it was not discussed, will it be discussed at the next council for economic renewal?

1.50 p.m.

The First Minister: I have no difficulty with it being discussed at the next council. I do not recall it being discussed at the last council for economic renewal, but if I am incorrect, I will inform you. Certainly, I am aware of the issue. It has been an issue for some time in terms of the position of Welsh companies and

sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan Lywodraeth y DU, rydym yn falch o weld bod y data diweddaraf ar ddangosyddion tlodi plant, a gyhoeddwyd fis Tachwedd diwethaf, yn dangos gwelliant clir mewn perthynas â 10 o'r dangosyddion y mae gennym ddigon o ddata ar eu cyfer i wneud asesiad.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Prynawn da, Brif Weinidog. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn rhannu'r siom yr wyf innau a llawer o rai eraill yn ei deimlo am ein bod wedi ennill cyn lleied o gontractau ar gyfer Gemau Olympaidd 2012. Rwy'n credu inni ennill 11 o gontractau cyflenwi allan o gyfanswm o 1,433. O ystyried nifer y contractau cyflenwi a enillwyd gan ranbarthau eraill yn y DU, beth mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud am yr hyn a fu'n siomedig iawn, a'r hyn y dywedodd y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach iddo ddigwydd am nad hyrwyddwyd busnesau Cymru hanner digon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwy'n anghytuno na fu digon o hyrwyddo. Mae'n iawn dweud ein bod yn siomedig â'r contractau y mae busnesau Cymru wedi llwyddo i'w llofnodi, ond parhawn â'n mentrau i gynorthwyo busnesau Cymru i wybod beth sydd angen iddynt ei wneud er mwyn llwyddo yn y broses gaffael. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n parhau.

Nick Bourne: Dychwelaf i'r ffigur o 11 yn unig allan o 1,433 o gontractau. Os cymharwch hwnnw â rhanbarthau eraill, mae Gorllewin Canolbarth Lloegr wedi ennill 58 o gontractau, er enghraifft. A drafodwyd hyn yn y cyngor diwethaf dros adnewyddu'r economi, fel y credaf y gelwir hwnnw bellach, ar 1 Rhagfyr 2010? Os felly, pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd? Os na chafodd ei drafod, a fydd yn cael ei drafod yn y cyngor nesaf dros adnewyddu'r economi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw anhawster o ran ei drafod yn y cyngor nesaf. Ni chofiaf iddo gael ei drafod yn y cyngor diwethaf dros adnewyddu'r economi, ond os wyf yn anghywir, rhoddaf wybod ichi. Yn bendant, rwyf yn ymwybodol o'r peth. Bu'n broblem ers cryn dipyn o ran sefyllfa

their getting contracts. I will ask for the council for economic renewal's views on the statistics that you have referred to today and that have been produced in past days.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful for that. I would like to turn your attention to another issue. Reference has already been made to the ambulance service. Without doubt, the people who provide that service do excellent work and we should acknowledge their hard work. However, we also need to recognise that the service falls down on occasion, as, I think, has been acknowledged around the Chamber. In light of that, is the Assembly Government turning its attention to the air ambulance service, which has been called upon during the cold weather in November and December in particular? It has been stretched. There are three helicopters in Wales, whereas there are 30 in England—I appreciate that that is for a larger area. Given what is done purely on a voluntary basis in that regard, will the Welsh Assembly Government look to see how it can perhaps work more effectively alongside the air ambulance service, which has done marvellous work this winter in getting patients to hospital?

The First Minister: We always strive to find better ways of working with organisations such as the air ambulance service.

Nick Bourne: I am pleased to hear that, but I was hoping for some concrete examples of how that is to be done. Are you perhaps looking at providing additional resources, as the service could do with further helicopters? Are you just providing advice? What form is the assistance that you are looking at providing taking?

The First Minister: As far as I am aware, the air ambulance service has not sought extra resources. I will ask the Minister for Health and Social Services to write to you with regard to our position with the air ambulance service so that you are better informed.

Joyce Watson: 'One Wales' includes a

cwmnïau Cymru a hwythau'n ennill contractau. Gofynnaf am farn y cyngor dros adnewyddu'r economi am yr ystadegau y cyfeiriasoch atynt heddiw ac a gynhyrchwyd yn y diwrnodau diwethaf.

Nick Bourne: Rwy'n ddiolchgar am hynny. Hoffwn droi eich sylw at fater arall. Cyfeiriwyd eisoes at y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Heb os, mae'r bobl sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw'n gwneud gwaith rhagorol a dylem gydnabod eu gwaith caled. Fodd bynnag, mae angen hefyd inni gydnabod bod y gwasanaeth yn baglu weithiau fel, rwy'n credu, y cydnabuwyd o amgylch y Siambr. Yng ngoleuni hynny, a ydy Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn troi ei sylw at y gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr, y galwyd arno yn ystod y tywydd oer ym mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr yn arbennig? Bu dan bwysau. Mae tri hofrennydd yng Nghymru, a 30 yn Lloegr—gwerthfawrogaf fod hynny ar gyfer ardal fwy o faint. O ystyried yr hyn a wneir yn gwbl wirfoddol yn hynny o beth, a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru edrych i weld sut gall weithio'n fwy effeithiol efallai ochr yn ochr â'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr, sydd wedi gwneud gwaith bendigedig yn ystod y gaef hwn i gludo cleifion i'r ysbyty?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymdrechwn bob amser i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd gwell o weithio gyda chymdeithasau fel y gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr.

Nick Bourne: Rwy'n falch o glywed hynny, ond roeddwn yn gobeithio cael rhai enghreifftiau cadarn o'r ffordd y mae hynny am gael ei wneud. A ydych chi'n edrych efallai ar ddarparu adnoddau ychwanegol, oherwydd gallai'r gwasanaeth wneud y tro â rhagor o hofrenyddion? A ydych chi'n rhoi cyngor yn unig? Pa fath o gymorth ydych yn gobeithio ei roi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Hyd y gwn i, nid yw'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr wedi ceisio adnoddau ychwanegol. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ysgrifennu atoch o ran ein sefyllfa gyda'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr er mwyn ichi gael gwybod yn well.

Joyce Watson: Mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn

commitment to give all children the opportunity to use leisure facilities, and the Children and Young People Committee's recent report on safe places in which to play and hang out emphasised the importance of providing children and young people with somewhere in which to enjoy their free time with friends. Will you join me in welcoming the brand new youth centre and scout hall in Llandrindod Wells? I understand that it is the first such facility to open in the county since 1964, and both you and I visited it last Friday. Will you also join me in congratulating Powys youth services, Councillor Gwyn Gwilym, the cabinet member, and all those involved on the very hard work and effort that has gone into this particular project?

The First Minister: It is a fabulous building, and I was there on Friday and again on Saturday. You could not keep me away. It is a fantastic example of a wonderful facility for young people and for the entire community. The rooms there are used by the whole community in Llandrindod Wells. It is a building of which the town can be proud.

Veronica German: To return to the issue of lost ambulance hours, this is not about knocking the ambulance service, but the opposite, in fact. It is about supporting ambulance personnel in trying to do their job, which they are not able to do. One ambulance staff member was quoted yesterday as saying that there have been occasions in the past few weeks where ambulance staff have been stopped from taking patients out of vehicles, and have had to keep them in the vehicles, because there was no more room in the corridors—not in the hospital wards, but in the corridors. That is not a new situation or one that has suddenly developed, yet it does not seem to be one of your priorities. What exactly are you going to do about it? A good start, and perhaps you could answer this, would be to publish monthly the figures that we had to get through a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, so that everyone can see what is happening and whether there is improvement or not, because this is not a situation—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Could you

cynnwys ymrwymiad i roi'r cyfle i bob plentyn ddefnyddio cyfleusterau hamdden, ac yn adroddiad diweddar y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc am leoedd diogel i chwarae a threulio amser, pwysleisiwyd mor bwysig yw darparu rhywle i blant a phobl ifanc fwynhau eu hamser rhydd gyda'u ffrindiau. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu'r neuadd sgowtiaid a'r ganolfan ieuencid newydd sbon yn Llandrindod? Deallaf mai hwn yw'r cyfleuster cyntaf o'i fath i agor yn y sir ers 1964, ac ymwelais innau a chithau ag ef ddydd Gwener diwethaf. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi hefyd i longyfarch gwasanaethau ieuencid Powys, y Cynghorydd Gwyn Gwilym, yr aelod cabinet, a phawb a fu'n rhan o'r ymdrech a'r gwaith caled iawn a wnaethpwyd ar y prosiect arbennig hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n adeilad bendigedig, ac roeddwn yno ddydd Gwener ac eto ddydd Sadwrn. Ni allech fy nghadw i draw. Mae'n enghraifft wych o gyfleuster bendigedig i bobl ifanc ac i'r gymuned gyfan. Defnyddir yr ystafelloedd yno gan y gymuned i gyd yn Llandrindod. Mae'n adeilad y gall y dref ymfalchïo ynddo.

Veronica German: I ddychwelyd i fater yr oriau ambiwlans a gollir, nid lladd ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yw hwn, ond i'r gwrthwyneb, mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n ymwneud â chefnogi personél ambiwlans wrth geisio gwneud eu gwaith, nad ydynt yn gallu ei wneud. Dyfynnwyd un aelod o staff ambiwlans ddoe yn dweud bod staff ambiwlans, ar adegau yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, wedi'u hatal rhag dod â chleifion allan o gerbydau, ac y bu'n rhaid iddynt eu cadw yn y cerbydau, am nad oedd rhagor o le yn y coridorau—nid yn wardiau'r ysbyty, ond yn y coridorau. Nid sefyllfa newydd mo honno nac un sydd wedi datblygu'n sydyn, ond eto nid yw fel petai ymhlith eich blaenoriaethau. Beth yn union ydych chi'n mynd i'w wneud amdani? Un man cychwyn da, a hwyrach y gallech chi ateb hyn, fyddai cyhoeddi bob mis y ffigurau y bu'n rhaid inni eu cael drwy gais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, fel y gall pawb weld beth sy'n digwydd a gweld a oes gwelliant neu beidio, oherwydd nid sefyllfa yw hon—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A allech chi gyrraedd y

come to a question, please?

Veronica German: This is not a situation that affects just the ambulance service, but the whole of the NHS and the way in which it is performing in Wales today.

The First Minister: I did not hear a question there, Dirprwy Lywydd.

Veronica German: The question was whether you would publish—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I call Ann Jones.

Ann Jones: I welcome the Labour-led Government's commitment to continue to commit to a national health service and to keep the funding of the national health service based on public sector principles and values. Having listened to David Cameron's announcement on NHS reforms in England, I am sure that many who work tirelessly in the NHS in Wales will be interested to hear that he referred to the NHS as 'second rate'. Will you give us an assurance, First Minister, that the Labour-led Assembly will continue to fight to ensure that the NHS in Wales is based on the principle of treatment according to need and free at the point of use?

The First Minister: Absolutely. We have taken the approach of seeing that the public services of Wales remain truly public, and the NHS is part of that.

I missed part of your question, Ann, because I could hear the Liberal Democrats talking to each other, although they are not very loud as there are not many of them, and I suspect that, after May, we will face a wall of silence from them.

Canlyniadau Arholiadau

6. Peter Black: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ganlyniadau arholiadau yng Nghymru. OAQ(3)3332(FM)*

The First Minister: External examination results for our young people continue to show general positive progress.

cwestiwn, os gwelwch yn dda?

Veronica German: Nid sefyllfa sy'n effeithio ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn unig mo hon, ond un sy'n effeithio ar y GIG cyfan ac ar y ffordd y mae'n perfformio yng Nghymru heddiw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais gwestiwn yno, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

Veronica German: Y cwestiwn oedd a fydddech chi'n cyhoeddi—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Galwaf ar Ann Jones.

Ann Jones: Croesawaf ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth a arweinir gan Lafur i barhau i ymrwymo i wasanaeth iechyd gwladol ac i barhau i ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ar sail gwerthoedd ac egwyddorion y sector cyhoeddus. Wedi gwranddo ar gyhoeddiad David Cameron am ddiwygio'r GIG yn Lloegr, rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn ddiddorol gan lawer sy'n gweithio'n ddiflino yn y GIG yng Nghymru glywed iddo gyfeirio at y GIG fel rhywbeth eilradd. A wneuch chi'n sicrhau ni, Brif Weinidog, y bydd y Cynulliad a arweinir gan Lafur yn parhau i frwydro i sicrhau bod y GIG yng Nghymru'n seiliedig ar egwyddor trin yn ôl angen ac yn rhad ac am ddim i'w ddefnyddio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn llwyr. Rydym wedi mynd ati i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru'n dal yn gwbl gyhoeddus, ac mae'r GIG yn rhan o hynny.

Collais ran o'ch cwestiwn, Ann, am y gallwn glywed y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn siarad â'i gilydd, er nad ydynt yn uchel iawn am nad oes llawer ohonynt, ac rwy'n amau y byddwn, ar ôl mis Mai, yn wynebu mur o ddistawrwydd oddi wrthynt.

Examination Results

6. Peter Black: *Will the First Minister make a statement on exam results in Wales. OAQ(3)3332(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae canlyniadau arholiadau allanol i'n pobl ifanc yn parhau i ddangos cynnydd cadarnhaol cyffredinol.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. I note that you referred to progress in your response. I also note that, every summer when the examination results are published, we get a statement from your Government congratulating the students on their hard work and good results and noting that we continue to get better examination results in England and Wales. How do you reconcile these improving results with the recently published report by the Programme for International Student Assessment, which shows that the Welsh education system is effectively a basket case that is in need of a major overhaul to put it right?

The First Minister: What an insult to all the parents, teachers, nursery assistants and others who work in schools—they are all a basket case, according to the Liberal Democrats. What an inelegant and clumsy way of putting a question. All right, I will try to deal with the question that Peter meant to ask, before his unfortunate faux pas.

It is not clear why, as our GCSE results improve, the PISA figures are as they are. It appears that, in order to be able to pass examinations, it is not always necessary to demonstrate the key skills that PISA examines. That is a serious issue that needs to be looked at. We know that our GCSE results are improving, and we know that, as far as the PISA figures are concerned, we want to catch up with the rest of the UK. Some have said that we are at the bottom of the PISA table, but that is not the case, not by a long chalk, but we know that there is work to be done, and we want to work with the teaching profession to improve our schools—and our PISA results—rather than have a go at them, as you have just done.

William Graham: First Minister, clearly, one of the best ways of seizing upon future global economic opportunities is to ensure that pupils become proficient in foreign languages. Do you agree that it is doubly disturbing that, in addition to last year's poor results, statistics indicate a lower percentage of pupils now taking a foreign language at GCSE than was previously the case? The Minister for Children, Education and

Peter Black: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Sylwais ichi gyfeirio at gynnydd yn eich ymateb. Sylwaf hefyd ein bod, bob haf pan gyhoeddir y canlyniadau arholiadau, yn cael datganiad gan eich Llywodraeth yn llongyfarch y myfyrwyr am eu gwaith caled a'u canlyniadau da ac yn nodi ein bod yn parhau i gael gwell canlyniadau arholiadau yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Sut ydych chi'n cysoni'r canlyniadau hyn sy'n gwella â'r adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr, sy'n dangos bod system addysg Cymru, i bob pwrpas, yn glaf diaelodau y mae angen ei ailwampio'n llwyr i'w unioni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Am sarhad i'r holl rieni, athrawon, cynorthwywyr meithrin ac eraill sy'n gweithio mewn ysgolion—claf diaelodau ydynt i gyd, yn ôl y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Am ffordd anghoeth a thrwsgl o eirio cwestiwn. Iawn, ceisiaf ymdrin â'r cwestiwn yr oedd Peter wedi golygu ei ofyn cyn ei gam gwag anffodus.

Wrth i'n canlyniadau TGAU wella, nid yw'n amlwg pam mae'r ffigurau PISA fel y maent. Er mwyn llwyddo mewn arholiadau, mae'n debyg nad oes angen arddangos bob amser y sgiliau allweddol y mae PISA yn eu harholi. Mae hwnnw'n fater difrifol y mae angen sylw arno. Gwyddom fod ein canlyniadau TGAU yn gwella, a gwyddom, o ran y ffigurau PISA, fod arnom eisiau dal i fyny â gweddill y DU. Mae rhai wedi dweud ein bod ar waelod tabl PISA, ond nid yw hynny'n wir, nid o bell ffordd, ond gwyddom fod gwaith i'w wneud, ac mae arnom eisiau gweithio gyda'r proffesiwn addysgu i wella ein hysgolion—a'n canlyniadau PISA—yn hytrach na lladd arnynt, fel yr ydych chi newydd ei wneud.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, mae'n amlwg mai un o'r ffyrdd gorau o fanteisio ar gyfleoedd economaidd byd-eang y dyfodol yw sicrhau bod disgyblion yn hyfedr mewn ieithoedd tramor. A ydych chi'n cytuno ei bod yn peri dwywaith y pryder fod ystadegau'n dangos bod canran is o ddisgyblion bellach yn dewis astudio iaith dramor ar lefel TGAU nag o'r blaen, a hynny ar ben ganlyniadau gwael y llynedd?

Lifelong Learning announced a new action plan last July for the teaching of foreign languages in partnership with the National Centre for Languages—CILT Cymru. When will you be in a position to publish the results of that initiative?

The First Minister: Clearly, we will have a better idea by the end of this school year, when we will see what successful uptake there has been of modern languages. That will be an appropriate time to see whether results can be published.

Nerys Evans: Nid oes dwywaith nad oedd canlyniadau PISA, a gyhoeddwyd cyn y Nadolig, yn rhai siomedig iawn, ond nid wyf yn rhannu sylwadau Peter Black yn hynny o beth. Mae'n angenrheidiol bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn canfod pam y cafwyd y canlyniadau hynny, ac yn cymryd camau i wella'r sefyllfa addysgol ym mhob cwr o Gymru.

Wrth edrych ar y gyllideb ddrafft amgen a gyhoeddwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr ychydig cyn y Nadolig drwy ddatganiad i'r wasg, a ydych yn rhannu fy siom eu bod am dorri o leiaf £40,000 o bob ysgol yng Nghymru? A ydych yn cytuno y byddai cynlluniau'r Ceidwadwyr ar gyfer addysg yn arwain at dangyllido ein hysgolion a fyddai'n peryglu safonau addysgol ymhellach, gyda goblygiadau mawr i economi Cymru yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn beth call siarad am safonau addysg os oes gennych gynlluniau i dorri cymaint ar gyllid addysg. Nid yw'r Ceidwadwyr erioed wedi rhoi ateb ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ(3)3324(FM), yn ôl.

Targedau

8. Nick Ramsay: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am dargedau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.* OAQ(3)3327(FM)

The First Minister: They are to be found in

Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes gynllun gweithredu newydd fis Gorffennaf diwethaf ar gyfer addysgu ieithoedd tramor mewn partneriaeth â'r Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Ieithoedd—CILT Cymru. Pryd fyddwch chi mewn sefyllfa i gyhoeddi canlyniadau'r fenter honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn amlwg, bydd gennym well syniad erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ysgol hon, pan welwn faint sydd wedi dewis astudio ieithoedd modern. Bydd honno'n adeg briodol i weld a ellir cyhoeddi canlyniadau.

Nerys Evans: There is no doubt that the PISA results, published before Christmas, were very disappointing, but I do not share Peter Black's comments in that regard. It is essential that the Welsh Government identifies the cause of those results, and takes action to improve the educational situation in all parts of Wales.

Looking at the alternative draft budget that the Conservatives announced just before Christmas via press release, do you share my disappointment that they propose a cut of at least £40,000 for every school? Do you agree that the Conservatives' plans for education would lead to our schools being underfunded in such a way as to jeopardise educational standards even further, with massive implications for the Welsh economy in future?

The First Minister: I do not think it sensible to talk about education standards if you have plans to cut education funding so drastically. The Conservatives have never given an answer on that point.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ(3)3324(FM), is withdrawn.

Targets

8. Nick Ramsay: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's targets for the coming year.* OAQ(3)3327(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent i'w gweld yn

‘One Wales’.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, thank you for helpfully guiding me to ‘One Wales’ for your Government’s targets. They are, of course, dependent on the budget, which we will debate later this afternoon. The Welsh Conservatives have pledged to protect, or ring-fence—however you wish to put it—health spending in Wales in real terms. How will your policy of taking more than £1 billion out of the Welsh national health service over the next three years improve the health of the people of Wales and the lives of those who work in our health service?

2.00 p.m.

The First Minister: They still cannot answer the question, can they? I remember the great excitement before Christmas when we were promised by the Conservatives that we would have a fully costed draft budget. We ended up with a press release of about 10 lines. That shows the depth of thinking that exists within the Conservative party in Wales. The reason why we cannot keep health spending where we would like is the financial settlement that we have received from your Government. You cannot create money where none exists. The only way in which you could keep to the pledge that you have made would be to destroy school spending as well as to remove substantial spending from many other areas on which the people of Wales depend.

Alun Davies: A key objective of the Government is to secure economic recovery. Do you share my disappointment with the attitude of the UK Government towards the electrification of the Paddington to Swansea line? It is a matter of disappointment on all sides of the Chamber that the Secretary of State appears more concerned about protecting the peace of her constituents than securing economic recovery in Wales. First Minister, in the absence of an effective advocate for Wales in the UK Cabinet, will you ensure that the Welsh Assembly Government continues to press the case for the electrification of the line from Paddington right through to Swansea?

The First Minister: I can assure you that I

‘Cymru’n Un’.

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, diolch am roi help llaw i’ m tywys i ‘Cymru’n Un’ ar gyfer targedau eich Llywodraeth. Maent, wrth reswm, yn dibynnu ar y gyllideb, a dadleuwn ynghylch honno’n hwyrach y prynhawn yma. Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi addo gwarchod, neu neilltuo—sut bynnag yr hoffwch ei gyfleu—gwariant iechyd yng Nghymru mewn termau real. Sut bydd eich polisi chi o gymryd mwy nag £1 biliwn allan o wasanaeth iechyd gwladol Cymru dros y tair blynedd nesaf yn gwella iechyd pobl Cymru a bywydau’r rheini sy’n gweithio yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allant ateb y cwestiwn o hyd, oni allant? Rwy’n cofio’r cyffro mawr cyn y Nadolig pan gawsom addewid oddi wrth y Ceidwadwyr y byddem yn cael cyllideb ddrafft wedi’i chostio’n llwyr. Yn y pen draw, cawsom ddatganiad o ryw 10 llinell i’r wasg. Mae hynny’n dangos y dyfnder meddwl sydd yn y blaid Geidwadol yng Nghymru. Y rheswm nad allwn wario fel y mynnwn ar iechyd yw’r setliad ariannol a gawsom oddi wrth eich Llywodraeth chi. Ni allwch greu arian lle nad oes arian yn bodoli. Yr unig ffordd y gallech chi gadw at eich addewid fyddai dinistrio gwariant ar ysgolion a hefyd tynnu gwariant sylweddol oddi ar lawer o feysydd eraill y mae pobl Cymru’n dibynnu arnynt.

Alun Davies: Un o amcanion allweddol y Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod yr economi’n gwella. A ydych chi’n rhannu fy siom yn agwedd Llywodraeth y DU tuag at drydaneiddio’r rheilffordd rhwng Paddington ac Abertawe? Mae siom ar bob ochr o’r Siambr yn y ffaith bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fel petai’n poeni mwy am amddiffyn heddwch ei hetholwyr na sicrhau bod yr economi’n gwella yng Nghymru. Brif Weinidog, yn absenoldeb hyrwyddwr effeithiol i Gymru yng Nghabinet y DU, a wnewch chi sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru’n parhau i bwysu’r achos o blaid trydaneiddio’r rheilffordd o Paddington yr holl ffordd i Abertawe?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf eich sicrhau chi nad

have no plans to join the present UK Cabinet, so I am afraid that I cannot be there to be an advocate for Wales. I am sure that that will come as a joy to some and a relief to others. This is an important issue. We are still awaiting an announcement. As I have said before, the worst outcome would be electrification as far as Bristol. That would send the message that Wales, and south Wales in particular, is out on a limb. I urge the UK Government to electrify as far as Swansea, as per the business case that we know exists.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn derbyn, Prif Weinidog, fod tlodi ynni yn broblem enfawr i nifer fawr o bobl yng Nghymru? Er enghraifft, mae nifer fawr o'm hetholwyr nad ydynt yn agos at linell nwy prif gyflenwad, ac felly mae'n rhaid iddynt ddefnyddio olew neu LPG, sy'n gallu golygu bod eu costau gwresogi 35 y cant yn uwch, neu 40 y cant yn uwch os ydynt yn defnyddio LPG, nag a fyddent pe baent yn gallu cael mynediad at ffynhonnell nwy. A oes unrhyw beth y gall eich Llywodraeth ei wneud i helpu'r bobl hyn, sydd, yn aml iawn, ymhlith y bobl dlotaf a mwyaf bregus yn ein cymdeithas?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennym strategaeth tlodi ynni, ond mae pris olew wedi cynyddu'n fawr ac mae hynny wedi achosi problem fawr i lawer o bobl. Mae hyn yn broblem i Brydain i gyd, felly mae'n bwysig bod ffordd i ddelio â hyn yn cael ei chreu ar lefel Brydeinig. Os bydd prisiau olew yn codi lawer yn uwch, bydd llawer o broblemau i bobl—nid yn unig i'r rhai fydd yn methu â fforddio gyrru car wedyn, ond hefyd y rhai sy'n dibynnu ar olew i dwymo'u cartrefi.

Blaenoriaethau

9. Mohammad Asghar: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei brif flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Dwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(3)3329(FM)*

The First Minister: They can be found in 'One Wales'.

Mohammad Asghar: Thank you very much for repeating that answer, First Minister. Many businesses and firms across South

wyf yn bwriadu ymuno â Chabinet presennol y DU o gwbl, felly mae arnaf ofn na allaf fod yno i fod yn hyrwyddwr i Gymru. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd rhai'n llawenhau am hynny ac y bydd eraill yn teimlo rhyddhad. Mae hwn yn fater pwysig. Rydym yn dal yn disgwyl cyhoeddiad. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, y canlyniad gwaethaf fyddai trydaneiddio cyn belled â Bryste. Byddai hynny'n anfon y neges bod Cymru, a de Cymru'n arbennig, dan anfantais. Rwy'n cymhell Llywodraeth y DU i drydaneiddio mor bell ag Abertawe, fel yn ôl yr achos busnes y gwyddom ei fod yn bodoli.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you accept, First Minister, that fuel poverty is a huge problem for many people in Wales? For example, many of my constituents are not close to a mains gas line and so they have to use oil or LPG, which can mean that their heating costs are 35 per cent higher, or 40 per cent higher if they use LPG, than they would be were they able to gain access to a gas source. Can your Government do anything to help these people, who are often among the poorest and most vulnerable in our society?

The First Minister: We have a fuel poverty strategy, but the price of oil has risen considerably and this has caused a big problem for many people. This is a problem for the whole of Britain, so it is important that a way of dealing with this situation is created at a British level. If oil prices rise much higher, it will cause considerable problems—not only for those who will be unable to afford to drive a car as a result, but also those who rely on oil to heat their homes.

Priorities

9. Mohammad Asghar: *Will the First Minister outline his key priorities for South Wales East. OAQ(3)3329(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Gellir eu gweld yn 'Cymru'n Un'.

Mohammad Asghar: Diolch yn fawr iawn am ailadrodd yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Gallai llawer o fusnesau a chwmnïau ledled

Wales East could have reaped significant economic benefits from lucrative contracts relating to the 2012 Olympics in London. It is clear that Wales has underperformed considerably with regard to successful bids for the top, tier 1 contracts. Recent figures show that Welsh firms have secured a little over £668,000-worth of top-tier contracts, whereas Scotland secured £24 million-worth and Northern Ireland secured £17 million-worth of these lucrative business contracts related to the London Olympics. Do you think, First Minister, that the Assembly Government has been proactive enough in encouraging Welsh firms to apply for top Olympic contracts? How can you reassure businesses in South Wales East and across Wales that one of your key priorities is to do everything possible to encourage, support and raise awareness of all remaining opportunities for Welsh businesses to reap economic benefits linked to the Olympics?

The First Minister: I refer you, Oscar, to the answer that I gave to Nick Bourne some moments ago. I also refer you to the economic renewal programme, which seeks to take economic policy in a new direction in Wales—a direction that we believe will lead to more businesses and more sustainable businesses being in a position to bid for such large contracts in the future.

Lynne Neagle: First Minister, reducing crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and improving community safety must remain a priority for the Labour-led Assembly Government in South Wales East. Despite the Tories' refusal prior to the election to admit that their cuts would mean fewer front-line police, we now know that hundreds of police jobs will be cut throughout Wales. Gwent alone could be looking at losing over 200 police officers. Do you agree that the Tory-Liberal Government is taking huge risks with public safety and undermining hard-won progress in the fight against crime and antisocial behaviour?

Dwyrain De Cymru fod wedi elwa'n sylweddol yn economaidd ar gcontractau proffidiol mewn perthynas â Gemau Olympaidd 2012 yn Llundain. Mae'n amlwg bod Cymru wedi tanberfformio'n sylweddol o ran cynigion llwyddiannus am y prif gcontractau haen 1. Dengys ffigurau diweddar fod cwmnïau Cymru wedi sicrhau ychydig yn fwy na gwerth £668,000 o gcontractau'r haen uchaf, tra bod yr Alban wedi sicrhau gwerth £24 miliwn a Gogledd Iwerddon wedi sicrhau gwerth £17 miliwn o'r contractau busnes proffidiol hyn mewn perthynas â Gemau Olympaidd Llundain. A ydych chi'n credu, Brif Weinidog, fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod wrthi'n ddigonol yn annog cwmnïau Cymru i ymgeisio am gcontractau mwyaf y Gemau Olympaidd? Sut gallwch chi sicrhau busnesau yn Nwyrain De Cymru a ledled Cymru mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau allweddol yw gwneud popeth posibl i annog a chefnogi busnesau Cymru a hybu eu hymwybyddiaeth am yr holl gyfleoedd sy'n weddill i elwa'n economaidd mewn cysylltiad â'r Gemau Olympaidd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf, Oscar, at yr ateb a roddais i Nick Bourne ychydig funudau'n ôl. Fe'ch cyfeiriaf hefyd at raglen adnewyddu'r economi, sy'n ceisio llywio polisi economaidd i gyfeiriad newydd yng Nghymru—cyfeiriad a fydd, yn ein barn ni, yn gosod mwy o fusnesau a busnesau mwy cynaliadwy mewn sefyllfa i gynnig am gcontractau mor fawr yn y dyfodol.

Lynne Neagle: Brif Weinidog, mae'n rhaid bod lleihau troseddu, mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a gwella diogelwch cymunedol yn dal yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a arweinir gan Lafur yn Nwyrain De Cymru. Er bod y Torïaid wedi gwrthod cyfaddef cyn yr etholiad y byddai eu toriadau'n golygu llai o heddlu rheng flaen, gwyddom erbyn hyn y bydd cannoedd o swyddi'r heddlu'n cael eu torri ledled Cymru. Yng Ngwent yn unig, gellid colli dros 200 o swyddogion yr heddlu. A ydych chi'n cytuno bod Llywodraeth y Torïaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn mentro diogelwch cyhoeddus yn ddifrifol ac yn tanseilio'r cynnydd haeddiannol yn y frwydr yn erbyn troseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol?

The First Minister: As I have said many times before, if you cut the number of police officers, the crime rate goes up; it is as simple as that. Many years of studies show—and my professional experience tells me—that the fear of being caught is the prime deterrent to committing crime, not the sentence, because the sentence does not matter if you are not caught. So, a reduction in the number of police officers will lead to an increase in crime. That is a great concern for us, and I wish the UK Government would share it.

Cefnogi Gofalwyr Ifanc

10. Eleanor Burnham: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am swyddogaeth yr ysgol o ran cefnogi gofalwyr ifanc. OAQ(3)3338(FM)*

The First Minister: All schools should have a policy in place to support young carers, which should be reviewed regularly. Our guidance, ‘Caring for Young Carers’, raises awareness of young carers’ issues and provides practical advice for schools on support and action planning.

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you for that answer, First Minister, but you will be aware that there are concerns regarding young carers. Those have been well documented recently, particularly during the scrutiny of the Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure 2010, in the annual report of the Children’s Commissioner for Wales, and in numerous reports on attainment, achievement and life chances. You will be aware that the true number of young carers in Wales remains a mystery, and that fact alone highlights the immense task that we face in improving matters. Children in Wales has told me that there is currently no mechanism by which information that identifies a pupil as a young carer in a primary school is transferred to that child’s secondary school. Do you agree that this rather haphazard situation needs to be improved? It is a dangerous situation for a lot of young carers, because of the plight that they are in. Will you commit to taking immediate and urgent action to begin the necessary changes before the end of this Assembly?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais droeon o’r blaen, os cwtogwch ar nifer swyddogion yr heddlu, mae cyfradd y troseddau’n codi; mae mor syml â hynny. Dengys llawer blwyddyn o astudiaethau—a’m profiad proffesiynol i—mai ofn cael eu dal yw’r prif beth sy’n atal pobl rhag cyflawni trosedd, nid y ddedfryd, oherwydd nid oes gwahaniaeth am y ddedfryd os na chewch chi eich dal. Felly, bydd lleihau nifer swyddogion yr heddlu’n arwain at gynyddu troseddu. Mae hynny’n peri gofid mawr i ni, a hoffwn i petai Llywodraeth y DU yn ei rannu.

Supporting Young Carers

10. Eleanor Burnham: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the role of the school in supporting young carers. OAQ(3)3338(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Dylai fod polisi gan bob ysgol i gefnogi gofalwyr ifanc, a dylid adolygu’r polisi hwnnw’n rheolaidd. Mae ein canllaw, ‘Gofalu am Ofalwyr Ifanc’, yn hybu ymwybyddiaeth am broblemau gofalwyr ifanc ac mae’n rhoi cyngor ymarferol i ysgolion am gymorth a chynlluniau gweithredu.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog, ond byddwch chi’n gwybod bod pryderon ynghylch gofalwyr ifanc. Cafwyd cryn dystiolaeth o’r rheini’n ddiweddar, yn arbennig wrth graffu ar Fesur Strategaethau ar gyfer Gofalwyr (Cymru) 2010, yn adroddiad blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, ac mewn adroddiadau niferus am gyrhaeddiad, cyflawniad a chyfleoedd bywyd. Byddwch chi’n gwybod bod gwir nifer y gofalwyr ifanc yng Nghymru yn dal yn ddirgelwch, ac mae’r ffaith honno’n unig yn amlygu’r dasg anferthol sy’n ein hwynebu i wella pethau. Mae Plant yng Nghymru wedi dweud wrthyf nad oes mecanwaith ar hyn o bryd i drosglwyddo’r wybodaeth mai gofalwr ifanc yw disgybl rhwng ysgol gynradd ac ysgol uwchradd y plentyn hwnnw. A ydych chi’n cytuno bod angen gwella’r sefyllfa hon, sy’n weddol rywsut-rywsut? Mae’n sefyllfa beryglus i lawer o ofalwyr ifanc, oherwydd eu helynt. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i gymryd camau brys ar unwaith i ddechrau’r newidiadau angenrheidiol cyn diwedd y Cynulliad hwn?

The First Minister: With regard to information not being passed on, I would expect primary or junior schools to pass on relevant information such as this to comprehensive schools, so that they are informed about the true home circumstances of the pupils whom they are receiving. That is good practice, so that the receiving school is in a good position to understand the young person's circumstances.

Helen Mary Jones: Further to your response to Eleanor Burnham, do you agree that we could ensure that that information was passed on from one school to another, and that other teachers, particularly when a child transfers to secondary school, were aware of some of the issues that young carers might face, if all schools were to have a designated teacher with special responsibility to be proactive in identifying young carers? At primary school level, that member of staff could be responsible for liaising with the appropriate member of staff in the secondary school. I am sure that we all welcome the steps that have been taken so far by this Government, and previous Assembly Governments, to try to recognise and improve the lot of young carers in Wales, but having a designated member of staff could make a big difference.

The First Minister: The 'Caring for Young Carers' guidance lists issues for schools to consider as part of their policy for young carers. Included in that guidance is the suggestion that they should nominate a link teacher with specific responsibility for young carers, so that they can confide in someone that understands their needs. So, we see that as good practice for schools to follow.

Darren Millar: I agree wholeheartedly with the comments that have been made by Helen Mary Jones on the need to identify young carers and the possibility that it could be best practice to appoint a teacher with that role and responsibility. However, do you regret the fact that your Government opposed an amendment from this party that would have required education authorities to take some specific responsibilities under the Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure 2010 to ensure that information was made available to those young carers and that duties were put on

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran peidio â throsglwyddo gwybodaeth, byddwn yn disgwyl i ysgolion cynradd neu iau drosglwyddo gwybodaeth berthnasol fel hyn i ysgolion cyfun, er mwyn iddynt gael gwybod am wir amgylchiadau cartref y disgyblion y maent yn eu derbyn. Mae hynny'n arfer da, fel bod yr ysgol sy'n eu derbyn mewn sefyllfa dda i ddeall amgylchiadau'r person ifanc.

Helen Mary Jones: Ynglŷn â'ch ymateb i Eleanor Burnham, a ydych chi'n cytuno y galleu sicrhau bod yr wybodaeth yn cael ei throsglwyddo o'r naill ysgol i'r llall, a bod athrawon eraill yn gwybod, yn arbennig pan fydd plentyn yn symud i'r ysgol uwchradd, am rai o'r pethau a allai wynebu gofalwyr ifanc, petai gan bob ysgol athro dynodedig â chyfrifoldeb arbennig am fynd ati i adnabod gofalwyr ifanc? Ar lefel ysgol gynradd, gallai'r aelod hwnnw o staff fod yn gyfrifol am gysylltu â'r aelod priodol o staff yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Rwy'n siŵr ein bod oll yn croesawu'r camau a gymerwyd hyd yma gan y Llywodraeth hon, a Llywodraethau blaenorol y Cynulliad, i geisio cydnabod a gwella sefyllfa gofalwyr ifanc yng Nghymru, ond gellid gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr drwy gael aelod dynodedig o staff.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae canllaw 'Gofalu am Ofalwyr Ifanc' yn rhestru pethau i ysgolion eu hystyried yn rhan o'u polisi ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc. Yn y canllaw hwnnw, awgrymir y dylent enwebu athro cyswllt sy'n gyfrifol yn benodol am ofalwyr ifanc, er mwyn iddynt allu ymddiried yn rhywun sy'n deall eu hanghenion. Felly, ystyriwn fod hynny'n arfer da i ysgolion ei ddilyn.

Darren Millar: Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r sylwadau a wnaeth Helen Mary Jones sef bod angen nodi gofalwyr ifanc a'r posibilrwydd y gallai fod yn arfer gorau penodi athro gyda'r rôl a'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, a ydych chi'n gresynu at y ffaith bod eich Llywodraeth wedi gwrthwynebu gwelliant oddi wrth y blaid hon a fyddai wedi'i gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau addysg gymryd rhai cyfrifoldebau penodol o dan Fesur Strategaethau ar gyfer Gofalwyr (Cymru) 2010 i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael i'r gofalwyr ifanc hynny a bod dyletswyddau'n

local authority education departments to ensure that schools played their part in supporting young carers?

The First Minister: It has to be noted that the Measure itself does not replace any of the existing responsibilities or duties on education authorities to identify young carers and, as appropriate, assess and address their care or educational needs. Local authorities should be doing that in any event.

2.10 p.m.

Diwydiannau Gweithgynhyrchu

11. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu polisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer hyrwyddo'r diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(3)3341(FM)*

The First Minister: You will find those measures in 'Economic Renewal: a new direction'.

William Graham: Thank you for a most informative answer, First Minister. You may have learned late last year of the success of the Newport-based engineering firm Abriox Ltd in being named the United Kingdom's most outstanding business by the British Chamber of Commerce. The company specialises in monitoring oil and gas pipes remotely, has won praise for innovative products and now has a United States subsidiary, with projects installed in all five continents. How is your Government looking at successful indigenous firms with a global focus, such as Abriox Ltd, to examine the lessons that could be learned to better support emerging and established engineering and manufacturing businesses in South Wales East?

The First Minister: This is what 'Economic Renewal' seeks to identify—those sectors where we believe we have an advantage. We then look to attract investment in those sectors, not exclusively, but mainly. We cannot expect to be the best at everything as we are too small, but there are areas where

cael eu gosod ar adrannau addysg awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod ysgolion yn chwarae eu rhan mewn cefnogi gofalwyr ifanc?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhaid nodi nad yw'r Mesur ei hun yn disodli unrhyw rai o'r cyfrifoldebau neu'r dyletswyddau presennol ar awdurdodau addysg i adnabod gofalwyr ifanc ac, fel sy'n briodol, asesu eu hanghenion gofal neu addysg a mynd i'r afael â hwy. Dylai awdurdodau lleol fod yn gwneud hynny beth bynnag.

Manufacturing Industries

11. William Graham: *Will the First Minister outline Welsh Assembly Government policies for promoting manufacturing industries in South Wales East. OAQ(3)3341(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwelwch y mesurau hynny yn 'Adnewyddu'r Economi: cyfeiriad newydd'.

William Graham: Diolch am ateb llawn gwybodaeth, Brif Weinidog. Hwyrach y dysgasoch tua diwedd y llynedd am lwyddiant y cwmni peirianeg yng Nghasnewydd, Abriox Ltd, yn cael ei enwi'n fusnes mwyaf eithriadol y Deyrnas Unedig gan Siambr Fasnach Prydain. Mae'r cwmni'n arbenigo mewn monitro pibellau olew a nwy o bell, mae wedi ennill clod am gynhyrchion arloesol ac erbyn hyn mae ganddo is-gwmni yn yr Unol Daleithiau, gyda phrosiectau wedi'u gosod yn y pum cyfandir i gyd. Sut mae eich Llywodraeth chi'n edrych ar gwmnïau brodorol llwyddiannus gyda ffocws byd-eang, fel Abriox Ltd, i archwilio'r gwersi y gellid eu dysgu er mwyn cefnogi busnesau peirianeg a gweithgynhyrchu newydd a sefydledig yn well yn Nwyrain De Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Hwn y mae 'Adnewyddu'r Economi' yn ceisio ei nodi—sef y sectorau hynny lle credwn fod gennym fantais. Edrychwn wedyn at ddenu buddsoddiad yn y sectorau hynny, nid yn unig, ond yn bennaf. Ni allwn ddisgwyl bod y gorau ym mhopeth am ein bod yn rhy fach, ond mae meysydd

we are at the leading edge of technology, and those are the areas that we want to see develop, although not exclusively, in Wales over the next few years.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, on Wednesday 26 January, Jane Davidson and I will be co-hosting an event here for GE Aviation, which has a factory in Nantgarw. It is just in my colleague Jane Davidson's constituency, but employs many of my constituents in highly skilled engineering jobs as well as a large number of apprentices. I understand that it recruits more apprentices than Airbus. Do you agree that we must do all we can to keep companies such as this at the high-tech end of industry in Wales as a good investment for young people in future and highly skilled workers of today?

The First Minister: Absolutely, Jeff. Of course, I have visited the factory myself, and it is impressive to see not just the facilities there but the commitment to training. GE Aviation is just the sort of anchor company that we want not just to stay in Wales, but grow in Wales in future. It sees Wales is being the natural place for it in terms of the skills available and the support available from different levels of Government.

Ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un'

12. Angela Burns: *Pa asesiad y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i wneud o gynnydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran ei hymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un'. OAQ(3)3339(FM)*

The First Minister: The recent update of the delivery plan shows that we are making good progress.

Angela Burns: You will recall that, last week, I talked about the 228 specific commitments that you have to deliver. We mentioned the 11 broken commitments on 'Our Healthy Future'. I would now like to turn your attention to commitments 57 and 170, to do with supporting farmers' markets and a major initiative on local food procurement. I know that the National Farmers' Union has highlighted to the Welsh Assembly Government its strong feelings that

lle'r ydym ar flaen y gad o ran technoleg, a'r rheini yw'r meysydd y mae arnom eisiau eu gweld yn datblygu, er nid rheini'n unig, yng Nghymru dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, ar ddydd Mercher 26 Ionawr, bydd Jane Davidson a minnau'n cyd-gynnal digwyddiad yma i GE Aviation, sydd â ffatri yn Nantgarw. Mae yn etholaeth fy nghyd-Aelod Jane Davidson o drwch blewyn, ond mae'n cyflogi llawer o'm hetholwyr innau mewn swyddi peirianeg tra medrus yn ogystal â nifer mawr o brentisiaid. Deallaf ei fod yn recriwtio mwy o brentisiaid nag Airbus. A gytunwch fod rhaid inni wneud popeth y gallwn i gadw cwmnïau fel hyn ym mhen uwch-dechnoleg y diwydiant yng Nghymru fel buddsoddiad da i bobl ifanc yn y dyfodol ac i weithwyr tra medrus heddiw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Heb os, Jeff. Wrth reswm, rwyf wedi ymweld â'r ffatri fy hun, ac mae'r cyfleusterau yno'n creu argraff, ac felly hefyd yr ymrwymiad i hyfforddiant. GE Aviation yw'r union fath o gwmni yr ydym am iddo aros yng Nghymru, ond hefyd tyfu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Ystyria mai Cymru yw'r lle naturiol iddo fod o ran y sgiliau sydd ar gael a'r cymorth sydd ar gael o wahanol lefelau o Lywodraeth.

'One Wales' Commitments

12. Angela Burns: *What assessment has the First Minister made of the Welsh Assembly Government's progress on its 'One Wales' commitments. OAQ(3)3339(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cynllun cyflenwi wedi'i ddiweddarau'n dangos ein bod yn gwneud cynnydd da.

Angela Burns: Byddwch yn cofio fy mod wedi siarad, yr wythnos diwethaf, am y 228 o ymrwymadau penodol y mae'n rhaid ichi eu cyflenwi. Soniasom am yr 11 ymrwymiad a dorwyd ar 'Ein Dyfodol Iach'. Hoffwn droi eich sylw yn awr at ymrwymadau 57 a 170, sy'n ymwneud â chefnogi marchnadoedd ffermwyr a menter fawr ar gaffael bwyd lleol. Gwn fod Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr wedi amlygu i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei deimladau cryf fod angen strategaeth fwyd

Wales needs a properly functioning food strategy. I acknowledge that some progress has been made, but what steps have you taken on these commitments since the last plan update to ensure that support is given to farmers' markets and local food procurement in Wales, or will these join the list of programmes and commitments that you will not be able to deliver in time?

The First Minister: You know about the 'Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020' strategy, of course. It is an ambitious programme that incorporates a greater acknowledgment of the wider food system. We know that consumers are increasingly sophisticated in what they demand, something that I think happened after the foot and mouth disease outbreak nearly 10 years ago. People started to think very carefully about where their food came from. We have a very good record on supporting the food industry in Wales. It has grown year on year for many years, as evidenced by the fact that the Royal Welsh Show had to build a new food hall, which, in itself, is almost full. That is good news for the food industry.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 13, OAQ(3)3333(FM), has been transferred for written answer.

Gwirfoddoli

14. Irene James: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am wirfoddoli yng Nghymru. OAQ(3)3336(FM)*

The First Minister: Thank you, Irene. Volunteering remains at the forefront of the Assembly Government's policy, and core funding is provided for dedicated volunteer centres in all local authorities.

Irene James: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. As you will be aware, 2011 is the European Year of Volunteering, and volunteering across Wales makes a massive contribution to our society. Carwyn, will you look at what extra steps this Government can take to recognise the hard work of Welsh

sy'n gweithredu'n iawn ar Gymru. Rwy'n cydnabod bod rhywfaint o gynnydd wedi'i wneud, ond pa gamau ydych chi wedi'u cymryd ar yr ymrwymadau hyn ers diweddaru'r cynllun ddiwethaf i sicrhau bod cefnogaeth yn cael ei rhoi i farchnadoedd ffermwyr ac i gaffael bwyd lleol yng Nghymru, neu a fydd y rhain yn ymuno â'r rhestr o raglenni ac ymrwymadau nad allwch eu cyflenwi mewn pryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydych chi'n gwybod am strategaeth 'Bwyd i Gymru, Bwyd o Gymru 2010-2020' wrth gwrs. Mae'n rhaglen uchelgeisiol sy'n ymgorffori mwy o gydnabyddiaeth i'r system fwyd ehangach. Gwyddom fod defnyddwyr yn fwyfwy soffistigedig yn yr hyn y gofynnant amdano, ac mae hynny wedi digwydd, rwy'n credu, ers yr achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau bron 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Dechreuodd pobl ystyried yn ofalus iawn o ble'r oedd eu bwyd yn dod. Mae gennym hanes da iawn o gefnogi'r diwydiant bwyd yng Nghymru. Mae wedi tyfu'r naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall ers llawer blwyddyn, fel sy'n amlwg yn y ffaith y bu'n rhaid i Sioe Frenhinol Cymru adeiladu neuadd fwyd newydd sydd, ynnddi'i hun, bron yn llawn. Mae hynny'n newyddion da i'r diwydiant bwyd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae cwestiwn 13, OAQ(3)3333(FM), wedi'i drosglwyddo am ateb ysgrifenedig.

Volunteering

14. Irene James: *Will the First Minister make a statement on volunteering in Wales. OAQ(3)3336(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch, Irene. Mae gwirfoddoli'n parhau ar flaen y gad o ran polisïau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a darperir cyllid craidd ar gyfer canolfannau gwirfoddolwyr pwrpasol ym mhob awdurdod lleol.

Irene James: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, 2011 yw Blwyddyn Gwirfoddoli Ewrop, ac mae gwirfoddolwyr ledled Cymru'n cyfrannu'n aruthrol at ein cymdeithas. Carwyn, a wnewch chi edrych ar y camau ychwanegol y gall y Llywodraeth hon eu cymryd i

volunteers?

gydnabod gwaith caled gwirfoddolwyr yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: We support four grant schemes in terms of promoting volunteering, namely Wales: the active communities initiative, the volunteering in Wales fund, the millennium volunteers programme and GwirVol. All of these schemes seek to encourage what we all know in this Chamber, namely that there are many organisations that are entirely dependent on the goodwill of what is in some parts of Wales often quite a small band of volunteers. The more that we can increase the number of that band of volunteers, the better it will be for so many organisations that do so much in their communities.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cefnogwn bedwar cynllun grant o ran hyrwyddo gwirfoddoli, sef Cymru: y fenter cymunedau gweithgar, y gronfa gwirfoddoli yng Nghymru, rhaglen gwirfoddolwyr y mileniwm a GwirVol. Mae'r holl gynlluniau hyn yn ceisio annog yr hyn a wyddom oll yn y Siambr hon, sef bod llawer o sefydliadau'n dibynnu'n llwyr ar ewyllys da'r rheini sydd, mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, yn griw eithaf bach o wirfoddolwyr. Mwyaf y gallwn gynyddu nifer y criw hwnnw o wirfoddolwyr, gorau oll y bydd i gynifer o sefydliadau sy'n gwneud cymaint yn eu cymunedau.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Kirsty Williams: I raise this point of order under Standing Order Nos. 7.48(i) and 7.55 with regard to the right of individual Assembly Members to ask questions of the First Minister, and the requirement under Standing Orders for the First Minister to answer such questions. It is clear to me that Veronica German asked a very clear question of the First Minister during the question time with regard to the action that his Government was taking to reduce lost ambulance hours, and whether he would commit to publishing such information on a monthly basis. I am sure that, when the Record of Proceedings is available, you and the First Minister will be able to see that. It seems clear to me that the First Minister was unable to answer that question in the Chamber this afternoon; perhaps it would have been more elegant of him to admit that he was unable to answer, rather than blame the acoustics of the building.

Kirsty Williams: Codaf y pwynt hwn o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhifau 7.48(i) a 7.55 o ran hawl Aelodau Cynulliad unigol i ofyn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, a'r gofyniad o dan Reolau Sefydlog i'r Prif Weinidog ateb cwestiynau felly. Mae'n amlwg imi fod Veronica German wedi gofyn cwestiwn clir iawn i'r Prif Weinidog yn ystod yr hawl i holi am y camau yr oedd ei Lywodraeth yn eu cymryd i leihau oriau ambiwlans a gollir, ac a fyddai'n ymrwymo i gyhoeddi gwybodaeth felly bob mis. Rwy'n siŵr, pan fydd Cofnod y Trafodion ar gael, y byddwch chi a'r Prif Weinidog yn gallu gweld hynny. Mae fel petai'n amlwg imi nad oedd y Prif Weinidog yn gallu ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma; hwyrach y byddai wedi bod yn fwy chwaethus iddo gyfaddef nad oedd yn gallu ateb, yn hytrach na rhoi bai ar acwsteg yr adeilad.

The First Minister: If I may respond—if there was a question there—I will review the Record and I will write to the Member and answer that question. If it was there, it was, I am afraid, on a very small sausage bed in a very large case of pastry.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os caf ymateb—os oedd cwestiwn yno—adolygaf y Cofnod ac ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod ac ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Os oedd yno, roedd yno, mae ofn arnaf, ar wely selsigen bach iawn mewn casyn mawr iawn o does.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister. It is always disappointing

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch, Brif Weinidog. Mae bob amser yn siomedig pan na fydd

when a Member does not get an answer, or an answer that they expect. I am sure that the Assembly will be pleased to hear that you will look at the Record and that, if there was a question, you will send a written answer to the Member.

Aelod yn cael ateb, neu ateb y mae'n ei ddisgwyl. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Cynulliad yn falch o glywed y byddwch yn edrych ar y Cofnod ac y byddwch, os oedd cwestiwn, yn anfon ateb ysgrifenedig at yr Aelod.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's planned Government business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf ddim newidiadau i roi gwybod amdanynt ym musnes y Llywodraeth a gynlluniwyd yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i nodir yn y cyhoeddiad a'r datganiad busnes, a gellir eu gweld hwy ymhlith y papurau agenda sydd ar gael i Aelodau'n electronig.

Jonathan Morgan: I wish to raise two matters with you, Minister. During last week's business questions, Jenny Randerson and I raised the issue of blood contamination and the statement made in the House of Commons last week about the possibility of there being compensation for those people who have suffered the consequences of using contaminated blood. You indicated that the Minister for Health and Social Services would be making a statement. It is now a week later and no statement appears to be forthcoming. This is a serious matter, as you will know from your time as a former Minister for health, and I think that it is right for the Assembly Government to put on record what it will do for those people in Wales who have suffered and are now looking at what is being announced in England with a degree of concern that nothing is happening here. It is right that you state today when that statement will be forthcoming from the Minister for health.

Jonathan Morgan: Hoffwn godi dau beth gyda chi, Weinidog. Yn ystod cwestiynau busnes yr wythnos diwethaf, bu i Jenny Randerson a minnau godi mater heintio gwaed a'r datganiad a wnaethpwyd yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin yr wythnos diwethaf am bosibilrwydd iawndal i'r bobl hynny sydd wedi dioddef oherwydd defnyddio gwaed wedi'i heintio. Dywedasoch y byddai'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud datganiad. Aeth wythnos heibio erbyn hyn ac nid oes dim datganiad fel petai ar ddod. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol, fel y gwyddoch o'ch amser chi yn Weinidog blaenorol dros iechyd; credaf ei bod yn briodol i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gofnodi'r hyn y bydd yn ei wneud i'r bobl hynny yng Nghymru sydd wedi dioddef ac sydd bellach yn edrych ar yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi yn Lloegr gan boeni rhywfaint nad oes dim yn digwydd yma. Mae'n briodol ichi ddweud heddiw pryd y bydd y datganiad hwnnw'n dod oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros iechyd.

Secondly, I would request a statement from the Minister for Heritage. I would like the Minister for Heritage to outline what guidance he has issued to the Arts Council of Wales with regard to the allocation of its funding pot. I fully accept that the arts council is an arm's-length organisation and that it is not a matter for the Minister for Heritage to question the amount allocated to

Yn ail, gofynnwn am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth. Hoffwn i'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth amlinellu pa gyfarwyddyd y mae wedi'i gyhoeddi i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru o ran dyrannu ei gronfa gyllid. Derbyniaf yn llwyr mai sefydliad hyd braich yw'r cyngor celfyddydau ac nad yw'n fater i'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth gwestiynu'r swm a

each organisation, but he does set guidance and is allowed to indicate as to how bodies need to be fair in their treatment of the organisations for which they are responsible. From April 2011, the Hijinx Theatre company will face a funding reduction of some £74,448. It is one of only five organisations funded by the arts council to face any reduction in its funding. In fact, it faces the largest funding drop from April 2011. It is a 40 per cent cut in its budget, whereas the overall allocation to the arts council has only decreased by 4 per cent. It seems rather unfair that an organisation that provides support and encouragement to, and develops the skills of, a significant number of young people with severe learning difficulties would face such a reduction in financial support. I am curious as to how the Assembly Government provides advice to funding organisations to ensure that there is equity across the board when taking very difficult decisions as to how to allocate funding.

2.20 p.m.

Jane Hutt: In relation to the importance of moving forward with the UK Government's announcements on the contaminated blood and the Skipton fund, the Minister indicated last week that she would bring forward a statement. The Department of Health did not share the report providing the outcome of the review and its recommendations with the Welsh Assembly Government before the Secretary of State made last week's announcement. You will understand, Jonathan, that it is important for the Minister to take account of this review; she is considering its implications and will come forward as quickly as possible with recommendations to the Assembly for those people in Wales who are affected.

The second point that you raised is a matter for the arts council. Hijinx Theatre is a company that I have greatly supported as an Assembly Member, particularly its community outreach work with people who have learning disabilities—Hijinx has made its mark for many decades. This issue is part of the Arts Council of Wales's strategic review, and it is therefore to the arts council that you must address it. Lorraine Barrett has

ddyrennir i bob sefydliad, ond mae'n gosod cyfarwyddyd ac mae'n cael nodi bod angen i gyrff fod yn deg wrth drin y sefydliadau y maent yn gyfrifol amdanynt. O fis Ebrill 2011, bydd tua £74,448 yn cael ei gwtogi ar gyllid cwmni Hijinx Theatre. Dim ond un o bum sefydliad a ariennir gan y cyngor celfyddydau yw hwn sy'n wynebu unrhyw ostyngiad yn ei gyllid. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n wynebu'r gostyngiad cyllid mwyaf o fis Ebrill 2011. Mae 40 y cant yn cael ei gwtogi ar ei gyllideb, a dim ond 4 y cant y mae'r dyraniad cyffredinol i'r cyngor celfyddydau wedi gostwng. Mae fel petai'n eithaf annheg cwtogi cymaint ar gymorth ariannol sefydliad sy'n darparu cymorth ac anogaeth i nifer sylweddol o bobl ifanc ag anawsterau dysgu difrifol, ac sy'n datblygu sgiliau'r bobl ifanc hyn. Rwy'n chwilfrydig ynghylch y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynghori sefydliadau cyllid i sicrhau bod tegwch yn gyffredinol wrth wneud penderfyniadau anodd iawn ynghylch y ffordd i ddyrannu cyllid.

Jane Hutt: Mewn perthynas â phwysigrwydd symud ymlaen â chyhoeddiadau Llywodraeth y DU am y gwaed heintiedig a chronfa Skipton, nododd y Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf y byddai'n cyflwyno datganiad. Ni rannodd yr Adran Iechyd yr adroddiad a oedd yn darparu canlyniad yr adolygiad a'i argymhellion gyda Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru cyn i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wneud y cyhoeddiad yr wythnos diwethaf. Byddwch yn deall, Jonathan, ei bod yn bwysig i'r Gweinidog ystyried yr adolygiad hwn; mae wrthi'n ystyried ei oblygiadau a bydd yn cyflwyno argymhellion cyn gynted â phosibl i'r Cynulliad am y bobl hynny yng Nghymru yr effeithiwyd arnynt.

Mae'r ail bwynt a godasoch yn fater i'r cyngor celfyddydau. Mae Hijinx Theatre yn gwmni a gefnogwyd yn helaeth gennyf fi fel Aelod Cynulliad, yn arbennig ei waith allgymorth cymunedol gyda phobl sydd ag anableddau dysgu—mae Hijinx wedi gadael ei argraff ers degawdau lawer. Mae'r mater hwn yn rhan o adolygiad strategol Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, ac felly at y cyngor celfyddydau y mae'n rhaid ichi ei gyfeirio.

also raised this matter with me, but it is a matter to which the arts council should respond.

Christine Chapman: Can we have a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on the support available for victims of alcohol abuse, their families and children? While today's news that the UK coalition Government is to announce plans for the minimum pricing of alcohol is a step in the right direction, it is nevertheless disappointing. The British Medical Association, Alcohol Concern and many others have said that the proposals do not go far enough. In practice, this step will have little effect on people's health as it will not affect the consumption of alcohol. While alcohol abuse accounts for 1,000 deaths in Wales per year, statistics also show the effects that it has on those close to the victims. Currently, 64,000 children in Wales are affected by the drinking habits of a family member, and I am sure that you would agree that these are worrying statistics. There is a danger that we forget about the needs of those close to people affected by alcohol. There have been many calls for greater awareness of the effects of alcohol abuse on them by health and social care professionals and the wider public.

Jane Hutt: Thank you for raising this in the context of the wider perspective of policy interventions. Substance misuse has a devastating impact on individuals, families and communities. We are seeking to educate young people about the dangers of alcohol abuse and substance misuse, and we are investing in treatment and rehabilitation. We are also working hard to recognise that this has to be a question of the availability of alcohol. I remind the Assembly that the Minister for health wrote to the Home Secretary to request that the power to legislate over alcohol licensing be devolved to Wales. This would have given us the opportunity to take action to tackle the availability of alcohol, including the possible introduction of a minimum price for alcohol. So, we wait to see what the UK Government's proposals will be in terms of its commitment to ban the sale of alcohol at a

Mae Lorraine Barrett hefyd wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi, ond mae'n fater y dylai'r cyngor celfyddydau ymateb iddo.

Christine Chapman: A allwn ni gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am y cymorth sydd ar gael i ddiodefwyr cam-drin alcohol, eu teuluoedd a'u plant? Er bod y newyddion heddiw bod Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU yn mynd i gyhoeddi cynlluniau ar gyfer prisiau lleiaf alcohol yn gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir, mae'n siomedig serch hynny. Mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, Alcohol Concern a llawer o rai eraill wedi dweud nad yw'r cynigion yn mynd yn ddigon pell. Yn ymarferol, prin fydd effaith y cam hwn ar iechyd pobl am na fydd yn effeithio ar yr alcohol a yfir. Mae cam-drin alcohol yn cyfrif am 1,000 o farwolaethau yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, ac mae ystadegau hefyd yn dangos yr effeithiau a gaiff ar y rheini sy'n agos at y diodefwyr. Ar hyn o bryd, mae arferion yfed aelod o'r teulu yn effeithio ar 64,000 o blant yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n siŵr y cytunech fod yr ystadegau hyn yn peri gofid. Mae perygl inni anghofio am anghenion y rhai sy'n agos at bobl y mae alcohol yn effeithio arnynt. Cafwyd llawer cais am fwy o ymwybyddiaeth am effeithiau cam-drin alcohol arnynt hwy gan weithwyr proffesiynol iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a'r cyhoedd ehangach.

Jane Hutt: Diolch am godi hwn yng nghydestun safbwynt ehangach Torri ar drawsau polisi. Mae camddefnyddio sylweddau'n effeithio'n ofnadwy ar unigolion, teuluoedd a chymunedau. Rydym yn ceisio addysgu pobl ifanc am beryglon cam-drin alcohol a cham-drin sylweddau, ac rydym yn buddsoddi mewn triniaeth ac adsefydlu. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio'n galed i gydnabod ei bod yn rhaid i hwn fod yn gwestiwn o argaeledd alcohol. Rwy'n atgoffa'r Cynulliad fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd wedi ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref i ofyn am ddatganoli'r pŵer i ddeddfu dros drwyddedau alcohol i Gymru. Byddai hyn wedi rhoi'r cyfle inni gymryd camau i fynd i'r afael ag argaeledd alcohol, gan gynnwys efallai cyflwyno pris lleiaf am alcohol. Felly, arhoswn i weld beth fydd cynigion Llywodraeth y DU o ran ei hymrwymiad i wahardd gwerthu alcohol am

low price. It may be a step in the right direction, but the case for the introduction of minimum pricing remains strong.

Eleanor Burnham: Can we be indulged to have at least a statement, if not a debate, to clarify the issue of the supposed improved north-south rail service? While I am on the subject, the Y Gerallt Gymro service has been lauded as a success, but as one constituent reminded me, the medieval ecclesiastic Giraldus Cambrensis visited more places in Wales on horseback 1,000 years ago than the present Welsh Government train bearing his name. I am concerned, because apparently we will have Y Gerallt Gymro x 2—[*Interruption.*] If you want to revisit what I have just said, because it might be a bit too obscure for you, please refer to tomorrow's notes on the matter. I am trying to be quite jovial, but this is a serious issue. Apparently, we will now have Y Gerallt Gymro, namely Giraldus Cambrensis, x 2, yet the first version of Y Gerallt Gymro does not visit nearly as many places as the ecclesiastic did in medieval times on horseback. To be serious, can we have clarification on this, because, in all honesty, it is a joke and very sad that, after 12 years of the Assembly, the links between the north and south are no better. The serious point that I am trying to make and why I would like a statement is that this so-called flagship train does not even visit Wrexham, a place of some importance in north Wales, given that it has a university and aspires to become a city. In all seriousness, for the wonderful place called Wrexham to be left out again on Y Gerallt Gymro x 2 is even more of a slur. Can we please have a statement or a debate?

Jane Hutt: I will try to shed some light on that question. I hope that you will join me in welcoming the announcement that the Assembly Government made yesterday when the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport announced £3.5 million for Arriva Trains Wales to lease additional rolling stock to operate extra express services between Holyhead and Cardiff. That will improve the route between Cardiff and north Wales. At the same time,

bris isel. Hwyrach y bydd yn gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir, ond mae'r achos o blaid cyflwyno prisiau lleiaf yn dal yn gryf.

Eleanor Burnham: A gawn ni'r pleser o gael datganiad o leiaf, os nad dadl, i egluro mater y gwasanaeth trên gwell honedig rhwng y gogledd a'r de? A minnau'n sôn am y pwnc, mae gwasanaeth Gerallt Gymro wedi cael clod fel llwyddiant, ond fel y bu un etholwr yn f'atgoffa, ymwelodd yr eglwyswr canoloesol Giraldus Cambrensis â mwy o leoedd yng Nghymru ar gefn ceffyl 1,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl na thrên presennol Llywodraeth Cymru sydd â'r un enw. Rwy'n poeni, oherwydd yn ôl pob sôn bydd gennym Y Gerallt Gymro x 2—[*Torri ar draws.*] Os hoffech ailystyried yr hyn yr wyf newydd ei ddweud, oherwydd hwyrach ei fod ychydig yn rhy astrus ichi, a fyddech gystal â chyfeirio at nodiadau yfory am y mater. Rwy'n ceisio bod yn eithaf siriol, ond mae hwn yn fater difrifol. Mae'n debyg y bydd gennym yn awr yr ail Gerallt Gymro, sef Giraldus Cambrensis, ond eto nid yw'r fersiwn gyntaf o'r Gerallt Gymro yn ymweld â hanner cynifer o leoedd ag y gwnaeth yr eglwyswr yn y canol oesoedd ar gefn ceffyl. O ddifrif, a allwn gael eglurhad am hyn, oherwydd, a dweud y gwir, mae'n jôc ac mae'n drist iawn nad yw'r cysylltiadau rhwng y gogledd a'r de yn well o gwbl, ar ôl 12 mlynedd o'r Cynulliad. Y pwynt difrifol yr wyf yn ceisio ei wneud a'r rheswm pam yr hoffwn ddatganiad yw nad yw'r trên blaenllaw bondigrybwyll hwn hyd yn oed yn ymweld â Wrecsam, sy'n lle digon pwysig yn y gogledd, o ystyried bod yno brifysgol a'i bod yn anelu at fod yn ddinas. O ddifrif calon, mae'r ffaith bod y lle bendigedig o'r enw Wrecsam wedi'i hepgor eto ar ail Gerallt Gymro yn fwy byth o sarhad. A allwn gael datganiad neu ddadl os gwelwch yn dda?

Jane Hutt: Ceisiaf daflu rhyw oleuni ar y cwestiwn hwnnw. Gobeithiaf yr ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ddoe pan gyhoeddodd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth £3.5 miliwn i Drenau Arriva Cymru i brydlesu cerbydau ychwanegol i weithredu rhagor o wasanaethau cyflym rhwng Caerdybi a Chaerdydd. Bydd hynny'n gwella'r llwybr rhwng Caerdydd a'r gogledd.

and this is an important point—and I hope that you will recognise that a statement from the Deputy First Minister is not necessary—discussions are being held with Network Rail and Arriva Trains Wales about the options to route Y Gerallt Gymro via Wrexham instead of Crewe. That is what you want, is it not, Eleanor, namely for the route to go via Wrexham instead of Crewe? I can hear the Wrexham AM making approving noises for that option. You must recognise that this is about the infrastructure between Chester and Wrexham. The fact that there is only a single line has constrained an increase in the number of services that can be run. However, there is investment to address this and discussions are focused on this. However, I hope that you will recognise that £3.5 million. This goes back to efficiency and innovation, because that upfront £3.5 million capital allocation for additional rolling stock will save £350,000 annually on leasing costs to the Assembly Government.

Janet Ryder: May I raise two related areas with you, Minister? First, I call on the Minister for Heritage to bring forward a statement containing the Assembly Government view on the future of the Racecourse ground in Wrexham and its development potential for that area, which is crucial. No-one who lives in north Wales, or further afield, can fail to be aware of the controversy and strong feelings being aroused about the future of that ground. A statement from the Minister, although it is not under his direct influence, to show the importance that the Assembly Government places upon it would be much welcomed.

Related to that, Minister, no matter how strong those feelings are, will you join me in totally condemning some of the statements that have been made on the Red Passion webpage and Facebook pages? In light of recent events in America, to be putting aerial photographs of owners' houses on such pages and calling for action to be taken there, coupled with statements such as, 'We hope your children die of AIDS', is totally abhorrent and the wrong use of what could be an influential tool. Will you bring forward a

Ar yr un pryd, ac mae hwn yn bwynt pwysig—a gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cydnabod nad oes angen datganiad oddi wrth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog—mae trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal â Network Rail a Threnau Arriva Cymru am y dewisiadau i lwybro'r Gerallt Gymro drwy Wrecsam yn hytrach na Crewe. Onid hynny sydd arnoch ei eisiau, Eleanor, sef bod y llwybr yn mynd drwy Wrecsam yn lle Crewe? Gallaf glywed AC Wrecsam yn gwneud synau i gymeradwyo'r dewis hwnnw. Rhaid ichi gydnabod bod hyn yn ymwneud â'r seilwaith rhwng Caer a Wrecsam. Mae'r ffaith mai un lein yn unig sydd yno wedi cyfyngu ar gynyddu nifer y gwasanaethau y gellir eu gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, mae buddsoddiad i fynd i'r afael â hyn ac mae trafodaethau'n canolbwyntio ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cydnabod y £3.5 miliwn hwnnw. Mae hyn yn seiliedig ar effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi, oherwydd bydd y dyraniad cyfalaf hwnnw o £3.5 miliwn ymlaen llaw am gerbydau ychwanegol yn arbed £350,000 bob blwyddyn ar gostau prydlesu i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Janet Ryder: A gaf fi godi dau faes perthnasol gyda chi, Weinidog? Yn gyntaf, galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth i gyflwyno datganiad sy'n cynnwys barn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am ddyfodol y Cae Ras yn Wrecsam a'i botensial datblygu ar gyfer yr ardal honno, sy'n allweddol. Ni all neb sy'n byw yng ngogledd Cymru, neu'n bellach i ffwrdd, anwybyddu'r ddadl a'r teimladau cryfion sy'n cael eu deffro am ddyfodol y cae hwnnw. Byddai croeso mawr i ddatganiad oddi wrth y Gweinidog, er nad yw o dan ei ddylanwad uniongyrchol ef, i ddangos mor bwysig ydyw i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Mewn perthynas â hynny, Weinidog, ni waeth pa mor gryf yw'r teimladau hynny, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i lwyr gondemnio rhai o'r datganiadau a wnaethpwyd ar dudalen we a thudalennau Facebook Red Passion? Yng ngoleuni'r digwyddiadau diweddar yn America, mae'r weithred o roi ffotograffau o'r awyr o gartrefi perchenogion ar dudalennau felly a galw am weithredu yno, ynghyd â datganiadau fel '*We hope your children die of AIDS*', yn gwbl ffiadd ac yn fodd anghywir o ddefnyddio'r hyn a allai fod

statement showing the right use of the internet and communication strategies in today's world?

Jane Hutt: That is an important point about what can be described as internet bullying and, beyond that, as intimidation and victimisation at a level that involves people and their friends and has an impact on fans, business owners and other stakeholders. It is clearly something that the Assembly Government would condemn.

2.30 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: You will probably be aware that the UK Government has opened a consultation process on child poverty and I presume that the Welsh Assembly Government will respond to it in due course. However, looking at that strategy, a very worrying feature is the argument that income is not as important as it should be in tackling child poverty. That seems totally counterintuitive. In view of the bizarre approach that has been taken by the UK Government, can we have a statement and a debate on the response to the UK Government's child poverty strategy, not least because the emergency budget and the comprehensive spending review have already been evaluated as being extremely unfair to women and families? Clearly the UK strategy on child poverty is not going to contribute to the excellent work that is being done here in Wales.

Jane Hutt: Thank you very much, Brian. I am sure that the Assembly will respond to consultations where the impact of UK Government strategies will have a clear impact on the children and families with whom we are working and supporting in terms of tackling child poverty. It is also important to recognise our different ideological approach to tackling child poverty, which is very clear. That is why we condemned the cessation of the important child trust fund, which was so important for underpinning young people's prospects and opportunities. One of the UK Government's first measures back in June was to cut the child trust fund and child benefit.

yn arf dylanwadol. A wnewch chi gyflwyno datganiad sy'n dangos y ffordd gywir o ddefnyddio'r rhyngwyd a strategaethau cyfathrebu yn y byd heddiw?

Jane Hutt: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig am yr hyn y gellir ei ddisgrifio fel bwlio ar y rhyngwyd ac, y tu hwnt i hynny, fel bygwth ac erlid ar lefel sy'n cynnwys pobl a'u ffrindiau ac sy'n effeithio ar gefnogwyr, perchennogion busnes a rhanddeiliaid eraill. Mae'n amlwg yn rhywbeth y byddai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei gondemnio.

Brian Gibbons: Yn ôl pob tebyg, byddwch yn gwybod bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi agor proses ymgynghori ar dlodi plant ac rwy'n cymryd y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n ymateb iddo maes o law. Fodd bynnag, wrth edrych ar y strategaeth honno, mae un nodwedd yn peri cryn ofid sef y ddadl nad yw incwm mor bwysig ag y dylai fod wrth fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Mae hynny fel petai'n gwbl groes i reddf rhywun. O ystyried ymagwedd ryfeddol Llywodraeth y DU, a allwn gael datganiad a dadl am yr ymateb i strategaeth tlodi plant Llywodraeth y DU, nid lleiaf am fod y gyllideb frys a'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant eisoes wedi'u gwerthuso'n annheg ofnadwy i fenywod a theuluoedd? Yn amlwg, nid yw strategaeth y DU ar dlodi plant yn mynd i gyfrannu at y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei wneud yma yng Nghymru.

Jane Hutt: Diolch yn fawr iawn, Brian. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Cynulliad yn ymateb i ymgynghoriadau lle bydd strategaethau Llywodraeth y DU yn effeithio'n amlwg ar y plant a'r teuluoedd yr ydym yn gweithio gyda hwy ac yn eu cefnogi o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod ein gwahanol ddull ideolegol o fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant, sy'n glir iawn. Am y rheswm hwnnw y bu inni gondemnio darfod y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant bwysig, a oedd mor bwysig yn sail i ragolygon a chyfleoedd pobl ifanc. Un o fesurau cyntaf Llywodraeth y DU yn ôl ym mis Mehefin oedd torri'r gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant a'r budd-dal plant.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Could I elicit two statements from you, please? I ask for one in relation to the control of breeding dogs. I raised this issue with you last week and, today, a petition was presented to the Assembly by around 40 to 50 individuals, with their dogs, highlighting how this well-intentioned Measure will create a catch-all situation and discriminate against many domestic breeders who obviously breed under regulation and comply with the spirit of the law. The motion to approve these regulations will come before the Assembly in February. I hope that the Minister will make a statement before then, so that the concerns that were raised with Assembly Members this morning, first, about the timescale of the consultation and the ability to contribute to it, and, secondly, on the very nature of the regulations and the way in which they will discriminate against many genuine dog breeders here in Wales, can be addressed.

I also call for a statement from the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport on Cardiff Airport. You, like me, will be aware of the disappointing passenger figures that came out of Cardiff Airport last week: there was a drop of 180,000 in the number of passengers using the airport. There are genuine concerns in the locality, as I am sure you are aware, but also in the wider business community, about the development of Cardiff Airport, and in particular, the competition it faces from Bristol Airport and other regional airports that have attracted major carriers to provide those all-important routes that develop passenger volumes and hopefully create an economic future for the airports. I hope that you will find common ground with me on those two issues and elicit those statements so that we are able to contribute on them in Plenary.

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Andrew. On the dog breeding regulations, you know that a consultation exercise was opened on the draft of the regulations and the guidance on 21 October. That consultation exercise closed on 13 January 2011. There have been many responses and proper and careful consideration must be given to them. I am

Andrew R.T. Davies: A allwn fynnu dau ddatganiad oddi wrthyich, os gwelwch yn dda? Gofynnaf am un mewn perthynas â rheoli cŵn bridio. Codais y mater hwn gyda chi'r wythnos diwethaf a, heddiw, cyflwynwyd deiseb i'r Cynulliad gan ryw 40 i 50 o unigolion, gyda'u cŵn, sy'n amlygu'r ffordd y bydd y Mesur hwn, er ei fwradau da, yn creu sefyllfa dal popeth ac yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn llawer o fridwyr domestig sy'n amlwg yn bridio o dan reoliadau ac yn cydymffurfio ag ysbryd y gyfraith. Bydd y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn yn dod gerbron y Cynulliad ym mis Chwefror. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwneud datganiad cyn hynny, fel y gellir mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd gydag Aelodau Cynulliad y bore yma, yn gyntaf, am amserlen yr ymgynghoriad a'r gallu i gyfrannu ato, ac, yn ail, am union natur y rheoliadau a'r ffordd y byddant yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn llawer o fridwyr cŵn dilys yma yng Nghymru.

Galwaf hefyd am ddatganiad oddi wrth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth am Faes Awyr Caerdydd. Byddwch chi, fel minnau, yn gwybod am y ffigurau teithwyr siomedig a gafwyd gan Faes Awyr Caerdydd yr wythnos diwethaf: roedd gostyngiad o 180,000 yn nifer y teithwyr sy'n defnyddio'r maes awyr. Mae pryderon dilys yn yr ardal, fel y gwyddoch rwy'n siŵr, ond hefyd yn y gymuned fusnes ehangach, am ddatblygu Maes Awyr Caerdydd, ac yn arbennig, y gystadleuaeth a wyneba gan Faes Awyr Bryste a meysydd awyr rhanbarthol eraill sydd wedi denu cludwyr mawr i ddarparu'r llwybrau holl bwysig hynny sy'n datblygu niferoedd teithwyr a, gobeithio, yn creu dyfodol economaidd i'r meysydd awyr. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn dod o hyd i dir cyffredin gyda mi ar y ddau beth hynny ac yn mynnu'r datganiadau hynny fel y gallwn gyfrannu atynt mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Andrew. O ran y rheoliadau bridio cŵn, gwyddoch fod ymarfer ymgynghori wedi'i agor ar ddrafft y rheoliadau a'r cyfarwyddyd ar 21 Hydref. Caodd yr ymarfer ymgynghori hwnnw ar 13 Ionawr 2011. Cafwyd llawer o ymatebion ac mae'n rhaid eu hystyried yn briodol ac yn ofalus. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd cynigion

sure that revised proposals will be drafted in due course to address those issues.

On your second point, not only am I working as an Assembly Member to support Cardiff Airport, but I am also working with the Minister for the Economy and Transport to recognise that this is about removing barriers, addressing issues and ensuring that every opportunity for development support is given to Cardiff Airport as a critical part of the transport infrastructure in Wales.

Leanne Wood: I am sure that you share my concerns about the increasing number of undercover police officers who have been exposed in the last week or so, who were working within the protest movement and various groups. As well as Mark Kennedy, who was revealed in the Nottinghamshire area after the trial of a group of environmental campaigners collapsed, we have also heard about an undercover officer who, according to one website, went by the name of Mark Jacobs, but was more commonly known as Marco, and who infiltrated an anarchist protest group in Cardiff for four years.

I am sure that you agree that, while undercover police work has its place and can act as an effective tool, it is also costly. I have seen an estimated cost of around £250,000 a year, which is money that is worth spending if the information leads to the protection of the public. However, when it comes to environmental groups, or a small group of protesters in Wales's capital city—none of whom can be described as public enemy number one—I cannot see how such expenditure can be justified, especially in this climate of cuts, when police forces throughout the UK are preparing for the biggest squeeze on their expenditure in living memory, and when we know that jobs are likely to be lost and that front-line services will be reduced.

I am aware that policing is not a devolved matter, but I am sure that the Welsh Government would have concerns about protesters in Wales being put under surveillance in this way. Therefore, will you agree that representations should to be made

diwygiedig yn cael eu drafftio maes o law i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny.

O ran eich ail bwynt, yn ogystal â gweithio fel Aelod Cynulliad i gefnogi Maes Awyr Caerdydd, rwyf hefyd yn gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth i gydnabod bod hyn yn ymwneud â chwalu rhwystrau, mynd i'r afael â phroblemau a sicrhau bod pob cyfle i gefnogi datblygiad yn cael ei roi i Faes Awyr Caerdydd fel rhan allweddol o'r seilwaith trafniadaeth yng Nghymru.

Leanne Wood: Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn rhannu fy mhryderon am nifer cynyddol y swyddogion heddlu cudd a amlygwyd yn ystod y rhyw wythnos diwethaf, a oedd yn gweithio yn y mudiad protestio a grwpiau amrywiol. Yn ogystal â Mark Kennedy, a amlygwyd yn ardal swydd Nottingham ar ôl i brawf grŵp o ymgyrchwyr amgylcheddol fethu, rydym wedi clywed hefyd am swyddog cudd a gâi ei adnabod, yn ôl un wefan, yn ôl yr enw Mark Jacobs, ond a elwid yn fwy cyffredin yn Marco, ac a ymdreiddiodd i grŵp protestio anarchaidd yng Nghaerdydd am bedair blynedd.

Er bod gwaith heddlu cudd yn gallu bod yn briodol ac yn arf effeithiol, rwy'n siŵr y cytunwch ei fod hefyd yn ddrud. Rwyf wedi gweld amcangyfrif cost o ryw £250,000 y flwyddyn, sef arian sy'n werth ei wario os bydd yr wybodaeth yn arwain at ddiogelu'r cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, o ran grwpiau amgylcheddol, neu grŵp bach o brotestwyr ym mhrifddinas Cymru—na ellir disgrifio'r un ohonynt fel prif elyn y cyhoedd—ni allaf weld modd o gyfiawnhau'r fath wariant, yn enwedig yn yr hinsawdd hon o doriadau, pan mae heddluoedd ledled y DU yn paratoi at y wasgfa fwyaf ar eu gwariant o fewn cof, a phan wyddom fod swyddi'n debygol o gael eu colli ac y bydd gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn cael eu lleihau.

Rwy'n gwybod nad mater datganoledig mo plismona, ond rwy'n siŵr y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru'n pryderu am brotestwyr yng Nghymru'n cael eu rhoi o dan oruchwyliaeth yn y modd hwn. Felly, a gytunwch y dylid gwneud sylwadau i'r

to the Home Office, supporting calls for an inquiry into this matter, and making it clear that such tactics are not acceptable in Wales, and also making the point about the appalling waste of public money? Would you further agree that this sort of Big Brother policing makes the case for the devolution of policing far stronger, and will you agree to put that point to the Home Office as well?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that the recent publicity about the use of undercover policing will curb its inappropriate use. However, the financial constraints will be the major driver in that direction.

Veronica German: In the light of the First Minister's non answer to my question on lost ambulance hours, I request a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on this issue. I particularly request information on what she intends to do to tackle the situation and what she has done, not only about the ambulance service, but about the whole system that is included in this problem, through the patient pathway and the hospitals. Will she also include in that statement a comment on whether she will commit to publishing the lost ambulance hours figures monthly, alongside the other statistics that are published?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that you will agree that we must start any response to these issues by recognising how hard the ambulance service's staff work, particularly at times of pressure, such as those that they have experienced over the past few weeks in terms of adverse weather conditions. However, we must recognise that, in terms of lost hours—the First Minister answered this point during questions earlier today—the ambulance service receives more than 25,000 emergency calls every month, the majority of which result in an ambulance taking the patient to an emergency department. Unfortunately, there are occasions when there is a delay in handing over the patient to hospital staff.

The important thing that you need to be reassured of, and that the people of Wales need to be reassured of, is that work is being done to reduce the level of delays, and that

Swyddfa Gartref, gan gefnogi ceisiadau am ymchwiliad i'r mater hwn, ac egluro nad yw tactegau felly'n dderbyniol yng Nghymru, a chan sôn hefyd am y gwastraff arian cyhoeddus ofnadwy? A gytunech hefyd fod y math hwn o blismona goruchwyllo'n gwneud yr achos dros ddatganoli plismona'n llawer cryfach, ac a wnewch chi gytuno i gyflwyno'r pwynt hwnnw i'r Swyddfa Gartref hefyd?

Jane Hutt: Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y cyhoeddusrwydd diweddar am ddefnyddio plismona cudd yn cwtdogi ar ei ddefnydd amhriodol. Fodd bynnag, y rhwystrau ariannol a fydd y prif sbardun i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

Veronica German: Yng ngoleuni diffyg ateb y Prif Weinidog i'm cwestiwn am oriau ambiwlans a gollir, gofynnaf am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am y mater hwn. Gofynnaf yn arbennig i gael gwybod beth mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa a beth mae wedi'i wneud, nid yn unig am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, ond y system gyfan sy'n rhan o'r broblem hon, drwy'r llwybr cleifion a'r ysbytai. A wnaiff hi hefyd sôn yn y datganiad hwnnw a fydd hi'n ymrwymo i gyhoeddi'r ffigurau oriau ambiwlans a gollir bob mis, ochr yn ochr â'r ystadegau eraill a gyhoeddir?

Jane Hutt: Rwy'n siŵr y cytunwch fod rhaid inni ddechrau unrhyw ymateb i'r materion hyn drwy gydnabod mor galed y mae staff y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn gweithio, yn arbennig mewn adegau o dan bwysau, fel yr adegau a gafwyd dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf o ran tywydd garw. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gydnabod, o ran oriau a gollir—atebodd y Prif Weinidog y pwynt hwn yn ystod y cwestiynau'n gynharach heddiw—bod y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn cael mwy na 25,000 o alwadau brys bob mis, a'r mwyafrif ohonynt yn arwain at ambiwlans yn mynd â'r claf i adran achosion brys. Yn anffodus, bydd oedi ar adegau cyn trosglwyddo'r claf i staff yr ysbyty.

Y peth pwysig y mae angen tawelu eich meddwl yn ei gylch, ac mae angen tawelu meddyliau'r Cymry yn ei gylch, yw bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud i leihau'r oediadau,

work, which is being led by the health boards and the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust, is securing progress on handling that. Another important point is that patients are dealt with in order of their clinical priority, with the majority of patients being seen, treated, transferred or discharged in an appropriate time. I believe that people want to know about the response time targets, and whether those are being met, and that is reported monthly. However, structural and operational changes and improvement, which is what they are working on in order to reduce those delays, are not relevant issues in terms of reporting, except to take account of the progress that is being made.

a bod gwaith, sy'n cael ei arwain gan y byrddau iechyd ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwlans Cymru, yn sicrhau cynnydd o ran ymdrin â hynny. Un pwynt pwysig arall yw bod cleifion yn cael sylw yn nhrefn eu blaenoriaeth glinigol, gyda mwyafrif y cleifion yn cael eu gweld, eu trin, eu trosglwyddo neu eu rhyddhau ymhen amser priodol. Credaf fod pobl am wybod am y targedau amser ymateb, ac a ydy'r rheini'n cael eu cyrraedd, a rhoir gwybod am hynny bob mis. Fodd bynnag, nid yw gwelliant a newidiadau strwythurol a gweithredol, sef yr hyn y maent yn gweithio arno er mwyn lleihau'r oediadau hynny, yn faterion perthnasol o ran adrodd, heblaw i ystyried y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud.

2.40 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Hoffwn ddychwelyd at y pwynt a godwyd gan Jonathan Morgan ynglŷn â chwmi Hijinx. Yr wyf am ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd Jonathan ynglŷn â'r angen i barchu'r egwyddor hyd braich o ran y penderfyniadau a wneir gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Serch hynny, mae etholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi oherwydd un o'r pethau yr oedd Hijinx yn ei wneud oedd mynd â chynrychiadau ar daith, megis i Rydaman yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'r cwmi yn eithriad yn hynny o beth, ac mae hefyd yn unigryw oherwydd yr elfen gynhwysol i'w waith, drwy sicrhau bod pobl sydd ag anghenion arbennig yn gallu cydweithio mewn cynrychiadau proffesiynol, gydag actorion proffesiynol, a bod rhai o'r rheini wedi datblygu i fod yn actorion proffesiynol eu hunain.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I want to return to the point raised by Jonathan Morgan on the Hijinx company. I want to echo what Jonathan said about the need to respect the arm's-length principle in terms of the decisions made by the Arts Council of Wales. However, constituents have contacted me because one of the things that Hijinx did was to take productions on tour, for example to Ammanford in my constituency. The company is an exception in that regard, and is also unique because of the inclusiveness of its work, ensuring that people with special needs can work in professional productions with professional actors, and that some develop to be professional actors themselves.

Nid sôn am gwmi unigol a wnaif yn awr, ond am benderfyniad gan gyngor y celfyddydau ynghylch cyfeiriad cymorthdaliadau'r dyfodol. Ofnaf fod cwmi a oedd yn cynnig gwasanaeth unigryw a hollbwysig, ac a oedd yn cyd-fynd â pholisi'r Llywodraeth o fod yn gynhwysol ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd yng Nghymru, yn cael ei gollu. Poenaf nad yw'r cwmi wedi cael esboniad llawn pahan mae'r newid polisi hwn wedi digwydd o ran y cymorthdal, yn enwedig gan fod y cymorthdal yr oedd yn ei dderbyn wedi ei dorri lawer iawn yn fwy gan gyngor y celfyddydau nag unrhyw gyllideb arall. Felly, gan fod hyn yn ymwneud â pholisi, yn

I am not, however, talking about an individual company, but about the arts council's decision on the direction of future subsidies. I fear that a company that offered a unique and vital service, and which was consistent with Government policy to be inclusive in all aspects of life in Wales, is being lost. I am concerned that the company has not had a full explanation as to why the policy change has occurred in terms of the subsidy, especially since the subsidy that it was receiving was cut more than any other budget by the arts council. So, as this relates to policy, rather than an individual company, I think that we need an explanation, and I

hytrach nag â chwmni unigol, credaf fod angen esboniad, a phwysaf arnoch chi a'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth i geisio sicrhau bod cyngor y celfyddydau yn rhoi esboniad llawn am yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd.

Jane Hutt: The Minister for Heritage is present in the Chamber this afternoon to hear your plea. I responded earlier to this point; the point has been well made. However, this is a matter for the Arts Council of Wales.

Darren Millar: I wish to second Eleanor Burnham's call for a statement on the express north-south rail service. There are particular concerns in my constituency, as well as in other parts of north Wales, about the places where this service stops. Colwyn Bay, which is in my constituency, is the largest town on the north Wales coast, in terms of its population, and the Gerallt Gymro service does not stop there. Therefore, that is an issue of concern that I want to raise with the Minister in the Chamber.

May I also ask for a statement from the Minister for Heritage on the strategy for libraries in Wales? I am concerned about Conwy County Borough Council's proposals to close libraries in my constituency, including one in Kinmel Bay, which serves a very deprived community. Where libraries serve deprived communities, there is a need for guidance from the Minister to ensure that those people who cannot afford to buy books can at least borrow them from a local library. There is a different case to argue in respect of libraries that might be in more affluent areas. I would appreciate statements on both of those matters.

Jane Hutt: We note your points about the north-south rail service links, and I have responded on the discussions with Network Rail and Arriva Trains regarding the Wrexham to Chester opportunities.

With regard to library services, if this Assembly were to follow the route that the Welsh Conservatives took in their draft budget, I imagine that every library in Wales

urge you and the Minister for Heritage to try to ensure that the arts council gives a full explanation of what has happened.

Jane Hutt: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth yn bresennol yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma i glywed eich ple. Ymatebais yn gynharach i'r pwynt hwn; mae'r pwynt wedi'i hen wneud. Fodd bynnag, mater yw hwn i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Darren Millar: Hoffwn eilio cais Eleanor Burnham am ddatganiad am y gwasanaeth trên cyflym rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Mae pryderon arbennig yn fy etholaeth i, yn ogystal â rhannau eraill o'r gogledd, am y lleoedd lle mae'r gwasanaeth hwn yn aros. Bae Colwyn, yn fy etholaeth i, yw'r dref fwyaf ar arfordir y gogledd, o ran ei phoblogaeth, ac nid yw gwasanaeth Gerallt Gymru'n aros yno. Felly, mae hynny'n peri gofid a hoffwn ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog yn y Siambr.

A gaf fi ofyn hefyd am ddatganiad oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth am y strategaeth ar gyfer llyfrgelloedd yng Nghymru? Rwy'n poeni am gynigion Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy i gau llyfrgelloedd yn fy etholaeth i, gan gynnwys un ym Mae Cinnel, sy'n gwasanaethu cymuned ddifreintiedig iawn. Lle mae llyfrgelloedd yn gwasanaethu cymunedau difreintiedig, mae angen cyfarwyddyd gan y Gweinidog i sicrhau bod y bobl hynny na allant fforddio prynu llyfrau yn gallu eu benthyg o leiaf gan lyfrgell leol. Mae achos gwahanol i'w ddadlau o ran llyfrgelloedd a allai fod mewn ardaloedd mwy cyfoethog. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi datganiadau ar y ddau beth hynny.

Jane Hutt: Nodwn eich pwyntiau am y cysylltiadau gwasanaeth trên rhwng y gogledd a'r de, ac rwyf wedi ymateb i'r trafodaethau gyda Network Rail a Threnau Arriva ynghylch y cyfleoedd rhwng Wrexham a Chaer.

O ran gwasanaethau llyfrgell, petai'r Cynulliad hwn yn dilyn y llwybr a gymerodd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn eu cyllideb ddrafft, rwy'n dychmygu y byddai pob llyfrgell yng

would be threatened with closure.

Mark Isherwood: I endorse that point—*[Interruption.]*—and wish to make two further points. Last week, in England, there was a lot of media interest in the call by a mother, following the tragic death of her three-year-old daughter, for the flu jab to be made available universally to young children. The guidance being followed in Wales is almost identical to that being followed by the health service in England and, similarly, young children in Wales do not receive the free flu jab, unless they have an underlying condition that qualifies them for that jab. I know that the Minister here made a written statement not so long ago regarding the flu jab, but that predated the concerns raised. I therefore call for a statement in the context of the concerns that were raised widely last week, which clearly cross the border from England into Wales.

Secondly, and finally, I call for a statement on the proposals regarding independent lay reviewers for health service complaints in Wales. As you know, the lay reviewers themselves have highlighted concern. The present arrangements mean that complaints, including the provision of independent review for all complaints that are not resolved locally or internally within a health board or general practice, are referred to the lay reviewers, and their experience is that this facility is necessary, well-appreciated and a cost-effective means of offering closure to complainants who have not been satisfied with local resolution. Most importantly, it provides for a genuinely independent and objective investigation. As they point out, there is a need for someone detached who can be more objective, for both the complainant and the complained-against, than a body that investigates itself.

I wrote to the Minister concerning this and she advised that the system proposed in Wales was similar to the system proposed for the UK—in fact, she said that it was a direction that had already been taken in other parts of the UK. Notwithstanding that, we are aware that, at UK level, the Secretary of State

Nghymru dan fygythiad.

Mark Isherwood: Cefnogaf y pwynt hwnnw—*[Torri ar draws.]*—a hoffwn wneud dau bwynt pellach. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yn Lloegr, roedd llawer o ddiddordeb gan y cyfryngau yn y cais gan fam, ar ôl marwolaeth drasig ei merch tair blwydd oed, i sicrhau bod y pigiad fflw ar gael i bob plentyn ifanc. Mae'r cyfarwyddyd sy'n cael ei ddilyn yng Nghymru bron yn union yr un fath â hwnnw a ddilynir gan y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr ac, yn yr un modd, nid yw plant ifanc yng Nghymru'n cael y pigiad fflw am ddim, heb law bod ganddynt gyflwr sylfaenol sy'n eu gwneud yn gymwys am y pigiad hwnnw. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yma wedi gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig heb fod mor bell yn ôl a hynny am y pigiad fflw, ond bod hynny cyn y pryderon a godwyd. Galwaf felly am ddatganiad yng nghyd-destun y pryderon a godwyd yn helaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n amlwg yn croesi'r ffin o Loegr i Gymru.

Yn ail, ac yn olaf, galwaf am ddatganiad am y cynigion ynghylch adolygwyr lleyg annibynnol ar gyfer cwynion gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r adolygwyr lleyg eu hunain wedi amlygu pryderon. Golyga'r trefniadau presennol fod cwynion, gan gynnwys darparu adolygiad annibynnol ar gyfer pob cwyn nad yw'n cael ei datrys yn lleol neu'n fewnol mewn bwrdd iechyd neu feddygfa deulu, yn cael eu cyfeirio at yr adolygwyr lleyg. Yn eu profiad hwy, mae'r cyfleuster hwn yn fodd angenrheidiol a chost effeithiol o gau pen y mwdwl i achwynwyr nad ydynt yn fodlon ar benderfyniad lleol, ac mae'n cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr. Yn bwysicaf oll, mae'n darparu ymchwiliad annibynnol a gwrthrychol dilys. Fel y dywedant, mae angen rhywun ar wahân a all fod yn fwy gwrthrychol, ar yr achwynydd a'r sawl y cwynir amdano, na chorff sy'n ymchwilio iddo'i hun.

Ysgrifennais at y Gweinidog am hyn a dywedodd fod y system a gynigiwyd yng Nghymru yn debyg i'r system a gynigiwyd ar gyfer y DU-mewn gwirionedd, dywedodd ei bod yn gyfeiriad a gymerwyd eisoes mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU. Serch hynny, rydym yn gwybod, ar lefel y DU, fod yr

for Health has promised to set up a range of HealthWatch organisations to act as a voice for patients. That is in response to the Patients Association's call for an entirely independent complaints process in England, with real power to challenge health trusts about the standards of care. The association had been inundated with complaints from angry patients. The Secretary of State for Health has said that he fully supports the demand for an independent body to which people can complain over poor treatment, instead of the current position where they can only go to the trust that let them down in the first place. Given that the Minister, when she wrote her letter, understood the situation in England to be somewhat different to that, I would welcome a statement to bring Members up to date on the Welsh Government's proposals, and hopefully to involve the Assembly in taking this forward.

Jane Hutt: On your first point, the Minister for Health and Social Services issued a written statement on seasonal flu and winter pressures, and wrote to health spokespeople on 14 January with an update on the latest position in respect of seasonal influenza. This is an area where there are daily conference calls with local health boards, sharing information and ensuring that we look at supplies of the vaccine for seasonal flu. We should recognise that the Minister has asked the Chief Medical Officer for Wales for an assessment of what we should do regarding groups that should be encouraged to seek voluntary vaccination but where there has been low uptake. These are issues that the Minister is closely engaged with, and which will come back to the Chamber, I am sure, as updates on policy and development.

On your second point, you are obviously in correspondence with the Minister about independent lay reviewers. Regarding your contribution on what the UK Government is doing, I would make the point that England does not have community health councils, which act as an independent vehicle for complaints in Wales. The guidance is clear: CHCs have the duty to represent the interests of patients in the health service, and it is in their interests that the health service is safe

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd wedi addo sefydlu amrywiaeth o sefydliadau HealthWatch i fod yn llais i gleifion. Mae hynny mewn ymateb i gais Cymdeithas y Cleifion am broses gwyno gwbl annibynnol yn Lloegr, gyda gwir bŵer i herio ymddiriedolaethau iechyd am y safonau gofal. Roedd y gymdeithas wedi'i boddi gan gwynion gan gleifion dig. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd wedi dweud ei fod yn llwyr gefnogi'r galw am gorff annibynnol y gall pobl gwyno iddo am driniaeth wael, yn lle'r sefyllfa gyfredol lle na allant fynd ond i'r ymddiriedolaeth a'i siomodd yn y lle cyntaf. O ystyried bod y Gweinidog, pan ysgrifennodd ei llythyr, yn deall bod y sefyllfa yn Lloegr rywfaint yn wahanol i hynny, byddwn yn croesawu datganiad i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru, ac i gynnwys y Cynulliad, gobeithio, wrth fynd ymlaen â hyn.

Jane Hutt: O ran eich pwynt cyntaf, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddatganiad am fflw tymhorol a phwysau'r gaeaf, ac ysgrifennodd at siaradwyr iechyd ar 14 Ionawr i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf iddynt am fflw tymhorol. Mae hwn yn faes lle mae galwadau cynadledda dyddiol gyda byrddau iechyd lleol, gan rannu gwybodaeth a sicrhau ein bod yn edrych ar gyflenwadau'r brechlyn ar gyfer fflw tymhorol. Dylem gydnabod bod y Gweinidog wedi gofyn i Brif Swyddog Meddygol Cymru asesu'r hyn y dylem ei wneud ynghylch grwpiau y dylid eu hannog i gael brechlyn gwirfoddol ond lle bu ychydig iawn yn manteisio arni. Mae'r rhain yn bethau y mae'r Gweinidog yn gweithio'n agos gyda hwy, ac a ddaw yn ôl i'r Siambr, rwy'n siŵr, ar ffurf yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am bolisiau a datblygiad.

O ran eich ail bwynt, rydych yn amlwg mewn cysylltiad â'r Gweinidog am adolygwyr lleyg annibynnol. Ynghylch eich cyfraniad ar yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ei wneud, hoffwn wneud y pwynt nad oes gan Loegr gynghorau iechyd cymunedol, sy'n gyfrwng annibynnol ar gyfer cwynion yng Nghymru. Mae'r cyfarwyddyd yn glir: mae gan Gynghorau Iechyd Cymunedol y ddyletswydd i gynrychioli buddiannau cleifion yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac mae

and sustainable. Of course, CHCs do take up complaints. I am sure that there will be a response from the Minister on these points.

gwasanaeth iechyd diogel a chynaliadwy er eu budd hwy. Wrth reswm, mae'r cynghorau hyn yn mynd ar drywydd cwynion. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd ymateb gan y Gweinidog am y pwyntiau hyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch am hynny, Weinidog.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you, for that, Minister.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (William Graham) i'r Gadair am 2.49 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (William Graham) took the Chair at 2.49 p.m.*

Y Gyllideb Ddrafft The Draft Budget

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Nick Ramsay and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dewis gwelliant 1 yn enw Nick Ramsay a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black.

Cynnig NDM4629 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM4629 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 27.6:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 27.6:

Yn nodi'r gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer y blynyddoedd ariannol 2011-2012 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno gan y Gweinidog Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb ar 17 Tachwedd 2010.

Notes the draft budget for the financial year 2011-2012 laid in the Table Office by the Minister for Business and Budget on 17 November 2010.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau y cynnig.

I welcome the opportunity to open the debate this afternoon on the Assembly Government's draft budget proposals for 2011-12. There is no doubt that this has been one of the most significant events in the Assembly since its inception.

Croesawaf y cyfle i agor y ddadl y prynhawn yma am gynigion cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2011-12. Nid oes dwywaith nad hwn fu un o'r digwyddiadau mwyaf arwyddocaol yn y Cynulliad ers ei sefydlu.

The UK Government's spending review last year announced the deepest cuts to public expenditure in a generation. The settlement comes on top of a history of underfunding that this Assembly has recognised, as demonstrated by the findings of the independent Holtham commission.

Yn adolygiad o wariant Llywodraeth y DU y llynedd, cyhoeddwyd y toriadau dyfnaf i wariant cyhoeddus mewn cenedlaeth. Daw'r setliad ar ben hanes o gyllid annigonol y mae'r Cynulliad hwn wedi'i gydnabod, fel y dangoswyd yng nghanfyddiadau comisiwn annibynnol Holtham.

We have stated our opposition to the speed and scale of the cuts imposed by the UK Government at this crucial phase of economic

Rydym wedi nodi ein gwrthwynebiad i gyflymder a graddau'r toriadau a osodwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU yn y cyfnod allweddol

recovery. We will play our role in bringing down the UK deficit, and our focus has been on protecting the vulnerable and supporting the economy. As a result of devolution, we have the opportunity to provide a shield for the most vulnerable in society—a vital asset as Wales faces the cuts.

2.50 p.m.

Overall, our budget will be £860 million lower in real terms in this coming year, and will be £1.8 billion lower in real terms by 2014-15. The scale of the cuts to our capital budget is particularly severe, with a 40 per cent reduction in real terms over the period, compared with the UK average of 29 per cent. We knew that we were facing a series of increasingly difficult budget settlements for Wales and that difficult choices and tough decisions would need to be made. That is why we have been planning with our partners for this budget for some time, taking difficult decisions about our priorities at an early stage. That preparation has stood us in good stead.

The draft budget that I present to the Assembly today shows how, as a responsible Government, we have responded to this challenge. This budget is about building resilience, both in our economy and in the provision of the vital services on which we all depend. We have taken a distinctive Welsh approach by developing a collaborative response to the challenge of falling budgets and delivering services with less. This was essential if we were to avoid a salami-slicing of budgets leading to cuts in services and front-line jobs, with those in greatest need often taking the biggest hit. We progressed an efficiency and innovation agenda, to lead Wales through these difficult times and to economic recovery. We learned from our experience of the economic summits by establishing a series of public service summits and forming the Wales efficiency and innovation board. We have a good track record of delivering efficiencies in public services in Wales, particularly in the national health service, where, over the last four years, we have already saved around £850 million.

hwn o wella'r economi. Byddwn yn chwarae ein rhan i leihau diffyg y DU, a buom yn canolbwyntio ar amddiffyn yr agored i niwed a chefnogi'r economi. O ganlyniad i ddatganoli, mae gennym y cyfle i warchod y mwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas—sy'n ased hanfodol wrth i Gymru wynebu'r toriadau.

Ar y cyfan, bydd ein cyllideb £860 miliwn yn is mewn termau real yn y flwyddyn hon sydd i ddod, a bydd £1.8 biliwn yn is mewn termau real erbyn 2014-15. Mae maint y toriadau i'n cyllideb cyfalaf yn arbennig o ddifrifol, gyda gostyngiad o 40 y cant mewn termau real dros y cyfnod, o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd o 29 y cant yn y DU. Roeddem yn gwybod ein bod yn wynebu cyfres o setliadau cyllideb mwyfwy anodd i Gymru ac y byddai angen gwneud dewisiadau anodd a phenderfyniadau caled. Am y rheswm hwnnw y buom yn cynllunio gyda'n partneriaid at y gyllideb hon ers tro, gan fynd ati'n gynnar i wneud penderfyniadau anodd am ein blaenoriaethau. Bu'r gwaith paratoi hwnnw o fudd inni.

Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft a gyflwynaf i'r Cynulliad heddiw yn dangos y ffordd yr ydym ni, yn Llywodraeth gyfrifol, wedi ymateb i'r her hon. Amcan y gyllideb hon yw magu cadernid, a hynny yn ein heconomi ac wrth ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hanfodol y dibynnwn oll arnynt. Rydym wedi dewis dull Cymreig neilltuol drwy ddatblygu ymateb ar y cyd i her y cyllidebau gostyngol a chyflawni gwasanaethau â llai. Roedd hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn inni osgoi torri cyllidebau'n dameidiau gan arwain at dorri gwasanaethau a swyddi rheng flaen, gyda'r rheini â'r angen mwyaf yn aml yn cael yr ergyd fwyaf. Aethom ymlaen ag agenda effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi, i arwain Cymru drwy'r amseroedd anodd hyn ac i wella'r economi. Dysgom gan ein profiad o'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd drwy sefydlu cyfres o uwchgynadleddau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus a ffurfio bwrdd effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi Cymru. Mae gennym hanes da o gyflawni effeithlonrwydd mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, yn arbennig yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, lle'r ydym eisoes wedi arbed tua £850 miliwn

We have also talked and listened directly to those working at the sharp end of public service delivery and those who use those vital services. Foremost in our minds has been the need to protect the vulnerable and to safeguard and improve services that we all value and rely on at some point in our lives with the people who work in our public services. From the outset, we have made it clear that we would look to protect investment in schools, skills and community and secondary healthcare, maintain universal benefits and support the economic recovery. This draft budget delivers on all these counts.

We have protected the whole of the health and social services main expenditure group from cash reductions for the full three years of our budget—the only area of Assembly Government expenditure to be safeguarded in this way in 2011-12. It means that revenue funding for NHS delivery, by far the largest budget line in the health service, will be higher in 2011-12 than this year. It is a measure of the difficult decisions that we have had to take that health and social services is the only area where the budget will not reduce in 2011-12.

We have stood true to our principles—*[Interruption.]* I am carrying on with my opening statement. You can respond in the debate, Nick.

We have stood true to our principles and proven evidence of what works, retaining our successful free bus scheme, free prescriptions, free school breakfasts, free swimming and free school milk for primary school children—now becoming even more important as an integral part of our protection for individuals and communities in Wales. We have also protected the most vulnerable in our society by providing an additional £35 million for social services over the next three years to enable local government to meet the pressures that it faces on these vital services for the young and old. We have protected budgets for schools by 1 per cent above

dros y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf.

Rydym hefyd wedi siarad yn uniongyrchol â'r rheini sydd wrthi'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a'r rheini sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hanfodol hynny, ac wedi gwrando'n uniongyrchol arnynt. Y peth pwysicaf yn ein meddyliau fu'r angen i warchod yr agored i niwed a diogelu a gwella'r gwasanaethau yr ydym oll yn eu gwerthfawrogi ac yn dibynnu arnynt ar ryw adeg yn ein bywydau gyda'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. O'r cychwyn cyntaf, rydym wedi egluro yr hoffem ddiogelu'r buddsoddiad mewn ysgolion, sgiliau a gofal iechyd cymunedol ac eilaidd, cynnal buddion cyffredinol a chefnogi adfer yr economi. Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft hon yn cyflawni ar bob cyfrif.

Rydym wedi gwarchod y cyfan o brif grŵp gwariant iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol rhag gostyngiadau arian ar gyfer tair blynedd lawn ein cyllideb-yr unig ran o wariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gael ei ddiogelu fel hyn yn 2011-12. Mae'n golygu y bydd cyllid refeniw ar gyfer darparu'r GIG, sef llinell fwyaf y gyllideb yn y gwasanaeth iechyd o bell ffordd, yn uwch yn 2011-12 nag eleni. Mae'n fesur o'r penderfyniadau anodd y bu'n rhaid inni eu gwneud mai iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yw'r unig faes lle na fydd y gyllideb yn lleihau yn 2011-12.

Rydym wedi cadw'n driw i'n hegwyddorion—*[Torri ar draws.]* Rwy'n parhau â'm datganiad agoriadol. Gallwch chi ymateb yn y ddadl, Nick.

Rydym wedi cadw'n driw i'n hegwyddorion a thystiolaeth sicr o'r hyn sy'n gweithio, gan gadw ein cynlluniau llwyddiannus sef bysys am ddim, presgripsiynau am ddim, brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, nofio am ddim a llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion i blant ysgol gynradd-sydd bellach yn fwyfwy pwysig yn rhan annatod o'n dull o warchod unigolion a chymunedau yng Nghymru. Rydym hefyd wedi gwarchod y mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas drwy ddarparu £35 miliwn ychwanegol i wasanaethau cymdeithasol dros y tair blynedd nesaf er mwyn i lywodraeth leol allu ymdopi â'r pwysau sy'n ei hwynebu ar y gwasanaethau hanfodol hyn i'r hen a'r

changes to the Welsh budget. This means that the local government settlement includes resources to deliver an increase in funding of around £61 million over the three-year period. We have also afforded a greater protection to funding for other local government services in Wales compared with England.

However, the draft budget goes further in many important aspects. Our careful planning means that Welsh students will not have to pay extra tuition fees. We have also been able to keep the educational maintenance allowances. We have done as much as we can to protect the Supporting People budget, a programme that supports some of the most vulnerable in our society, by still investing over £140 million in it.

Our draft budget has been positively received by many. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Cymru said that it

‘very much welcomes the approach taken by the Welsh Assembly Government to protect frontline services; in particular health, social services, education and housing services for vulnerable groups’.

Of course, publishing our draft budget is only the start. Since we published our plans, the Finance Committee, Assembly subject committees and other partners have scrutinised our proposals in detail, which is an important stage of the process in developing and testing our plans. I record my gratitude to the Finance Committee and other committees for their detailed scrutiny of our spending plans, and I thank the Finance Committee for the constructive report that it published last week. The Finance Committee commented on the evidence that was given by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury as a result of his appearance at the committee in November. I met Danny Alexander after the Finance Committee meeting, and my recent written statement set out the content of those discussions. The most important issue that we discussed was the Holtham commission’s proposals, and in particular the need for immediate implementation of a funding floor

ifanc. Rydym wedi gwarchod cyllidebau i ysgolion l y cant uwchlaw’r newidiadau yng nghyllideb Cymru. Golyga hyn fod y setliad llywodraeth leol yn cynnwys adnoddau i gynyddu cyllid tua £61 miliwn dros y tair blynedd. Aethom ati hefyd i warchod y cyllid yn fwy i wasanaethau llywodraeth leol eraill yng Nghymru o’u cymharu â Lloegr.

Fodd bynnag, mae’r gyllideb ddrafft yn mynd ymhellach eto mewn llawer o agweddau pwysig. Mae ein cynllunio ofalus yn golygu na fydd myfyrwyr Cymru’n gorfod talu ffioedd dysgu ychwanegol. Llwyddasom hefyd i gadw’r lwfansau cynhaliath addysg. Rydym wedi gwneud cymaint ag y gallwn i warchod y gyllideb Cefnogi Pobl, sef rhaglen sy’n cefnogi rhai o’r mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas, am ein bod yn dal yn buddsoddi dros £140 miliwn ynddi.

Mae ein cyllideb ddrafft wedi cael croeso gan lawer. Dywedodd y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol er Atal Creulondeb i Blant Cymru ei bod

‘yn croesawu’n fawr iawn y dull a ddewiswyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o warchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen; yn arbennig, iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, addysg a gwasanaethau tai i grwpiau agored i niwed’.

Wrth reswm, dim ond y cam cyntaf yw cyhoeddi ein cyllideb ddrafft. Ers inni gyhoeddi ein cynlluniau, mae’r Pwyllgor Cyllid, pwyllgorau pwnc y Cynulliad a phartneriaid eraill wedi craffu’n fanwl ar ein cynigion, sy’n gam pwysig yn y broses o ddatblygu a phrofi ein cynlluniau. Cofnodaf fy niolch i’r Pwyllgor Cyllid a’r pwyllgorau eraill am graffu’n fanwl ar ein cynlluniau gwariant, a diolchaf i’r Pwyllgor Cyllid am yr adroddiad adeiladol a gyhoeddodd yr wythnos diwethaf. Bu’r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn sôn am y dystiolaeth a roddwyd iddo gan Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys o ganlyniad i’w ymddangosiad yn y pwyllgor ym mis Tachwedd. Cyfarfûm â Danny Alexander ar ôl cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cyllid, ac roedd fy natganiad ysgrifenedig diweddar yn nodi cynnwys y trafodaethau hynny. Y peth pwysicaf a drafodwyd gennym oedd cynigion comisiwn Holtham, ac yn arbennig fod angen gweithredu arian gwaelodol ar unwaith i

to help to address our current underfunding. I am pleased that the Chief Secretary to the Treasury has confirmed that discussions should now take place on the proposal for a floor, and officials will now meet to discuss this aspect of the Holtham commission's report.

I welcome the Finance Committee's positive comments regarding the approach that is being followed by the efficiency and innovation board, and the development of a measurement framework to ensure that we are able to demonstrate robustly the progress and savings that are being achieved. A clearer picture of that will be provided around the time of the final budget. The potentially devastating impact of the capital reductions that we face, both in respect of service delivery and economic growth, has been acknowledged by the Finance Committee. As I have stated consistently, continuing capital investment is key to supporting the economic recovery and to transforming public services. That is why we decided to use end-of-year flexibility funding to meet the capital cut of £49 million in the June 2010 budget, and my statement to the Assembly in July to announce that decision was well received. It is also why we announced, in November, a further package of capital investment totalling £47 million to stimulate the economy and help the most vulnerable. As Mike Edmonds of Constructing Excellence Wales said last week, Wales still requires new schools, hospitals, roads and facilities of every nature, in order to create the world-class economic infrastructure that the country deserves. Protecting capital investment as far as we can in the face of a falling budget is a distinctive feature of this budget.

Finally, I would like to update Members on the progress that we have made in finding the revenue reductions made in the June 2010 budget. As a result of prudent and careful financial management of our resources, I can now confirm that we can find the full amount of £113 million in revenue reductions this year. By finding 100 per cent of the savings this year, we will have an additional £57 million next year, compared with the position that was assumed at the time of the draft

helpu i fynd i'r afael â'n cyllid annigonol cyfredol. Rwy'n falch bod Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys wedi cadarnhau y dylid trafod yn awr y cynnig am arian gwaelodol, ac y bydd swyddogion yn cyfarfod yn awr i drafod yr agwedd hon ar adroddiad comisiwn Holtham.

Croesawaf sylwadau cadarnhaol y Pwyllgor Cyllid ynghylch y dull sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio gan y bwrdd effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi, ac am ddatblygu fframwaith mesur i sicrhau y gallwn arddangos yn gadarn y cynnydd a'r arbedion sy'n cael eu cyflawni. Darperir darlun cliriach o hynny tuag adeg y gyllideb derfynol. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi cydnabod effaith ofnadwy bosibl y gostyngiadau cyfalaf a wynebwn, a hynny o ran darparu gwasanaethau a thwf economaidd. Fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud yn gyson, mae'n allweddol parhau i fuddsoddi cyfalaf i gefnogi'r economi i wella ac i drawsnewid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Am y rheswm hwnnw y penderfynasom ddefnyddio cyllid hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn i ateb y toriad cyfalaf o £49 miliwn yng nghyllideb Mehefin 2010, a chroesawyd fy natganiad i'r Cynulliad ym mis Gorffennaf i gyhoeddi'r penderfyniad hwnnw. Am y rheswm hwnnw hefyd y cyhoeddasom, ym mis Tachwedd, becyn pellach o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf sef cyfanswm o £47 miliwn i sbarduno'r economi a helpu'r mwyaf agored i niwed. Fel y dywedodd Mike Edmonds o Adeiladu Arbenigrwydd yng Nghymru'r wythnos diwethaf, mae ysgolion, ysbytai, ffyrdd a chyfleusterau newydd o bob math yn ofynnol o hyd yng Nghymru, er mwyn creu'r seilwaith economaidd o'r radd flaenaf y mae'r wlad yn ei haeddu. Un o nodweddion neilltuol y gyllideb hon yw gwarchod buddsoddiad cyfalaf cymaint ag y gallwn yn wyneb cyllideb ostyngol.

Yn olaf, hoffwn roi gwybod y diweddaraf i'r Aelodau am y cynnydd a wnaethom o ran canfod y gostyngiadau refeniw a wnaethpwyd yng nghyllideb Mehefin 2010. Yn sgil rheolaeth ariannol ofalus a chall ar ein hadnoddau, gallaf gadarnhau bellach y gallwn ddod o hyd i swm cyfan y £113 miliwn mewn gostyngiadau refeniw eleni. Drwy ddod o hyd i 100 y cant o'r arbedion eleni, bydd gennym £57 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn nesaf, o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa a

budget. That means that there will be greater financial flexibility next year, and more money for the people of Wales. Further details will be set out in the final budget.

I am confident that our budget proposals are fair and progressive, offering a responsible answer to a difficult financial settlement—in contrast to amendments 1, 2, 3 and 4, which I oppose. Our proposals reflect the important role that public services play in everyday life in Wales, and our commitment to sustainable development and economic renewal. Our plans continue the commitment to the spirit of fair play and social justice that has characterised our approach since devolution, and I commend the draft budget to Members.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer:

I remind Members that the Chair of the Finance Committee and the movers of the amendments have 10 minutes each to speak. Other contributions are, as usual, allocated five minutes. I call on the Chair of the Finance Committee.

Angela Burns: It gives me great pleasure to respond in the debate on behalf of the Finance Committee. This is not an easy year for Wales, and there are some major challenges facing us. Despite some recovery in the UK economy and an improvement in the UK's gross domestic product figure, the latest figures on regional gross value added show that, in 2009, Welsh GVA dropped by 2.2 per cent from its level in 2008. In the same period, Welsh GVA per head dropped by 2.5 per cent—at £14,800 per head, it is the lowest GVA figure of all the UK regions. At the same time, inflation is expected to remain above the 2 per cent consumer price index target for 2011, which is in part a result of the increase in value added tax.

Against that background, there have been unprecedented levels of public sector borrowing following the crisis in the financial services sector and the subsequent economic downturn. A key aim of the UK Government is to eliminate the current structural deficit that cannot be eliminated by growth and

dybiwyd adeg y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae hynny'n golygu y bydd mwy o hyblygrwydd ariannol y flwyddyn nesaf, a mwy o arian i bobl Cymru. Bydd manylion pellach yn cael eu gosod yn y gyllideb derfynol.

Rwy'n ffyddiog bod ein cynigion cyllideb yn deg ac yn flaengar, gan gynnig ateb cyfrifol i setliad ariannol anodd—mewn cyferbyniad â gwelliannau 1, 2, 3 a 4, yr wyf yn eu gwrthwynebu. Mae ein cynigion yn adlewyrchu'r rhan bwysig y mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ei chwarae ym mywyd pob dydd Cymru, a'n hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy ac adnewyddu'r economi. Mae ein cynlluniau'n parhau'r ymrwymiad i ysbryd chwarae teg a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol sydd wedi nodweddu ein dull ers datganoli, ac rwy'n cymeradwyo'r gyllideb ddrafft i Aelodau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro:

Rwy'n atgoffa'r Aelodau fod gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid a chynigwyr y gwelliannau 10 munud yr un i siarad. Dyrennir pum munud, fel arfer, i gyfraniadau eraill. Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid.

Angela Burns: Mae'n bleser mawr gennyf ymateb yn y ddadl ar ran y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Nid yw hon yn flwyddyn hawdd i Gymru, ac mae rhai heriau mawr yn ein hwynebu. Er bod economi'r DU wedi gwella i raddau ac er bod ffigur cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y DU wedi gwella, mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf ar werth ychwanegol crynswth rhanbarthol yn dangos bod GYC Cymru, yn 2009, wedi gostwng 2.2 y cant o'i lefel yn 2008. Yn yr un cyfnod, gostyngodd GYC y pen yng Nghymru 2.5 y cant—hwn yw'r ffigur GYC isaf ymhlith holl ranbarthau'r DU, sef £14,800 y pen. Ar yr un pryd, disgwylir i chwyddiant barhau uwchlaw targed 2 y cant y mynegai prisiau defnyddwyr ar gyfer 2011, a hynny'n rhannol oherwydd cynyddu treth ar werth.

Mewn perthynas â hynny, cafwyd lefelau digynsail o fentyca sector cyhoeddus ar ôl yr argyfwng yn y sector gwasanaethau ariannol a'r dirywiad economaidd dilynol. Un o nodau allweddol Llywodraeth y DU yw dileu'r diffyg strwythurol cyfredol nad oes modd i dwf ei ddileu a gosod dyled net y

place public sector net debt on a downward path from then on. The comprehensive spending review in October therefore ushered in a period of unprecedented restraint to reduce substantially the UK's budget deficit.

3.00 p.m.

The overall level of the Welsh block has, as in previous years, been determined by the Barnett formula. In absolute terms, the revenue departmental expenditure limit allocation will, over the next four years, increase from the 2010-11 baseline of £13.3 billion to £13.5 billion in 2014-15. However, after adjusting for inflation, this represents a real-terms reduction of 7.5 per cent on the 2010-11 baseline or 8.4 per cent on the actual budget for that year. The capital allocation will fall from £1.7 billion to £1.1 billion over the same period—a real-terms reduction of 41 per cent.

The Welsh Assembly Government has had to plan with regard to these significantly reduced levels of funding. Previous budgets have always been accompanied by exhortations to secure greater economies and efficiencies. This year is no exception. However, the reductions in the comprehensive spending review mean that the budgetary savings needed cannot be achieved by traditional economy and efficiency measures alone. The Finance Committee considers that the Welsh Government will need to look very carefully at how spending priorities have been determined in relation to its key objectives and seek to ensure that public services are delivered in the most effective way possible. Spending programmes will need to be reconsidered with this effectiveness agenda at the forefront of everyone's minds.

Given these circumstances, the Finance Committee sought to focus its scrutiny of the Government's draft budget for 2011-12 on the way in which the Welsh Government will be addressing these key challenges and, in particular, on how the Government has prioritised its spending plans and how it will measure the effectiveness of the delivery of key public services.

sector cyhoeddus ar lwybr tuag i lawr o hynny ymlaen. Roedd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant ym mis Hydref felly'n cyflwyno cyfnod o ataliaeth ddigynsail i gwtogi'n sylweddol ar ddiffyg cyllideb y DU.

Pennwyd lefel gyffredinol bloc Cymru, fel mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, gan fformiwla Barnett. Mewn termau absoliwt, bydd dyraniad y terfyn gwariant adrannol refeniw, dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, yn cynyddu o £13.3 biliwn, sef man cychwyn 2010-11, i £13.5 biliwn yn 2014-15. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl addasu ar gyfer chwyddiant, mae hyn yn golygu gostyngiad termau real o 7.5 y cant ar fan cychwyn 2010-11 neu 8.4 y cant ar y gyllideb wirioneddol ar gyfer y flwyddyn honno. Bydd y dyraniad cyfalaf yn gostwng o £1.7 biliwn i £1.1 biliwn dros yr un cyfnod—sef gostyngiad termau real o 41 y cant.

Bu'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gynllunio gan ystyried bod y lefelau cyllid hyn wedi'u lleihau'n sylweddol. Gyda'r holl gyllidebau blaenorol, byddai anogaethau i sicrhau mwy o ddarvoudion ac effeithlonrwydd. Nid yw'r flwyddyn hon yn eithriad. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gostyngiadau yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn golygu na ellir cyflawni'r arbedion cyllidebol sydd eu hangen drwy fesurau darbodaeth ac effeithlonrwydd traddodiadol yn unig. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ystyried y bydd angen i Lywodraeth Cymru edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y ffordd y pennwyd blaenoriaethau gwariant mewn perthynas â'i hamcanion allweddol a cheisio sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cael eu darparu yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol posibl. Bydd angen ailystyried rhaglenni gwariant gan gadw'r agenda effeithiolrwydd hwn ym mlaen meddyliau pawb.

O ystyried yr amgylchiadau hyn, ceisiodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ganolbwyntio ei waith craffu ar gyllideb ddrafft y Llywodraeth ar gyfer 2011-12 ar y ffordd y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n mynd i'r afael a'r heriau allweddol hyn ac, yn arbennig, ar y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi blaenoriaethu ei chynlluniau gwariant a'r ffordd y bydd yn mesur pa mor effeithiol y darparir

gwasanaethau cyhoeddus allweddol.

The Finance Committee is very grateful to the Minister for Business and Budget and her officials for presenting the draft budget and for subsequently providing responses to Members' questions. It is also grateful to other Ministers who have provided responses to the committee about the way in which they have faced up to the challenges presented by the difficult financial situation.

The Finance Committee notes and agrees with the general approach being followed by the Minister for Business and Budget. If budget planning is to be effective, it is vital that departments set their objectives in terms of delivery outcomes in a consistent way that allows performance and value for money to be monitored. The committee acknowledges the progress made by the Minister for Business and Budget and her department in this regard, but is concerned to note the variability in the application of financial management practices within different portfolios.

The committee was particularly concerned that, in a number of departments, the setting of budgets appeared to precede the consideration of the precise outcomes to be delivered with the resources and how success will be measured. That is clearly not the best way to proceed and the committee recommends that the Minister for Business and Budget set out an approach that starts with her setting the context in which the various outcomes should be prioritised in line with the overall Assembly Government budget and departmental Ministers then specifying the outcomes to be delivered. The Minister should also ensure that it is followed by all portfolio holders and their departments in a consistent way.

The need to make improvements and efficiencies will be greater than ever in the coming year, and the Finance Committee welcomes the approach that is being followed by the efficiency and innovation board and the development of a measurement framework to ensure the delivery of quantifiable savings. The key benefit of such a framework must be that it ensures that the savings delivered are genuine savings and not

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ddiolchgar iawn i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb a'i swyddogion am gyflwyno'r gyllideb ddrafft ac am ymateb wedyn i gwestiynau'r Aelodau. Mae hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidogion eraill sydd wedi rhoi ymatebion i'r pwyllgor am y ffordd y mae wedi ymateb i'r heriau a gafwyd yn sgil y sefyllfa ariannol anodd.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn nodi'r dull cyffredinol sy'n cael ei ddilyn gan y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, ac yn cytuno â'r dull hwnnw. Er mwyn cynllunio'r gyllideb yn effeithiol, mae'n hanfodol bod adrannau'n gosod eu hamcanion o ran canlyniadau cyflenwi mewn modd cyson sy'n golygu bod modd monitro perfformiad a gwerth am arian. Mae'r pwyllgor yn cydnabod y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb a'i hadran yn hyn o beth, ond mae'n poeni am yr amrywioldeb wrth gymhwyso arferion rheoli ariannol mewn gwahanol bortffolios.

Roedd y pwyllgor yn poeni'n arbennig bod y broses o osod cyllidebau, mewn nifer o adrannau, fel petai'n digwydd cyn ystyried yr union ganlyniadau i'w cyflenwi â'r adnoddau a'r modd y bydd llwyddiant yn cael ei fesur. Mae'n amlwg nad honno yw'r ffordd orau o symud ymlaen ac mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell bod y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb yn nodi dull sy'n dechrau pan fydd hi'n nodi ym mha gyd-destun y dylid blaenoriaethu'r amryw ganlyniadau yn unol â chyllideb gyffredinol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac yna bod Gweinidogion adrannol yn nodi'r canlyniadau i'w cyflenwi. Dylai'r Gweinidog sicrhau hefyd ei fod yn cael ei ddilyn gan yr holl ddeiliaid portffolio a'u hadrannau mewn modd cyson.

Bydd angen gwneud gwelliannau ac effeithlonrwydd yn fwy nag erioed yn y flwyddyn i ddod, ac mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu'r dull sy'n cael ei ddilyn gan y bwrdd effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi a datblygu fframwaith mesur i sicrhau bod arbedion y mesuradwy'n cael eu cyflenwi. Rhaid mai budd allweddol fframwaith felly yw ei fod yn sicrhau mai arbedion go iawn a geir ac nid dim ond honiadau o arbedion a allai gael eu

mere assertions of savings that might, or might not, actually be delivered. The approach of the board should also enable the lessons learned to be evaluated and applied to deliver savings in other service areas. The committee has recommended that this approach should be developed as swiftly as possible and that the framework is then made public to provide full transparency with regard to the approach.

Alongside this, the Finance Committee welcomes the development of invest-to-save activities. The fact that the Minister for Business and Budget is looking at this holistically in an attempt to break down the inefficiencies that might be missed by silo working within the Welsh Assembly Government and the Welsh public sector is to be welcomed. The committee also welcomed the further information the Minister provided to it on the level of savings that have already been made, and are in train, from these invest-to-save projects. That is another key development and the Finance Committee recommended that the Minister for Business and Budget, as a matter of urgency, develop systems to ensure that these kinds of savings are identified, incentivised and, above all, delivered.

The Finance Committee looks forward to seeing finalised details of the new system on DEL underspends and welcomes the fact that the Welsh Assembly Government will retain the ability to carry forward those underspends. That is particularly important in view of the reductions made in capital budgets. However, the committee is still concerned that any end-year flexibility stocks remaining under the present arrangements will be lost at the changeover and looks forward to receiving further information about this from the Chief Secretary to the Treasury and, subsequently, the Minister for Business and Budget. The committee is also concerned that the new arrangements may not provide the necessary level of flexibility that is appropriate for a devolved administration.

The committee was grateful to the Welsh Local Government Association and the Welsh NHS Confederation for giving the

cyflenwi, neu beidio. Dylai dull y bwrdd hefyd olygu bod modd gwerthuso a chymhwyso'r gwersi a ddysgwyd er mwyn arbed mewn meysydd gwasanaeth eraill. Mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymhell y dylid datblygu'r dull hwn cyn gynted â phosibl a chyhoeddi'r fframwaith wedyn er mwyn i'r dull fod yn gwbl dryloyw.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu datblygu gweithgareddau buddsoddi i arbed. Rhaid croesawu'r ffaith bod y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb yn edrych ar hyn yn gyfannol mewn ymdrech i chwalu'r aneffeithlonrwydd a allai gael ei golli drwy weithio ar wahân yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a sector cyhoeddus Cymru. Roedd y pwyllgor hefyd yn croesawu'r wybodaeth bellach y darparodd y Gweinidog iddo am lefel yr arbedion a wnaethpwyd eisoes, ac sydd ar y gweill, o'r prosiectau buddsoddi i arbed hyn. Mae hwnnw'n ddatblygiad allweddol arall ac argymhellodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb fynd ati, ar frys, i ddatblygu systemau i sicrhau bod y mathau hyn o arbedion yn cael eu nodi, eu symbylu ac, uwchlaw popeth, eu cyflenwi.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn edrych ymlaen at weld manylion gorffenedig y system newydd ar danwariant DEL ac mae'n croesawu'r ffaith y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cadw'r gallu i ddwyn ymlaen y tanwariant hwnnw. Mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig o ystyried y gostyngiadau a wnaethpwyd mewn cyllidebau cyfalaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwyllgor yn dal yn poeni y bydd unrhyw stociau hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn sy'n weddill o dan y trefniadau presennol yn cael eu colli wrth newid drosodd ac mae'n edrych ymlaen at gael gwybodaeth bellach am hyn gan Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys ac, wedyn, y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb. Mae'r pwyllgor hefyd yn poeni nad yw'r trefniadau newydd yn ddigon hyblyg o bosibl i fod yn briodol ar gyfer gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig.

Roedd y pwyllgor yn ddiolchgar i Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a Chyddfederasiwn y GIG yng Nghymru am roi

committee their views on the challenges that the draft budget will present them with. The WLGA said that a reduction in the number of hypothecated grants would be a way of making administrative savings for local authorities and the Finance Committee supports the acceleration of the transfer of hypothecated grants into the revenue support grant. It does, however, note that progress in this regard will depend on agreeing suitable approaches to measuring and agreeing the outcomes to be delivered.

The Finance Committee was somewhat surprised, but nonetheless pleased, that the representatives of both local authorities and local health boards were confident that their constituent organisations would meet the challenges required of them by the proposed budget, while delivering their outcomes. However, given the challenges ahead, the committee would have had more confidence had the evidence presented to it by the WLGA and the NHS Confederation to justify their assurances been stronger. The Finance Committee notes the Welsh NHS Confederation's emphasis on the political support that it would need in order to bring about some possibly unpopular changes that are needed to make the NHS more efficient in the coming years.

The Finance Committee did not examine the reduction in capital funding in great detail, because it is already undertaking an inquiry into the allocation of capital funding in Wales. It nonetheless reiterates its view of the importance of capital funding being used as effectively as possible, and not just in these difficult economic times. The committee notes with interest the development of the centrally-retained capital fund and will consider this further in concluding its inquiry into the allocation of capital resources in Wales.

These are challenging times ahead for Wales and everyone will need to ensure that Wales achieves maximum benefit from every £1 that is available. The committee welcomes the approach of the Minister and her focus on delivering the outcomes that Wales needs and on maximising the efficiency and effectiveness with which resources are used.

eu barn i'r pwyllgor am yr heriau y bydd y gyllideb ddrafft yn eu cyflwyno iddynt. Yn ôl Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, byddai lleihau nifer y grantiau wedi'u neilltuo yn ffordd o wneud arbedion gweinyddol i awdurdodau lleol ac mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn cefnogi cyflymu'r broses o drosglwyddo grantiau wedi'u neilltuo i'r grant cynnal refeniw. Fodd bynnag, mae'n nodi y bydd cynnydd yn hyn o beth yn dibynnu ar gytuno ar ddulliau addas o fesur y canlyniadau i'w cyflenwi a chytuno arnynt.

Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn synnu rywfaint, ond yn falch serch hynny, fod cynrychiolwyr yr awdurdodau lleol a'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn ffyddiog y byddai eu sefydliadau constituent yn ateb yr heriau sy'n ofynnol ganddynt gan y gyllideb arfaethedig, wrth gyflenwi eu canlyniadau. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried yr heriau o'u blaenau, byddai'r pwyllgor wedi bod yn fwy ffyddiog petai Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a Chyddfederasiwn y GIG wedi cyflwyno tystiolaeth gryfach iddo i gyfiawnhau eu sicrwydd. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn nodi pwyslais Cyddfederasiwn y GIG yng Nghymru ar y gefnogaeth wleidyddol y byddai ei hangen arno er mwyn achosi rhai newidiadau, amhoblogaidd o bosibl, sydd eu hangen i wneud y GIG yn fwy effeithlon yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Ni fu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn archwilio'r gostyngiad mewn cyllid cyfalaf yn fanwl iawn, am ei fod eisoes yn cynnal ymchwiliad i ddyrannu cyllid cyfalaf yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, mae'n ailadrodd ei farn am bwysigrwydd defnyddio cyllid cyfalaf mor effeithiol â phosibl, ac nid yn yr adegau economaidd anodd hyn yn unig. Mae'r pwyllgor yn nodi â diddordeb ddatblygiad y gronfa gyfalaf a gedwir yn ganolog a bydd yn ystyried hyn ymhellach wrth gwblhau ei ymchwiliad i ddyrannu adnoddau cyfalaf yng Nghymru.

Mae adegau heriol o flaen Cymru a bydd angen i bawb sicrhau bod Cymru'n elwa cymaint â phosibl ar bob £1 sydd ar gael. Mae'r pwyllgor yn croesawu dull y Gweinidog a'r ffaith ei bod yn canolbwyntio ar gael y canlyniadau sydd eu hangen ar Gymru ac ar ddefnyddio'r adnoddau mor effeithlon ac effeithiol â phosibl. Edrychwn

We look to the Government to implement these aspirations effectively.

Gwelliant 1 Nick Ramsay

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ailddrafftio'r gyllideb hon, ac ailddyrrannu cronfeydd er mwyn amddiffyn Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mewn termau real dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Nick Bourne: I move amendment 1.

We will also be supporting the Liberal Democrat amendments to the budget on the basis that it is quite sensible to look at low priority areas and seek to reinvest some of the proceeds from them, although their low priorities might be different from ours. Our priorities are almost certainly different from the Government's, as we will see in a minute. I am grateful for the opportunity to speak on the draft budget. It is an important debate, as can be seen from all the Ministers here in support of the Minister for finance; it crucially sets the scene for the forthcoming year.

I will begin by reminding the Assembly of the truly awful economic inheritance bequeathed by Labour to the incoming coalition Government in Westminster. I can hear even members of the Government saying, 'Oh dear', so they obviously share the disquiet that I feel. Labour left a budget deficit of £156 billion, a relative deficit greater than that of Spain or Greece, and a public sector net debt of £770 billion. It is a truly appalling legacy. Indeed, Labour's outgoing Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Liam Byrne got it right when he wrote, 'There is no money...good luck!' Nobody is better qualified to speak than the outgoing Chief Secretary to the Treasury, as I am sure that Members will agree. This year, we will spend nearly three times the annual Welsh budget in interest on this debt alone. That is the legacy, let us recall that. Nearly everyone now agrees that the—

at y Llywodraeth i roi'r uchelgeisiau hyn ar waith yn effeithiol.

Amendment 1 Nick Ramsay

Add as new point at end of motion:

Calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to redraft this budget, and reallocate funds in order to protect Health and Social Services in real terms over the next three years.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiau welliant 1.

Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y gyllideb ar y sail ei bod yn eithaf synhwyrol edrych ar feysydd blaenoriaeth isel a cheisio ail-fuddsoddi rhai o'r enillion ohonynt, er hwyrach bod eu blaenoriaethau isel hwy yn wahanol i'n rhai ni. Mae ein blaenoriaethau ni bron yn sicr yn wahanol i rai'r Llywodraeth, fel y gwelwn ymhen munud. Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad am y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae'n ddadl bwysig, fel y gellir ei weld gan yr holl Weinidogion yma sy'n cefnogi'r Gweinidog dros gyllid; mae'n allweddol yn amlinellu'r cefndir ar gyfer y flyddyn sydd i ddod.

Dechreuaf drwy atgoffa'r Cynulliad o'r etifeddiaeth economaidd gwbl ofnadwy a adawyd gan y Blaid Lafur i'r Llywodraeth glymblaid a ddaeth i mewn yn San Steffan. Gallaf glywed hyd yn oed aelodau o'r Llywodraeth yn dweud, 'Bobl bach', felly maen nhw'n amlwg yn rhannu fy anesmwythyd innau. Gadawodd y Blaid Lafur ddiffyg cyllideb o £156 biliwn, diffyg cymharol yn fwy na diffyg Sbaen na Gwlad Groeg, a dyled net sector cyhoeddus o £770 biliwn. Mae'n etifeddiaeth gwbl ofnadwy. Yn wir, roedd Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, Liam Byrne o'r Blaid Lafur, yn llygad ei le pan ysgrifennodd wrth adael, 'Does dim arian...pob lwc!' Nid oes neb yn fwy cymwys i siarad na Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys sy'n gadael, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelodau'n cytuno. Eleni, byddwn yn gwario bron teirgwaith cymaint â chyllideb flynyddol Cymru mewn llog ar y ddyled hon yn unig. Honno yw'r etifeddiaeth, gadewch inni gofio hynny. Mae bron pawb bellach yn

cytuno bod—

Rhodri Morgan: Will the leader of the opposition give way?

Rhodri Morgan: A wnaiff arweinydd yr wrthblaid ildio?

Nick Bourne: I will, despite the fact that the Minister for the budget did not.

Nick Bourne: Gwnaf, er na wnaeth y Gweinidog dros y gyllideb.

3.10 p.m.

Rhodri Morgan: I am grateful to the Member. Does he, possibly, recall when Harold Macmillan made his speech saying that we had ‘never had it so good’? Perhaps he recalls it, or perhaps he has read about it. Perhaps I should put it another way, as he is obviously much younger than me: is he aware that, when Harold Macmillan made that statement in 1959, the national debt as a proportion of gross national product was far higher? In fact, it was double what it was in this so-called appalling legacy that was left to the present UK Government.

Rhodri Morgan: Rwy’n ddiolchgar i’r Aelod. A ydy ef, o bosibl, yn cofio pan wnaeth Harold Macmillan ei araith gan ddweud nad oeddem erioed wedi’i chael crystal? Hwyrach ei fod yn ei chofio, neu hwyrach iddo ddarllen amdani. Mae’n bosibl y dylwn ei haralleirio, am ei fod yn amlwg yn llawer iau na minnau: a ydy e’n gwybod, pan wnaeth Harold Macmillan y gosodiad hwnnw ym 1959, fod y ddyled genedlaethol fel cyfran o gynnyrch cenedlaethol crynswth yn llawer uwch? Mewn gwirionedd, roedd dwywaith cymaint ag ydoedd yn yr etifeddiaeth ofnadwy honedig hon a adawyd i Lywodraeth bresennol y DU.

Nick Bourne: I think that I was just entering primary school at that stage, so I am sure that Rhodri will forgive me when I say that I do not recall it. I recall that we had a succession of very good Conservative Governments in the 1950s and 1960s; I read about them, and Harold Macmillan was certainly part of that. However, let us look to the future or, indeed, to the more recent past—

Nick Bourne: Rwy’n credu fy mod i newydd ddechrau’r ysgol gynradd ar y pryd, felly rwy’n siŵr y bydd Rhodri’n maddau imi pan ddywedaf nad wyf yn ei chofio. Rwy’n cofio inni gael olyniaeth o Lywodraethau Ceidwadol da iawn yn y 1950au a’r 1960au; darllenis amdanynt, ac roedd Harold Macmillan yn bendant yn rhan o hynny. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni edrych at y dyfodol neu, yn wir, at y gorffennol mwy diweddar—

Rhodri Morgan: I was right then, was I?

Rhodri Morgan: Roeddwn i’n iawn felly, onid oeddwn?

Nick Bourne: In answer to the Member who is speaking from a sedentary position, I will not engage in a long debate: I do not know, because it is so long ago, Rhodri. Let us look at more recent history and your most successful Prime Minister ever, electorally speaking, Tony Blair, who said recently that we should accept that, from 2005 onwards, Labour was insufficiently vigorous in limiting or eliminating the potential structural deficit: in other words, for five years. I think that he was right. We recall the Chancellor in 2005, who became the Prime Minister, saying that there would be no more boom and bust. We know that there was. Even Ed Miliband,

Nick Bourne: I ateb yr Aelod sy’n siarad o’i sedd, ni chymeraf ran mewn dadl hir: ni wn, am ei bod mor hir yn ôl, Rhodri. Gadewch inni edrych ar hanes diweddarach a’ch Prif Weinidog mwyaf llwyddiannus erioed, yn etholiadol, Tony Blair, a ddywedodd yn ddiweddar y dylem dderbyn nad oedd y Blaid Lafur, o 2005 ymlaen, yn ddigon cryf yn cyfyngu ar y diffyg strwythurol posibl neu’n ei ddileu: mewn geiriau eraill, am bum mlynedd. Rwy’n credu ei fod e’n iawn. Rydyn ni’n cofio’r Canghellor yn 2005, a ddaeth yn Brif Weinidog, yn dweud na fyddai dim mwy o ffyniant a methiant. Gwyddom fod. Roedd hyd yn oed Ed Miliband, pan

when he came into office, recognised that we had to tackle the deficit.

Unless we tackle it, world markets will lose confidence in the United Kingdom, investors will take their money elsewhere and we will face financial instability. In fairness, the Minister for Business and Budget herself recognises that. She has said that we need to reduce the deficit and the national debt and that Wales will play its part in this. The figures demonstrate that what we are being required to do, certainly on the revenue side, is materially less than UK Government departments. The figures are there, and I am sure that the Minister would accept that many UK Government departments are being called upon to make double the contribution required of Wales. Let us recognise that. Revenue, in real terms, goes down by 7.8 per cent over four years. Over the same period, the Foreign Office, for example, has to make a 24 per cent budget cut. So, we are making a contribution, and it is less than that of many UK Government departments.

Let me come to where we fundamentally disagree with the Assembly Government's approach. Under Labour and Plaid Cymru plans, health spending in Wales has already been cut by £435 million this year and will be cut by a further £1 billion over the next three years. That is what will be taken out of the health service. Harold Wilson—I remember him a bit more—spoke about the pound in your pocket. The Minister was saying that spending would remain static—*[Interruption.]* Well, Harold Wilson was much later than Harold Macmillan, as I recall. With regard to devaluation, which I can certainly remember, as others will, he said that the pound in your pocket would not be worth any less. Well it was.

The Minister is trying to delude people if she is trying to suggest that the health service is getting the same level of investment over the next four years. It is not, because there is no allowance being made for inflation. At a time when people are living longer and new treatments are coming on stream and new drugs are being developed, we need to put in

ddaeth i'r swydd, yn cydnabod bod rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg.

Os nad awn i'r afael ag ef, bydd marchnadoedd y byd yn colli ffydd yn y Deyrnas Unedig, bydd buddsoddwyr yn mynd â'u harian i rywle arall a byddwn yn wynebu ansefydlogrwydd ariannol. Er tegwch, mae'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb ei hun yn cydnabod hynny. Mae wedi dweud bod angen inni leihau'r diffyg a'r ddyled genedlaethol ac y bydd Cymru'n chwarae ei rhan yn hyn. Mae'r ffigurau'n arddangos bod yr hyn sy'n ofynnol inni ei wneud, yn sicr ar yr ochr refeniw, yn sylweddol llai nag adrannau Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r ffigurau yno, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bod galw ar lawer o adrannau Llywodraeth y DU i wneud dwywaith y cyfraniad sy'n ofynnol gan Gymru. Gadewch inni gydnabod hynny. Mae refeniw, mewn termau real, yn gostwng 7.8 y cant dros bedair blynedd. Dros yr un cyfnod, rhaid i'r Swyddfa Dramor, er enghraifft, gwtogi 24 y cant ar y gyllideb. Felly, rydym yn gwneud cyfraniad, ac mae'n llai na chyfraniad llawer o adrannau Llywodraeth y DU.

Gadewch imi gyrraedd y man lle anghytunwn yn sylfaenol â dull Llywodraeth y Cynlluniad. O dan gynlluniau'r Blaid Lafur a Phlaid Cymru, cwtogwyd £435 miliwn eisoes ar wariant iechyd yng Nghymru eleni a chwtogir £1 biliwn arall arno dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Hwnnw a gymerir allan o'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Byddai Harold Wilson-rwy'n ei gofio ychydig yn fwy-yn siarad am y bunt yn eich poced. Roedd y Gweinidog yn dweud y byddai gwariant yn dal yn statig—*[Torri ar draws.]* Wel, roedd Harold Wilson yn llawer hwyrach na Harold Macmillan, hyd y cofiaf. O ran dibrisio, a gallaf gofio hwnnw'n bendant, fel y gall eraill, dywedodd na fyddai'r bunt yn eich poced yn werth llai o gwbl. Wel, mi oedd.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn ceisio twyllo pobl os yw'n ceisio awgrymu bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael yr un lefel o fuddsoddiad dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Nid yw, oherwydd nid oes lwfans yn cael ei wneud am chwyddiant. Ar adeg pan mae pobl yn byw'n hirach a thriniaethau newydd yn dod i'r amlwg a chyffuriau newydd ar y gweill, mae

more plus inflation than the Government is proposing to do. It is inconceivable that we could possibly think about taking money out of our health service in the way that will happen when this budget is adopted, as it will be, given the Government's majority. It is the wrong approach. It is a question of priorities. I accept that. I accept that their figures add up, as do ours. However, at the moment, we have 330,000 people in Wales waiting for NHS treatment; that is 11 per cent of the population.

Ministers are failing to meet their pledge that no patient should wait longer than 26 weeks for treatment. On that basis, we cannot afford to cut the budget. We have seen reports of a massive shortfall in stroke services across Wales, with funding levels below those of other countries in the UK. Ambulance response target times, as we have been hearing in questions to the First Minister, continue to be missed routinely, despite the hard work and dedication of ambulance staff. The emergency response target times are just not being met. We know of difficulties with regard to the Liverpool Heart and Chest Hospital, which was to stop treating patients from north Wales. I am glad that that has been reversed, but it was only after protests were made. It should never have been in question. It is set against a backdrop of more demands on the health service and fewer resources being put in.

I do not understand why the Minister has said that the Government will not be supporting the amendments when we know that Paul Davies, an NHS finance director, has said that £1 billion is being misspent in the health service. We think that that money should be looked at and reinvested at the front line so that we deal with the problems of delayed discharge and so on. However, the Minister has taken no action to investigate this claim. It is a missed opportunity in this budget. The Minister has said that there will be no action.

Brian Gibbons *rose*—

angen inni gyfrannu mwy yn ogystal â chwyddiant nag y mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynnig ei wneud. Mae'n anhygoel y gallm hyd yn oed ystyried cymryd arian allan o'n gwasanaeth iechyd yn y modd y bydd yn digwydd pan fabwysiadir y gyllideb hon, fel y bydd, o ystyried mwyafrif y Llywodraeth. Y dull anghywir yw hwn. Mae'n gwestiwn o flaenoriaethau. Derbyniaf hynny. Derbyniaf fod eu ffigurau'n gwneud synnwyr, fel ein rhai ni. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, mae gennym 330,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn aros am driniaeth oddi wrth y GIG, sef 11 y cant o'r boblogaeth.

Mae Gweinidogion yn methu â bodloni eu haddewid na ddylai dim claf aros mwy na 26 wythnos am driniaeth. Ar y sail honno, ni allwn fforddio torri'r gyllideb. Rydym wedi gweld adroddiadau o ddiffyg enfawr mewn gwasanaethau strôc ledled Cymru, gyda lefelau cyllid ymhell islaw lefelau gwledydd eraill yn y DU. Mae amseroedd targed ymateb ambiwlans, fel y clywsom mewn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, yn parhau i gael eu colli'n rheolaidd, er gwaethaf gwaith caled ac ymroddiad staff ambiwlans. Nid yw'r amseroedd targed ymateb i argyfwng yn cael eu cyrraedd. Rydym yn gwybod am anawsterau o ran Ysbyty'r Galon a'r Frest yn Lerpwl, a oedd am roi'r gorau i drin cleifion o ogledd Cymru. Rwy'n falch bod hynny wedi'i wrthdroi, ond ni ddigwyddodd hynny cyn cael protestio. Ni ddylai byth fod wedi bod dan sylw. Y cefndir yw mwy o bwysau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd a llai o adnoddau'n cael eu rhoi i mewn.

Nid wyf yn deall pam mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud na fydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r gwelliannau a ninnau'n gwybod bod Paul Davies, cyfarwyddwr cyllid gyda'r GIG, wedi dweud bod £1 biliwn yn cael ei gamwario yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Credwn y dylid edrych ar yr arian hwnnw a'i ail-fuddsoddi yn y rheng flaen er mwyn inni ymdrin â phroblemau rhyddhau gohiriedig ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi cymryd unrhyw gamau i ymchwilio i'r honiad hwn. Mae'n gyfle wedi'i gollu yn y gyllideb hon. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud na fydd dim gweithredu.

Brian Gibbons *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: I will give way, but let me make this point before I do so. The Minister has failed to respond to pleas over a period of time, and if action is to be taken on this, why on earth will she not accept the amendment?

Brian Gibbons: Your speech has been a total farrago of distortion. When the finance officer, Paul Davies, made that particular comment in his statement, he continued that, because of the action of the Assembly Government, the health service in Wales was never in a better position to meet the challenges. Please complete the quotation, rather than distort it, as you have just done.

Nick Bourne: If you attach so much credence to what he says, Brian, why on earth was it not accepted by the Minister that we should be looking at this issue and ensuring that the money goes to the sharp end rather than being wasted on these areas? We know that some Labour members of the Finance Committee initially, until they were leant on by the whips, wanted that as well. The Minister commissioned the McKinsey report—forgive me for calling it a report—at a cost of £0.5 million to work with the new local health boards. It has not seen the light of day; we have not had a PowerPoint presentation; we have not been allowed to have a debate on it; and the Government refused to publish it, dismissing it as a little discussion paper. It is about time that we look at the resources in the health service and have some honesty by recognising that we need to scrutinise the spending that is taking place to re-invest in patient care, and acknowledge that we need to continue to grow the health service budget, as it needs to grow, year on year as people live longer and as new treatments become available.

Community hospitals across Wales face an uncertain future. We have seen the closure of the Fairwood Hospital in the Minister's own Gower constituency. We on this side of the Chamber recognise the importance of protecting the health budget. I accept that it has to be done on the basis that you must find

Nick Bourne: Ildiaf, ond gadewch imi wneud y sylw hwn cyn imi wneud hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi methu ag ymateb i bledion dros gyfnod o amser, ac os oes camau am gael eu cymryd am hyn, pam ar y ddaear na wnaiff hi dderbyn y gwelliant?

Brian Gibbons: Mae eich araith wedi bod yn gybolfa lwyr o aflunio. Pan wnaeth y swyddog cyllid, Paul Davies, y sylw arbennig hwnnw yn ei osodiad, parhaodd i ddweud nad oedd y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, oherwydd camau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, wedi bod mewn sefyllfa well erioed i fodloni'r heriau. Cwblhewch y dyfyniad, yn hytrach na'i aflunio, fel yr ydych newydd ei wneud.

Nick Bourne: Os ydych yn rhoi cymaint o goel ar yr hyn y mae yntau'n ei ddweud, Brian, pam ar y ddaear na dderbyniodd y Gweinidog y dylem fod yn edrych ar y mater hwn ac yn sicrhau bod yr arian yn mynd i'r pen gwaith yn hytrach na chael ei wastraffu ar y meysydd hyn? Gwyddom fod rhai aelodau Llafur o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn dymuno hynny hefyd i ddechrau, nes i'r chwipiaid bwyso arnynt. Comisiynodd y Gweinidog adroddiad McKinsey—maddeuwch imi am ei alw'n adroddiad—am gost o £0.5 miliwn i weithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol newydd. Nid yw wedi gweld golau dydd; nid ydym wedi cael cyflwyniad PowerPoint; nid ydym wedi cael dadlau yn ei glych; ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gwrthod ei gyhoeddi, gan ei wffio fel papur trafod bach. Mae'n hen bryd inni edrych ar yr adnoddau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a chael ychydig o onestrwydd drwy gydnabod bod angen inni graffu ar y gwariant sy'n digwydd i ail-fuddsoddi mewn gofal cleifion, a chydabod bod angen inni barhau i dyfu cyllideb y gwasanaeth iechyd, fel y mae angen iddi dyfu, y naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall, wrth i bobl fyw'n hirach ac wrth i driniaethau newydd ddod ar gael.

Mae dyfodol ysbytai cymunedol ledled Cymru'n ansicr. Rydym wedi gweld Ysbyty Fairwood yn cau yn etholaeth y Gweinidog ei hun yng Ngŵyr. Rydym ni ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr yn cydnabod mor bwysig yw amddiffyn y gyllideb iechyd. Derbyniaf fod rhaid ei wneud ar y sail bod rhaid ichi ddod o

savings from elsewhere: we would make postponements in the trunk road framework programme; we would scrap free school breakfasts; and we would end the local authority costs on schools so that we could directly fund schools and save over £100 million per year. The budgets have to balance, but our priority is to get the money into the health service. I wish that that was the priority of this Labour-Plaid Cymru Government.

hyd i arbedion o rywle arall: byddem yn gwneud gohiriadau yn rhaglen y fframwaith cefnffyrdd; byddem yn cael gwared ar y brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion; a byddem yn rhoi pen ar y costau awdurdod lleol ar ysgolion er mwyn inni allu ariannu ysgolion yn uniongyrchol ac arbed dros £100 miliwn y flwyddyn. Mae'n rhaid i'r cyllidebau fantoli, ond ein blaenoriaeth ni yw cael yr arian i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Byddai'n dda gennyf petai hwnnw'n flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth Lafur-Plaid Cymru hon.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Amendment 2 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddargyfeirio arian o feysydd sydd â blaenoriaeth isel i dalu am gyflwyno Premiwm Disgybl.

Calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to divert funding from low priority areas to pay for the introduction of a Pupil Premium.

Gwelliant 3 Peter Black

Amendment 3 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddargyfeirio arian o feysydd sydd â blaenoriaeth isel i dalu am sefydlu Cronfa Arloesi i ysgogi arloesedd economaidd ac i ddatblygu'r economi wybodaeth.

Calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to divert funding from low priority areas to pay for the establishment of an Innovation Fund to stimulate economic innovation and develop the knowledge economy.

Gwelliant 4 Peter Black

Amendment 4 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add as new point at end of motion:

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd ati ar unwaith i ymchwilio i honiadau o wario aneffeithiol yn y GIG ac i ddargyfeirio cyllid o'r meysydd hynny lle na ddefnyddiwyd y gwariant yn effeithiol a'i fuddsoddi mewn gofal cleifion.

Calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to immediately investigate claims of ineffective spending in the NHS and to divert funding from those areas where spending has not been used effectively and invest it in patient care.

Peter Black: I move amendments 2, 3 and 4.

Peter Black: Cynigiau welliannau 2, 3 a 4.

Although the Conservatives are happy to support our amendments, we will not be supporting their amendment. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] In moving these amendments, I wish to make clear that the Welsh Liberal Democrats take this budget process very seriously. We have tabled three

Er bod y Ceidwadwyr yn fodlon cefnogi ein gwelliannau ni, ni fyddwn yn cefnogi eu gwelliant hwy. [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn, hoffwn egluro bod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cymryd y broses gyllidebu hon o ddifrif calon. Rydym wedi cyflwyno tri

proposals that we believe are essential to refocus the Government's plans so as to protect front-line services and to provide extra resources to help put the Welsh economy on the right track. Our priorities are education and jobs, as reflected in our proposals. The amendments that we have tabled are fully costed, and I will shortly outline where we propose to get the money to pay for them. However, we have not sought to ring-fence any part of the budget. We believe that to do so would have a disproportionate impact on other services.

We also recognise that the same applies to local government when any part of its budget is protected. Although we support the moral imperative that is being brought to bear on councils to spend above the Welsh block on schools and social care, we must also acknowledge that there will be consequences for other services delivered by local authorities.

We want to see a concerted and proper effort to drive out inefficiencies in the budgets that have been allotted to services such as health. The judgment of directors of finance in the health service from over a year ago now, that one fifth of the NHS budget is not being spent effectively, continues to hang over this Government. From where we sit, it seems that little progress has been made to deal with that problem. We have had £0.5 million of taxpayers' money spent on the McKinsey report that never was, and a refusal to publish or even to acknowledge that review. Meanwhile, the latest example of systemic failure within the Welsh NHS is the recent revelation of 80,000 lost ambulance hours due to delays at accident and emergency departments, at a cost of more than £6 million over the past two years, and ultimately putting lives and the good health of patients at risk.

3.20 p.m.

Targets are being missed, and health outcomes are worse than those over the border. The health budget does not need to be ring-fenced—it needs to be sorted out. In that

chynnig sy'n hanfodol, yn ein barn ni, i newid ffocws cynlluniau'r Llywodraeth er mwyn gwarchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen a darparu adnoddau ychwanegol i helpu i roi economi Cymru ar y trywydd cywir. Ein blaenoriaethau ni yw addysg a swyddi, fel sy'n cael eu hadlewyrchu yn ein cynigion. Mae'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gennym wedi'u costio'n llawn, a chyn hir byddaf yn amlinellu o ble rydym yn cynnig cael yr arian i dalu amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi ceisio neilltuo unrhyw ran o'r gyllideb. Credwn y byddai gwneud hynny'n effeithio'n anghymesur ar wasanaethau eraill.

Rydym yn cydnabod hefyd fod yr un peth yn berthnasol i lywodraeth leol pan fydd unrhyw ran o'i chyllideb yn cael ei gwarchod. Er ein bod yn cefnogi'r gorchymyn moesol a osodir ar gynghorau i wario uwchlaw bloc Cymru ar ysgolion a gofal cymdeithasol, rhaid inni gydnabod y bydd canlyniadau i'r gwasanaethau eraill a ddarperir gan awdurdodau lleol.

Mae arnom eisiau gweld ymdrech pendant a phriodol i gael gwared ar aneffeithlonrwydd yn y cyllidebau a ddyrannwyd i wasanaethau fel iechyd. Mae dyfarniad cyfarwyddwyr cyllid yn y gwasanaeth iechyd dros flwyddyn yn ôl erbyn hyn, sef bod un rhan o bump o gyllideb y GIG yn cael ei gwario'n aneffeithiol, yn parhau i hongian drosodd y Llywodraeth hon. O'n seddi ni, mae'n debyg nad oes llawer o gynnydd wedi'i wneud i ymdrin â'r broblem honno. Gwariwyd £0.5 miliwn o arian trethdalwyr ar adroddiad McKinsey na ymddangosodd byth, a gwrthodwyd cyhoeddi na hyd yn oed cydnabod yr adolygiad hwnnw. Yn y cyfamser, yr enghraifft ddiweddaraf o fethiant systemig y GIG yng Nghymru yw'r datguddiad diweddar fod 80,000 o oriau ambiwlans wedi'u colli oherwydd oedi mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, gan gostio dros £6 miliwn dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, ac yn y pen draw'n peryglu bywydau ac iechyd da cleifion.

Mae targedau'n cael eu colli, ac mae canlyniadau iechyd yn waeth na'r rheini dros y ffin. Nid oes angen neilltuo'r gyllideb iechyd—mae angen cael trefn arni. Yn hynny

regard, this Labour-Plaid Cymru Government has failed, while the Tories appear to be in denial.

I wish to set out in detail how we will pay for our priorities. In line with the Welsh Assembly Government's policy and in keeping with the current Government's stated aims, we would maintain near cash revenue reserves at 1 per cent of the Welsh departmental expenditure limit budget. In years 2 and 3 of this cycle, this would enable us to invest over £88 million and £155 million respectively in our key priorities while maintaining a healthy level of reserves in line with established Government practice.

We would cut the number of ring-fenced grants given to local authorities, and instead roll the funding into the revenue support grant. Too many ring-fenced grants are bureaucratic to deliver and they stifle local authorities' democratic independence and ability to pursue their own priorities. This is a matter of principle as much as it is one of cost saving. Independent estimates show that local authorities spend around 5 per cent of the £763.7 million given to them through ring-fenced grants on administration, and that there is a further cost to the Welsh Assembly Government. By reducing the number of these grants and additional auditing and inspection, we could save £50 million per year to help fund our priorities.

The Welsh Assembly Government's draft budget outlines savings to be made in years 2 and 3 of the cycle. In several departments, we would bring forward the savings outlined by the Welsh Assembly Government for year 2, which would generate a fund of £26 million. We would not bring forward any savings in the Department for Health and Social Services; as we have outlined elsewhere, we would instigate a review of health expenditure. Similarly, we would not require any additional savings to be made from the Department for the Economy and Transport or the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills.

During the scrutiny of the budget, the

o beth, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur-Plaid Cymru hon wedi methu, ac mae'n debyg bod y Toriaid yn gwrthod derbyn y gwir.

Hoffwn nodi'n fanwl y ffordd y byddwn ni'n talu am ein blaenoriaethau. Yn unol â pholisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac yn unol â'r nodau cyfredol a nodwyd gan y Llywodraeth, byddem yn cynnal cronfeydd refeniw lled-ariannol ar 1 y cant o gyllideb terfyn gwariant adrannol Cymru. Yn ail a thrydedd blynnyddoedd y cylch hwn, byddai hyn yn ein galluogi i fuddsoddi dros £88 miliwn a £155 miliwn yn y drefn honno yn ein blaenoriaethau allweddol ond hefyd cadw lefel iachus o gronfeydd wrth gefn yn unol ag arfer sefydledig y Llywodraeth.

Byddem yn torri nifer y grantiau a neilltuir a roddir i awdurdodau lleol, ac yn hytrach yn symud y cyllid i mewn i'r grant cynnal refeniw. Mae gormod o grantiau a neilltuir yn fiwrocrataidd i'w cyflenwi ac maent yn atal annibyniaeth ddemocratig awdurdodau lleol a'u gallu i fynd ar drywydd eu blaenoriaethau eu hunain. Mater o egwyddor yw hwn cymaint â mater o arbed costau. Dengys amcangyfrifon annibynnol fod awdurdodau lleol yn gwario rhyw 5 y cant o'r £763.7 miliwn a roddir iddynt drwy grantiau a neilltuir ar weinyddu, a bod cost bellach i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Drwy leihau nifer y grantiau hyn ac archwilio ac arolygu ychwanegol, gallem arbed £50 miliwn y flwyddyn i helpu i ariannu ein blaenoriaethau.

Mae cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n amlinellu arbedion i'w gwneud yn ail a thrydedd blynnyddoedd y cylch. Mewn nifer o adrannau, byddem yn dwyn ymlaen yr arbedion a amlinellwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer yr ail flwyddyn, a fyddai'n cynhyrchu cronfa o £26 miliwn. Ni fyddem yn dwyn ymlaen unrhyw arbedion yn yr Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol; fel yr ydym wedi'i amlinellu mewn manau eraill, byddem yn cychwyn adolygiad o wariant iechyd. Yn yr un modd, ni fyddem yn mynnu bod unrhyw arbedion ychwanegol yn cael eu gwneud o Adran yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth na'r Adran Plant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau.

Wrth graffu ar y gyllideb, cadarnhaodd y

Minister for health confirmed that her department had an unallocated fund of £12 million. In the previous year, the Government kept an unallocated fund of £50 million, and although this year's fund is considerably smaller than the previous year's, we intend to allocate this money to help finance our key priorities.

The Welsh Assembly Government is currently training too many teachers. As a result, many teachers trained in Wales each year do not teach in Wales, or do not teach at all. We intend to implement the recommendations of the Furlong report, which advised the Government to reduce the number of those it funds to train as teachers. By reducing the number of teacher training places, and by reducing the associated promotional fund, we anticipate that we could save almost £6 million per year.

We propose a considerable restructuring of the environmental bodies that operate in Wales. In many instances, the Environment Agency, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Forestry Commission share many similar responsibilities and, in some cases, duplication of functions. We believe that there are considerable savings to be made by eradicating duplication and sharing facilities. We have made a conservative estimate that savings of £15 million could be achieved by 2013-14 based on an analysis of other Government departments commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government, together with evidence from other stakeholders that we have gathered.

We would require all departments to produce additional savings of £3 million a year in the administration of their duties. Across the entire budget, this amounts to less than 0.1 per cent of expenditure. Specifically, we would expect departments to significantly reduce the amounts spent on external consultants, advertising and promotional activity, all of which have increased substantially in recent years.

Finally, we would scrap the subsidy for the Cardiff-Anglesey air service. Since the service was established, we have consistently opposed the Government's subsidy, which

Gweinidog dros iechyd fod gan ei hadran gronfa heb ei dyrannu o £12 miliwn. Yn y flwyddyn flaenorol, cadwodd y Llywodraeth gronfa heb ei dyrannu o £50 miliwn, ac er bod cronfa eleni'n llawer llai na chronfa'r llynedd, bwriadwn ddyrannu'r arian hwn i helpu i ariannu ein blaenoriaethau allweddol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n hyfforddi gormod o athrawon. O ganlyniad, nid yw llawer o'r athrawon a hyfforddir yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn yn addysgu yng Nghymru, os ydynt yn addysgu o gwbl. Bwriadwn weithredu argymhellion adroddiad Furlong, a gynghorodd y Llywodraeth i leihau nifer y rheini y mae'n eu hariannu i'w hyfforddi fel athrawon. Drwy leihau nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi athrawon, a thrwy leihau'r gronfa hyrwyddo gysylltiedig, rhagwelwn y gallem arbed bron £6 miliwn y flwyddyn.

Cynigiwn ailstrwythuro'n sylweddol y cyrff amgylcheddol sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru. Mewn llawer achos, mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yn rhannu llawer o gyfrifoldebau tebyg ac, weithiau, maent yn dyblygu swyddogaethau. Credwn fod arbedion sylweddol i'w gwneud drwy ddileu'r dyblygu a thrwy rannu cyfleusterau. Rydym wedi gwneud amcangyfrif ceidwadol y gellid arbed £15 miliwn erbyn 2013-14 yn seiliedig ar ddadansoddi adrannau Llywodraeth eraill a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ynghyd â thystiolaeth a gasglwyd gennym oddi wrth randdeiliaid eraill.

Byddem yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob adran arbed £3 mhilion ychwanegol y flwyddyn wrth weinyddu eu dyletswyddau. Ar draws y gyllideb gyfan, mae hyn yn llai na 0.1 y cant o wariant. Yn benodol, byddem yn disgwyl i adrannau gwtogi'n sylweddol ar y gwariant ar ymgynghorwyr allanol, hysbysebu a gwaith hyrwyddo, ar ôl gwario llawer mwy arnynt yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Yn olaf, byddem yn cael gwared ar y cymhorthdal i'r gwasanaeth awyr rhwng Caerdydd ac Ynys Môn. Ers sefydlu'r gwasanaeth, rydym wedi gwrthwynebu

we believe is bad for the environment and an ineffective use of resources.

Those are some of the savings that we believe would fund the priorities that we have set out in our amendments. Our main priorities in the amendments are education and jobs. It is evident from the PISA report that educational outcomes in Wales are declining, and that children in Wales are being outperformed by their counterparts in England and the other devolved nations. The difference in spending per pupil per year has increased to over £500, and it is set to fall further behind because of the introduction of a pupil premium in England. We want to replicate that measure in Wales. Welsh Liberal Democrats understand the importance of education. Evidence shows that providing extra money to those young people who need it most sets them on the right path to gaining the skills and education that they need to contribute to the Welsh economy in later life. The pupil premium will not dictate where the money needs to be spent. The school will decide how that money will be put to best use for the pupils, whether it is an after-school club or an extra classroom assistant. It will, however, give children in Wales a head start in life.

We all know that our economy is still fragile. In fact, you could say that the Welsh economy has always been fragile. The Welsh Assembly Government's draft budget is not fit for the purpose of putting that right. The Minister for Business and Budget said in her statement that Government spending plans were supporting the economic recovery, but cutting the economy and transport budget by 8 per cent over three years will stifle innovation and entrepreneurship. The innovation fund that we propose would stimulate economic innovation and develop the knowledge economy. We will use this fund to develop close links between universities and native Welsh businesses. It will encourage universities to patent ideas and capitalise on them, as well as, if necessary and possible, to duplicate the

cymhorthdal y Llywodraeth yn gyson, am ein bod yn credu ei fod yn wael i'r amgylchedd ac yn fodd aneffeithiol o ddefnyddio adnoddau.

Y rheini yw rhai o'r arbedion a fyddai, yn ein barn ni, yn ariannu'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd gennym yn ein gwelliannau. Ein prif flaenoriaethau yn y gwelliannau yw addysg a swyddi. Amlygir yn adroddiad PISA fod canlyniadau addysgol yng Nghymru'n gwaethygu, ac nad yw plant yng Nghymru'n perfformio cystal â'u cyfoedion yn Lloegr a'r cenhedloedd datganoledig eraill. Mae'r gwahaniaeth mewn gwariant y pen y flwyddyn ar ddisgyblion wedi cynyddu i fwy na £500, ac mae am syrthio'n ôl ymhellach gan fod premiwm disgybl yn cael ei gyflwyno yn Lloegr. Rydym am gopïo'r mesur hwnnw yng Nghymru. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n deall mor bwysig yw addysg. Dengys tystiolaeth fod darparu arian ychwanegol i'r bobl ifanc hynny sydd ei angen fwyaf yn eu gosod ar y llwybr cywir i gael y sgiliau a'r addysg sydd eu hangen arnynt i gyfrannu at economi Cymru yn nes ymlaen. Ni fydd y premiwm disgybl yn pennu ymhle mae angen gwario'r arian. Bydd yr ysgol yn penderfynu ar y ffordd orau o wario'r arian hwnnw i'r disgyblion, boed hynny'n glwb ar ôl yr ysgol neu'n gynorthwydd ychwanegol yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn sicrhau bod plant yng Nghymru'n dechrau eu bywyd ar y blaen.

Gwyddom oll fod ein heconomi'n dal yn fregus. Mewn gwirionedd, gallech ddweud y bu economi Cymru'n fregus erioed. Nid yw cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n addas at ddiben unioni hynny. Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb yn ei gosodiad fod cynlluniau gwario'r Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r broses o wella'r economi, ond bydd cwtogi 8 y cant ar gyllideb yr economi a thrafnidiaeth dros dair blynedd yn atal arloesi ac entrepreneuriaeth. Byddai'r gronfa arloesi a gynigiwn yn sbarduno arloesi economaidd ac yn datblygu'r economi wybodaeth. Byddwn yn defnyddio'r gronfa hon i ddatblygu cysylltiadau agos rhwng prifysgolion a busnesau brodorol Cymru. Bydd yn annog prifysgolion i batentu syniadau ac elwa arnynt, a hefyd, os oes angen ac os yw'n

successful Prince of Wales Innovation Scholarship scheme operated by the University of Wales, to link research to the creation of jobs and to meet the needs of business.

We believe that these amendments will improve this budget. They will help to refocus it towards creating and improving opportunity and investing in education and high-quality jobs. These are areas that we believe have been neglected by the Government and need urgently to be addressed. I urge the Chamber to support them.

Lynne Neagle: Dealing with a 12 per cent cut to revenue funding and a 40 per cent reduction in capital allocation would be a formidable task for any administration, but the Assembly Government deserves real credit for the delicate balancing act that it has achieved in the drafting of this budget. It is a budget that shows that we can continue to deliver on the priorities of the Welsh people, while at the same time protecting the benefits that they value and the services that they rely on. This budget sets us out as being different in Wales, not in a parochial sense, but because Labour has demonstrated our ongoing commitment to real Welsh values of fairness, equality, social justice and community.

Ministers have had to take some incredibly tough decisions in the last few months, but on the whole, I believe that they have got those judgments right. They have not bowed to Welsh Conservative demands to ring-fence health spending, a move that would mean disastrous cuts of up to 20 per cent in other areas, thereby decimating front-line services and leaving huge gaps in provision across Wales.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to you for giving way. I take it from what you said that you fully support your Government's proposals to remove £1 billion from the NHS budget in Wales over three years.

Lynne Neagle: Let us be clear that our proposals are based on the cuts that we have

bosibl, dyblygu cynllun llwyddiannus Ysgoloriaeth Arloesi Tywysog Cymru, sy'n cael ei weithredu gan Brifysgol Cymru i gysylltu ymchwil â chreu swyddi ac i fodloni anghenion busnesau.

Credwn y bydd y gwelliannau hyn yn gwella'r gyllideb hon. Byddant yn helpu i newid ei ffocws tuag at greu a gwella cyfleoedd a buddsoddi mewn addysg a swyddi o ansawdd. Mae'r rhain yn feysydd y credwn iddynt gael eu hesgeuluso gan y Llywodraeth a bod angen mynd i'r afael â hwy ar frys. Rwy'n annog y Siambr i'w cefnogi.

Lynne Neagle: Byddai ymdrin â thoriad o 12 y cant i gyllid refeniw a gostyngiad o 40 y cant mewn dyraniad cyfalaf yn dasg arswydus i unrhyw weinyddiaeth, ond mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad yn haeddu gwir glod am y modd y mae wedi cael cydbwysedd gofalus wrth ddrafftio'r gyllideb hon. Cyllideb yw hon sy'n dangos y gallwn barhau i gyflenwi blaenoriaethau pobl Cymru ac, ar yr un pryd, amddiffyn y buddion a werthfawrogant a'r gwasanaethau y dibynnant arnynt. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn nodi ein bod yn wahanol yng Nghymru, nid mewn ystyr blwyfol, ond gan fod y Blaid Lafur wedi arddangos ein hymrwymiad parhaus i wir werthoedd Cymreig tegwch, cydraddoldeb, cyfiawnder cymdeithasol a chymuned.

Bu'n rhaid i Weinidogion wneud rhai penderfyniadau anhygoel o galed yn yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, ond, ar y cyfan, credaf eu bod wedi gwneud y penderfyniadau cywir. Nid ydynt wedi plygu i orchmynion Ceidwadwyr Cymru i neilltuo gwariant iechyd, sef cam a fyddai'n golygu toriadau trychinebus hyd at 20 y cant mewn meysydd eraill, gan felly difrodi gwasanaethau rheng flaen a gadael bylchau enfawr yn y ddarpariaeth ledled Cymru.

Nick Ramsay: Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am ildio. Cymeraf o'r hyn a ddywedasoeh eich bod yn llwyr gefnogi cynigion eich Llywodraeth i waredu £1 biliwn o gyllideb y GIG yng Nghymru dros dair blynedd.

Lynne Neagle: Gadewch inni fod yn glir bod ein cynigion yn seiliedig ar y toriadau a

received from Westminster, Nick. I will take no lectures from a party that, in England, is about to dismantle the NHS to criticism from across the board, including a former Tory Secretary for health.

Ministers are not scrapping the free bus passes that so many pensioners rely on, or the free breakfasts that ensure that thousands of children get the best possible start to the school day. They are delivering a challenging, but fair, local government settlement that protects social services and increases spending on education in line with the First Minister's commitment to protect school funding, in stark contrast to the Westminster Government, which is raiding school budgets in England to pay for the same kind of pupil premium that the Lib Dems are advocating in the Chamber today. They are standing up for Welsh students rather than betraying them and tripling tuition fees, a policy that puts a university education beyond the reach of thousands of working class children in England.

We must do more to ensure that the extra money for education and social services reaches the front line, and we must do more to address the spending inequalities that exist between local authorities in Wales. However, it is worth remembering that if we had followed the spending plans being implemented at a UK level, Torfaen County Borough Council would be worse off to the tune of £2 million this year alone. With Labour in Government in Wales, we are not subject to the potentially disastrous health reforms being unleashed by the Tories in Westminster, who are busy dismantling the English NHS.

3.30 p.m.

It will not be possible to fully mitigate the worst impacts of the UK Government's policies on jobs, growth, VAT, housing support and police numbers. However, despite the shoddy deal that we were handed down from Westminster, Labour in Government has shown that there is another, better way of doing things. Unlike the Welsh Conservatives, whose back-of-a-fag-packet

gawsom gan San Steffan, Nick. Ni dderbyniaf bregeth oddi wrth blaid sydd, yn Lloegr, ar fin datgymalu'r GIG er gwaethaf beirniadaeth o bob man, gan gynnwys Ysgrifennydd Iechyd blaenorol y Toriaid.

Nid yw Gweinidogion yn cael gwared ar y tocynnau bws am ddim y mae cynifer o bensiynwyr yn dibynnu arnynt, na'r brecwast am ddim sy'n sicrhau bod miloedd o blant yn dechrau'r diwrnod ysgol yn y modd gorau posibl. Maent yn cyflenwi setliad llywodraeth leol heriol, ond teg, sy'n gwarchod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac yn gwario mwy ar addysg yn unol ag ymrwymiad y Prif Weinidog i warchod cyllid ysgolion; mae hyn mewn cyferbyniad amlwg â Llywodraeth San Steffan, sy'n ysbeilio cyllidebau ysgol yn Lloegr i dalu am yr un math o bremiwm disgybl y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei hyrwyddo yn y Siambr heddiw. Maent yn dadlau dros fyfyrwyr Cymru yn hytrach na'u bradychu a threblu'r ffioedd dysgu, sef polisi sy'n gosod addysg prifysgol y tu hwnt i gyrraedd miloedd o blant dosbarth gwaith yn Lloegr.

Mae'n rhaid inni wneud mwy i sicrhau bod yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen, a rhaid inni wneud mwy i fynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldeb gwariant sy'n bodoli rhwng awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth cofio, petaem ni wedi dilyn y cynlluniau gwariant sy'n cael eu gweithredu ar lefel y DU, y byddai Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen tua £2 miliwn yn dlotach eleni yn unig. Gyda Llafur mewn Llywodraeth yng Nghymru, nid ydym yn destun y diwygiadau iechyd trychinebus posibl sy'n cael eu rhyddhau gan y Toriaid yn San Steffan, sydd wrthi'n brysur yn datgymalu'r GIG yn Lloegr.

Bydd yn amhosibl llwyr liniaru effeithiau gwaethaf polisiau Llywodraeth y DU ar swyddi, twf, TAW, cymorth tai a niferoedd yr heddlu. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf y fargen sâl a gawsom gan San Steffan, mae Llafur mewn Llywodraeth wedi dangos bod ffordd arall, well o wneud pethau. Yn wahanol i Geidwadwyr Cymru, a'u cyllideb ar gefn pecyn sigarét a ddatododd cyn gynted ag y

budget unravelled as quickly as it was dreamt up, and would have meant scrapping free bus passes, the end of Communities First, a huge rise in tuition fees and an additional cut of 1.5 per cent to local government funding—

Nick Bourne: I am grateful to the Member for giving way, but she must not distort what has been said by trying to frighten people with the suggestion that we are going to be withdrawing free bus passes. That is not part of our policy and it never has been, so I hope that she will retract that statement.

Lynne Neagle: I do not think you can accuse the Labour party of frightening people. People can see what Tories in Government are doing, and that alone is frightening them enough. This Labour-led Assembly Government has demonstrated that there is a way of governing that does not involve pitting one group in society against another—one that is unifying and not divisive and one that does not unfairly place the burden of deficit reduction on ordinary families, older people, children or the poorest and most vulnerable in our society.

Nick Ramsay: First, there is absolutely no commitment from the Welsh Conservatives to remove free bus passes. That was a grotesque distortion of reality.

Alun Davies: Nick, before you get carried away—

Nick Ramsay: In a minute, as I have only just started, Alun.

This is an important debate and I speak today as my party's former finance spokesman, during a large part of the period when the Assembly Government's budget was being moulded, and also as a member of the Assembly's Finance Committee. I heard what Angela Burns, as Chair of that committee, said earlier, and I agreed with what she said.

I start by saying that I fully appreciate the difficulty that the Assembly Government has faced during this process, and I have spoken to the Minister and her colleagues and had

cafodd ei llunio, ac a fyddai wedi golygu diwedd y tocynnau bws am ddim, diwedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, cynnydd enfawr mewn ffioedd dysgu a thoriad ychwanegol o 1.5 y cant i gyllid llywodraeth leol-

Nick Bourne: Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio, ond ni chaiff anffurfio'r hyn a ddywedwyd drwy geisio dychryn pobl gan awgrymu y byddwn yn cael gwared ar docynnau bws am ddim. Nid yw hynny'n rhan o'n polisi ac ni fu'n rhan ohono erioed, felly gobeithiaf y bydd yn tynnu'r datganiad hwnnw'n ôl.

Lynne Neagle: Nid wyf yn credu y gallwch chi gyhuddo'r blaid Lafur o ddychryn pobl. Gall pobl weld yr hyn y mae Torïaid mewn Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, ac mae hynny'n unig yn ddigon i godi ofn arnynt. Mae'r Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon a arweinir gan Lafur wedi arddangos bod ffordd o lywodraethu nad yw'n golygu gosod un grŵp mewn cymdeithas yn erbyn un arall—ffordd sy'n uno nid gwahanu a ffordd nad yw'n gosod baich gostwng diffyg yn annheg ar deuluoedd cyffredin, pobl hŷn, plant neu'r tlotaf a'r mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

Nick Ramsay: Yn gyntaf, nid yw Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi ymrwymo o gwbl i gael gwared ar docynnau bws am ddim. Roedd hynny'n anwiredd ofnadwy.

Alun Davies: Nick, cyn ichi fynd dros ben llestri—

Nick Ramsay: Mewn munud, oherwydd newydd ddechrau ydw i, Alun.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig ac rwy'n siarad heddiw fel siaradwr cyllid blaenorol fy mhlaid, yn ystod rhan fawr o'r cyfnod pan oedd cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cael ei llunio, a hefyd yn aelod o Bwyllgor Cyllid y Cynulliad. Clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd Angela Burns, sef Cadeirydd y pwyllgor hwnnw, yn gynharach, ac roeddwn yn cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd.

Dechreuaf drwy ddweud fy mod yn llwyr werthfawrogi'r anhawster y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i wynebu yn ystod y broses hon, ac rwyf wedi siarad â'r Gweinidog a'i

very useful and helpful briefings. As I said to the Minister, the Assembly Government is faced with making decisions at a more difficult time than any other since devolution began. We are looking at a shrinking of the block grant in coming years. That poses unique challenges and spending on public services in Wales will, and must, fall. This is not the Minister's fault; this is the fault of her Labour Party colleagues in Westminster in the previous UK Government. That Government left the UK public finances in one heck of a mess and Wales must play its part in dealing with that, as was said earlier.

Where we take issue with the Government is with its priorities for the next three years. As has already been said, the proposal that we have most difficulty in accepting—indeed, we totally reject it—is the proposal to reduce spending on the NHS in Wales in real terms by over 7.6 per cent, equating to around £1 billion in terms of revenue and capital funding in the next three years. I listened to previous speakers talk about ensuring fairness and ensuring that the most vulnerable in Wales are protected. By taking that amount of money out of the NHS, how does the Government propose to deal with the effect on vulnerable people?

David Lloyd: Will you confirm that whatever money is left to be spent on health, the Conservatives in Wales would also advocate, like their colleagues in England, commissioning by GPs, the rapid privatisation of the NHS, an increase in the numbers of part-privatised foundation hospitals, rampant private finance initiatives and the abolition of free prescriptions? Is that what you would do with the health spend?

Nick Ramsay: Once again, that was clear scaremongering by a Government that has very few answers and just a lot of mud to throw. In terms of the privatisation of the NHS, that is blatant scaremongering on your part. However, the Assembly Government's decision on ideological grounds, with no basis in reality, to rule out the use of public-private partnerships in the NHS is absolutely

chydweithwyr ac wedi cael gwybodaeth ddefnyddiol iawn. Fel y dywedais wrth y Gweinidog, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau ar yr adeg anoddaf erioed ers dechrau'r datganoli. Rydym yn edrych ar gwtogi ar y grant bloc yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Mae hynny'n gosod heriau unigryw a bydd gwariant ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn gostwng, a rhaid iddo ostwng. Nid y Gweinidog sydd ar fai am hyn; ei chyd-aelodau yn y Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan yn Llywodraeth flaenorol y DU sydd ar fai am hyn. Gadawodd y Llywodraeth honno gyllid cyhoeddus y DU mewn traed moch ac mae'n rhaid i Gymru chwarae ei rhan mewn ymdrin â hynny, fel y dywedwyd yn gynharach.

Rydym yn dadlau â'r Llywodraeth ynghylch ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, y cynnig sy'n anoddaf inni ei dderbyn wir, rydym yn ei wrthod yn llwyr-yw'r cynnig i gwtogi dros 7.6 y cant mewn termau real at wariant ar y GIG yng Nghymru, sy'n gywerth â rhyw £1 biliwn o ran refeniw a chyllid cyfalaf yn y tair blynedd nesaf. Gwrandewais ar siaradwyr blaenorol yn sôn am sicrhau tegwch a sicrhau bod y mwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru'n cael eu gwarchod. Drwy fynd â chymaint â hynny o arian allan o'r GIG, sut mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynnig ymdrin â'r effaith ar bobl agored i niwed?

David Lloyd: Pa arian bynnag sy'n weddill i'w wario ar iechyd, a wnewch chi gadarnhau y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru, fel eu cydweithwyr yn Lloegr, hefyd yn hyrwyddo comisiynu gan feddygon teulu, preifateiddio'r GIG yn gyflym, cynyddu niferoedd yr ysbytai sefydledig wedi'u preifateiddio'n rhannol, mentrau cyllid preifat rhemp a dileu presgripsiynau am ddim? Ai hynny a wnaethech chi gyda'r gwariant iechyd?

Nick Ramsay: Unwaith eto, roedd hwnnw'n achos amlwg o godi bwganod gan Lywodraeth heb fawr iawn o atebion ond llawer o faw i'w daflu. O ran preifateiddio'r GIG, rydych chi'n amlwg yn codi bwganod. Fodd bynnag, mae penderfyniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar seiliau ideolegol, heb sail o gwbl mewn realiti, i ddiystyru defnyddio partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat yn y GIG

scandalous. I am amazed that you, Dai Lloyd, as a GP, are buying into the scandalous proposals that have been put forward by the Government.

Minister, I welcome your conversion to the cause to reform the Barnett formula and to replace it with something more suited to twenty-first century Wales. It was a temporary formula when it was set up in the late 1970s. However, it is strange that you are now calling for a Barnett floor to be installed immediately and, beyond that, for a reform of the formula, when, during the last decade, when the Labour Party was in power in Westminster, we heard very few calls for that. Therefore, one cannot but feel rather cynical regarding your position on this. However, we agree with you that the Barnett formula needs to be reformed, and that, in the meantime, a Barnett floor would be helpful, as Lord Barnett himself has said. A reform of the Barnett formula would see Scotland lose out to the tune of £4 billion. I would therefore appreciate it were the Minister to make clear in her response that, if we are to have a reform of the formula, it needs to be done responsibly. The UK Government cannot turn around and say overnight that it will throw out the formula that has served Wales for years, albeit increasingly poorly in recent years.

Finally, Peter Black said that we do not need to ring-fence the NHS budget, but that it needs to be sorted out. I believe that you can do both. That is what is happening in England, and it is what must happen. There are increasing medical pressures on the NHS, which we all realise. Inefficiencies need to be dealt with, but, at the same time, taking £1 billion out of the NHS will not help the lives of people in Wales, it will not help patients, and it will not help the people who work in the NHS, who are looking to the Assembly Government for leadership, which, sadly, they are not getting from this budget.

Ann Jones: Unlike the lightweight shadow budget that the Welsh Conservatives offered before Christmas—I note that there are only a few of them in the Chamber; perhaps the

yn gwbl warthus. Rwy'n synnu eich bod chi, Dai Lloyd, a chithau'n feddyg teulu, yn cytuno â'r cynigion gwarthus a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth.

Weinidog, croesawaf eich bod wedi'ch argyhoeddi o'r achos dros ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett a chael rhywbeth sy'n fwy addas i Gymru yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn ei le. Fformiwla dros dro ydoedd pan gafodd ei sefydlu tua diwedd y 1970au. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhyfedd eich bod chi bellach yn galw am osod terfyn isaf Barnett ar unwaith ac, wedyn, am ddiwygio'r fformiwla, er mai prin iawn oedd y galw a glywsom am hynny yn ystod y degawd diwethaf, pan oedd y Blaid Lafur mewn grym yn San Steffan. Felly, ni all rhywun deimlo ond yn eithaf sinigaidd am eich safiad ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, cytunwn â chi fod angen diwygio fformiwla Barnett ac y byddai terfyn isaf Barnett yn ddefnyddiol, yn y cyfamser, fel y mae Arglwydd Barnett ei hun wedi'i ddweud. Byddai diwygio fformiwla Barnett yn golygu y byddai'r Alban tua £4 biliwn ar ei cholled. Byddwn felly'n gwerthfawrogi petai'r Gweinidog yn egluro yn ei hymateb, os ydym am gael diwygiad o'r fformiwla, bod angen gwneud hynny mewn modd cyfrifol. Ni all Llywodraeth y DU benderfynu a dweud dros nos y bydd yn cael gwared ar y fformiwla sydd wedi gwasanaethu Cymru ers blynyddoedd, er bod hynny'n fwyfwy gwael yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Yn olaf, dywedodd Peter Black nad oes angen inni neilltuo cyllideb y GIG, ond bod angen cael trefn arni. Rwy'n credu y gallwch chi wneud y ddau beth. Hynny sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr, a hynny sy'n rhaid iddo ddigwydd. Mae pwysau meddygol cynyddol ar y GIG, ac rydym oll yn sylweddoli hynny. Mae angen ymdrin ag aneffeithlonrwydd ond, ar yr un pryd, ni fydd tynnu £1 biliwn allan o'r GIG yn helpu bywydau pobl yng Nghymru, ni fydd yn helpu cleifion, ac ni fydd yn helpu'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn y GIG, sy'n edrych at Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am arweinyddiaeth, nad ydynt yn ei chael yn anffodus o'r gyllideb hon.

Ann Jones: Yn wahanol i'r gyllideb gysgodol ddisylwedd a gynigiodd Ceidwadwyr Cymru cyn y Nadolig—sylwais nad oes ond ychydig ohonynt yn y Siambr;

others wish to distant themselves from that budget—we have before us today a budget that is based on a sustainable programme of pragmatic fairness. Through carefully selected universal benefits, the Welsh Assembly Government has shown its commitment to policies that resonate with people across Wales. It is that sense of commonality, or, as I prefer to call it, solidarity, with the people of Wales that proves what it means to have a stake in your public services. It is the opposite of the Thatcherite principles that so many Tories still hold dear. This obsession is so deeply held that the UK Government is happy to override doctors, nurses and patient groups in order to satisfy an ideological whim.

The Labour-led Assembly Government is acting responsibly on health and local government issues in particular. An important element of this is that the budget for social services will grow by 3 per cent over the next three years. This interaction between someone's use of the NHS and social services overlaps a great deal in many instances. By protecting social services, this Government is showing that it is focused on safeguarding people's journey of care, because Labour has never needed to pretend that we are anything but 100 per cent behind our national health service.

I was interested to hear the leader of the opposition say that the issue of Broadgreen Hospital was sorted out because of an argument. Perhaps he would like to tell me—now, or afterwards in private—how he has arrived at that conclusion. What evidence does he have to prove that it needed a row to sort out the issues of Broadgreen Hospital?

Nick Bourne *rose*—

Ann Jones: It is all right, you can talk to me afterwards.

On local government, the £4 billion settlement has been welcomed as a whole by the Welsh Local Government Association,

hwyrach bod y lleill am gadw pellter rhyngddynt eu hunain a'r gyllideb honno-mae gennym ger ein bron heddiw gyllideb sy'n seiliedig ar raglen gynaliadwy o degwch ymarferol. Drwy fuddion cyffredinol a ddewiswyd yn ofalus, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi dangos ei hymrwymiad i bolisiau a groesawir ymhlith pobl ledled Cymru. Yr ymdeimlad hwnnw o gyffredinedd, neu undod, fel sy'n well gennyf fi ei alw, gyda phobl Cymru sy'n dangos yr hyn y mae'n ei olygu i fod â budd yn eich gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyma'r gwrthwyneb i'r egwyddorion Thatcheriaid y mae cynifer o Dorïaid yn dal yn hoff ohonynt. Mae gwreiddiau'r obsesiwn hwn mor ddwfn nes bod Llywodraeth y DU yn fodlon diystyru meddygon, nyrsys a grwpiau cleifion er mwyn bodloni mympwy ideolegol.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a arweinir gan Lafur yn gweithredu mewn modd cyfrifol ar faterion iechyd a llywodraeth leol yn arbennig. Un elfen bwysig o hyn yw y bydd y gyllideb ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn tyfu 3 y cant dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae'r rhyngweithio hwn rhwng y modd y mae rhywun yn defnyddio'r GIG a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gorgyffwrdd yn helaeth mewn llawer o achosion. Drwy warchod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn dangos ei bod yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogelu siwrnai gofal pobl, gan na fu angen i'r Blaid Lafur esgus erioed nad ydym ond yn cefnogi ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol 100 y cant.

Roedd yn ddiddorol gennyf glywed arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn dweud bod mater Ysbyty Broadgreen wedi cael ei ddatrys oherwydd dadl. Hwyrach yr hoffai ddweud wrthyf—yn awr, neu wedyn yn breifat—sut mae wedi dod i'r casgliad hwnnw. Pa dystiolaeth sydd ganddo i brofi bod angen cweryl i ddatrys problemau Ysbyty Broadgreen?

Nick Bourne *a gododd*—

Ann Jones: Mae'n iawn, gallwch siarad â mi wedyn.

O ran llywodraeth leol, croesawyd y setliad £4 biliwn ar y cyfan gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac mae wedi'i

and has been applauded by the public sector workers' union, Unison. There is a broad recognition that we have a credible settlement that understands the need to protect front-line services against a backdrop of immense cuts. I would like to mention many more of the issues that are included in this budget debate, but, as time is moving on, I will just refer to issues that face disabled children and their families across Wales.

Within the areas that are being protected, disabled children should be a central consideration. This budget is committed to supporting children in Wales. The £120 million that is earmarked for affordable childcare is an outstanding example of that commitment. I hope that special consideration will be given to the circumstances of disabled children, with a focus on wheelchair provision, Families First and short breaks.

3.40 p.m.

As the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee found, it is difficult for growing children to get the right wheelchair at the right time. I hope that the Government has taken into consideration the resources needed to sustain improved waiting times, to provide regular reviews where needed and to clear the waiting list backlog, particularly in north Wales.

I was delighted to see the Deputy Minister for Children announce a £3 million investment in Families First before Christmas. Many of us on this side of the Chamber were concerned to see the abolition of the child trust fund, which made the Welsh top-up element impossible to maintain. I still cannot believe how the UK Government could make children one of its priorities for cuts, so that they are even more disadvantaged. I am sure that the Conservatives are annoyed that this money is not being sent back to the Treasury, but I am delighted that it is being redirected to help disabled and looked-after children.

On short breaks, for those families that need them, their funding is an important element of the budget. We need to make a lot of

ganmol gan undeb gweithwyr y sector cyhoeddus, Unison. Cydnabyddir yn helaeth fod gennym setliad credadwy sy'n deall bod angen gwarchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen rhag toriadau aruthrol. Hoffwn sôn am lawer mwy o'r materion sydd yn y ddadl hon am y gyllideb ond, gan fod amser yn mynd heibio, cyfeiriai yn unig at y materion sy'n wynebu plant anabl a'u teuluoedd ledled Cymru.

Yn y meysydd sy'n cael eu gwarchod, dylai plant anabl fod yn ystyriaeth ganolog. Mae'r gyllideb hon wedi ymrwymo i gefnogi plant yng Nghymru. Mae'r £120 miliwn a glustnodwyd ar gyfer gofal plant fforddiadwy yn enghraifft eithriadol o'r ymrwymiad hwnnw. Gobeithiaf y bydd amgylchiadau plant anabl yn cael eu hystyried yn arbennig, gan ganolbwyntio ar ddarparu cadeiriau olwyn, Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf a gwyliau byr.

Fel y canfu'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, mae'n anodd i blant sy'n tyfu gael y gadair olwyn gywir ar yr adeg gywir. Gobeithiaf fod y Llywodraeth wedi ystyried yr adnoddau sydd eu hangen i gynnal gwell amseroedd aros, i ddarparu adolygiadau rheolaidd pan fydd eu hangen ac i glirio'r ôl-groniad o restr aros, yn arbennig yn y gogledd.

Roedd yn bleser gennyf weld y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant yn cyhoeddi buddsoddiad o £3 miliwn yn rhaglen Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf cyn y Nadolig. Roedd llawer ohonom ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr yn poeni o weld bod y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant yn cael ei dileu, gan olygu ei bod yn amhosibl cynnal elfen atodol Cymru. Ni allaf gredu o hyd sut gallai Llywodraeth y DU wneud plant yn un o'i blaenoriaethau ar gyfer toriadau, er mwyn eu rhoi dan fwy byth o anfantais. Rwy'n siŵr bod y Ceidwadwyr yn flin nad yw'r arian hwn yn cael ei anfon yn ôl i'r Trysorlys, ond rwyf wrth fy modd ei fod yn cael ei ailgyfeirio i helpu plant anabl a phlant sy'n derbyn gofal.

O ran gwyliau byr, i'r teuluoedd hynny y mae eu hangen arnynt, mae eu cyllid yn elfen bwysig o'r gyllideb. Mae angen inni wneud

progress here in Wales. Short breaks are an important facility for families, and often help to relieve the need for other support and costly complex intervention further down the line.

On the whole, this budget protects schools, skills and health, which are integral to the future of Wales; that is why this Government has taken the bold decision to stand by them. This budget is a testament to the Labour-led Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to stand up for Wales, and I for one am fully behind it.

Mark Isherwood: This draft budget is about Labour's legacy cuts. The world financial crisis was not made in Downing Street, but Labour's policies gave us the biggest bust. Speaking on the draft budget in 2004, I warned that the economic reality was that Wales was living on the never-never, and that if Gordon Brown kept increasing public spending faster than economic growth as more than a short-term measure, there would be a day of reckoning for us all.

That is why the International Monetary Fund criticised the Treasury's approach to public finances and called for fiscal consolidation, meaning spending cuts or tax increases, in 2005. The UK coalition Government inherited the biggest peacetime budget deficit in a century, double any previous deficit, and larger even than that of Greece—the largest of any major economy. A report last April from the Bank for International Settlements showed that Britain faced the highest structural deficit in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, with a mounting risk that public debt would explode out of control, and said that Labour's plan to consolidate the public deficit was not nearly enough. Morgan Stanley had forecast a UK sovereign debt crisis, triggered by fears that Westminster would prove unable to restore fiscal credibility, and increasing the probability that rating agencies would remove the UK's AAA status. The UK Labour Government had failed to offset the time-honoured fiscal cycle by failing to put

llawer o gynnydd yma yng Nghymru. Mae gwyliau byr yn gyfleuster pwysig i deuluoedd, ac maent yn aml yn helpu i leddfu'r angen am gymorth arall ac Torri ar draws cymhleth costus ymhellach yn y dyfodol.

Ar y cyfan, mae'r gyllideb hon yn gwarchod ysgolion, sgiliau ac iechyd, sy'n rhan annatod o ddyfodol Cymru; am y rheswm hwn y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi gwneud y penderfyniad eofn i gadw atynt. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn tystio i ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a arweinir gan y Blaid Lafur i achub cam Cymru, ac rwyf fi'n bersonol yn ei chefnogi'n llwyr.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft hon yn ymwneud â thoriadau etifeddiaeth y Blaid Lafur. Nid yn Downing Street y gwnaethpwyd argyfwng ariannol y byd, ond polisiau Llafur a roes y methiant mwyaf i ni. Wrth siarad am y gyllideb ddrafft yn 2004, rhybuddiais mai'r realiti economaidd oedd bod Cymru'n byw ar goel, a phetai Gordon Brown yn parhau i gynyddu gwariant cyhoeddus yn gyflymach na thwf economaidd fel rhywbeth mwy na mesur tymor byr, y byddai dydd barn yn dod i bob un ohonom.

Am y rheswm hwnnw y beirniadodd y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol ymagwedd y Trysorlys at gyllid cyhoeddus a galw am gyfuno ariannol, sef torri gwariant neu gynyddu treth, yn 2005. Etifeddodd Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU y diffyg cyllideb mwyaf mewn canrif adeg heddwch, a oedd ddwywaith cymaint ag unrhyw ddiffyg blaenorol, ac yn fwy hyd yn oed na diffyg Gwlad Groeg—y mwyaf o unrhyw economi fawr. Roedd adroddiad fis Ebrill diwethaf gan y Banc Setliadau Rhyngwladol yn dangos bod Prydain yn wynebu'r diffyg strwythurol uchaf yn y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd, gyda risg cynyddol y byddai dyled cyhoeddus yn ffrwydro allan o reolaeth, a dywedodd nad oedd cynllun Llafur i gyfuno'r diffyg cyhoeddus yn hanner digon. Roedd Morgan Stanley wedi rhagweld argyfwng dyled sofran y DU, wedi'i sbarduno gan ofnau na fyddai San Steffan yn gallu adfer hygredd ariannol, a'i gwneud yn fwy tebygol y byddai asiantaethau statws yn

money aside in the fat years and running a budget deficit of 3 per cent of GDP at the peak of the boom. Instead of ending boom and bust, it aggravated it. Of course, imprudent sub-prime lending by the non-bankers running our banks must also share the blame for what followed. However, it was Gordon Brown who coined the phrase 'light-touch regulation'. He even had the temerity to lecture other European leaders on the same subject. This is the same man who told everyone, after the credit crunch, that there must be much tighter regulation of the banks and financial markets. No wonder the IMF stated that the UK banking system is more exposed to sub-prime debt than anywhere else in the world.

Sandy Mewies: Do you therefore support more tax on bankers' bonuses or are you, like the rest of your party, saying, 'We are all in this together, but some are in it more than others'? Those who are in it most are the poor, the vulnerable and children.

Mark Isherwood: You know full well that both parties of the coalition Government have expressed the view that we need to cut back on bankers' bonuses. They have made a commitment to do so, and they are working as hard as they can, but there are legal aspects to this, and Government cannot— [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] You believe in dictatorship, do you? You wish to nationalise everything, do you? [Intervention.] This is the dead hand of socialist state dependence.

Thanks to action by the UK coalition Government, Britain's borrowing costs dropped to the lowest in a generation last October. Last month, Moody's, the credit rating agency, said that the Government's plan to cut the deficit had maintained Britain's AAA credit rating and kept us out of the financial danger zone. Therefore, London Labour borrowed it and Cardiff Labour blew it, relegating Wales to the bottom of almost every league table that counts. As Ed Miliband tells us what he will

gwaredu statws AAA y DU. Roedd Llywodraeth Lafur y DU wedi methu â mantoli'r cylch ariannol oesol drwy fethu â rhoi arian o'r neilltu yn y blynyddoedd cyfoethog a rhedeg diffyg cyllideb o 3 y cant o CMC pan oedd y ffyniant yn ei anterth. Yn hytrach na rhoi pen ar ffyniant a methiant, roedd yn ei ffyrnigo. Wrth reswm, rhaid hefyd i fenthycy eilaidd annoeth gan y bancwyr diffygiol sy'n rheoli ein banciau rannu'r bai hefyd am yr hyn a ddilynodd. Fodd bynnag, Gordon Brown a fathodd yr ymadrodd 'rheoleiddio llai manwl'. Roedd yn ddigon eofn hyd yn oed i bregethu wrth arweinwyr Ewropeaidd eraill ar yr un pwnc. Hwn yw'r un dyn a ddywedodd wrth bawb, ar ôl y wasgfa gredyd, ei bod yn rhaid rheoleiddio'r banciau a'r marchnadoedd ariannol yn llawer tynnach. Pa ryfedd fod y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol wedi dweud bod system bancio'r DU yn fwy agored i ddyled eilaidd nag unrhyw le arall yn y byd.

Sandy Mewies: A ydych chi felly'n cefnogi mwy o dreth ar fonysau bancwyr neu a ydych chi, fel gweddill eich plaid, yn dweud ein bod oll yn rhan o hyn gyda'n gilydd, ond bod rhai ynddi'n fwy nag eraill? Y rheini sydd ynddi fwyaf yw'r tlawd, yr agored i niwed a phlant.

Mark Isherwood: Rydych chi'n gwybod yn iawn fod dwy blaid y Llywodraeth glymblaid wedi mynegi'r farn fod angen inni gwtogi ar fonysau bancwyr. Maent wedi ymrwymo i wneud hynny, ac maent yn gweithio mor galed ag y gallant, ond mae agweddau cyfreithiol ar hyn, ac ni all y Llywodraeth— [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Rydych chi'n credu mewn unbennaeth, ydych chi? Rydych chi am wladoli popeth, ydych chi? [Torri ar draws.] Llaw farw dibyniaeth wladol sosialaidd yw hyn.

Yn sgil y camau a gymerodd Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU, cwmpodd costau benthyca Prydain i'r isaf mewn cenhedlaeth fis Hydref diwethaf. Fis diwethaf, dywedodd Moody's, yr asiantaeth statws credyd, fod cynllun y Llywodraeth i dorri'r diffyg wedi cynnal statws credyd AAA Prydain ac wedi'n cadw allan o berygl ariannol. Felly, aeth Llafur Llundain ati i'w fenthycy a Llafur Caerdydd ati i'w wario, gan ddiarddel Cymru i waelod bron pob tabl cynghrair sy'n cyfrif. Wrth i Ed Miliband ddweud wrthym am yr hyn na fydd

not cut, rather than what he will, Labour in Wales is giving free handouts to millionaires, while slashing the health budget.

Gerald Holtham has explained that Wales appeared to take a bigger percentage cut than Scotland and Northern Ireland only because non-domestic rates are fully devolved there, but not in Wales. On a like-for-like basis, therefore, the Welsh Government's settlement was better than the UK average and better than the Welsh Government had expected.

Housing is key to economic and social regeneration, but for every 10 new affordable homes delivered in Wales by Conservative Governments, the devolved Labour-led Welsh Government has only delivered four. To add insult to injury, this draft budget cuts the social housing grant by almost a quarter over one year, and 50 per cent over three. The Welsh Government plans to fill the gap with the Welsh housing investment trust. However, housing associations have said that that is undeliverable and have told me that, after going down the consultation process route, they are not going to participate, that there have been no answers to questions or thought given to tenants, and that this Welsh Government was rushing to a 1 April deadline for political reasons. It will take time to develop the Welsh housing bond instead, and Welsh Conservative cuts to the social housing grant would, therefore, be millions less.

After a series of damning report about the Welsh Government's role in Communities First and consequent serious problems that extend beyond Plas Madoc, about which the Minister and I know, the time has come for major reform. Welsh Conservatives propose to empower communities and tackle the underlying causes of the problems that they face by developing a new model, with the Welsh Council for Voluntary Action and community enterprises, financed by a big society fund.

yn ei dorri, yn hytrach na'r hyn y bydd yn ei dorri, mae Llafur yng Nghymru'n rhoi arian am ddim i filiynyddion, a hynny wrth dorri'r gyllideb iechyd.

Mae Gerald Holtham wedi egluro bod Cymru fel petai wedi cymryd toriad canran mwy na'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon dim ond gan fod ardrethi annomestig wedi'u datganoli'n llawn yno, ond nid yng Nghymru. Ar sail tebyg am debyg, felly, roedd setliad Llywodraeth Cymru'n well na chyfartaledd y DU ac yn well nag yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i ddisgwyl.

Mae tai'n allweddol i adfywio economaidd a chymdeithasol, ond am bob 10 cartref fforddiadwy newydd a ddarperir yng Nghymru gan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol, dim ond pedwar a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ddatganoledig a arweinir gan y Blaid Lafur. I rwbio halen yn y briw, mae'r gyllideb ddrafft hon yn cwtoegi bron chwarter ar y grant tai cymdeithasol dros flwyddyn, a 50 y cant dros dair blynedd. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu llenwi'r bwlch ag ymddiriedolaeth buddsoddi tai Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae cymdeithasau tai wedi dweud nad yw hynny'n gyraeddadwy ac wedi dweud wrthyf, ar ôl dilyn y trywydd proses ymgynghori, nad ydynt am gyfranogi, na chafwyd dim atebion i gwestiynau ac na ystyriwyd tenantiaid, a bod y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru'n brysio at ddyddiad cau 1 Ebrill am resymau gwleidyddol. Bydd yn cymryd amser i ddatblygu bond tai Cymru yn hytrach, a byddai toriadau Ceidwadwyr Cymru i'r grant tai cymdeithasol, felly, filiynau'n llai.

Ar ôl cyfres o adroddiadau damniol am rôl Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhaglen Cymunedau'n Gyntaf a phroblemau difrifol dilynol sy'n estyn y tu hwnt i Blas Madoc, y mae'r Gweinidog a minnau'n gwybod amdanynt, mae'n bryd cael diwygiad mawr. Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n cynnig grymuso cymunedau a mynd i'r afael ag achosion sylfaenol y problemau a wynebant drwy ddatblygu model newydd, gyda Chyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru a mentrau cymunedol, wedi'i ariannu gan gronfa cymdeithas fawr.

Carl Sargeant: Will you take an intervention?

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: No, he is out of time. Mark, please complete your sentence.

Mark Isherwood: I would have been happy to allow your intervention, Carl, if time had permitted me to do so.

True leadership empowers people. We must break through the cycle of dependency and poverty that is still blighting too many lives.

Alun Davies: It is largely agreed across the Chamber that the key overwhelming context in which this budget was framed is the very fragile recovery that we are seeing in Wales and elsewhere from the great economic storm that raged around our economies over the past few years. When there is a fragile recovery in place, it is probably even more shocking that the response of a UK Government is not to encourage and support that recovery, but to launch an unprecedented cut in public investment and in public services. It is economic vandalism and sabotage to cut spending on capital investment at the very point when business and industry desperately require and need further investment in infrastructure if they are to reach and develop new markets and products. I have heard no voice from business anywhere arguing that a reduction in capital spending at the moment is an appropriate response to the current economic climate. The UK Government has seen a recovery and is in the process of snuffing it out.

At the same time as undermining our infrastructure improvements, the ideologically driven UK budget has hit the poorest hardest. We have seen the most regressive budget in decades, breaking every pledge made—from VAT to tuition fees, or from marketising higher education to dismantling the NHS in England. That is the reality of the UK budget for millions of people in England. It is a regressive budget; it will hit the poorest and the most vulnerable. If people in this Chamber regard that as a

Carl Sargeant: A gymerwch chi ymyriad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Na, mae ei amser ar ben. Mark, cwblhewch eich brawddeg os gwelwch yn dda.

Mark Isherwood: Byddwn wedi bod yn fodlon caniatáu eich ymyriad, Carl, petai amser wedi bod.

Mae gwir arweinyddiaeth yn grymuso pobl. Mae'n rhaid inni dorri'r cylch dibyniaeth a thlodi sy'n dal yn amharu ar ormod o fywydau.

Alun Davies: Cytunir i raddau helaeth ar draws y Siambr mai'r cyd-destun llethol allweddol a oedd yn gefndir i'r gyllideb hon yw'r gwellhad bregus iawn yr ydym yn ei weld yng Nghymru ac mewn mannau eraill o'r storom economaidd ffyrnig a fu'n cynddeiriogi o amgylch ein heconomiau ers ychydig flynyddoedd bellach. Pan fydd gwellhad bregus wedi digwydd, hwyrach ei bod yn fwy cywilyddus byth nad yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymateb drwy annog a chefnogi'r gwellhad hwnnw, ond lansio toriad digynsail mewn buddsoddiad cyhoeddus ac mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fandaliaeth a difrod economaidd yw torri gwariant ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf ar yr union adeg y mae gofyn ac angen buddsoddiad pellach mewn seilwaith yn daer ar fusnes a diwydiant os ydynt am gyrraedd a datblygu marchnadoedd a chynhyrchion newydd. Nid wyf wedi clywed dim llais o fusnes yn unman yn dadlau bod gostwng gwariant cyfalaf ar hyn o bryd yn ymateb priodol i'r hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi gweld gwellhad ac mae wrthi bellach yn ei ddiffodd.

Ar yr un pryd ag y mae'n tanseilio ein gwelliannau seilwaith, mae cyllideb y DU, a'i sbardunau ideolegol, wedi ergydio'r tlotaf galetaf. Rydym wedi gweld y gyllideb fwyaf atchweliadol mewn degawdau, sy'n torri pob addewid a wnaethpwyd—o TAW i ffioedd dysgu, neu o farchnadeiddio addysg uwch i ddatgymalu'r GIG yn Lloegr. Hwnnw yw realiti cyllideb y DU i filiynau o bobl yn Lloegr. Cyllideb atchweliadol yw hi; bydd yn bwrw'r tlotaf a'r mwyaf agored i niwed. Os ystyria pobl yn y Siambr hon mai cyllideb i'r

budget for the people, then, frankly, I do not believe that they are in touch with the reality of Wales today.

Nick Ramsay *rose*—

Alun Davies: I will say this to you, Nick, before I give way to you: you said in your contribution that making points about bus passes is simply scaremongering, but you campaigned against a VAT increase a year ago and against the things that you are now implementing. Forgive us if we do not fully trust your commitment on this.

Nick Ramsay: Can the Member tell us whether he would rather see an increase in VAT or in national insurance contributions?

3.50 p.m.

Alun Davies: I have said to you before that this Welsh Assembly Government is more than happy to play its role in fulfilling the commitments to repay the UK deficit. What we will not do is make the poorest pay for repaying that deficit.

We were told in November that we would have a fully costed response to the Welsh Government's budget by the Welsh Conservatives. It arrived: two sides of A4, if you increase the size of the font. They talk about the NHS with crocodile tears, but they are cutting £800 million out of the NHS budget in England, dismantling the service and marketising the national health service. Forgive us if we do not believe—
[*Interruption.*]

Andrew R.T. Davies *rose*—

Alun Davies: No, Andrew; if you had been here for the whole debate, I would have given way, but you have not bothered, so I will not.

The Conservatives also say that they will embark on the biggest school closure programme in Welsh history. Forgive us if we do not believe some of the things that you tell us. We heard it all with David Cameron and his dogs in the Arctic when he said 'vote blue and go green,' but there is a 25 per cent

bobl yw honno, nid wyf fi'n credu, a dweud y gwir, eu bod mewn cysylltiad â realiti Cymru heddiw.

Nick Ramsay *a gododd*—

Alun Davies: Dywedaf hyn wrthy, Nick, cyn imi ildio i chi: dywedasoch yn eich cyfraniad mai codi bwganod pur yw gwneud pwyntiau am docynnau bws, ond buoch chi'n ymgyrchu yn erbyn cynyddu TAW flwyddyn yn ôl ac yn erbyn y pethau yr ydych bellach yn eu gweithredu. Maddeuwch inni am beidio â bod yn hollol ffyddiog o'ch ymrwymiad i hyn.

Nick Ramsay: A all yr Aelod ddweud wrthym a fyddai'n well ganddo weld TAW yn cynyddu neu gyfraniadau yswiriant gwladol yn cynyddu?

Alun Davies: Rwyf wedi dweud wrthy o'r blaen fod y Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru hon yn fwy na bodlon chwarae ei rhan mewn bodloni'r ymrwymadau i ad-dalu diffyg y DU. Ond ni orfodwn y tlotaf i dalu am ad-dalu'r diffyg hwnnw.

Dywedwyd wrthym ym mis Tachwedd y byddem yn cael ymateb wedi'i gostio'n llawn i gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru gan Geidwadwyr Cymru. Cyrhaeddodd: ddwy ochr o A4, os cynyddwch chi faint y ffont. Roeddent yn sôn am y GIG gyda dagrau gwneud, ond maent yn cwtogi £800 miliwn ar gyllideb y GIG yn Lloegr, gan ddatgymalu'r gwasanaeth a marchnadeiddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Maddeuwch inni os nad ydym yn credu—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Andrew R.T. Davies *a gododd*—

Alun Davies: Na, Andrew; petaech chi wedi bod yma am y ddadl gyfan, byddwn wedi ildio, ond nid ydych wedi bod, felly ni wnaf.

Dywed y Ceidadwyr hefyd y byddant yn cychwyn ar y rhaglen fwyaf o gau ysgolion yn hanes Cymru. Maddeuwch inni os nad ydym yn credu rhai o'r pethau a ddywedwch wrthym. Clywsom y cyfan gyda David Cameron a'i gŵn yn yr Arctig pan ddywedodd wrthym am bleidleisio dros y

cut in the sustainability budget. We cannot believe what you are telling us. They then say that they want to freeze council tax but they cut the social justice and local government budget by 12.5 per cent. We will see not only an increase in council taxes as a consequence of your budget, but we will also see something like a £180 million cut to Welsh local government budgets.

You then tell us that you care about the vulnerable and about schools. We are sorry, but we do not believe you. There is a 30 per cent cut in the economy and transport budget. We listen to you talking about supporting the economy, and then you come up with proposals such as this one. Your colleagues in Pembrokeshire who are campaigning for a dual carriageway along the A40 corridor should perhaps listen to what their finance people are saying here. They say one thing in Cardiff and another thing in Pembrokeshire—perhaps you have learnt something from the Liberal Democrats after all, and that it has not all been one-way traffic.

To conclude, I hope that the Chamber supports this budget because it will support the most vulnerable and the poorest. It is a budget for public services and one that will support investment in capital infrastructure—all the things that the party opposite does not want to see.

Eleanor Burnham: The Labour Party, the party of the goody goodies—you would think that it had saved the world, but look where we are now after 12 years, or whatever it is. We have the poorest children in the UK and possibly in any civilised society. The Labour Party has selective amnesia, particularly the previous speaker. After all, it played a central role in the legacy that it left of the economic nightmare that we all have to contend with.

This draft budget leaves a number of questions unanswered on key 'One Wales' pledges. There was one quietly broken when the council tax support for pensioners was substantially reduced and rolled into another fund. I am sure that someone will enlighten me on which fund it is. We were told that

gleision a throi'n wyrdd, ond mae toriad o 25 y cant yn y gyllideb cynaliadwyedd. Ni allwn gredu'r hyn y maent yn ei ddweud wrthym. Dywedant wedyn eu bod am rewi'r dreth gyngor ond maent yn cwtoegi 12.5 y cant ar y gyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol a llywodraeth leol. Yn ogystal â chynnydd yn y dreth gyngor o ganlyniad i'ch cyllideb chi, gwelwn hefyd ryw beth tebyg i £180 miliwn o doriad i gyllidebau llywodraeth leol Cymru.

Dywedwch wrthym wedyn eich bod yn ymboeni am y bobl agored i niwed ac am ysgolion. Mae'n flin gennym, ond nid ydym yn eich credu. Mae 30 y cant o doriad yng nghyllideb yr economi a thrafnidiaeth. Rydym yn gwrando arnoch yn siarad am gefnogi'r economi, ac yna rydych yn cyflwyno cynigion fel hwn. Hwyrach y dylai eich cydweithwyr yn sir Benfro sy'n ymgyrchu dros ffordd ddeuol ar hyd coridor yr A40 wrando ar yr hyn y mae eu pobl cyllid yn ei ddweud yma. Dywedant y naill beth yng Nghaerdydd a'r llall yn sir Benfro—hwyrach eich bod wedi dysgu rhywbeth gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi'r cyfan, ac nad traffig un ffordd fu'r cyfan.

I gloi, gobeithiaf fod y Siambr yn cefnogi'r gyllideb hon oherwydd bydd yn cefnogi'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed a'r tlotaf. Mae'n gyllideb ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac yn un a fydd yn cefnogi buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith cyfalaf—yr holl bethau nad yw'r blaidd gyferbyn am eu gweld.

Eleanor Burnham: Y Blaid Lafur, plaid y neis-neis—byddech yn meddwl ei bod wedi achub y byd, ond edrychwch ymhle rydym yn awr ar ôl 12 mlynedd, neu beth bynnag ydyw. Yma mae'r plant tlotaf yn y DU ac mewn unrhyw gymdeithas wâr, efallai. Mae gan y Blaid Lafur amnesia detholus, a'r siaradwr blaenorol yn arbennig. Wedi'r cyfan, chwaraeodd ran ganolog yn yr etifeddiaeth a adawodd o'r hunllef economaidd y mae'n rhaid inni oll ymladd yn ei herbyn.

Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft hon yn gadael nifer o gwestiynau heb eu hateb ar addewidion allweddol 'Cymru'n Un'. Torrwyd un yn dawel pan ostyngwyd y cymorth treth gyngor i bensiynwyr yn sylweddol a'i symud i gronfa arall. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd rhywun yn rhoi gwybod imi ba gronfa ydyw. Dywedwyd

some of the universal benefits would be introduced, but we have not yet had any details and we are nearly at the end of the four years.

As far as I can tell—[*Interruption.*] Allow me to get into my flow, in case I make some disastrous comments, as I might be prone to do. [*Interruption.*] Do not worry about it—at least you are awake now.

Plaid Cymru's much-hyped free laptop scheme has been quietly dropped with no explanation. Perhaps someone wants to tell me where it is; the Minister may be able to confirm whether this is the case. As far as I know, local authorities have not yet heard from the Government to say that the scheme is going to be rolled out, so we can only assume that it is due to come to an end. I did not see much point to it anyway—I could not see how children's educational standards would be improved.

Sandy Mewies: Do you agree with what your colleagues in the Liberal Democrats did on tuition fees? Did you see any point in that?

Eleanor Burnham: I am very embarrassed by the whole—

Sandy Mewies: I am still on my feet, Eleanor.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. A short intervention, please.

Sandy Mewies: It is short, if I could finish it. Did you—

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you. I will go on now. I am not in Westminster. I am as embarrassed as anybody and I have spoken quite bravely about it on television and radio, and I have been involved in phone-in programmes about this. I am not in Westminster, so I will continue as best I can.

Peter Black: Would you note that the introduction of tuition fees and top-up fees

wrthym y byddai rhai o'r buddion cyffredinol yn cael eu cyflwyno, ond ni chawsom fanylion eto ac mae'r pedair blynedd bron ar ben.

Hyd y gallaf fi ddweud—[*Torri ar draws.*] Gadewch imi siarad heb ball, rhag ofn imi wneud rhyw sylwadau trychinebus, fel y gallwn dueddu i'w wneud. [*Torri ar draws.*] Peidiwch â phoeni am y peth—rydych ar ddihun yn awr o leiaf.

Ar ôl cryn froliant, mae cynllun gliniaduron am ddim Plaid Cymru wedi'i roi o'r neilltu'n dawel bach heb ddim eglurhad. Hwyrach bod rhywun am ddweud wrthyf i ble'r aeth; efallai bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu cadarnhau ai hwn yw'r achos. Hyd y gwn i, nid yw awdurdodau lleol wedi clywed eto gan y Llywodraeth i ddweud bod y cynllun yn mynd i gael ei gyflwyno fesul cam, felly ni allwn ond tybio ei fod ar fin dod i ben. Nid oeddwn i'n gweld llawer o ddiben iddo beth bynnag—ni allwn weld sut byddai safonau addysgol plant yn cael eu gwella.

Sandy Mewies: A ydych chi'n cytuno â'r hyn a wnaeth eich cyd-Aelodau yn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar ffioedd dysgu? A oeddech chi'n gweld unrhyw ddiben yn hynny?

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'r holl beth wedi codi cywilydd mawr arnaf—

Sandy Mewies: Rwy'n dal ar fy nhraed, Eleanor.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Trefn. Ymyriad byr, os gwelwch yn dda.

Sandy Mewies: Mae'n fyr, petawn i'n gallu ei orffen. A wnaethoch chi—

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch. Af ymlaen yn awr. Nid wyf yn San Steffan. Mae cymaint o gywilydd arnaf fi ag unrhyw un ac rwyf wedi siarad yn eithaf dewr am y peth ar y teledu a'r radio, ac wedi cymryd rhan mewn rhaglenni ffonio am hyn. Nid wyf yn San Steffan, felly rwyf am fwrw ymlaen gorau y gallaf.

Peter Black: A fyddech chi'n nodi mai o ganlyniad i dorri addewidion Llafur y

was the result of broken Labour promises?

cyflwynwyd ffioedd dysgu a ffioedd atodol?

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you for reminding me about that, otherwise I might have had amnesia. [*Interruption.*]

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch am fy atgoffa i o hynny, neu gallwn fod wedi cael amnesia. [*Torri ar draws.*]

I do not think that those laptops would have resulted in much of an improvement in children's educational standards in Wales, and we have seen rather startling figures recently that do not commend the Government's role in relation to educational standards.

Nid wyf yn credu y byddai'r gliniaduron hynny wedi gwella rhyw lawer ar safonau addysgol plant yng Nghymru, ac rydym wedi gweld ffigurau eithaf rhyfeddol yn ddiweddar nad ydynt yn cymeradwyo rôl y Llywodraeth mewn perthynas â safonau addysgol.

There are other concerning aspects about the way in which the budget is presented. It is difficult to identify the costs associated with particular Government initiatives, and it is especially difficult to identify the cost of new pieces of legislation. The estimate of the cost of the Welsh language commissioner's office, which was established by the Proposed Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, is one example. Similarly, there is no clear way of identifying the cost of the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 or that of the Social Care Charges (Wales) Measure 2010, both of which will have significant cost implications for the Welsh Assembly Government. I believe that the Government needs to ensure that, wherever possible, budget cuts will not affect people in rural areas or poorer areas disproportionately. Bearing in mind that we heard from the previous speaker that the Labour Party has saved the world and that there is no poverty here, I would remind the Labour Party that there is significant poverty and that rural areas particularly are under pressure. For example, with regard to the heritage cuts, I would hope that the Arts Council of Wales can be persuaded not to cut access to the arts, which we on the Communities and Culture Committee have been particularly concerned about. I hope that, in certain parts of Wales, there will be more grant funding than is available at present. We need to make sure that places in rural Wales, and north-west Wales in particular, are not disadvantaged unfairly.

Mae agweddau eraill yn peri gofid am y ffordd y cyflwynir y gyllideb. Mae'n anodd nodi'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â mentrau Llywodraeth arbennig, ac mae'n enwedig yn anodd adnabod cost darnau newydd o ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'r amcangyfrif o gost swyddfa Comisiynydd y Gymraeg, a sefydlwyd gan Fesur Arfaethedig y Gymraeg (Cymru), yn un enghraifft. Yn yr un modd, nid oes modd clir o nodi cost Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) 2010 na chost Mesur Codi Ffioedd am Wasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2010, y bydd y ddau ohonynt yn golygu costau sylweddol i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Credaf fod angen i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau, ble bynnag y mae modd, na fydd toriadau cyllideb yn effeithio'n anghymesur ar bobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig neu ardaloedd tlotach. Gan gofio inni glywed gan y siaradwr blaenorol fod y Blaid Lafur wedi achub y byd ac nad oes dim tloidi yma, byddwn yn atgoffa'r Blaid Lafur fod tloidi sylweddol a bod ardaloedd gwledig yn arbennig dan bwysau. Er enghraifft, o ran y toriadau treftadaeth, byddwn yn gobeithio y gellir perswadio Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i beidio ag atal pobl rhag cael at y celfyddydau, fel y buom ni ar y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant yn poeni'n arbennig. Gobeithiaf y bydd, mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, fwy o gyllid grant nag sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Mae angen inni sicrhau nad yw lleoedd yng Nghymru wledig, na gogledd-orllewin Cymru'n arbennig, o dan fantais annheg.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you, temporary Dirprwy Lywydd, for allowing me to contribute to the debate. I am pleased to support the unamended motion, as I believe

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro, am ganiatáu imi gyfrannu at y ddadl. Rwy'n falch o gefnogi'r cynnig heb ei wella, am fy mod i'n credu bod Llywodraeth

that the Welsh Government has laid out the fairest deal possible in the extremely difficult circumstances that have been forced upon us in Wales by the UK coalition Government. The Labour-led Welsh Government's draft budget protects hospitals, social services, schools and skills, and I want to concentrate on the latter two of those areas.

We all know that the financial settlement that begins this year is the worst one that has been received by Wales since Labour created devolution. However, I am thankful that, despite the difficult choices that we have had to make, we have protected our priority areas. Our children of primary-school age will continue to benefit from free school breakfast and free school milk thanks to our protection of these popular universal benefits. We in Wales are fully committed to improving the life chances of our children, and, as a result, funding for schools will increase by 1 per cent overall. As part of this drive, our successful learn-through-play foundation phase is also being protected. Meanwhile, older children will continue to benefit from the education maintenance allowance, which is being scrapped unfairly across the border in England. The Welsh Government is continuing to invest in apprenticeships, so that young people can develop their skills in conjunction with employers and further education colleges. To me, that sounds like a good deal for learners under the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

It is vital that, even despite the difficult economic and financial climate, we continue to invest in the education and skills of our young people and prepare ourselves for the long term. This contrasts with the policies, or lack of policies, that are being put forward by the opposition parties. For example, the Conservatives recently admitted that they would be forced to cut the education budget by between 20 and 25 per cent as a result of their largely ridiculed promise to ring-fence the health budget—we have heard a lot about that today. Meanwhile, the Lib Dems have been peddling their promise of a pupil premium, to be paid for by ending low-priority areas. I breathe a huge sigh of relief, as I am sure do the people of Wales, when we

Cymru wedi gosod y fargen decach posibl yn yr amgylchiadau hynod o anodd a orfodwyd arnom yng Nghymru gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU. Mae cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru a arweinir gan Lafur yn gwarchod ysbytai, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ysgolion a sgiliau, ac rwyf am ganolbwyntio ar y ddau olaf o'r meysydd hynny.

Gwyddom oll mai'r setliad ariannol sy'n dechrau eleni yw'r un gwaethaf a gafodd Cymru ers i'r Blaid Lafur greu datganoliad. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n ddiolchgar ein bod wedi gwarchod ein meysydd â blaenoriaeth, er y dewisiadau anodd y bu'n rhaid inni eu gwneud. Bydd ein plant o oedran ysgol gynradd yn parhau i elwa ar frecwest a llaeth am ddim yn yr ysgol, am ein bod wedi gwarchod y buddion cyffredinol poblogaidd hyn. Rydym ni yng Nghymru wedi ymrwymo'n llawn i wella cyfleoedd bywyd ein plant, ac, o ganlyniad, bydd cyllid i ysgolion yn cynyddu 1 y cant yn gyffredinol. Yn rhan o'r ymgais hwn, mae ein cyfnod sylfaen dysgu drwy chwarae llwyddiannus hefyd yn cael ei warchod. Yn y cyfamser, bydd plant hŷn yn parhau i elwa ar y lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg, sy'n cael ei ddileu'n annheg dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i fuddsoddi mewn prentisiaethau, fel bod pobl ifanc yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau ar y cyd â chyflogwyr a cholegau addysg bellach. I mi, mae hynny'n swnio fel bargaen dda i ddysgwyr o ystyried ein hamgylchiadau ar hyn o bryd.

Hyd yn oed er gwaethaf yr hinsawdd economaidd ac ariannol anodd, mae'n hanfodol inni barhau i fuddsoddi yn addysg a sgiliau ein pobl ifanc a pharatoi ein hunain at y tymor hir. Mae hyn yn cyferbynnu â'r polisïau, neu'r diffyg polisïau, sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan y gwrthbleidiau. Er enghraifft, bu i'r Ceidwadwyr gyfaddef yn ddiweddar y byddent yn cael eu gorfodi i gwtogi rhwng 20 a 25 y cant ar y gyllideb addysg o ganlyniad i'w haddewid i neilltuo'r gyllideb iechyd, a fu'n destun gwawd mawr—rydym wedi clywed llawer am hynny heddiw. Yn y cyfamser, bu'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn pedlora eu haddewid am bremiwm disgybl, y talir amdano drwy roi pen ar feysydd blaenoriaeth isel. Gollyngaf ochenaid o

remember that these two parties are not in power in Wales, and I remain happy that the Labour-led Welsh Government can continue to protect schools and skills.

4.00 p.m.

While capital budgets have inevitably been hit thanks to the settlement imposed upon us by the UK Government we have managed to provide £16 million for capital budgets as they relate to schools and skills. That means that our commitment to improving schools and further education facilities can be maintained. Not only is this an investment in the future of our young people, it is a real-time investment in the construction sector, creating jobs and pumping valuable money into local economies. As the chair of the Assembly's cross-party group on the Welsh built environment, I take a great interest in how this budget affects the construction industry.

Before I conclude, I would like to seek assurances from the Minister that the budget for targeted match funding for European structural fund projects will be protected as much as possible. We all know that we are in a tough financial climate and that difficult decisions have had to be made. However, I would hate to see promising European-funded projects that could really help to boost our economy, build infrastructure, bring people back into work during these difficult times, and which tick all of the right boxes, fall at the final hurdle because they are unable to attract sufficient match funding. I know that the Minister shares my views on this matter, and I am confident that the Welsh Government will do all that it can to maintain this commitment. I, of course, declare an interest here as the chair of the all-Wales programme monitoring committee.

I will conclude by returning to my original point. The Welsh Government is making the best of a bad situation and is protecting priority areas, such as schools and skills, so that our young people are not thrown onto the scrap heap. That, after all, is what the UK

ryddhad mawr, fel pobl Cymru rwy'n siŵr, pan gofiwn nad yw'r ddwy blaid hyn mewn grym yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n dal yn hapus bod Llywodraeth Cymru dan arweinyddiaeth Lafur yn gallu parhau i warchod ysgolion a sgiliau.

Er bod cyllidebau cyfalaf wedi cael eu hergydio'n anochel gan y setliad a osodwyd arnom gan Lywodraeth y DU, rydym wedi llwyddo i ddarparu £16 miliwn ar gyfer cyllidebau cyfalaf fel y maent yn berthnasol i ysgolion a sgiliau. Mae hynny'n golygu y gellir cadw at ein hymrwymiad i wella ysgolion a chyfleusterau addysg bellach. Mae hwn yn fuddsoddiad yn nyfodol ein pobl ifanc, ond mae hefyd yn fuddsoddiad amser real yn y sector adeiladu, gan greu swyddi a chyfeirio arian gwerthfawr at economïau lleol. A minnau'n gadeirydd ar grŵp trawsbleidiol y Cynulliad ar amgylchedd adeiledig Cymru, mae'r ffordd y mae'r gyllideb hon yn effeithio ar y diwydiant adeiladu o ddiddordeb mawr i mi.

Cyn imi gloi, hoffwn gael sicrhad gan y Gweinidog y bydd y gyllideb ar gyfer arian cyfatebol a dargedir i brosiectau cronfa strwythurol Ewrop yn cael ei gwarchod cymaint â phosibl. Gwyddom oll ein bod mewn hinsawdd ariannol galed ac y bu'n rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn casáu gweld prosiectau addawol a ariennir gan Ewrop a allai helpu'n wirioneddol i hybu ein heconomi, adeiladu seilwaith, dod â phobl yn ôl i'r gwaith yn ystod yr amseroedd anodd hyn, ac sy'n ticio'r holl focsys cywir, yn cwmpo wrth y rhwystr olaf am nad allant ddenu digon o arian cyfatebol. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn rhannu fy marn am y mater hwn, ac rwy'n ffyddiog y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwneud popeth y gall i gynnal yr ymrwymiad hwn. Rwyf fi, wrth reswm, yn datgan budd yma a minnau'n gadeirydd ar bwyllgor monitro rhaglenni Cymru Gyfan.

Gorffennaf drwy ddychwelyd i'm pwynt gwreiddiol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwneud y gorau o sefyllfa wael ac mae'n gwarchod meysydd â blaenoriaeth, fel ysgolion a sgiliau, fel nad yw ein pobl ifanc yn cael eu taflu i fyw ar y dôl. Hynny, wedi'r

Government seems intent on doing by scrapping the Future Jobs fund, for example. In Wales, we are continuing to roll out the foundation phase, keeping free school breakfasts, continuing to provide funding for important schemes such as Cymorth and Flying Start, so that children in our most disadvantaged communities are not left out, and, of course, we are keeping the education maintenance allowance. Added to the other ongoing policies, such as the Welsh baccalaureate, our youth strategy, and an additional £20 million investment in skill-based resources to tackle unemployment among young people, that demonstrates the Labour-led Welsh Government's commitment to education in Wales through investing in our young people so that they have the right skills to meet the economic needs of the future. Schools and skills are, rightly, being protected as much as possible, and, despite the cuts that we have had to make to our capital programme thanks to the settlement imposed upon us, we have the best deal that we can have.

Chris Franks: Let us not forget that Wales has had the worst financial settlement of all of the devolved nations, because the Conservatives and Lib Dems are not strong enough to protect our country. Nevertheless, we have to manage the resources available to us properly. What assurances can the Minister give with regard to the twenty-first century schools programme, despite the UK Government's cuts? I have received representations regarding new builds across Wales, including at St Cyres School in Penarth, and in Cardiff and Wrexham. The capital investment cut of 40 per cent will be a hammer blow to spending on new school buildings and equipment.

The totally unaffordable budget put forward by the official opposition would have a damaging impact on the people of Wales. The impact of Conservative cuts on local government and education would be alarming, putting the economy, the vulnerable and the future of our children at risk. If the Conservative proposals were followed, councils would be under pressure

cyfan, y mae Llywodraeth y DU fel petai'n benderfynol o'i wneud drwy gael gwared ar gronfa Swyddi'r Dyfodol, er enghraifft. Yng Nghymru, rydym yn parhau i gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen fesul cam, yn cadw brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, yn parhau i ddarparu cyllid i gynlluniau pwysig fel Cymorth a Dechrau'n Deg, er mwyn peidio â gadael allan y plant yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig ac, wrth reswm, rydym yn cadw'r lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg. Yn ogystal â'r polisiau parhaus eraill, fel bagloriaeth Cymru, ein strategaeth ieuencid, a £20 miliwn o fuddsoddiad ychwanegol mewn adnoddau seiliedig ar sgiliau i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc, mae hynny'n arddangos ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru dan arweinyddiaeth Lafur i addysg yng Nghymru drwy fuddsoddi yn ein pobl ifanc fel bod ganddynt y sgiliau cywir i fodloni anghenion economaidd y dyfodol. Yn briodol, mae ysgolion a sgiliau'n cael eu gwarchod cymaint â phosibl ac, er gwaethaf y toriadau y bu'n rhaid inni eu gwneud i'n rhaglen cyfalaf oherwydd y setliad a gawsom, mae gennym y fargen orau y gallwn ei chael.

Chris Franks: Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio bod Cymru wedi cael y setliad ariannol gwaethaf o'r holl genhedloedd datganoledig, am nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ddigon cryf i warchod ein gwlad. Serch hynny, mae'n rhaid inni reoli'r adnoddau sydd ar gael inni'n briodol. Pa sicrhad y gall y Gweinidog ei roi o ran rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, er gwaethaf toriadau Llywodraeth y DU? Rwyf wedi cael sylwadau am adeiladau newydd ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys yn Ysgol St Cyres ym Mhenarth, ac yng Nghaerdydd a Wrecsam. Bydd y toriad buddsoddiad cyfalaf o 40 y cant yn forthwyliad i wariant ar gyfarpar ac adeiladau ysgol newydd.

Byddai'r gyllideb gwbl anfforddiadwy a gyflwynwyd gan yr wrthblaid swyddogol yn cael effaith niweidiol ar bobl Cymru. Byddai effaith toriadau'r Ceidadwyr ar lywodraeth leol ac addysg yn ddychrynlyd, gan beryglu'r economi, pobl agored i niwed a dyfodol ein plant. Pe byddai cynigion y Ceidwadwyr yn cael eu dilyn, byddai cynghorau o dan bwysau i gynyddu'r dreth

to put up council tax. What would the Conservatives here say to their councillors in the Vale of Glamorgan if they were forced to put up council tax? Conservatives want to take an additional £75 million from the education budget, which is equivalent to cutting £41,000 from the budget of every school in Wales. Spending on pupils would be cut by an additional £5.9 million in Cardiff, by £2.6 million in the Vale of Glamorgan and, in Rhondda Cynon Taf, by £5.8 million. Is that wise in light of the recent results of the Programme for International Student Assessment?

We are also being affected by non-devolved cuts. Today, we heard the announcement of the closure of the Driving Standards Agency area office in Cardiff, with the loss of 80 jobs. We have consistently warned that the private sector cannot fill the gaps created by the large public sector cuts that have been imposed by the UK Government. We also note the failure of the UK Government to invest in green energy generation in the Severn estuary and the lack of progress regarding rail electrification in Wales. A recent survey by the Federation of Small Businesses showed that more small businesses think they will make job cuts this year than think they will take on staff. The Tories recently announced their commitment to scrapping business rates for all businesses with a rateable value of £12,000 or less, with tapering relief up to £15,000. That would cost an additional £41 million per annum, at a time when our budget is being cut and when they are promising to increase health spending in line with inflation, although I am not sure which inflation level they are currently working to. This is not a credible proposal, unlike the budget put forward by the Welsh Government, which protects money for hospitals, schools and skills, despite the cuts from Westminster.

Nick Ramsay: I asked this question to your Labour colleagues earlier, so it is only fair that I put it to you as well. Do you believe that it is right to take £1 billion out of the NHS budget over the next three years?

gyngor. Beth fyddai'r Ceidadwyr yma'n ei ddweud wrth eu cynghorwyr ym Mro Morgannwg pe byddai'n rhaid iddynt gynyddu'r dreth gyngor? Mae ar y Ceidadwyr eisiau cymryd £75 miliwn ychwanegol o'r gyllideb addysg, sy'n gywerth â thorri £41,000 o gyllideb pob ysgol yng Nghymru. Byddai £5.9 miliwn ychwanegol yn cael ei gwtogi ar wariant ar ddisgyblion yng Nghaerdydd, £2.6 miliwn ym Mro Morgannwg ac, yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, £5.8 miliwn. A ydy hynny'n ddoeth o ystyried canlyniadau diweddar y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr?

Mae toriadau nad ydynt yn rhai datganoledig yn effeithio arnom hefyd. Heddiw, clywsom gyhoeddiad bod swyddfa ardal yr Asiantaeth Safonau Gyrru yng Nghaerdydd yn cau, gan golli 80 o swyddi. Rydym wedi rhybuddio'n gyson nad yw'r sector preifat yn gallu llenwi'r bylchau sy'n cael eu creu gan y toriadau sector cyhoeddus mawr a osodwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU. Sylwn hefyd fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi methu â buddsoddi mewn cynhyrchu ynni gwyrdd yn aber Hafren a'r diffyg cynnydd ynghylch trydaneiddio'r rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Roedd astudiaeth ddiweddar gan Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach yn dangos bod mwy o fusnesau bach yn credu y byddant yn torri swyddi eleni nag sy'n credu y byddant yn derbyn rhagor o staff. Cyhoeddodd y Torïaid yn ddiweddar eu bod wedi ymrwymo i ddileu ardrethi busnes i bob busnes â gwerth ardrethol o £12,000 neu lai, gyda gostyngiad tapro hyd at £15,000. Byddai hynny'n costio £41 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn, ar adeg o dorri ein cyllideb a phan maent yn addo cynyddu gwariant iechyd yn unol â chwyddiant, er nad wyf yn siŵr pa lefel chwyddiant y maent yn gweithio tuag ati ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw hwn yn gynnig credadwy, yn wahanol i'r gyllideb a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sy'n gwarchod arian i ysbytai, ysgolion a sgiliau, er gwaethaf y toriadau o San Steffan.

Nick Ramsay: Gofynnais y cwestiwn hwn i'ch cyd-aelodau Llafur yn gynharach, felly nid yw ond yn deg imi ei ofyn i chi hefyd. A ydych chi'n credu ei bod yn iawn cymryd £1 biliwn allan o gyllideb y GIG dros y tair blynedd nesaf?

Chris Franks: I am curious that you have been brave enough to mention this throughout the debate today, because, as I understand it, your colleagues in England are taking £20 billion out of the NHS budget there. So, you tell me how you can cope with a £20 billion cut.

There is great reluctance to reform the funding formula for Wales on the part of the Westminster Government. Does the Minister agree that the Tory MP for Aberconwy is mistaken in claiming that a reform of Barnett would have a relatively minor effect on the money for Wales? If we were funded based on need rather than population, we could have five new hospitals or 10 new schools in Wales. That is hardly a relatively minor impact. We can transform our economy through Ieuan Wyn Jones's economic renewal programme—aimed at creating good quality jobs across Wales, not at destroying jobs, as the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats are aiming to do—by financing the foundation phase to give our children the best possible start in life, and by reducing bureaucracy in the health service. We have only just begun. In these challenging times, Wales needs a party with ambition. Give us the tools: support this budget, and we can change Wales.

Jenny Randerson: There are things that we welcome in the draft budget. The rolling out of the foundation phase is one such thing, and after a shaky start, when, you will recall, the foundation phase was threatened with inadequate funding, we are pleased to see that the Government has, this year, decided to fund the foundation phase at the appropriate level, and has managed to prioritise in order to roll it out up to the age of seven. We are pleased that funding for schools overall has not been reduced by as much as funding in other departments. Although the aspiration of the Government and the First Minister to increase education funding by 1 per cent above the block grant cannot really be achieved when budgets are falling, it has nevertheless received a smaller cut than it has elsewhere, and we acknowledge that fact, as it coincides with our own priorities. However, it is concerning that, in the budget narrative, the Government has presented the

Chris Franks: Rwy'n chwilfrydig y buoch chi'n ddigon dewr i sôn am hyn drwy gydol y ddadl heddiw oherwydd, hyd y deallaf fi, mae eich cyd-aelodau yn Lloegr yn cymryd £20 biliwn allan o gyllideb y GIG yno. Felly, dywedwch chi wrthyf fi sut gallwch chi ymdopi ag £20 biliwn o doriad.

Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn amharod iawn i ddiwygio'r fformiwla cyllido i Gymru. A ydy'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod yr AS Ceidwadol i Aberconwy'n anghywir wrth honni y byddai diwygio Barnett yn cael effaith gymharol fach ar yr arian i Gymru? Petaem ni'n cael ein hariannu'n seiliedig ar angen yn hytrach na phoblogaeth, gallem gael pum ysbyty newydd neu 10 ysgol newydd yng Nghymru. Prin y mae honno'n effaith gymharol fach. Gallwn drawsffurfio ein heconomi drwy raglen Ieuan Wyn Jones i adnewyddu'r economi—gyda'r nod o greu swyddi o ansawdd ledled Cymru, nid dinistrio swyddi, fel y mae'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ceisio ei wneud—drwy gyllido'r cyfnod sylfaen i roi'r dechrau gorau posibl i'n plant mewn bywyd, a thrwy leihau biwrocratiaeth yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Newydd ddechrau ydym. Yn yr adegau heriol hyn, mae angen plaid uchelgeisiol ar Gymru. Rhowch inni'r arfau: cefnogwch y gyllideb hon, a gallwn newid Cymru.

Jenny Randerson: Mae pethau a groesawn yn y gyllideb ddrafft. Un o'r pethau hynny yw cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen fesul cam, ac ar ôl dechrau sigledig, pan fygythiwyd y cyfnod sylfaen â chyllid annigonol, fe gofiwch, rydym yn falch o weld bod y Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu, eleni, ariannu'r cyfnod sylfaen ar y lefel briodol, a'i bod wedi llwyddo i flaenoriaethu er mwyn ei gyflwyno'n raddol hyd at saith oed. Rydym yn falch nad yw cyllid i ysgolion yn gyffredinol wedi lleihau cymaint â chyllid mewn adrannau eraill. Er nad oes gwir fodd cyflawni uchelgais y Llywodraeth a'r Prif Weinidog i gynyddu cyllid addysg 1 y cant uwchlaw'r grant bloc pan fydd cyllidebau'n gostwng, mae wedi cael toriad llai nag y mae mewn manau eraill serch hynny, ac rydym yn cydnabod y ffaith honno, am ei bod yn cyd-fynd â'n blaenoriaethau ni ein hunain. Fodd bynnag, mae'n peri gofid bod y Llywodraeth, yn naratif y gyllideb, wedi

smaller cut to education as a new investment. The narrative document claims that there is £60 million in new money in core education funding, but fails entirely to explain where this supposed new investment comes from.

There are many things that we cannot support in today's budget. The overall approach of the Government, which sees general cuts to the education budget and that of the Department for the Economy and Transport, is worrying. The Department for the Economy and Transport, in particular, will see an 8 per cent cut in real terms over the next three years, and I think that that cut is a sign of inappropriate priorities, a failure to see the importance of the growth of the economy for Wales, and symptomatic of the weakness of the Minister in charge. The economy is still in a fragile state, and needs strong support from the Government in order to encourage growth. A substantial cut, as is proposed, will not achieve that.

4.10 p.m.

So, our alternative budget, which is presented in some detail, is intended to protect funding for the economy by creating an innovation fund of nearly £140 million over three years. This fund will enable us to plan for a strong Welsh economy for the future and not just for the recovery. The fund would be used to stimulate investment in the knowledge economy, to help Wales to build a modern entrepreneurial economy based on high-tech jobs and new ideas. To ensure that we can create good jobs, we need to ensure that Welsh scientists and academics have the freedom to develop good ideas. We need innovation and new ideas in our economy, based on new technologies and world-class innovators.

Our innovation fund will be used to invest in business graduate mentoring and promoting scientific research, with the intention of encouraging universities to patent ideas and capitalise on them through spin-out companies. At present, there is a worrying lack of patents being registered in Wales, with the bulk of patents registered centred

cyflwyno'r toriad llai i addysg fel buddsoddiad newydd. Mae'r ddogfen naratif yn honni bod £60 miliwn mewn arian newydd mewn cyllid addysg graidd, ond nid yw'n egluro o gwbl o ble daw'r buddsoddiad newydd tybiedig hwn.

Mae llawer o bethau nad allwn eu cefnogi yng nghyllideb heddiw. Mae ymagwedd gyffredinol y Llywodraeth, sy'n gweld toriadau cyffredinol i'r gyllideb addysg ac i gyllideb Adran yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, yn peri gofid. Bydd Adran yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, yn arbennig, yn gweld 8 y cant o doriad mewn termau real dros y tair blynedd nesaf, ac rwy'n credu bod y toriad hwnnw'n arwydd o flaenoriaethau amhriodol, yn fethiant i weld mor bwysig yw twf yr economi i Gymru, ac yn arwydd o wendid y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol. Mae'r economi'n dal mewn cyflwr bregus, ac mae angen cymorth cryf arni gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn annog twf. Ni fydd toriad sylweddol, fel y'i cynigir, yn cyflawni hynny.

Felly, bwriad ein cyllideb amgen, sy'n cael ei chyflwyno'n eithaf manwl, yw gwarchod cyllid i'r economi drwy greu bron £140 miliwn o gronfa arloesi dros dair blynedd. Bydd y gronfa hon yn ein galluogi i gynllunio at economi gref i Gymru at y dyfodol ac nid at yr adfer yn unig. Byddai'r gronfa'n cael ei defnyddio i ysgogi buddsoddiad yn yr economi wybodaeth, i helpu Cymru i adeiladu economi entrepreneuriaidd fodern sy'n seiliedig ar swyddi uwch-dechnoleg a syniadau newydd. I sicrhau y gallwn greu swyddi da, mae angen inni sicrhau bod gwyddonwyr ac academyddion Cymru'n cael y rhyddid i ddatblygu syniadau da. Mae angen arnom arloesi a syniadau newydd yn ein heconomi, yn seiliedig ar dechnolegau newydd ac arloeswyr o'r radd flaenaf.

Bydd ein cronfa arloesi'n cael ei defnyddio i fuddsoddi mewn mentora graddedigion busnes a hyrwyddo ymchwil gwyddonol, gyda'r bwriad o annog prifysgolion i batentu syniadau ac elwa arnynt drwy gwmnïau deilliannol. Ar hyn o bryd, pryderir am y prinder patentau sy'n cael eu cofrestru yng Nghymru, gyda swmp y patentau a gofrestrir

around the largest English universities. As a result, many of the spin-out companies that follow from these patents are then located in London, the south-east of England, Cambridge and so on.

Another plan that we put forward for the future is the pupil premium. At present, as the PISA results show, despite the fact that Alun Davies had not noticed, Wales is falling behind in its education standards. Children from poorer backgrounds still not do as well as children from wealthier backgrounds. So, our plan for the pupil premium is to establish a designated stream of funding to follow disadvantaged children through school. That fund will follow pupils from nursery through to age 16. Schools will be able to decide for themselves how best to spend the fund. It will be up to them and not the Welsh Assembly Government. For example, it could be used to pay to reduce class sizes; to hold after-school activities, catch-up classes or homework classes; or to pay for classroom assistants—whatever the particular child needs. There will be £2,500 per pupil per year, which we will phase in over a four-year period. So, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds will receive around £650 a year in the first year of this budget cycle, rising to nearly £2,000 a year by 2013-14.

These are practical, costed, effective proposals. The Welsh Liberal Democrats believe that we need to be ambitious for Wales. For Wales to succeed, we must be ambitious for our young people.

Janet Ryder: In light of a very challenging settlement, it is pretty obvious that this Plaid-Labour Government has sought to do what it can to protect front-line services, protect vulnerable people, promote equality of opportunity and outcomes, and support economic recovery. For that, Wales will thank it. We are seeing councils slashing budgets in our neighbouring country of England, leading to huge job losses. Some 2,000 jobs have already gone in Manchester, which faces cuts of 9.9 per cent. That is in

yn canolbwyntio ar brifysgolion mwyaf Lloegr. O ganlyniad, mae llawer o'r cwmnïau sy'n deillio o'r patentau hyn yn Llundain, de-ddwyrain Lloegr, Caergrawnt ac ati.

Un cynllun arall a gyflwynasom at y dyfodol yw'r premiwm disgybl. Ar hyn o bryd, fel y dengys canlyniadau PISA, er gwaethaf y ffaith na sylwodd Alun Davies, mae Cymru'n syrthio'n ôl yn ei safonau addysg. Nid yw plant o gefndiroedd tlotach yn gwneud crystal â phlant o gefndiroedd cyfoethocach o hyd. Felly, ein cynllun i'r premiwm disgybl yw sefydlu ffrwd ddynodedig o gyllid i ddilyn plant difreintiedig drwy'r ysgol. Bydd y gronfa honno'n dilyn disgyblion o'r ysgol feithrin i 16 oed. Bydd ysgolion yn gallu penderfynu eu hunain ar y ffordd orau o wario'r gronfa. Eu penderfyniad hwy fydd hwnnw ac nid Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Er enghraifft, gellid ei defnyddio i leihau meintiau dosbarth; i gynnal gweithgareddau ar ôl yr ysgol, dosbarthiadau dal i fyny neu ddsbarthiadau gwaith cartref; neu i dalu am gynorthwywyr ystafell ddsbarth—pa beth bynnag sydd ei angen ar y plentyn arbennig. Bydd £2,500 i bob disgybl bob blwyddyn, a byddwn yn ei gyflwyno'n raddol dros gyfnod o bedair blynedd. Felly, bydd disgyblion o gefndiroedd difreintiedig yn cael tua £650 y flwyddyn ym mlwyddyn gyntaf y cylch cyllideb hwn, gan godi i bron £2,000 y flwyddyn erbyn 2013-14.

Mae'r rhain yn gynigion ymarferol, effeithiol, wedi'u costio. Cred Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru fod angen inni fod yn uchelgeisiol dros Gymru. Er mwyn i Gymru lwyddo, rhaid inni fod yn uchelgeisiol i'n pobl ifanc.

Janet Ryder: Yng ngoleuni setliad heriol iawn, mae'n weddol amlwg bod y Llywodraeth Lafur-Plaid hon wedi ceisio gwneud yr hyn a all i warchod gwasanaethau rheng flaen, amddiffyn pobl agored i niwed, hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal a chanlyniadau cyfartal, a chefnogi gwelliant yr economi. Am hynny, bydd Cymru'n diolch iddi. Rydym yn gweld cynghorau'n torri cyllidebau dros y ffin yn Lloegr, gan arwain at golli nifer sylweddol iawn o swyddi. Mae tua 2,000 o swyddi eisoes wedi mynd ym

stark contrast with Wales, where our worst cut in revenue support will be 1.7 per cent. Although that will undoubtedly cause problems, there are two things for which to be very grateful. First, that 1.7 per cent reduction would have been far greater had the Tory suggestion of ring-fencing the health budget been accepted. Secondly, in Wales, we have a coalition Government that puts people and their needs first and which is determined to protect the most vulnerable.

Health and social services have been protected from budget reductions in cash terms. Plaid and Labour's decision not to reduce the health budget in cash terms over the next three years will protect those vital services that we all depend on at some point in our lives. It also means that we can protect those vulnerable groups in our communities. The additional funding increases to educational skills, which will see funding rise to £21.6 million over the next three years, means that the Welsh Government is supporting its priorities and principles in very tough times. For example, there is the roll-out of the foundation phase and the education of children, something neglected by Tory plans. There is targeted support for the most vulnerable in society by mitigating the impact of the cuts on housing revenue budgets, most notably through Supporting People—the lack of good quality housing affects people's health and wellbeing, making it an important funding line to reserve. Again, it is something that would be in jeopardy if the Tory plans were followed. Through the local government settlement, this Plaid-Labour Government has decided to extend protection to social services, which means that the funding for social services allocated to local government will rise by more than 3 per cent over the next three years, giving an extra £35 million per year. Universal benefits have been protected, such as free school milk, free school breakfasts, free prescriptions, concessionary fares, free swimming, and bus passes. Capital budgets have been boosted by an additional £47 million over and above current budgets in order to fund capital projects brought forward from future years, thereby reducing pressures faced by the budget reductions.

Manceinion, sy'n wynebu toriadau o 9.9 y cant. Mae hynny'n dra gwahanol i Gymru, am mai ein toriad gwaethaf ni mewn cymorth refeniw fydd 1.7 y cant. Er bydd hwnnw'n anochel yn achosi problemau, mae dau beth i fod yn ddiolchgar iawn amdanynt. Yn gyntaf, byddai'r 1.7 y cant hwnnw o ostyngiad wedi bod yn llawer mwy pe byddai awgrym y Torïaid i neilltuo'r gyllideb iechyd wedi'i dderbyn. Yn ail, yng Nghymru, mae gennym Lywodraeth glymblaid sy'n rhoi pobl a'u hanghenion yn gyntaf ac sy'n benderfynol o warchod y rhai sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed.

Gwarchodwyd iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol rhag gostyngiadau cyllideb mewn termau arian. Bydd penderfyniad Plaid a Llafur i beidio â lleihau'r gyllideb iechyd mewn termau arian dros y tair blynedd nesaf yn gwarchod y gwasanaethau hanfodol hynny y dibynnwn oll arnynt ar ryw adeg yn ein bywydau. Mae hefyd yn golygu y gallwn warchod y grwpiau hynny sy'n agored i niwed yn ein cymunedau. Mae'r cynnydd cyllid ychwanegol i sgiliau addysgol, a fydd yn codi cyllid i £21.6 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf, yn golygu bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cefnogi ei blaenoriaethau a'i hegwyddorion mewn amseroedd caled iawn. Er enghraifft, cyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen fesul cam ac addysg plant, rhywbeth y mae cynlluniau'r Torïaid wedi troi cefn arno. Mae cymorth a dargedir i'r mwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas drwy liniaru effaith y toriadau ar gyllidebau refeniw tai, a hynny'n amlycaf drwy raglen Cefnogi Pobl—mae'r diffyg tai o ansawdd da'n effeithio ar iechyd a lles pobl, gan olygu ei fod yn llinell gyllid bwysig i'w chadw. Eto, mae'n rhywbeth a fyddai yn y fantol petai cynlluniau'r Torïaid yn cael eu dilyn. Drwy'r setliad llywodraeth leol, mae'r Llywodraeth Plaid-Llafur hon wedi penderfynu gwarchod gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ymhellach, sy'n golygu y bydd y cyllid i wasanaethau cymdeithasol a ddyrennir i lywodraeth leol yn codi mwy na 3 y cant dros y tair blynedd nesaf, gan roi £35 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn. Mae buddion cyffredinol wedi'u gwarchod, fel llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion, brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, presgripsiynau am ddim, tocynnau teithio rhatach, nofio am ddim, a thocynnau bws. Mae cyllidebau cyfalaf wedi cael hwb o £47 miliwn ychwanegol uwchlaw'r cyllidebau cyfredol er

mwyn ariannu prosiectau cyfalaf a ddygwyd ymlaen o'r dyfodol, gan leihau'r pwysau yn sgil gostyngiadau cyllideb.

Darren Millar: You seem content, Janet, to protect some of the gimmicks and giveaways, such as free breakfasts and free prescriptions for millionaires, while at the same time giving your approval to a cut of £1 billion from the prized NHS in Wales over the next three years. Can you confirm that that is your position?

Darren Millar: Rydych fel petaech yn fodlon, Janet, ar warchod rhai o'r gimigau a'r rhadbethau, fel brecwast am ddim a phresgripsiynau am ddim i filiynyddion, ond ar yr un pryd rydych yn cymeradwyo torri £1 biliwn o'r GIG gwerthfawr yng Nghymru dros y tair blynedd nesaf. A allwch gadarnhau mai honno yw eich agwedd?

Janet Ryder: I certainly support this budget, laid by this Government, because I firmly believe that it protects those who need it, which no Tory Government would ever do. Let us not forget the extra help for pensioners with their council tax, with £4 million per year going into the budget from 2009-10.

Janet Ryder: Rwy'n sicr yn cefnogi'r gyllideb hon, a osodwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon, am fy mod i'n credu'n gadarn ei bod yn gwarchod y rheini sydd ei hangen, ac ni fyddai'r un Llywodraeth Geidwadol byth yn gwneud hynny. Gadewch inni beidio ag anghofio'r cymorth ychwanegol i bensiynwyr gyda'u treth gyngor, gyda £4 miliwn y flwyddyn yn mynd i mewn i'r gyllideb o 2009-10.

There are a few areas for which I would like to seek clarification. The budget set aside and ring-fenced for autism is very small, but because of the way that budget is being used to develop and support key local workers and local networks, the impact of that small amount of money on a most vulnerable group has been far greater than it otherwise would, and I hope that that funding is continued and supported. The work that has begun has just started to be embedded. Much work needs to be done, so it must continue. The cost of not having it there is far greater, as carers, councillors and health authorities would have to pick up the consequences. Wales is a world leader in the field of autism, so let us not lose that place, but maintain the emphasis on supporting and helping one of the most vulnerable groups, which can, if supported correctly, make a huge impact on society.

Hoffwn eglurhad am ambell faes. Mae'r gyllideb a neilltuwyd ar gyfer awtistiaeth yn fach iawn, ond oherwydd y ffordd y mae'r gyllideb honno'n cael ei defnyddio i ddatblygu a chefnogi gweithwyr lleol a rhwydweithiau lleol allweddol, mae effaith y swm bach hwnnw o arian ar grŵp agored iawn i niwed wedi bod yn llawer mwy nag y byddai fel arall, a gobeithiaf fod y cyllid hwnnw'n cael ei barhau a'i gefnogi. Dim ond yn awr y mae'r gwaith a ddechreuwyd wedi dechrau cael ei wreiddio. Mae angen gwneud llawer o waith, felly mae'n rhaid iddo barhau. Mae'r gost o beidio â'i gael yno'n llawer mwy, oherwydd byddai gofawyr, cynghorwyr ac awdurdodau iechyd yn gorfod ymdrin â'r canlyniadau. Mae Cymru'n arweinydd byd ym maes awtistiaeth, felly gadewch inni gadw'r safle hwnnw, a chadw'r pwyslais ar gefnogi a helpu un o'r grwpiau mwyaf agored i niwed, sy'n gallu cael effaith enfawr ar gymdeithas, os caiff ei gefnogi'n gywir.

The other area on which I would like clarification is very small but extremely significant, namely the Wales for Africa money. It supports, and has supported, some extremely good work, and it, too, shows a multiplier way above its monetary value. I seek assurances that that will continue, to

Bach iawn ond hynod o arwyddocaol yw'r maes arall yr hoffwn eglurhad yn ei gylch, sef arian Cymru o Blaid Affrica. Mae'n cefnogi, ac wedi cefnogi, gwaith hynod o dda ac mae hwn, hefyd, yn dangos lluosydd ymhell uwchlaw ei werth ariannol. Gofynnaf am sicrhad y bydd hwnnw'n parhau, i

support the good work done by this Government and as an indication of where it is.

It is interesting that the estimate for GDP growth in 2010 was raised by the Office for Budget Responsibility from 1.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent due to stronger growth than expected last spring. However, in comparison to earlier forecasts, the growth forecast for the next two years was lowered; therefore, it would be 2.1 per cent next year, and 2.6 per cent the following year, down from the previously expected figures of 2.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent. It may have been that the previous Government's policy of supporting the public sector in order to encourage growth was working, whereas the current Con-Dem Government's cuts will have an adverse effect on the economy, slowing the growth that is vital to our development in Wales.

At a time when there has been a great deal of argument between political parties about who is to blame for this situation, we have two parties in particular controlling Westminster—the Tories and the Liberal Democrats. It is at their door that the biggest cuts to public services in over a generation will be laid, and Wales will not thank them for that.

Veronica German: Despite criticising the Conservatives for wanting to ring-fence the health budget, this Government has taken a remarkably similar approach. However, we do not say 'ring-fencing'; we call it 'protecting'. The Government claims that the Conservatives' plans will harm other departments, and that, somehow, its plans will not. The big difference comes down to whether protection includes inflation or not. The Welsh Liberal Democrats think that this is not about the amount of money, so much as how it is spent. We have repeatedly asked for an investigation into the claim that up to a fifth of the NHS budget is not being spent effectively. Each time, the Labour-Plaid Government has voted us down. It just does not want to accept that there could possibly be a problem or an issue. At no time have we actually had a satisfactory reason for not investigating this matter. The Government claims in the budget document to have made

gefnogi'r gwaith da a wnaethpwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon ac i gydnabod ei gynnydd.

Mae'n ddiddorol bod yr amcangyfrif ar gyfer twf CMC yn 2010 wedi'i godi gan y Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb am Gyllideb o 1.2 y cant i 1.8 y cant oherwydd twf cryfach na'r disgwyl yn ystod y gwanwyn diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, o'i gymharu â rhagolygon cynharach, cafodd y rhagolwg twf ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd nesaf ei ostwng; felly, byddai 2.1 y cant y flwyddyn nesaf, a 2.6 y cant y flwyddyn ganlynol, i lawr o'r ffigurau a ddisgwyliwyd yn flaenorol sef 2.3 y cant a 2.8 y cant. Hwyrach fod polisi'r Llywodraeth flaenorol o gefnogi'r sector cyhoeddus er mwyn annog twf yn gweithio, ond bydd toriadau'r Llywodraeth Con-Dem gyfredol yn effeithio'n andwyol ar yr economi, gan arafu'r twf sy'n hanfodol er mwyn inni ddatblygu yng Nghymru.

Ar adeg y bu llawer iawn o ddadlau rhwng pleidiau gwleidyddol am bwy sydd ar fai am y sefyllfa hon, mae gennym ddwy blaid yn arbennig yn rheoli San Steffan-sef y Torïaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Wrth eu drws hwy y gosodir y toriadau mwyaf i wasanaethau cyhoeddus ers dros genhedlaeth, ac ni fydd Cymru'n diolch iddynt am hynny.

Veronica German: Er gwaethaf beirniadu'r Ceidwadwyr am eu bod am neilltuo'r gyllideb iechyd, mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi defnyddio dull hynod o debyg. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn dweud 'neilltuo'; rydym yn ei alw'n 'warchod'. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn honni y bydd cynlluniau'r Ceidwadwyr yn niweidio adrannau eraill, ac na fydd ei chynlluniau hi'n gwneud hynny rywsut. Y gwahaniaeth mawr yw a fydd y gwarchod yn cynnwys chwyddiant ai peidio. Ym marn Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, nid yw hyn yn ymwneud â swm yr arian, cymaint â'r modd y caiff ei wario. Rydym wedi gofyn droeon am ymchwiliad i'r honiad nad yw hyd at un rhan o bump o gyllideb y GIG yn cael ei gwario'n effeithiol. Bob tro, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur-Plaid wedi pleidleisio i'n tawelu. Nid yw'n fodlon derbyn y gallai fod problem. Ni chawsom ar unrhyw adeg reswm boddhaol dros beidio ag ymchwilio i'r mater hwn. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn honni yn nogfen

£850 million-worth of efficiency savings in the NHS over the last four years. Again, no explanation has been given of how these savings have been achieved. We are just supposed to accept that this amount has been saved in the last four years, but we do not know where, how or why. However, we know that in the last financial year, over £3 million was wasted on lost ambulance hours—that is money that could have been used on front-line services.

4.20 p.m.

Many unanswered questions remain about the health department's budget. The Minister has allocated £40 million for NHS redundancy costs, suggesting that there are job losses to come as a result of cuts to the budget. If this is the case, the Minister's claim that the NHS budget and front-line services have been protected is not necessarily true. Until recently, we were told that there was a no redundancy policy in the NHS, and that this is one of the reasons why the NHS still employs all of the old senior managers from before the reorganisation. If the £40 million redundancy allocation is not a result of cuts in the NHS budget, we are forced to assume that jobs will be lost as a result of the health reorganisation. Perhaps the Minister for Business and Budget could confirm this in her summation.

Our budget proposals to fund the pupil premium and our innovation fund would be financed in part by reducing the number of ring-fenced grants given to local authorities. We would roll ring-fenced grants into the revenue support grant, as we have said we would do on many occasions. Too many ring-fenced grants are bureaucratic to deliver and stifle local authorities' democratic independence: we believe that local government should be local. This is a matter of principle as much as it is one of cost-saving. It costs around 5 per cent to administer the £763.7 million given in specific grant funding. At the other end, you have the Assembly Government's administration charges. We therefore believe that £50 million per year could be saved to help fund our priorities.

y gyllideb ei bod wedi gwneud gwerth £850 miliwn o arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn y GIG dros y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf. Eto, ni roddwyd dim eglurhad o'r ffordd y cyflawnwyd yr arbedion hyn. Rydym i fod i dderbyn bod y swm hwn wedi'i arbed yn y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf, ond nid ydym yn gwybod ble, sut na pham. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod mwy na £3 miliwn, yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf, wedi'i wastraffu ar oriau ambiwlans a gollwyd—mae hwnnw'n arian y gellid fod wedi'i ddefnyddio ar wasanaethau rheng flaen.

Mae llawer o gwestiynau heb eu hateb o hyd am gyllideb yr adran iechyd. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dyrannu £40 miliwn i gostau diswyddo'r GIG, gan awgrymu bod colledion swyddi i ddod o ganlyniad i dorri'r gyllideb. Os felly, nid yw honiad y Gweinidog fod cyllideb y GIG a gwasanaethau rheng flaen wedi'u gwarchod yn wir o reidrwydd. Tan yn ddiweddar, dywedwyd wrthym nad oedd dim polisi diswyddo yn y GIG, ac mai hwn yw un o'r rhesymau pam mae'r GIG yn dal yn cyflogi'r holl hen uwch reolwyr o'r adeg cyn yr ad-drefnu. Os nad yw'r dyraniad diswyddo £40 miliwn o ganlyniad i doriadau yng nghyllideb y GIG, rhaid inni dybio y bydd swyddi'n cael eu colli o ganlyniad i'r ad-drefnu iechyd. Hwyrach y gallai'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb gadarnhau hyn yn ei chrynodeb.

Byddai ein cynigion cyllideb i ariannu'r premiwm disgybl a'n cronfa arloesi yn cael eu cyllido'n rhannol drwy leihau nifer y grantiau a neilltuir sy'n cael eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol. Byddem yn symud grantiau wedi'u neilltuo i mewn i'r grant cynnal refeniw, fel yr ydym wedi dweud y gwnaethem ar lawer achlysur. Mae gormod o grantiau a neilltuir yn fiwrocrataidd i'w cyflenwi ac yn atal annibyniaeth ddemocratig awdurdodau lleol: credwn y dylai llywodraeth leol fod yn lleol. Mae hwn yn fater o egwyddor cymaint â mater o arbed costau. Mae'n costio tua 5 y cant i weinyddu'r £763.7 miliwn a roddir mewn cyllid grant penodol. Yn y pen arall, mae gennyh gostau gweinyddu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Credwn felly y gellid arbed £50 miliwn y flwyddyn i helpu i ariannu ein

blaenoriaethau.

Local government is still waiting to hear what is happening with specific grants. Budget meetings are going on across local authorities, but they are still not clear as to what money is coming to them and whether the specific grant will be rolled into the revenue support grant, or whether it exists at all anymore. It would be useful for local authorities to have that information sooner rather than later.

We welcome some of the moves by the Minister for local government to give other Ministers the opportunity to roll some of their specific grants into the budget, but we do not know what is happening—there is no news apart from information on two very small areas. The Minister believes that he must be sure that local government will deliver on the Government's priorities, and if he does not think that it will do so, he will not give them the specific grant rolled into the general budget. This additional bureaucracy is proof that the Government does not want to let go, although it has in some areas.

We believe that the Government has taken the right approach in one area by soft ring-fencing education funding, which encourages local authorities to earmark money for schools without forcing them to do so. So, let us allow local government to be truly local, and not constrained by the way it receives its budget.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I thank Angela as Chair of the Finance Committee for presenting her report. The strength of Wales is when we speak with one voice to present a consistent and responsible message to the people of Wales in this debate and to the UK Government with regard to the challenges that we face, which Nick recognised. In fact, the Finance Committee's first recommendation should be the headline message for this debate, namely to support the Welsh Assembly Government in continuing to make the case for a change to the Barnett formula, which we recognised when we appointed Gerry Holtham to undertake his review to address the underfunding. It is key to this debate, as we

Mae llywodraeth leol yn dal yn aros i glywed beth sy'n digwydd gyda grantiau penodol. Mae cyfarfodydd cyllideb yn mynd rhagddynt ar draws awdurdodau lleol, ond ni wyddant yn iawn o hyd ba arian sy'n dod iddynt ac a fydd y grant penodol yn cael ei symud i'r grant cynnal refeniw, neu a yw'n bodoli o gwbl rhagor. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol i awdurdodau lleol gael yr wybodaeth honno a hynny gorau po gyntaf.

Croesawn rai o gamau'r Gweinidog dros lywodraeth leol i roi'r cyfle i Weinidogion eraill symud rhai o'u grantiau penodol hwy i'r gyllideb, ond nid ydym yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd—nid oes newyddion ar wahân i wybodaeth am ddau faes bach iawn. Cred y Gweinidog ei fod yn rhaid iddo fod yn siŵr y bydd llywodraeth leol yn cyflawni blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth, ac os nad yw'n credu y bydd yn gwneud hynny, ni fydd yn rhoi iddi'r grant penodol wedi'i symud i'r gyllideb gyffredinol. Mae'r fiwrocratiaeth ychwanegol hon yn profi nad yw'r Llywodraeth am adael iddi fynd, er ei bod wedi gwneud hynny mewn rhai meysydd.

Credwn fod y Llywodraeth wedi cymryd yr ymagwedd gywir mewn un maes drwy neilltuo cyllid addysg yn feddal, sy'n annog awdurdodau lleol i glustnodi arian i ysgolion heb eu gorfodi i wneud hynny. Felly, gadewch inni ganiatáu i lywodraeth leol fod yn gwbl leol, heb iddi gael ei rhwystro gan y ffordd y mae'n cael ei chyllideb.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Diolchaf i Angela sef Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid am gyflwyno ei hadroddiad. Mae Cymru'n gryf pan siaradwn ag un llais i gyflwyno neges gyson a chyfrifol i bobl Cymru yn y ddadl hon ac i Lywodraeth y DU o ran yr heriau a wynebwn, ac roedd Nick yn cydnabod hynny. Mewn gwirionedd, argymhelliad cyntaf y Pwyllgor Cyllid ddylai fod y brif neges i'r ddadl hon, sef cefnogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i barhau i wneud yr achos o blaid newid fformiwla Barnett, a chydnabuwyd hyn gennym pan benodasom Gerry Holtham i wneud ei adolygiad i fynd i'r afael â chyllid annigonol. Mae'n allweddol i'r ddadl hon, am fod gennym y

have by far the worst settlement of the devolved administrations in the spending review, as Chris Franks identified. We are a responsible Government, and I believe that we are a responsible Assembly; I hope that that will emerge clearly as we move to the final budget. We are standing up, as a Government, for the interests of the people of Wales. Preparing this budget has been difficult, but it has been about assessing priorities, as has been recognised across the Chamber, and about making choices for the people of Wales in a difficult and challenging financial climate. We have considered and tested our proposals against the clearly stated needs of the Welsh people to protect health, schools, social services, skills and universal benefits to support economic recovery.

That is why, as Ann Jones mentioned in her contribution, we are investing more than £3 million in supporting disabled and looked-after children, introducing a new transition to adulthood grant of £500 for looked-after children. The Deputy Minister for Children brought that forward. We are also ensuring that we prioritise children with disabilities and their families and recognise that in our support for disabled children by making available an extra £2.2 million a year from 2011-12 to improve access to wheelchair services. The people of Wales want to hear where our priorities lie and what that means in terms of allocations in this challenging budget today.

In addition, Eleanor, we will meet the £50 maximum charge for the carers' package as a result of the pioneering LCOs and Measures that have gone through the Assembly. We will do away with the transport charges to day centres, where there are charges, and, Janet, we will honour our commitment to take forward our pioneering autism strategy in terms of the allocation of funding to local authorities. That is what we will do as a result of the careful preparation of this budget to meet needs.

I have consistently said that Wales will play its part in reducing the deficit, but it is about how we do it. The draconian cuts imposed by the UK Government, in the June budget as

setliad gwaethaf o bell ffordd o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yn yr adolygiad o wariant, fel y nododd Chris Franks. Rydym yn Llywodraeth gyfrifol, ac rwy'n credu ein bod yn Gynulliad cyfrifol; gobeithiaf y daw hynny i'r amlwg yn glir wrth inni symud i'r gyllideb derfynol. Rydym yn sefyll, fel Llywodraeth, dros fuddiannau pobl Cymru. Bu'n anodd paratoi'r gyllideb hon, ond roedd yn golygu asesu blaenoriaethau, fel y cydnabuwyd ar draws y Siambr, a gwneud dewisiadau i bobl Cymru mewn hinsawdd ariannol anodd a heriol. Rydym wedi ystyried a phrofi ein cynigion mewn perthynas ag anghenion clir pobl Cymru i warchod iechyd, ysgolion, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, sgiliau a buddion cyffredinol i gefnogi'r economi i wella.

Am y rheswm hwnnw, fel y soniodd Ann Jones yn ei chyfraniad, rydym yn buddsoddi mwy na £3 miliwn mewn cefnogi plant anabl a phlant sy'n derbyn gofal, gan gyflwyno grant pontio i fyd oedolion newydd o £500 i blant sy'n derbyn gofal. Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant a gyflwynodd hwnnw. Rydym hefyd yn sicrhau ein bod yn blaenoriaethu plant ag anableddau a'u teuluoedd ac yn cydnabod hynny yn ein cymorth i blant anabl drwy ryddhau £2.2 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn o 2011-12 i'w gwneud yn haws cael gwasanaethau cadair olwyn. Mae ar bobl Cymru eisiau clywed ble mae ein blaenoriaethau ac effaith hynny ar ddyraniadau yn y gyllideb heriol hon heddiw.

Hefyd, Eleanor, byddwn yn bodloni'r tâl mwyaf o £50 am y pecyn gofalwyr o ganlyniad i'r Gorchmynion Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol a'r Mesurau arloesol sydd wedi mynd drwy'r Cynulliad. Byddwn yn cael gwared ar y taliadau cludiant i ganolfannau dydd, os oes taliadau, a, Janet, byddwn yn anrhydeddu ein hymrwymiad i fynd ymlaen â'n strategaeth awtistiaeth arloesol o ran dyrannu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol. Hynny a wnawn o ganlyniad i'r gwaith gofalus o baratoi'r gyllideb hon i fodloni anghenion.

Rwyf wedi dweud yn gyson y bydd Cymru'n chwarae ei rhan i leihau'r diffyg, ond y ffordd a wnawn hynny sy'n bwysig. Mae'r toriadau didrugaredd a osodwyd gan

well as the spending review, are too fast and too deep. In terms of who I take lessons from, I mentioned in a recent article that I was interested in taking lessons from Rowan Williams, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Larry Elliot, the economics editor of *The Guardian*, on the ethical considerations that we must take into account in preparing this budget.

I would rather take my lessons on public debt from economic historians than from Mark Isherwood. According to economic historians, our debt is not high by the standards of the last 200 years; it is rather low in comparison with most of the interwar and post-world-war era in the twentieth century. It is also low in the context of the developed world. Only Germany and Canada have a lower debt among the larger industrialised powers. I see two Members on their feet, but as I mentioned him, Mark probably needs to be given the right to reply.

Mark Isherwood: In each case, where I stated a fact, I attributed the source. You have not attributed your sources. If you care to share them with us, I will check them.

Jane Hutt: Fine; I will forward you my sources.

On top of that, in terms of the responsibilities that we have had to take to play our part in reducing the deficit and the difficult choices that had to be made, we have been able to make decisions that will benefit not only all parts of Welsh society, particularly protecting the vulnerable, and I have mentioned many aspects of that, but also the economy. The impact on our services would be immense if we were to go down the route of the Tory budget, which has been well described by Members today.

Nick Ramsay: You made a point about the national debt not being proportionally as great as it has been at some points in the past or compared with those of some other countries. However, do you accept that the problem was not so much the size of the debt, although that was an issue, as the rate at

Lywodraeth y DU, yng nghyllideb mis Mehefin yn ogystal â'r adolygiad o wariant, yn rhy gyflym ac yn rhy ddwfn. O ran gan bwy y cymeraf wersi, soniais mewn erthygl ddiweddar fod gennyf ddi-ddordeb mewn cael gwersi gan Rowan Williams, Archesgob Caergaint, a Larry Elliot, golygydd economeg *The Guardian*, am yr agweddau moesegol y mae'n rhaid inni eu hystyried wrth baratoi'r gyllideb hon.

Byddai'n well gennyf gael fy ngwersi am ddyled gyhoeddus gan haneswyr economaidd na Mark Isherwood. Yn ôl haneswyr economaidd, nid yw ein dyled yn fawr yn ôl safonau'r 200 mlynedd ddiwethaf; mae'n weddol isel o'i chymharu â'r rhan fwyaf o'r oes rhwng y rhyfeloedd ac ar ôl y rhyfeloedd yn yr ugeinfed ganrif. Mae hefyd yn isel yng nghyd-destun y byd datblygedig. Dim ond yr Almaen a Chanada sydd â llai o ddyled ymhlith y pwerau diwydiannol mwy o faint. Gwelaf ddau Aelod ar eu traed, ond gan fy mod wedi sôn amdano, hwyrach bod angen rhoi'r hawl i Mark ateb.

Mark Isherwood: Ym mhob achos, lle datganais ffaith, priodolais y ffynhonnell. Nid ydych wedi priodoli eich ffynonellau. Os hoffech chi rannu hwy â ni, af i fwrw golwg arnynt.

Jane Hutt: Iawn; anfonaf fy ffynonellau atoch.

Ar ben hynny, o ran y cyfrifoldebau y bu'n rhaid inni eu derbyn i chwarae ein rhan mewn lleihau'r diffyg a'r dewisiadau anodd y bu'n rhaid eu gwneud, buom yn gallu gwneud penderfyniadau a fydd o fudd i bob rhan o gymdeithas Cymru, gan warchod yr agored i niwed yn arbennig, ac rwyf wedi sôn am lawer agwedd ar hynny, ond a fydd hefyd o fudd i'r economi. Byddai'r effaith ar ein gwasanaethau'n anferth petaem yn dilyn trywydd cyllideb y Torïaid, sydd wedi cael ei disgrifio'n dda gan Aelodau heddiw.

Nick Ramsay: Soniasoch nad yw'r ddyled genedlaethol gymaint yn gymesur ag y bu ar rai adegau yn y gorffennol neu o'i chymharu â dyled rhai gwledydd eraill. Fodd bynnag, a ydych chi'n derbyn nad maint y ddyled oedd y broblem, er bod hwnnw'n broblem, cymaint â mor gyflym yr oedd Llywodraeth

which the previous UK Government was adding to that debt each year?

Jane Hutt: I will not spend the rest of my response on that, but in the international financial crisis that we faced, if Gordon Brown had not stepped in and ensured with other world leaders that there was a fiscal response that delivered and offered support and addressing that problem—

4.30 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: Do you agree that it is a fact that the level of debt in the United Kingdom was below the level of debt inherited from the previous Conservative Government up and until the time of the global crisis in 2008? If there was profligacy in public expenditure, it was there in spades during the Conservative years.

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Dr Brian Gibbons—another economic historian, as well as a valiant Assembly Member. I want to move on to the other issues in this debate, and particularly the Conservative amendment on the NHS and the way that we are handling this. I want to put the record straight about efficiencies in the NHS. It has already made significant savings in recent years while maintaining services. Over the last four years, it has saved around £850 million through well-established processes and actions to deliver savings and raise the quality of patient care at the same time.

Let us look at the reaction to the health settlement. In response to the draft budget, the Welsh NHS Confederation made it clear that it is pleased with the protection afforded to health and social services, and is ready to meet the challenge of improving efficiency and effectiveness. The British Medical Association made it clear in its response that Governments must take a wider view and deal with the causes of ill-health, such as housing and education; we are doing so by undertaking this wider review, and protecting schools and skills funding. The Supporting People grant is very important to vulnerable people. I am sure that some of you met people from Hafal today and heard how important these aspects of investment are, as

flaenorol y DU yn ychwanegu at y ddyled honno bob blwyddyn?

Jane Hutt: Ni threuliaf weddill fy ymateb ar hynny, ond yn yr argyfwng ariannol rhyngwladol a oedd yn ein hwynebu, pe na fyddai Gordon Brown wedi camu i mewn a sicrhau gydag arweinwyr byd eraill fod ymateb ariannol a ddarparodd ac a gynigiodd gymorth ac a aeth i'r afael â'r broblem honno—

Brian Gibbons: A ydych chi'n cytuno ei bod yn ffaith bod lefel y ddyled yn y Deyrnas Unedig islaw lefel y ddyled a etifeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol hyd at a than adeg yr argyfwng byd-eang yn 2008? Os oedd afradlondeb mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, roedd yno i raddau mawr yn ystod y blynyddoedd Ceidwadol.

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Dr Brian Gibbons—hanesydd economaidd arall, yn ogystal ag Aelod Cynulliad gwrol. Hoffwn symud ymlaen i'r materion eraill yn y ddadl hon, ac yn arbennig gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr ar y GIG a'r ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â hyn. Hoffwn gywiro gwall am effeithlonrwydd yn y GIG. Mae eisoes wedi arbed yn sylweddol yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf a hefyd cynnal gwasanaethau. Dros y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf, mae wedi arbed tuag £850 miliwn drwy brosesau a chamau sefydledig er mwyn gwneud arbedion a gwella ansawdd gofal cleifion ar yr un pryd.

Gadewch inni edrych ar yr ymateb i'r setliad iechyd. Mewn ymateb i'r gyllideb ddrafft, eglurodd Cydffederasiwn y GIG yng Nghymru ei fod yn fodlon ar y modd y gwarchodwyd iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a'i fod yn barod i fodloni'r her o wella effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd. Eglurodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn ei hymateb ei bod yn rhaid i Lywodraethau ystyried pethau o safbwynt ehangach ac ymdrin ag achosion afiechyd, fel tai ac addysg; rydym yn gwneud hynny drwy gynnal yr adolygiad ehangach hwn, a gwarchod cyllid ysgolion a sgiliau. Mae'r grant Cefnogi Pobl yn bwysig iawn i bobl agored i niwed. Rwy'n siŵr bod rhai ohonoch wedi cwrdd â phobl o Hafal heddiw a

well as investment in social services. Let me make it clear—you have heard it before, I am sure—that the expectation of the UK Government is that the English health service will find £20 billion in efficiencies over the next few years, at the same time as the disastrous reorganisation.

I was interested to see that the Liberal Democrats recognise that. I had sight of your press statement earlier, where you mentioned the foolishness of the Welsh Conservatives' pledge, which would pose serious risks to the Welsh economy and threaten services that are already under pressure. I have to say to the Welsh Conservatives: there is no-one with you here. No-one is with you on your approach to handling this. [*Interruption.*] We heard in the so-called Conservative budget how you would make cuts of 20 per cent across all other departments, along with a cut of a third for local government in Wales.

The Welsh Assembly Government has resolved to support the people, communities, economy and public services of Wales. I believe that we have common cause with the Liberal Democrats, although I am not sure about your handling of education in Swansea, Peter. However, it is fair to say, in terms of the pupil premium, that we are already targeting funding for pupils from deprived areas through various measures: the deprivation factor used in the revenue support grant, Flying Start, and the foundation phase, which Jenny mentioned.

Peter Black: I am glad that you agree with the principle of the pupil premium, but the issue is that we need additional money to make it work. At the moment, that money is not being provided in the way that we would like. If you are prepared to listen and to talk to us about that, I would be delighted to see it in your next budget.

Jane Hutt: That sounds as if we are getting nearer to the support that we need for the final budget from the Liberal Democrats. It is this Government that has managed to increase funding by around £61 million over three years. I think that Veronica or Jenny

chlywed mor bwysig yw'r agweddau hyn ar fuddsoddiad, yn ogystal â buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Gadewch imi ei gwneud yn glir—rydych wedi'i glywed o'r blaen, rwy'n siŵr—fod Llywodraeth y DU yn disgwyl y bydd gwasanaeth iechyd Lloegr yn dod o hyd i £20 biliwn mewn effeithlonrwydd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, ar yr un pryd â'r ad-drefnu trychinebus.

Roedd yn ddiddorol gennyf weld bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cydnabod hynny. Gwelais eich datganiad i'r wasg yn gynharach, lle soniasoch am ffolineb addewid Ceidadwyr Cymru, a fyddai'n golygu risgiau difrifol i economi Cymru ac yn bygwth gwasanaethau sydd eisoes o dan bwysau. Rhaid imi ddweud wrth Geidwadwyr Cymru: nid oes neb gyda chi yma. Nid oes neb gyda chi ar eich dull o ymdrin â hyn. [*Torri ar draws.*] Clywsom yn y gyllideb Geidwadol honedig y byddech yn torri 20 y cant ar draws pob adran arall, ynghyd â thorri traean i lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi penderfynu cefnogi pobl, cymunedau, economi a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru. Credaf fod gennym achos cyffredin gyda'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, er nad wyf yn siŵr am eich ffordd o ymdrin ag addysg yn Abertawe, Peter. Fodd bynnag, mae'n deg dweud, o ran y premiwm disgybl, ein bod eisoes yn targedu cyllid i ddisgyblion o ardaloedd difreintiedig drwy amryw fesurau: y ffactor amddifadedd a ddefnyddir yn y grant cynnal refeniw, Dechrau'n Deg, a'r cyfnod sylfaen, y soniodd Jenny amdanynt.

Peter Black: Rwy'n falch eich bod yn cytuno ag egwyddor y premiwm disgybl, ond y ffaith yw bod angen arian ychwanegol arnom i wneud iddo weithio. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei ddarparu yn y ffordd yr hoffem. Os ydych yn fodlon gwrandao a siarad â ni am hynny, byddwn wrth fy modd o'i weld yn eich cyllideb nesaf.

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny'n swnio imi fel petaem yn dod yn agosach i'r gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen arnom i'r gyllideb derfynol gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Y Llywodraeth hon sydd wedi llwyddo i gynyddu cyllid tua £61 miliwn dros dair

mentioned the soft earmarking that we are providing for education in order to deliver that. I have to ask what Nick Clegg achieved in England with the pupil premium; it sits within the schools budget, which is pledged a 0.1 per cent real terms—[*Interruption.*]

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: You cannot take an intervention because your time is almost up.

Jane Hutt: We have secured an increase of 1 per cent above the Welsh block grant for education. Finally, this is a point where the Government is clear about its priorities and is taking its responsibilities seriously. It is not the end of the road; we are carefully considering the Finance Committee's report, alongside the important evidence and feedback that we have received during the budget planning process. As I said, I hope that sense will prevail and that the opposition parties will see the positive impact of standing together, united, with a strong voice to face the people of Wales, and the UK Government. This budget is responsible, fair and progressive. Therefore, why not join us in taking this budget forward? It is a budget that our partners in local government, the health service, the voluntary sector and the trade unions have said that they will accept in these difficult times. I ask the opposition to support our draft budget, which is a fair, honest and progressive budget for the people of Wales. Diolch yn fawr.

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there is an objection. Therefore, the votes will be deferred until voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.35 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.35 p.m.*

blynedd. Rwy'n credu bod Veronica neu Jenny wedi sôn am y clustnodi meddal a ddarparwn ar gyfer addysg er mwyn cyflenwi hynny. Rhaid imi ofyn beth a gyflawnodd Nick Clegg yn Lloegr gyda'r premiwm disgybl; mae'n eistedd yn y gyllideb ysgolion, yr addewir iddi 0.1 y cant termau real—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Ni allwch gymryd ymyriad gan fod eich amser bron ar ben.

Jane Hutt: Rydym wedi sicrhau cynnydd o 1 y cant uwchlaw grant bloc Cymru ar gyfer addysg. Yn olaf, mae hwn yn bwynt lle mae'r Llywodraeth yn glir am ei blaenoriaethau ac yn cymryd ei chyfrifoldebau o ddifrif. Nid hwn yw diwedd y gân; rydym wrthi'n ofalus yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, ochr yn ochr â'r dystiolaeth a'r adborth pwysig a gawsom yn ystod y broses o gynllunio'r gyllideb. Fel y dywedais, gobeithiaf y bydd synnwyr cyffredin yn trechu ac y bydd y gwrthbleidiau'n gweld effaith gadarnhaol sefyll gyda'n gilydd, yn unedig, gyda llais cryf i wynebu pobl Cymru, a Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn gyfrifol, yn deg ac yn flaengar. Felly, beth am ymuno â ni i fynd a'r gyllideb hon yn ei blaen? Mae'n gyllideb y mae ein partneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd, y sector gwirfoddol a'r undebau llafur wedi dweud y byddant yn ei derbyn yn yr adegau caled hyn. Gofynnaf i'r wrthblaid gefnogi ein cyllideb ddrafft, sy'n gyllideb deg, onest a blaengar i bobl Cymru. Diolch yn fawr.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw cytuno i welliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod. Gohirir y pleidleisiau felly tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

**Dadl Cyfnod 3 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23.57 ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch
Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru)**

**Stage 3 Standing Order No. 23.57 Debate on the Proposed Rights of Children
and Young Persons (Wales) Measure**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected all of the amendments tabled and for the purposes of debate, I have grouped the amendments as shown on the groupings list.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dewis yr holl welliannau a gyflwynwyd ac, at ddibenion y ddadl, rwyf wedi rhannu'r gwelliannau'n grwpiau fel y'u dangosir ar y rhestr grwpiau.

**Grŵp 1: Pobl Ifanc (Gwelliannau 7, 5, 13, 12 a 14)
Group 1: Young People (Amendments 7, 5, 13, 12 and 14)**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The lead amendment in this group is amendment 7. I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 7 and to speak to the other amendments in the group.

Mark Isherwood: I apologise for the delay, Deputy Presiding Officer; you caught me unawares. [*Interruption.*] I am trying to get my papers in order.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Would someone else like to move the amendment, unless Mark is now ready to do so?

Mark Isherwood: I am now ready, Deputy Presiding Officer.

I move amendment 7 in my name.

Amendment 7 will ensure that Welsh Ministers have regard to the transition period that children go through in their journey to become adults. There is a need to carefully plan children's transition into adult services after they cease to be protected by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which, as Members will be aware, only operates to the age of 18. We receive frequent representations and spend much time in this Chamber discussing the lack of protection and support available to young people, particularly vulnerable young people, at the stage of transition after education, particularly if they are coming out of care or have additional learning needs. That issue is frequently picked up on by the Children's Commissioner for Wales in his annual report, and has particular relevance to children and adult mental health services.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 7. Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 7 ac i siarad dros y gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Mark Isherwood: Ymddiheuraf am yr oedi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, rydych wedi fy nal yn ddiarwybod. [*Torri ar draws.*] Rwy'n ceisio cael trefn ar fy mhapurau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A hoffech chi petai rhywun arall yn cynnig y gwelliant, heblaw bod Mark yn barod bellach i wneud hynny?

Mark Isherwood: Rwy'n barod yn awr, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

Cynigiau welliant 7 yn fy enw i.

Bydd gwelliant 7 yn sicrhau bod Gweinidogion Cymru'n ystyried y cyfnod pontio y mae plant yn mynd drwyddo yn eu siwrnai i fyd oedolion. Mae angen cynllunio cyfnod pontio plant i wasanaethau oedolion yn ofalus ar ôl i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn roi'r gorau i'w gwarchod oherwydd, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, dim ond tan eu bod yn 18 oed y mae hwnnw'n gweithredu. Cawn sylwadau rheolaidd a threuliwn gryn amser yn y Siambr hon yn trafod y diffyg gwarchod a chymorth sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc, yn arbennig pobl ifanc agored i niwed, yn y cyfnod pontio ar ôl addysg, yn arbennig os ydynt yn dod allan ofal neu os oes ganddynt anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Mae'r mater hwnnw'n cael sylw'n aml gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru yn ei adroddiad blynyddol, ac mae'n arbennig o berthnasol i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion a phlant.

Amendment 5 proposes to remove section 7, 'Application to young persons'. As I said, the UNCRC is for children under the age of 18, and the proposed Measure should therefore apply to children only. Considerations of applying the UNCRC and the duties within the proposed Measure to another age group are believed to be stretching the application of the UNCRC too far. In fact, in evidence to the Stage 1 review, which was included in the Stage 1 report, these points were made by a number of organisations' representatives, including the children's commissioner.

Amendments 13 and 12 are consequential to amendment 5. Amendment 14 removes 'and Young Persons' from the title of the proposed Measure to reflect the earlier amendments, given that if our amendment to remove section 7 is successful, there will be no need for a reference to young persons to be included in the title of the proposed Measure.

Eleanor Burnham: I welcome this opportunity to debate these amendments again and to strengthen the proposed Measure. As in previous stages, we will be supporting amendment 7 and the other Conservative amendments, and I look forward to an open and constructive debate.

4.40 p.m.

The Deputy Minister for Children (Huw Lewis): Members should be aware that these amendments relate to removing section 7 and reference to it in other sections of the proposed Measure and inserting a new component in section 1. The proposed new component under amendment 7 relates to Welsh Ministers having regard to the needs of young people. As I say, amendment 5 seeks to remove section 7 entirely, while amendments 12, 13 and 14 are consequential to that, in that they seek to remove reference to section 7 from sections 10 and 12.

A range of differing views were received during scrutiny on this issue of 18 to 24-year-olds. This in itself points to the need for further debate and consideration before

Mae gwelliant 5 yn cynnig gwaredu adran 7, 'Cymhwyso i bobl ifanc'. Fel y dywedais, mae Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ar gyfer plant o dan 18, a dylai'r Mesur arfaethedig fod yn berthnasol felly i blant yn unig. Credir bod yr ystyriaethau i gymhwyso'r Confensiwn a'r dyletswyddau yn y Mesur arfaethedig i grŵp oedran arall yn estyn cymhwysiad y Confensiwn yn rhy bell. Mewn gwirionedd, mewn tystiolaeth i adolygiad Cyfnod 1, a gafodd ei gynnwys yn yr adroddiad Cyfnod 1, gwnaethpwyd y pwyntiau hyn gan gynrychiolwyr nifer o sefydliadau, gan gynnwys y comisiynydd plant.

Mae gwelliannau 13 a 12 o ganlyniad i welliant 5. Mae gwelliant 14 yn gwaredu 'a Phobl Ifanc' o deitl y Mesur arfaethedig i adlewyrchu'r gwelliannau cynharach, o ystyried na fydd angen cynnwys cyfeiriad at bobl ifanc yn nheitl y Mesur arfaethedig os bydd ein gwelliant i waredu adran 7 yn llwyddiannus.

Eleanor Burnham: Croesawaf y cyfle hwn i ddadlau'r gwelliannau hyn eto ac i gryfhau'r Mesur arfaethedig. Yn yr un modd ag yn y cyfnodau blaenorol, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 7 a gwelliannau Ceidwadol eraill, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ddadl agored ac adeiladol.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant (Huw Lewis): Dylai Aelodau fod yn ymwybodol bod y gwelliannau hyn yn berthnasol i waredu adran 7 a chyfeiriad ati mewn adrannau eraill o'r Mesur arfaethedig a chynnwys cydran newydd yn adran 1. Mae'r gydran newydd arfaethedig o dan welliant 7 yn berthnasol i Weinidogion Cymru'n ystyried anghenion pobl ifanc. Fel y dywedaf, mae gwelliant 5 yn ceisio gwaredu adran 7 yn llwyr, ac mae gwelliannau 12, 13 a 14 o ganlyniad i hynny, yn yr ystyr eu bod yn ceisio gwaredu cyfeiriad at adran 7 o adrannau 10 a 12.

Cafwyd gwahaniaeth barn amrywiol wrth graffu ar y mater hwn o bobl rhwng 18 a 24. Mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn amlygu bod angen dadlau ac ystyried ymhellach cyn ffurfio barn

forming a settled view and I fully recognise the need for that debate. However, we debated and determined some time ago that our rights-based policy for children and young people in Wales should cover the ages of 0 to 25. Specifically, our policy for young people was focused on those aged 11 to 25. Within that, of course, you have the 18 to 25 age range. This is already embedded in our local arrangements for planning and delivering services to children and young people and this piece of Welsh legislation reflects and builds upon that. It is worth recalling that we are in the business of making a Welsh law as regards the actions that we take as a signatory, through the UK state, to the UNCRC. In other words, the UNCRC already stands. This proposed Measure relates to what we in Wales do to best fit our actions and law making to our commitment to the principles of the UNCRC. We are making Welsh law, and those age ranges are already embedded in our arrangements.

The commitment made in Plenary in January 2004 was to reaffirm the commitment to safeguarding and promoting the rights and welfare of children and young people in Wales, particularly those who are vulnerable, and to formally adopt the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as the basis for policymaking in that area. This approach is not unusual. Evidence provided during scrutiny by UNICEF highlighted international examples of similar approaches taken elsewhere, including that from Flanders. Flemish law has embedded the UNCRC, including the 18 to 25 age group, in line with its policy. Evidence from a number of young people not in education or employment in this age range, the exploratory analysis of budgets across age ranges and from Estyn inspections of youth support services, all support the need to focus on this age group and for the provision outlined in section 7. Evidence from a number of others, including Funky Dragon, has supported this approach. These are all key issues, driving the need for this proposed Measure to consider the rights of both children and young people. In recognition of

sefydlog ac rwy'n llwyr gydnabod bod angen y ddadl honno. Fodd bynnag, bu inni ddadlau a phenderfynu gryn amser yn ôl y dylai ein polisi seiliedig ar hawliau i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru ymdrin â phobl rhwng 0 a 25 oed. Yn benodol, roedd ein polisi i bobl ifanc yn canolbwyntio ar y rheini rhwng 11 a 25 oed. Yn hynny, wrth reswm, mae gennych yr ystod oedran 18 i 25. Mae hyn eisoes wedi'i wreiddio yn ein trefniadau lleol i gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau i blant a phobl ifanc ac mae'r darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth Cymru yn adlewyrchu hynny ac yn ei feithrin ymhellach. Mae'n werth cofio ein bod yn y busnes o wneud cyfraith i Gymru ynghylch y camau a gymerwn fel llofnodwr, drwy wladwriaeth y DU, i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Mewn geiriau eraill, saif y Confensiwn eisoes. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn berthnasol i'r hyn a wnawn ni yng Nghymru i addasu ein camau a'n cyfraith yn y modd gorau i'n hymrwymiad i egwyddorion y Confensiwn. Rydym yn gwneud deddfau i Gymru, ac mae'r ystodau oedran hynny eisoes wedi'u gwreiddio yn ein trefniadau.

Roedd yr ymrwymiad a wnaethpwyd mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Ionawr 2004 yn ail-gadarnhau'r ymrwymiad i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo hawliau a lles plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru, yn arbennig y rheini sy'n agored i niwed, ac i fabwysiadu Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn ffurfiol yn sail i lunio polisïau yn y maes hwnnw. Nid yw'r dull hwn yn anarferol. Roedd tystiolaeth a ddarparwyd yn ystod gwaith craffu gan UNICEF yn amlygu enghreifftiau rhyngwladol o ddulliau tebyg mewn mannau eraill, gan gynnwys hwnnw o Fflandrys. Mae cyfraith Ffleminaid wedi ymgorffori'r Confensiwn, gan gynnwys y grŵp oedran 18 i 25, yn unol â'i pholisi. Mae tystiolaeth gan nifer o bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg na chyflogaeth yn yr ystod oedran hon, yn y dadansoddiad archwiliadol o gyllidebau ar draws ystodau oedran ac o arolygiadau Estyn o wasanaethau cymorth ieuenctid, i gyd yn cefnogi bod angen canolbwyntio ar y grŵp oedran hwn a'r ddarpariaeth a amlinellir yn adran 7. Mae tystiolaeth gan nifer o rai eraill, gan gynnwys y Ddraig Ffynici, wedi cefnogi'r dull hwn. Mae'r rhain oll yn faterion allweddol, sy'n

this, and in balance with other evidence received, Legislation Committee No. 5, which considered the proposed Measure, chose to maintain the status quo for section 7.

Amendment 7 appears to be trying to create a duty in respect of young people without a careful process of consideration having been undertaken. It is unclear to me how Welsh Ministers could, in complying with a duty to have due regard to the UNCRC, also

'have regard to the needs of young people...and to the need to plan for the transition to adult services'.

By using such terms, this amendment introduces a considerable lack of clarity into the Welsh Ministers' duty under this proposed Measure, because it introduces the concept of the needs of young people, rather than their rights. This sits uncomfortably with the concept of the rights of children and young people and moves away from the rights-based approach that we have taken to this whole legislative process. My view is that this would not be an effective way of compensating for the loss of section 7. Therefore, section 7 should be retained and this alternative proposal rejected.

Given these issues, retaining section 7 will follow a fuller, formal debate on whether and how to apply the proposed Measure or the convention to this age group and what amendments to those provisions may be needed to apply such provisions appropriately. The consultation will not only be about applying the proposed Measure or parts of it, or the convention or parts of it, within the amendments as necessary. Any other matter relating to young persons can be a part of the consultation, so that we can obtain the broadest range of views about what rights-based policy in respect of this age group might look like.

The purpose of the provision in section 7 is to consider whether there are rights and obligations in the UNCRC that we can build

sbarduno'r angen am y Mesur arfaethedig hwn i ystyried hawliau plant a phobl ifanc ill dau. I gydnabod hyn, ac mewn cydbwysedd â thystiolaeth arall a gafwyd, dewisodd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 5, a fu'n ystyried y Mesur arfaethedig, gadw'r sefyllfa fel y mae ar gyfer adran 7.

Mae gwelliant 7 fel petai'n ceisio creu dyletswydd o ran pobl ifanc heb fod proses ofalus o ystyried wedi digwydd. Nid yw'n glir i mi sut gallai Gweinidogion Cymru, wrth gydymffurfio â dyletswydd i ystyried Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, hefyd

'ystyried anghenion pobl ifanc ... a'r angen i gynllunio ar gyfer y cyfnod pontio i wasanaethau oedolion'.

Drwy ddefnyddio termau felly, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn cyflwyno diffyg eglurder sylweddol i ddyletswydd Gweinidogion Cymru o dan y Mesur arfaethedig hwn, am ei fod yn cyflwyno cysyniad anghenion pobl ifanc, yn hytrach na'u hawliau. Mae hyn yn eistedd yn anghyffyrddus gyda chysyniad hawliau plant a phobl ifanc ac mae'n symud i ffwrdd o'r ymagwedd seiliedig ar hawliau a gymerwyd gennym at yr holl broses ddeddfu hon. Yn fy marn i, ni fyddai hwn yn fodd effeithiol o wneud iawn am gollu adran 7. Felly, dylid cadw adran 7 a gwrthod y cynnig arall hwn.

O ystyried y materion hyn, bydd cadw adran 7 yn dilyn dadl ffurfiol, lawnach ynghylch a ddylid cymhwyso'r Mesur arfaethedig neu'r confensiwn i'r grŵp oedran hwn, a sut, a pha welliannau y gallai fod eu hangen yn y darpariaethau hynny er mwyn cymhwyso darpariaethau felly'n briodol. Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn ymwneud â mwy na chymhwyso'r Mesur arfaethedig neu rannau ohono, neu'r confensiwn neu rannau ohono, yn y gwelliannau yn ôl yr angen. Gall unrhyw fater arall sy'n berthnasol i bobl ifanc fod yn rhan o'r ymgynghoriad, er mwyn inni allu cael yr amrywiaeth barn ehangaf am ffurf bosibl polisi seiliedig ar hawliau o ran y grŵp oedran hwn.

Diben y ddarpariaeth yn adran 7 yw ystyried a oes hawliau a rhwymedigaethau yn y Confensiwn y gallwn eu meithrin ymhellach.

upon. In doing so, we would be identifying rights and obligations in respect of the 18 to 24 age group, to which Welsh Ministers could be required to have due regard. That requires further in-depth work and consultation. Section 7 provides the necessary powers, and, importantly, requires that consideration to be taken forward and not kicked into the long grass. Section 7 is intended to help and to clarify the approach that we should take towards the rights of young people, and to enable a clarification of the rights to which Welsh Ministers will be required to have due regard in order to improve the outcomes that they achieve. Therefore, I ask Members to resist amendments 7, 5, 13, 12 and 14.

Mark Isherwood: We note your comments, Deputy Minister. However, we would draw your attention once again to the evidence that was submitted to the committee at Stage 1. The UNCRC monitoring group, the Children's Commissioner for Wales, the NSPCC, Children in Wales and the Welsh Local Government Association all opposed the inclusion of young people aged 18 to 24 in the proposed Measure. The UNCRC monitoring group said that, while it recognised the needs of some vulnerable young adults, the UNCRC is an instrument to safeguard and to protect those aged under 18. It said that it cannot be applied to people over 18, and that it would be wholly inappropriate to include that in this legislation. The children's commissioner and the WLGA agreed that 18 to 24-year-olds should not be included, and said that this age group is protected by the Human Rights Act 1998. Both witnesses felt that the inclusion of 18 to 24-year-olds would lead to greater confusion. The children's commissioner stated that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child relates to children up to age of 18, and that the vulnerability of age is what defines the UN convention. He said that the UN convention is not designed for 18 to 24-year-olds, but for children up to the age of 18. Our amendments, therefore, are designed to acknowledge that, while also recognising the need for ministerial action in respect of young people in their transition from childhood to adulthood, particularly the transition of young people in the groups that I specified earlier, and others, from child

Wrth wneud hynny, byddem yn nodi hawliau a rhwymedigaethau o ran y grŵp oedran 18 i 24, y gallai fod gofyn i Weinidogion Cymru eu hystyried yn briodol. Mae hynny'n gofyn ymgynghoriad a gwaith manwl pellach. Mae Adran 7 yn darparu'r pwerau angenrheidiol, ac, yn bwysig, mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol mynd â'r ystyriaeth honno yn ei blaen ac nid ei chicio i'r borfa hir. Bwriad Adran 7 yw helpu ac egluro'r ymagwedd y dylem ei chymryd tuag at hawliau pobl ifanc, a galluogi eglurhad o'r hawliau y bydd gofyn i Weinidogion Cymru eu hystyried yn briodol er mwyn gwella ar y canlyniadau a gyflawnant. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthwynebu gwelliannau 7, 5, 13, 12 ac 14.

Mark Isherwood: Nodwn eich sylwadau, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn tynnu eich sylw unwaith eto at y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r pwyllgor yng Ngham 1. Roedd grŵp monitro Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, NSPCC, Plant yng Nghymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i gyd yn gwrthwynebu cynnwys pobl ifanc rhwng 18 a 24 oed yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Er bod grŵp monitro'r Confensiwn yn cydnabod anghenion rhai oedolion ifanc agored i niwed, dywedodd fod y Confensiwn yn offeryn i ddiogelu a gwarchod y rheini o dan 18 oed. Dywedodd na ellir ei gymhwyso i bobl dros 18, ac y byddai'n gwbl amhriodol cynnwys hynny yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Roedd y comisiynydd plant a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru'n cytuno na ddylid cynnwys pobl 18 i 24 oed, a dywedasant fod y grŵp oedran hwn yn cael ei warchod gan Ddeddf Hawliau Dynol 1998. Roedd y ddau dyst yn teimlo y byddai cynnwys pobl 18 i 24 yn drysu pethau ymhellach. Dywedodd y comisiynydd plant fod Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn berthnasol i blant hyd at 18 oed, ac mai natur fregus oedran sy'n diffinio confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Dywedodd nad yw'r confensiwn hwn wedi'i gynllunio i bobl 18 i 24 oed, ond i blant hyd at 18 oed. Felly, cynlluniwyd ein gwelliannau i gydnabod hynny, gan gydnabod hefyd fod angen i weinidogion weithredu ynghylch pobl ifanc yn eu cyfnod pontio o fyd plentyndod i fyd oedolion, yn arbennig cyfnod pontio pobl ifanc yn y grwpiau y

services to adult services.

soniais amdanynt yn gynharach, ac eraill, o wasanaethau plant i wasanaethau oedolion.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Do you wish to move to a vote on amendment 7, or do you wish to withdraw it?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A ydych chi'n dymuno symud i bleidlais ar welliant 7, neu a hoffech chi ei dynnu'n ôl?

Mark Isherwood: I wish to move to a vote.

Mark Isherwood: Hoffwn symud i bleidlais.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 7 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno i welliant 7? A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Symudwn felly i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 7: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 7.
Amendment 7 not agreed.*

Grŵp 2: Cynllun y Plant (Gwelliannau 8, 9, 10 ac 1)
Group 2: Children's Scheme (Amendments 8, 9, 10 and 1)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 8 and to speak to the other amendments in the group.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 8 in my name.

Amendment 8 ensures that the needs of vulnerable children, under the umbrella of 'disadvantaged children', are given particular regard when securing compliance with the duty under section 1. The Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign, which, as Members will be aware, is a coalition of charities and organisations representing much, if not all, of the sector working with disabled children in Wales, submitted evidence to me and to the committee, stating that, during the Stage 2 consideration in committee of the proposed Measure, the Deputy Minister and Alun Davies considered amendment 8 to be superfluous, stating that many articles seek to protect children who are disadvantaged.

4.50 p.m.

However, the entire convention should apply to the protection and promotion of the human rights of all children equally, no matter what their circumstances, and experience demonstrates that, no matter what the intention, the reality is that, without positive action in favour of disadvantaged children, equality will not exist. It argues that, if Ministers do not have particular regard to the needs of disadvantaged children in discharging their duty, they will probably contribute to situations where disadvantaged children have little or no equal access to, and protection of, their basic human rights. In fact, it says that if Welsh Ministers' duties are discharged with particular regard to disadvantaged children, then the rights of all children will be protected. It points out that, during a Welsh Liberal Democrat debate on 3 December 2008 on the rights of persons with disabilities, Ann Jones, speaking as Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, said that

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 8 ac i siarad dros y gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 8 yn fy enw i.

Mae gwelliant 8 yn sicrhau bod anghenion plant agored i niwed, o dan ymbarél 'plant difreintiedig', yn cael eu hystyried yn arbennig wrth sicrhau y cydymffurfir â'r ddyletswydd o dan adran 1. Cefais innau a'r pwyllgor dystiolaeth oddi wrth ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, sef, fel y gŵyr Aelodau, cynghrair o elusennau a chymdeithasau sy'n cynrychioli llawer, os nad y cyfan, o'r sector sy'n gweithio gyda phlant anabl yng Nghymru, a oedd yn nodi bod y Dirprwy Weinidog ac Alun Davies, wrth ystyried Cyfnod 2 ym mhwyllgor y Mesur arfaethedig, wedi ystyried bod gwelliant 8 yn ormodol, gan nodi bod llawer o erthyglau'n ceisio amddiffyn plant difreintiedig.

Fodd bynnag, dylai'r confensiwn cyfan fod yn berthnasol i amddiffyn a hyrwyddo hawliau dynol pob plentyn i'r un graddau, ni waeth beth yw ei amgylchiadau, ac mae profiad yn dangos mai'r gwir yw na fydd cydraddoldeb, ni waeth beth yw'r bwriad, heb gymryd camau cadarnhaol o blaid plant difreintiedig. Mae'n dadlau, os nad yw Gweinidogion yn ystyried anghenion plant difreintiedig yn arbennig wrth gyflawni eu dyletswydd, y byddant hwyrach yn cyfrannu at sefyllfaoedd lle bydd plant difreintiedig yn cael ychydig iawn o fynediad cyfartal, os o gwbl, at eu hawliau dynol sylfaenol, a lle na fydd yr hawliau hynny'n cael eu gwarchod rhyw lawer, os o gwbl. Mewn gwirionedd, dywed y bydd hawliau pob plentyn wedi'u gwarchod os cyflawnir dyletswyddau Gweinidogion Cymru gan ystyried plant difreintiedig yn arbennig. Mae'n nodi bod Ann Jones, yn ystod dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ar 3 Rhagfyr 2008 am hawliau pobl ag anabledau, yn siarad yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ar Gyfle Cyfartal,

wedi dweud bod

‘ambitious and bold policies in politics are something to which we all aspire. Headlines chase landmark announcements and grand plans, but if a Government is eagerly pursuing such policies, people with disabilities can often be left behind or left with the understanding that we will look at issues around disability at a later date.’

In the same debate, Brian Gibbons, speaking then as the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, talked of the social model of disability, saying that

‘unless we commit ourselves to the social model of disability, and acknowledge that the disabilities that people experience are a result of our inaction or wrong attitudes, making significant progress will not be possible’.

He added that

‘we, as an Assembly Government, must work together to ensure that all of our citizens in Wales have the opportunity to live full lives, with dignity and respect, and can fulfil their ambitions to be full and active citizens in a twenty-first century Wales’.

The Committee on Equality of Opportunity’s report on service provision for disabled young people in the last Assembly centred on issues such as education, training, employment, leisure, housing, transport, equipment, poverty, transition to adulthood and access to information, and asked why disabled young people are always left until last. The point of the positive action that this amendment seeks is that, for the intent of the proposed Measure to reach children and young people equally, they all need to start from a position of equity. I therefore support amendment 8 and commend that to Members.

Amendments 9 and 10 include parents, guardians, carers and other persons legally responsible for children, as we value these people’s input, their impact and their

‘polisiau uchelgeisiol ac eofn mewn gwleidyddiaeth yn rhywbeth yr anelwn oll ato. Mae penawdau’n mynd ar drywydd cyhoeddiadau o bwys a chynlluniau crand, ond os yw’r Llywodraeth wrthi’n eiddgar ar drywydd polisiau felly, gall pobl ag anableddau gael eu gadael ar ôl yn aml neu glywed y byddwn yn edrych ar faterion ynghylch anabledd yn nes ymlaen.’

Yn yr un ddadl, bu Brian Gibbons, yn siarad ar y pryd fel y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, yn siarad am y model cymdeithasol o anabledd, gan ddweud

‘heblaw inni ymrwymo ein hunain i’r model cymdeithasol o anabledd, a chydabod bod yr anableddau y mae pobl yn eu dioddef yn digwydd o ganlyniad i’n diffyg gweithredu ni neu’n hagweddau anghywir ni, ni fydd yn bosibl gwneud cynnydd sylweddol’.

Ychwanegodd

‘rhaid i ni, Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, gydweithio i sicrhau bod ein holl ddinasyddion yng Nghymru’n cael y cyfle i fyw bywydau llawn, gydag urddas a pharch, a’u bod yn gallu bodloni eu huchelgeisiau i fod yn ddinasyddion llawn a gweithgar yng Nghymru’r unfed ganrif ar hugain’.

Roedd adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal am ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl ifanc anabl yn y Cynulliad diwethaf yn canolbwyntio ar faterion fel addysg, hyfforddiant, cyflogaeth, hamdden, tai, cludiant, cyfarpar, tloidi, y cyfnod pontio i fyd oedolion a chael at wybodaeth, ac roedd yn gofyn pam mae pobl ifanc anabl yn cael eu gadael tan olaf bob amser. Diben y camau cadarnhaol y mae’r gwelliant hwn yn eu ceisio yw bod angen i bob plentyn a pherson ifanc ddechrau o’r un safle cyfartal, er mwyn i fwriad y Mesur arfaethedig gyrraedd plant a phobl ifanc i’r un graddau. Rwyf felly’n cefnogi gwelliant 8 ac yn cymeradwyo hwnnw i Aelodau.

Mae gwelliannau 9 a 10 yn cynnwys rhieni, gwarcheidwaid, gofalwyr a phobl eraill sy’n gyfreithiol gyfrifol am blant, am ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi cyfraniad y bobl hyn, eu

relationship with children and their rights. This follows the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child article 5 more closely than the current proposed Measure. Members will have received a letter that has been circulated by a charity called Care. It says that the proposed Measure introduces important provisions that underline the importance of children and young people in twenty-first century Wales. In developing legal and policy frameworks for children and young people, having regard for the roles and responsibilities of parents is important. The UNCRC has a significant amount to say about parents. It addresses the rights and duties of parents in articles 5, 14, 18 and 27, the rights of children to have parents in articles 7, 9 and 10, the fact that parents have responsibility for the upbringing and development of their children in article 18, and the provision of necessary living conditions in article 27. Article 18 states that parents should consider the best interests of all children, article 5 states that state parties should respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents, and section 18 states that state parties should provide appropriate assistance to parents. Therefore, it is only right that parents and guardians are formally and expressly included in any consultations on the scheme and named as such in section 3(4) of the proposed Measure.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you wind up, please?

Mark Isherwood: If we really care about children and young people, we cannot afford to generate any potential sense of the erosion of the responsibility of parents. Amendment 9, therefore—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You are out of time. Can you wind up, please?

Mark Isherwood: The amendment includes important provision that underlines parental responsibility, and it is supported by Care for the Family for the same reason.

Andrew Davies: I rise to oppose amendment 9. However, before I go on to that point, I will say that I think that this is a historic

heffaith a'u perthynas â phlant a'u hawliau. Mae hyn yn dilyn erthygl 5 Confensiwn y Cenedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn agosach na'r Mesur arfaethedig cyfredol. Bydd Aelodau wedi cael llythyr a gylchredwyd gan elusen o'r enw Care. Dywed fod y Mesur arfaethedig yn cyflwyno darpariaethau pwysig sy'n amlinellu pwysigrwydd plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Wrth ddatblygu fframweithiau cyfreithiol a pholisi i blant a phobl ifanc, mae'n bwysig ystyried rolau a chyfrifoldebau rhieni. Mae gan y Confensiwn gryn dipyn i'w ddweud am rieni. Mae'n mynd i'r afael â hawliau a dyletswyddau rhieni yn erthyglau 5, 14, 18 a 27, hawliau plant i gael rhieni yn erthyglau 7, 9 a 10, y ffaith bod rhieni'n gyfrifol am fagu a datblygu eu plant yn erthygl 18, a darparu amodau byw angenrheidiol yn erthygl 27. Dywed erthygl 18 y dylai rhieni ystyried lles pennaf pob plentyn, dywed erthygl 5 y dylai pleidiau gwladol barchu cyfrifoldebau, hawliau a dyletswyddau rhieni, a dywed adran 18 y dylai pleidiau gwladol ddarparu cymorth priodol i rieni. Felly, nid yw ond yn iawn fod rhieni a gwarcheidwaid yn cael eu cynnwys yn ffurfiol ac yn benodol mewn unrhyw ymgynghoriadau ar y cynllun a'u henwi fel y cyfryw yn adran 3(4) o'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Mark Isherwood: Os ydym yn wir yn ymboeni am blant a phobl ifanc, ni allwn fforddio cynhyrchu unrhyw ymdeimlad posibl o erydu cyfrifoldeb rhieni. Mae gwelliant 9, felly—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben. A allwch ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r gwelliant yn cynnwys darpariaeth bwysig sy'n tanlinellu cyfrifoldeb rhieni, ac am yr un rheswm hwnnw y mae Care for the Family yn ei gefnogi.

Andrew Davies: Codaf i wrthwynebu gwelliant 9. Fodd bynnag, cyn imi sôn am y pwynt hwnnw, dywedaf fy mod i'n credu bod

piece of legislation and I pay tribute to all those involved—the Deputy Minister and those who have taken part in the scrutiny. I am particularly pleased that the Deputy Minister has listened to the considered points that have been made through the process of scrutiny, particularly by a wide range of organisations. I pay particular tribute to the UNCRC monitoring group, which I think gave high-quality evidence. I pay tribute to the Deputy Minister in helping to develop what I think is a truly groundbreaking piece of legislation, which I think shows the commitment of this Government to children generally, through the establishment of the office of the children's commissioner and all the other programmes and investments, such as Flying Start, the foundation phase and a range of others. This is now developing a very coherent piece of child-centred legislation. This is the icing on the cake in terms of legislative progress.

However, I oppose amendment 9. We discussed this in Legislation Committee No. 5, and it was a real privilege to be part of that committee on this legislation. I have given a great deal of thought to this since it was first raised and defeated in committee. There are practical objections and objections on principle. In practical terms, it would add a huge amount of complexity and cost in terms of involving those groups or individuals named in the legislation. On grounds of principle, here we have a piece of legislation that is about the rights of the child. In some way, if you are then saying that parents, guardians and those with legal responsibility are also included, for me, it somehow diminishes those rights because it makes them conditional. Primarily, this is about the rights of children and young people, and for that reason I will be opposing amendment 9. However, in so doing, I commend the legislation.

In closing, I am delighted to say that one school in my constituency, Sketty Primary School, has been looking at children's rights over the past 18 years and, this Friday, it will be having a celebration, and I will be

hwn yn ddarn hanesyddol o ddeddfwriaeth ac rwy'n talu teyrnged i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan—y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r rheini a fu wrthi'n craffu. Rwy'n arbennig o falch bod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi gwrandao ar y pwyntiau ystyriol a wnaethpwyd drwy'r broses graffu, yn arbennig gan ystod eang o sefydliadau. Talaf deyrnged arbennig i grŵp monitro Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, gan gredu iddo roi tystiolaeth raenus iawn. Talaf deyrnged i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am helpu i ddatblygu'r hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth gwbl arloesol, ac rwy'n credu ei fod yn dangos ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth hon i blant yn gyffredinol, drwy sefydlu swyddfa'r comisiynydd plant a'r holl raglenni a buddsoddiadau eraill, fel Dechrau'n Deg, y cyfnod sylfaen ac amrywiaeth o rai eraill. Mae hwn bellach yn datblygu darn cydlynol iawn o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn. Hwn sy'n coroni'r cyfan o ran cynnydd deddfwriaethol.

Fodd bynnag, gwrthwynebam welliant 9. Trafodasom hwn ym Mhwyllgor Deddfwriaethol Rhif 5, ac roedd yn wir fraint bod yn rhan o'r pwyllgor hwnnw ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Rwyf wedi ystyried hwn gryn dipyn ers iddo gael ei godi gyntaf a'i drechu mewn pwyllgor. Mae gwrthwynebiadau ymarferol a gwrthwynebiadau ar sail egwyddor. Yn ymarferol, byddai'n ychwanegu cymhlethdod a chostau sylweddol iawn o ran cynnwys y grwpiau neu'r unigolion hynny a enwir yn y ddeddfwriaeth. Ar sail egwyddor, mae gennym yma ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â hawliau'r plentyn. Mewn rhyw ffordd, os ydych yn dweud bod rhieni, gwarcheidwaid a'r rheini â chyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol hefyd yn cael eu cynnwys, yn fy marn i, mae rywsut yn lleihau'r hawliau hynny am ei fod yn eu gwneud yn amodol. Yn bennaf, mae hyn yn ymwneud â hawliau plant a phobl ifanc, ac am y rheswm hwnnw byddaf yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 9. Fodd bynnag, wrth wneud hynny, rwy'n cymeradwyo'r ddeddfwriaeth.

I gloi, mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud bod un ysgol yn fy etholaeth i, sef Ysgol Gynradd Sgeti, wedi bod yn edrych ar hawliau plant ers 18 mlynedd bellach a, ddydd Gwener, bydd yn cael dathliad, a byddaf yn falch iawn

delighted to be there celebrating with them what I hope will be the passing of a historic piece of legislation.

Darren Millar: I add my support to the need for this legislation. It is welcome not just that the Government is pursuing this, but that this is an Assembly thing. This is something that all parties in the Assembly are pursuing in terms of the children's rights agenda. We have worked extremely well on a cross-party basis to take these matters forward. That is why Mark Isherwood and I and others have been so supportive of the need for this piece of legislation. We are pleased, Deputy Minister, that you have taken on board many of the comments that the committee made and the points that witnesses giving evidence to the committee raised during evidence sessions.

However, I take issue with what has been said about amendment 9. I fully support and subscribe to amendments 9 and 10, and I disagree wholeheartedly with Andrew Davies's assertion that they are not needed. As Mark Isherwood quite rightly said, when we are developing legal and policy frameworks for children and young people, having regard to the roles and responsibilities of parents is extremely important. We are trying here to enshrine the UNCRC in Welsh law. That is the right thing to do. Article 5 of the UNCRC refers specifically to the role of parents and their responsibilities in raising their children. To omit them from the list of consultees in developing and drawing up the children's scheme is not the right thing to do. I do not accept that it would add massive additional costs or that it would be very complex either, Andrew, because, of course, all we are seeking to do is to add parents to the face of the proposed Measure in recognition of the role that they play in raising their children. Parents would still, as would any member of the public, have the right and opportunity to contribute to the development of the children's scheme, but not directly as consultees listed in the proposed Measure as it stands. Recognising them on the face of the proposed Measure is extremely important.

o fod yno'n dathlu gyda hwy'r hyn a fydd, gobeithio, yn achos o dderbyn darn hanesyddol o ddeddfwriaeth.

Darren Millar: Ychwanegaf fy nghefnogaeth i'r angen am y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Mae'n galonogol nid yn unig bod y Llywodraeth yn mynd ar drywydd hyn, ond ei fod yn beth i'r Cynulliad. Mae hwn yn rhywbeth y mae pob plaid yn y Cynulliad yn mynd ar ei drywydd o ran yr agenda hawliau plant. Rydym wedi gweithio'n hynod o dda yn drawsbleidiol i fynd ymlaen â'r materion hyn. Am y rheswm hwnnw y bu Mark Isherwood a minnau ac eraill yn cefnogi cymaint yr angen am y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth. Rydym yn falch, Ddirprwy Weinidog, ichi ystyried llawer o'r sylwadau a wnaeth y pwyllgor a'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan dystion a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor yn ystod sesiynau tystiolaeth.

Fodd bynnag, rwy'n dadlau'r hyn a ddywedwyd am welliant 9. Rwy'n llwyr gefnogi gwelliannau 9 a 10 ac yn cytuno'n llwyr â hwy, ac rwy'n anghytuno'n gyfan gwbl â honiad Andrew Davies nad oes mo'u hangen. Fel y dywedodd Mark Isherwood, a oedd yn llygad ei le, pan fyddwn yn datblygu fframweithiau cyfreithiol a pholisi i blant a phobl ifanc, mae'n hynod o bwysig ystyried rolau a chyfrifoldebau rhieni. Rydym yn ceisio yma cynnwys Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yng nghyfraith Cymru. Hwnnw yw'r peth cywir i'w wneud. Mae erthygl 5 o'r Confensiwn yn cyfeirio'n benodol at rôl rhieni a'u cyfrifoldebau am fagu eu plant. Nid eu hepgor hwy o'r rhestr ymgynoreion wrth ddatblygu a llunio'r cynllun plant yw'r peth cywir i'w wneud. Ni dderbyniaf y byddai'n ychwanegu costau ychwanegol enfawr nac y byddai'n gymhleth iawn ychwaith, Andrew, oherwydd, wrth reswm, y cyfan yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud yw ychwanegu rhieni at wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig i gydnabod y rhan a chwaraeant mewn magu eu plant. Byddai rhieni, fel unrhyw aelod o'r cyhoedd, yn dal yn cael yr hawl a'r cyfle i gyfrannu at ddatblygu'r cynllun plant, ond nid yn uniongyrchol fel ymgynoreion a restrir yn y Mesur arfaethedig fel y mae. Mae'n hynod o bwysig eu cydnabod nhw ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig.

Of note, as Mark Isherwood mentioned, is the fact that the rights in the UNCRC and its optional protocols apply to children under 18. Article 18 in the UNCRC refers to parents having to provide the necessary living conditions. Article 27 refers to the need for parents to be involved in those things as well. It is extremely important that we listen very carefully to the evidence that has been provided by Christian Action Research, the Evangelical Alliance Wales and Care for the Family, among others, in respect of the need for these to be mentioned on the face of the proposed Measure. So, I hope that we will persuade Members of the merits of this.

5.00 p.m.

Alun Davies: I do not necessarily disagree with the point that you are making, as you know. We had this debate in Legislation Committee No. 5, but will you accept and recognise, Darren, that nothing on the face of the proposed Measure precludes the involvement of parents, where that is appropriate? Also, it may well be that, in implementing the proposed Measure, authorities might need to protect children, and their rights, against their parents. Therefore, it is perhaps more complex than you make out in your argument.

Darren Millar: I accept that there is nothing that precludes the involvement of parents in the development of the children's strategies. You are absolutely right. However, Alun, in signing off the committee report, you supported the need for parents to be mentioned on the face of the proposed Measure. For whatever reason—probably because of Government whips—you have decided to change your position on this matter. You were persuaded, but now you are not, and you will have to explain that yourself. This is not about anything other than simply recognising the role of parents and other legal guardians in raising their children and the responsibility that they have. It is about recognising that role by putting it on the face of the proposed Measure. There are other people named on the face of the proposed Measure, so why should this specific group—parents and legal

Fel y soniodd Mark Isherwood, rhaid nodi bod yr hawliau yng Nghonfensiwn y Cenedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn a'i brotocolau dewisol yn berthnasol i blant o dan 18. Mae erthygl 18 yn y Confensiwn yn cyfeirio at rieni'n gorfod darparu'r amodau byw angenrheidiol. Mae erthygl 27 yn cyfeirio at yr angen i rieni gymryd rhan yn y pethau hynny hefyd. Mae'n bwysig dros ben inni wrando'n ofalus iawn ar y dystiolaeth a ddarparwyd gan Christian Action Research, Cynghair Efengylaidd Cymru a Care for the Family, ymhlith eraill, o ran yr angen i sôn am y rhain ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Felly, gobeithiaf y byddwn yn darbwyllo Aelodau am fanteision hyn.

Alun Davies: Nid wyf yn anghytuno o reidrwydd â'r pwynt a wnewch, fel y gwyddoch. Cawsom y ddatl hon ym Mhwyllgor Deddfwriaethol Rhif 5, ond a wnewch chi dderbyn a chydabod, Darren, nad oes dim ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig yn atal cynnwys rhieni, lle bo hynny'n briodol? Hefyd, mae'n ddigon posibl, wrth weithredu'r Mesur arfaethedig, y bydd angen i awdurdodau amddiffyn plant, a'u hawliau, rhag eu rhieni. Felly, hwyrach ei bod yn fwy cymhleth nag y cyflëwch yn eich datl.

Darren Millar: Derbyniaf nad oes dim sy'n atal rhieni rhag cael eu cynnwys wrth ddatblygu'r strategaethau plant. Rydych yn llygad eich lle. Fodd bynnag, Alun, wrth gymeradwyo adroddiad y pwyllgor, roeddech yn cefnogi bod angen sôn am rieni ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Am ba reswm bynnag—oherwydd chwipiau'r Llywodraeth, yn ôl pob tebyg—rydych wedi penderfynu newid eich meddwl am hyn o beth. Roeddech wedi'ch darbwyllo, ond nid ydych erbyn hyn, a bydd rhaid ichi egluro hynny ichi'ch hun. Nid yw hyn yn ymwneud â dim heblaw cydnabod rôl rhieni a gwarcheidwaid cyfreithiol eraill mewn magu eu plant a'r cyfrifoldeb sydd ganddynt. Mae'n ymwneud â chydabod y rôl honno drwy ei gosod ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Mae pobl eraill wedi'u henwi ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig, felly pam na ddylid sôn am y grŵp penodol hwn—sef rhieni a gwarcheidwaid cyfreithiol—ar

guardians—not be mentioned on the face of the proposed Measure? That is what it is all about, and that is why I fully endorse and support the amendment moved by Mark Isherwood.

Janet Ryder: I congratulate the Deputy Minister on the way that he has listened in the development of this piece of proposed legislation. This proposed legislation has not been an easy ride, and I think that he has listened considerably to the arguments that have been put forward on it. I fully accept and support this proposed legislation as legislation that will, perhaps for the first time, give children and young people the right to have their voices heard. That has been lacking for some considerable time. However, I am slightly challenged by the argument that you should have a minimal list of people to consult, Deputy Minister. I accept fully that parents can respond if they so wish, but I have a problem with them not being named as a group that should be included in consultation.

As someone who started her active political work over 20 years ago, working on behalf of children and prioritising the needs of children, I think that recognition of the role that parents have to play has always been central. I accept fully that not all parents will fulfil their role in the way that we as a society would want—unfortunately, some parents may not fulfil that role at all—but there are a vast number of parents who do. It is important for the wellbeing of society. Much of the work that this Government has done has been to support parents and guardians in undertaking the crucial role that they play in bringing up young people in society.

The argument is that it would be complex to consult parents, but it will be complex to consult children and young people. All consultation is complex. I am concerned about restricting the consultation list to a bare minimum. As I said, although parents can respond if they so wish, if the thrust of this is to restrict consultees to the bare minimum, what heed will be paid to responses from parents, should they come in? To go back to what I said at the start, I acknowledge that

wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig? Hynny sydd dan sylw yn y bôn, ac am y rheswm hwnnw yr wyf yn llwyr gefnogi'r gwelliant a gynigiodd Mark Isherwood.

Janet Ryder: Rwy'n llongyfarch y Dirprwy Weinidog am y ffordd y mae wedi gwrando wrth ddatblygu'r darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig. Ni fu'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon yn hawdd, ac rwy'n credu ei fod wedi gwrando'n sylweddol ar y dadleuon a gyflwynwyd yn ei chylch. Derbynïaf a chefnogaf yn llawn y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon fel deddfwriaeth a fydd, hwyrach am y tro cyntaf, yn rhoi'r hawl i blant a phobl ifanc sicrhau bod eu lleisiau'n cael eu clywed. Bu hynny'n brin ers amser sylweddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddadl y dylech gael rhestr leiaf o bobl i ymgynghori â hwy, Ddirprwy Weinidog, yn fy herio ychydig. Derbynïaf yn llwyr y gall rhieni ymateb os dymunant wneud hynny, ond mae gennyf broblem ynghylch peidio â'u henwi fel grŵp y dylid ei gynnwys mewn ymgynghoriad.

A minnau wedi dechrau fy ngwaith gwleidyddol gweithgar dros 20 mlynedd yn ôl, yn gweithio ar ran plant ac yn blaenoriaethu anghenion plant, rwy'n credu bod cydnabod y rhan sydd gan rieni i'w chwarae wedi bod yn ganolog erioed. Derbynïaf yn llawn na fydd pob rhiant yn chwarae ei ran yn y modd y byddem ni fel cymdeithas yn ei ddymuno—yn anffodus, hwyrach na fydd rhai rhieni'n chwarae'r rhan honno o gwbl—ond mae nifer helaeth o rieni sy'n ei chwarae. Mae'n bwysig er lles y gymdeithas. Diben llawer o'r gwaith a wnaeth y Llywodraeth hon fu cefnogi rhieni a gwarcheidwaid i chwarae eu rhan allweddol mewn magu pobl ifanc mewn cymdeithas.

Dadleuir y byddai'n gymhleth ymgynghori â rhieni, ond bydd yn gymhleth ymgynghori â phlant a phobl ifanc. Mae pob math o ymgynghori'n gymhleth. Rwy'n poeni am gadw'r rhestr ymgynghori mor fyr â phosibl. Fel y dywedais, er bod rhieni'n gallu ymateb os mynnant, os nod hyn yw cwtogi cymaint â phosibl ar nifer yr ymgynghoreion, pa sylw a roir i ymatebion gan rieni, os byddant yn dod i mewn? Gan ddychwelyd i'r hyn a ddwyedais yn y dechrau, rwy'n cydnabod

this proposed legislation, for the first time, gives children the right to have their voices heard, which is crucial. I have heard it mooted that perhaps an argument against including parents is that parents have always been included, and that this is the first time for children to be included. However, two wrongs do not necessarily make a right, and to exclude parents at this stage would not be the right way to go.

I am mindful that the Deputy Minister has listened. I will listen very carefully to what he has to say in response to this argument before I decide what I will do, but I can see no sound argument as to why parents should not be included in the proposed Measure as a group of consultees.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call Eleanor Burnham.

Eleanor Burnham: I presume that it is appropriate now to move amendment 1, because I do not wish to speak to the other amendments. I wish to support the amendments that have just been moved.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: No. You should speak to the amendment now, but you do not move it.

Eleanor Burnham: To amendment 1?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Yes.

Eleanor Burnham: I just wanted to be clear, as many people have been speaking in the meantime. It is a pleasure to speak to amendment 1, which mirrors the committee's recommendation. I welcome the amendments that the Minister has already agreed to, which have, in my view, strengthened the proposed Measure. I do not intend to prolong my comments on what I believe to be a straightforward amendment.

It is worth stressing that we heard from a number of sources, including the children's commissioner, about how important it is that we not only listen to the views of those with whom we consult, but action those views. It is not good enough to go through the motions of consultation, and we must be seen to be

bod y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon, am y tro cyntaf, yn rhoi'r hawl i blant gael eu lleisiau wedi'u clywed, sy'n allweddol. Rwyf wedi clywed pobl yn crybwyll hwyrach mai dadl yn erbyn cynnwys rhieni yw bod rhieni wedi'u cynnwys erioed, a hwn yw'r tro cyntaf i blant gael eu cynnwys. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ddau ddrwg yn gwneud un da o reidrwydd, ac nid hepgor rhieni yn y man hwn fyddai'r dewis cywir.

Rwy'n ymwybodol bod y Dirprwy Gweinidog wedi gwrando. Byddaf yn gwrando'n ofalus iawn ar yr hyn sydd ganddo i'w ddweud mewn ymateb i'r dadl hon cyn imi benderfynu beth a wnaaf fi, ond ni allaf weld dim dadl gadarn dros beidio â chynnwys rhieni yn y Mesur arfaethedig fel grŵp o ymgynghoreion.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf Eleanor Burnham.

Eleanor Burnham: Rwy'n cymryd ei bod yn briodol yn awr cynnig gwelliant 1, oherwydd ni ddimunaf siarad am y gwelliannau eraill. Hoffwn gefnogi'r gwelliannau sydd newydd gael eu cynnig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Na. Dylech siarad dros y gwelliant yn awr, ond nid ydych yn ei gynnig.

Eleanor Burnham: Dros welliant 1?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ie.

Eleanor Burnham: Dim ond eisiau bod yn glir oedd arnaf, gan fod llawer o bobl wedi bod yn siarad yn y cyfamser. Mae'n bleser gennyf siarad dros welliant 1, sy'n adlewyrchu argymhelliad y pwyllgor. Croesawaf y gwelliannau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi cytuno iddynt eisoes, sydd wedi, yn fy marn i, cryfhau'r Mesur arfaethedig. Nid wyf yn bwriadu estyn fy sylwadau am yr hyn sy'n welliant syml, yn fy marn i.

Mae'n werth pwysleisio ein bod wedi clywed gan nifer o ffynonellau, gan gynnwys y comisiynydd plant, mor bwysig ydyw inni wrando ar farn y rheini yr ymgynghorwn â hwy, ond ein bod hefyd yn gweithredu ynghylch y farn honno. Nid yw'n ddigon da mynd ati i ymgynghori, ac mae'n rhaid inni

sincerely exercising the wishes of those who are most affected by our decisions: children and young people, in this case.

I also believe that this proposed legislation sets a precedent in that it will be the first legislative measure of UNCRC implementation in the UK that has been done at a devolved level, and not on a UK-wide basis. A certain amount of responsibility comes with that precedent, and we know that a public duty already exists in law to take proper account of responses. I would respectfully point out that there is a difference between following the letter of the law and the spirit of the law. Also, how should we define 'take proper account of'? A vote against the amendment sends a message that consultation on the children's scheme will not be meaningful, but yet another tick box exercise by the Government.

I urge the Deputy Minister to have regard to the consultation already undertaken by the legislation committee, and to consider how much more robust the proposed Measure might be if the amendment is included.

Helen Mary Jones: I endorse the remarks that several people have made about the way in which the Deputy Minister has approached this complex process. My fellow members of the Children and Young People Committee were grateful to the Deputy Minister for his willingness to listen to the representations that we made, as well as those made through the formal legislative process.

I wish to address my remarks to amendment 9, which I will oppose, although for slightly different reasons from those mentioned by Andrew Davies and Alun Davies. I support the intention of the amendment, because we all know that, in most families, parents are the best advocates for their children. There are, of course, exceptions to that, and, when that is the case, others have to intervene. However, the question is whether it is right to list parents on the face of the proposed Measure, and I believe that there are practical difficulties in doing so. In terms of a national consultation, how do we ascertain who represents parents, and which parents? Parents will have very different views on

ddangos ein bod wrthi'n ddiffuant yn arfer dymuniadau'r rheini y mae ein penderfyniadau'n effeithio arnynt fwyaf: sef plant a phobl ifanc, yn yr achos hwn.

Credaf hefyd fod y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon yn gosod cysail yn yr ystyr mai hwn fydd mesur deddfwriaethol cyntaf gweithredu Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn y DU a wnaethpwyd ar lefel ddatganoledig, ac nid ar sail y DU gyfan. Daw rhywfaint o gyfrifoldeb gyda'r cysail hwnnw, a gwyddom fod dyletswydd gyhoeddus eisoes yn bodoli mewn cyfraith i ystyried ymatebion yn iawn. Nodwn yn barchus fod gwahaniaeth rhwng dilyn llythrennol y gyfraith ac ysbryd y gyfraith. Hefyd, sut ddylem ddiffinio 'ystyried yn iawn'? Mae pleidlais yn erbyn y gwelliant yn anfon neges na fydd ymgynghori ar y cynllun plant yn ystyrllon, ond yn ymarfer ticio bocsa arall gan y Llywodraeth.

Anogaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i ystyried yr ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd eisoes gan y pwyllgor deddfwriaeth, ac i ystyried cymaint yn fwy cadarn y gallai'r Mesur arfaethedig fod petai'r gwelliant yn cael ei gynnwys.

Helen Mary Jones: Cefnogaf y sylwadau a wnaeth nifer o bobl am y ffordd y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi ymdrin â'r broses gymhleth hon. Roedd fy nghyd-aelodau yn y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc yn ddiolchgar i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am fod mor barod i wrando ar ein sylwadau, yn ogystal â'r rheini a wnaethpwyd drwy'r broses ddeddfwriaethol ffurfiol.

Hoffwn gyfeirio fy sylwadau at welliant 9, y byddaf yn ei wrthwynebu, ond am resymau ychydig yn wahanol i'r rheini y soniodd Andrew Davies ac Alun Davies amdanynt. Cefnogaf fwriad y gwelliant, am ein bod oll yn gwybod mai rhieni, yn y rhan fwyaf o deuluoedd, yw'r eiriolwyr gorau i'w plant. Wrth reswm, mae eithriadau i hynny ac, os felly, mae'n rhaid i eraill ymyrryd. Fodd bynnag, cwestiynir a ydyw'n gywir rhestru rhieni ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig, ac rwy'n credu bod anawsterau ymarferol wrth wneud hynny. O ran ymgynghoriad cenedlaethol, sut ydyn ni'n canfod pwy sy'n cynrychioli rhieni, a pha rieni? Bydd gan rieni farn wahanol iawn am hawliau plant,

children's rights, so how will those people be selected? I accept what my friend Janet Ryder has said about it also being incredibly complex to consult with children and young people, because they will also have very different backgrounds and different views on a whole range of issues. However, as Andrew Davies said, this proposed Measure is about children's rights, and, for the first time ever, it enshrines in law in Wales the right of children to be consulted, and, with regard to this particular amendment, the right of children to be consulted about a scheme that affects them.

It is worth reminding Assembly Members what is currently on the face of the proposed Measure, and I am sure that the Deputy Minister will also do so. Children and young persons are referred to—which is obvious—as is the Children's Commissioner for Wales, who has a particular role with regard to this proposed legislation in being the guardian of children's rights and holding the Government and the whole of the Assembly to account for the delivery of the proposed Measure. The proposed Measure goes on to state:

'such other persons or bodies as Welsh Ministers consider appropriate'.

It is inconceivable that there would ever be Welsh Ministers who did not consider it appropriate to take steps to consult, as far as possible, with organisations that represent and work with families. We can all think of a huge range of voluntary organisations that would be included in that. However, if you specify, as this amendment proposes, parents on the face of proposed Measure, and, of course, others with parental responsibility—which would, ironically, include local authorities, which is slightly odd and I am sure that is not what was intended—how do you then not include other groups? It would be odd, for example, not to include the major children's voluntary organisations, which may change over time.

5.10 p.m.

Darren Millar: I am pleased that you

felly sut bydd y bobl hynny'n cael eu dewis? Derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedodd fy nghyfaill Janet Ryder sef ei bod hefyd yn ofnadwy o gymhleth ymgynghori â phlant a phobl ifanc, oherwydd bydd ganddynt hwy hefyd gefndiroedd gwahanol iawn a gwahaniaeth barn am lond gwlad o bethau. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Andrew Davies, mae'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn ymwneud â hawliau plant, ac, am y tro cyntaf erioed, mae'n cynnwys yng nghyfraith Cymru'r hawl i blant gael eu cynnwys mewn ymgynghoriad, ac, o ran y gwelliant arbennig hwn, hawl plant i gael eu cynnwys mewn ymgynghoriad am gynllun sy'n effeithio arnynt hwy.

Mae'n werth atgoffa Aelodau Cynulliad o'r hyn sydd ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn gwneud hynny hefyd. Cyfeirir at blant a phobl ifanc—yn amlwg—a hefyd at Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, sydd â rôl arbennig o ran y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon am mai ef yw gwarcheidwad hawliau plant ac ef sy'n dal y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad cyfan i gyfrif am gyflenwi'r Mesur arfaethedig. Dywed y Mesur arfaethedig wedyn:

'pobl neu gyrff eraill o'r math y mae Gweinidogion Cymru'n eu hystyried yn briodol'.

Mae'n annirnadwy y byddai byth Gweinidogion Cymru nad oedd yn ystyried ei bod yn briodol cymryd camau i ymgynghori, cymaint â phosibl, â chymdeithasau sy'n cynrychioli teuluoedd ac sy'n gweithio gyda theuluoedd. Gallwn oll feddwl am ystod enfawr o fudiadau gwirfoddol a fyddai'n cael eu cynnwys yn hynny. Fodd bynnag, os byddwch, fel y cynigia'r gwelliant hwn, yn enwi rhieni ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig ac, wrth reswm, eraill â chyfrifoldeb rhiant—a fyddai'n cynnwys, yn eironig, awdurdodau lleol, sydd ychydig yn rhyfedd ac rwy'n siŵr nad hwnnw oedd y bwriad—sut ydych chi wedyn yn cynnwys grwpiau eraill? Byddai'n rhyfedd, er enghraifft, peidio â chynnwys y prif fudiadau gwirfoddol plant, a allai newid dros amser.

Darren Millar: Rwy'n falch eich bod yn

recognise the important role that parents have to play, but I am surprised that you say that, on the one hand, it is incredibly complex to consult with parents and, on the other, that it would be easy for the Deputy Minister to go away, given the current wording of the legislation, and find organisations that represent families. You cannot have it both ways. At the end of the day, if it is easy for the Deputy Minister to go away and consult with parents, families and other representative groups, then here is the opportunity to ensure that he does so.

Helen Mary Jones: I accept that point, but to clarify what I mean, the question for me is whether it should be set out on the face of the proposed Measure. It can, of course, be done, but the groups that represent parents will change, just as the groups that represent children and young people will change. I hope that the Deputy Minister in his response to the debate will be able to give the Chamber his assurance that it will always be his intention to seek to consult with those organisations that represent parents and families, as it will be to consult the UNCRC monitoring committee and a wide range of voluntary organisations. I very much hope that the Deputy Minister can give us that assurance today.

The difference between us today is not about whether we want families to be involved. As others have said, the convention is absolutely clear and in enshrining it, and article 5 in particular, into Welsh law, we will strengthen the rights of parents in Wales. It is absolutely right that we should do so. However, I hope that the Deputy Minister can assure us with regard to the specifics relating to consultation and I hope that people will be happy then, regardless of whether this amendment is passed. In the spirit of what Darren Millar and others said earlier, I hope that we will all be able to be united in supporting the proposed Measure, whether the amendments are passed or not.

Angela Burns: I am delighted to be able to add my thoughts to this important debate. First, I want to say 'Well done' to Wales, the Government and the Assembly for putting

cydnabod y rhan bwysig sydd gan rieni i'w chwarae, ond rwy'n synnu eich bod yn dweud, ar y naill law, ei bod yn gymhleth iawn ymgynghori â rhieni ac, ar y llaw arall, y byddai'n hawdd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog fynd i ffwrdd, o ystyried geiriad cyfredol y ddeddfwriaeth, a dod o hyd i sefydliadau sy'n cynrychioli teuluoedd. Ni allwch ei chael y ddwy ffordd. Yn y pen draw, os yw'n hawdd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog fynd i ffwrdd ac ymgynghori â rhieni, teuluoedd a grwpiau cynrychiadol eraill, dyma'r cyfle i sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Derbynïaf y pwynt hwnnw, ond i egluro'r hyn a olygaf, y cwestiwn i mi yw a ddylid ei nodi ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Gellir ei wneud, wrth reswm, ond bydd y grwpiau sy'n cynrychioli rhieni'n newid, yn union fel y bydd y grwpiau sy'n cynrychioli plant a phobl ifanc yn newid. Gobeithïaf y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei ymateb i'r ddadl yn gallu sicrhau'r Siambr y bydd bob amser yn fwriad ganddo geisio ymgynghori â'r cymdeithasau hynny sy'n cynrychioli rhieni a theuluoedd, fel y bydd yn fwriad ganddo ymgynghori â phwyllgor monitro Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ac ystod eang o fudiadau gwirfoddol. Gobeithïaf yn fawr iawn y gall y Dirprwy Weinidog roi'r sicrhad hwnnw inni heddiw.

Nid cynnwys teuluoedd ai peidio yw'r gwahaniaeth rhyngom heddiw. Fel y mae eraill wedi'i ddweud, mae'r confensiwn yn gwbl glir ac, wrth ei gynnwys, ac erthygl 5 yn arbennig, yng nghyfraith Cymru, byddwn yn cryfhau hawliau rhieni yng Nghymru. Mae'n gwbl briodol y dylem wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, gobeithïaf y gall y Dirprwy Weinidog ein sicrhau ni o ran y manylion ymgynghori a gobeithïaf y bydd pobl yn hapus wedyn, p'un a dderbynnir y gwelliant hwn neu beidio. Yn ysbryd yr hyn a ddywedodd Darren Millar ac eraill yn gynharach, gobeithïaf y gallwn oll ddod at ein gilydd i gefnogi'r Mesur arfaethedig, p'un a gaiff y gwelliannau eu derbyn neu beidio.

Angela Burns: Mae'n bleser gennyf allu ychwanegu fy meddyliau at y ddadl bwysig hon. Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddweud 'Da iawn' i Gymru, y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad am

forward the universal rights of the child and adopting them as part of our way forward and as part of the way that we wish to run our country. We are world leaders in this. It is a crackingly brilliant step forward on which we need to build. I believe that the Deputy Minister is trying to do that.

I want to speak to amendments 8 and 9. On amendment 8, I have been persuaded by the argument that runs along the lines that we have had the universal declaration of human rights for quite some years and yet that has not been enough to protect the truly vulnerable and weak in our society, or in societies throughout the world. As a result, we have had to add extra universal declarations. We now have the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. We have had to put in those extra protections for those who have been disadvantaged by society. If we could add on the face of the proposed Measure this extra protection for children with disabilities, we would be taking the further step once again. We have already gone the further mile by being the first of the UK nations to adopt the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, but I urge you to take that extra step, Deputy Minister, because it has been proved time and again that, even with the best will in the world, the greatest intentions and the most superb laws, people and children with disabilities get left behind. We may be born equal, but, unfortunately, society does not treat us equally, and many people arrive at different points in their lives severely disadvantaged. By including this on the face of the proposed Measure, you would help us as a country and the children involved.

With regard to amendment 9, which is about including parents and those with legal responsibilities for children on the face of the proposed Measure, I sit firmly with Janet Ryder, Darren and Mark, and with Helen Mary in her view that parents have an important job to do and that they are probably the best placed people, most of the time, to take on the responsibility for their children.

gyflwyno hawliau cyffredinol y plentyn a'u mabwysiadu yn rhan o'n ffordd ni ymlaen ac yn rhan o'r ffordd yr ydym am redeg ein gwlad. Rydyn ni'n arweinwyr byd yn hyn o beth. Mae'n gam rhyfeddol o wych ymlaen ac mae angen inni ei feithrin ymhellach. Credaf fod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ceisio gwneud hynny.

Rwyf am siarad dros welliannau 8 a 9. O ran gwelliant 8, rwyf wedi fy narbwylllo gan y ddaid sy'n dweud yn fras ein bod wedi cael y datganiad cyffredinol o hawliau dynol ers rhai blynyddoedd bellach ac eto nid yw hynny wedi bod yn ddigon i amddiffyn y gwir agored i niwed a'r gwan yn ein cymdeithas, neu mewn cymdeithasau ledled y byd. O ganlyniad, bu'n rhaid inni ychwanegu datganiadau cyffredinol eraill. Erbyn hyn, mae gennym Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn a Chonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau Pobl ag Anableddau. Bu'n rhaid inni gynnwys y dulliau diogelu ychwanegol hynny i'r rheini a osodwyd dan anfantais gan gymdeithas. Pe gallem ychwanegu ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig y dull diogelu ychwanegol hwn i blant ag anableddau, byddem yn cymryd y cam pellach unwaith eto. Aethom ymhellach eisoes drwy fod y cyntaf o genhedloedd y DU i fabwysiadu Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, ond rwy'n eich cymhell i gymryd y cam ychwanegol hwnnw, Ddirprwy Weinidog, oherwydd profwyd dro ar ôl tro, hyd yn oed gyda'r ewyllys gorau yn y byd, y bwriadau mwyaf a'r cyfreithiau mwyaf bendigedig, fod pobl a phlant ag anableddau'n cael eu gadael ar ôl. Hwyrach y cawn ni'n geni'n gyfartal ond, yn anffodus, nid yw cymdeithas yn ein trin ni'n gyfartal, ac mae llawer o bobl yn cyrraedd gwahanol adegau yn eu bywydau dan anfantais ddifrifol. Drwy gynnwys hyn ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig, byddech yn ein helpu ni fel gwlad a'r plant dan sylw.

O ran gwelliant 9, am gynnwys plant a'r rheini â chyfrifoldebau cyfreithiol am blant ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig, rwy'n cytuno'n gadarn â Janet Ryder, Darren a Mark, a Helen Mary yn ei barn bod gan rieni waith pwysig i'w wneud a hwyrach mai hwythau yw'r bobl yn y sefyllfa orau, gan amlaf, i ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb am eu plant. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n poeni, yn wahanol i Andrew, y byddwn yn

However, my concern, unlike Andrew's, is that I would hate to see an enabling of or an acceptance of anything that allows for an abrogation of the duties of parents. Those duties are fundamental to having a child and we need to include parents when we go out to consultation. I take Helen Mary's point that it is difficult to know who to talk to and that you can talk to endless groups, but it is about getting out to individual parents. However, just because something is difficult to do, that is not a good reason not to do it.

I urge you to reconsider your stance on amendments 8 and 9, to include children with disabilities on the face of the proposed Measure as well as the parents and guardians—those who are in loco parentis, and look after those children. They need to be brought into the consultation so that we can take their views on board. At the end of the day, this is simply a view-gathering exercise, and you may say, 'No, I do not wish to do that, because I am driving this proposed Measure forward in a particular way'. However, it is about consultation: we always talk about involving the public, and bringing people with us rather than hectoring and lecturing them. We say that we want to win their hearts, as this is their Government and their nation, so I ask you to have another look at amendment 9, and to consider our points.

Huw Lewis: First, I will address amendment 8, which would require Welsh Ministers to make arrangements for ensuring compliance with the due regard duty, and to

'have particular regard to the needs of disadvantaged children'.

The arrangements under the children's scheme will deal with the Welsh Ministers' process for ensuring that due regard is had to the UNCRC in decisions about the development of policy and legislation from May 2012. It will also apply to the exercise of their functions from May 2014. These arrangements ensure that we carry out the process of having due regard properly, not for predetermining the substance of what is considered in any particular case. The weight that it is appropriate to give to a particular

casáu petai unrhyw beth sy'n caniatáu ar gyfer dileu dyletswyddau rhieni yn cael ei alluogi neu ei dderbyn. Mae'r dyletswyddau hynny'n sylfaenol i gael plentyn ac mae angen inni gynnwys rhieni pan fyddwn yn mynd allan i ymgynghoriad. Cymeraf bwyt Helen Mary ei bod yn anodd gwybod â phwy i siarad a'ch bod yn gallu siarad â grwpiau diddiwedd, ond mae'n ymwneud â chyrraedd rhieni unigol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ffaith bod rhywbeth yn anodd ei wneud yn rheswm da dros beidio â'i wneud.

Rwy'n eich cymhell i ailystyried eich agwedd at welliannau 8 a 9, i gynnwys plant ag anableddau ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig yn ogystal â'r rhieni a gwarcheidwaid-y rheini sy'n cymryd lle rhiant, ac sy'n gofalu am y plant hynny. Mae angen eu cynnwys yn yr ymgynghoriad er mwyn inni allu ystyried eu barn. Ar ddiwedd y dydd, dim ond ymarfer casglu barn yw hwn, a hwyrach y dywedwch, 'Na, nid wyf am wneud hynny, am fy mod i'n gwthio'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn ei flaen mewn modd arbennig'. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ymwneud ag ymgynghori: rydym yn sôn bob amser am gynnwys y cyhoedd, ac am ddod â phobl gyda ni yn hytrach na chega arnynt a dweud y drefn wrthynt. Dywedwn ein bod am ennill eu calonau, am mai eu Llywodraeth hwy yw hon a'u cenedl hwy, felly gofynnaf ichi edrych unwaith eto ar welliant 9, ac ystyried ein pwyntiau.

Huw Lewis: Yn gyntaf, af i'r afael â gwelliant 8, a fyddai'n gofyn i Weinidogion Cymru wneud trefniadau i sicrhau y cydymffurfir â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus, ac

'ystyried yn arbennig anghenion plant difreintiedig'

Bydd y trefniadau o dan y cynllun plant yn ymdrin â phroses Gweinidogion Cymru ar gyfer sicrhau bod sylw dyledus yn cael ei roi i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn mewn penderfyniadau am ddatblygu polisiau a deddfwriaeth o fis Mai 2012. Bydd hefyd yn berthnasol i arfer eu swyddogaethau o fis Mai 2014. Mae'r trefniadau hyn yn sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi sylw dyledus yn briodol, nid i ragbenodi sylwedd yr hyn sy'n cael ei ystyried mewn unrhyw achos arbennig. Bydd y pwys sy'n

UNCRC right, or to other relevant factors, will vary from case to case. The arrangements are not for pre-weighting certain factors. Amendment 8 appears to be based on a misunderstanding of the purpose of the arrangements and the content of the UNCRC itself. In many instances, the UNCRC refers specifically to children and circumstances that may fall within the term 'disadvantaged'. When a similar amendment was brought forward at Stage 2 in the legislative committee, I mentioned my concern that the drafting of this amendment is ambiguous. For example, 'disadvantaged' could mean disadvantaged in all sorts of ways. It could be said that this entire piece of legislation is aimed at children because they are disadvantaged by the very fact of their being children, and because of society's historical attitude towards them, their opinions and their rights.

I now turn to amendments 9 and 10. I will try to address head-on some of the issues that have been raised thoughtfully by Members this afternoon. First, there has been a basic misunderstanding by Darren Millar: we are not enshrining the UNCRC in Welsh law. The UNCRC stands. We are signatories to it, all of it, already. What we are doing is passing a law that will determine how Welsh Ministers work in connection with it as regards children's rights, and our made-in-Wales policies, which are designed to ensure that they prosper.

Of course there is a recognition of the role of the parent. That is quoted from the UNCRC, to which we are signatories—it stands now, all of it. We are not excluding parents, as Janet Ryder claimed, by not putting this wording on the face of the proposed Measure. I will go on to explain that in a little more detail. Amendments 9 and 10 add to and lengthen the current list of those who would be involved in preparing a draft scheme, and those who would be involved in a consultation on it. The amendments would add parents, guardians, carers and other persons legally responsible for children to that list.

briodol i'w roi i hawl arbennig yn y Confensiwn, neu i ffactorau perthnasol eraill, yn amrywio o'r naill achos i'r llall. Nid yw'r trefniadau ar gyfer cyn-bwysoli ffactorau penodol. Mae'n debyg bod gwelliant 8 yn seiliedig ar gamddealltwriaeth am ddiben y trefniadau a chynnwys y Confensiwn ei hun. Mewn llawer achos, mae'r Confensiwn yn cyfeirio'n benodol at blant ac amgylchiadau a allai berthyn i'r term 'difreintiedig'. Pan gyflwynwyd gwelliant tebyg yng Ngham 2 yn y pwyllgor deddfwriaethol, soniais fy mod i'n poeni bod y gwelliant hwn wedi'i ddrafftio mewn modd amwys. Er enghraifft, gallai 'difreintiedig' olygu difreintiedig mewn pob math o ffyrdd. Gellid dweud bod y darn cyfan hwn o ddeddfwriaeth wedi'i anelu at blant am eu bod yn ddifreintiedig oherwydd yr union ffaith eu bod yn blant, ac oherwydd agwedd hanesyddol cymdeithas tuag atynt hwy, eu barn a'u hawliau.

Trof yn awr at welliannau 9 a 10. Ceisiaf fynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â rhai o'r pethau a godwyd yn feddylgar gan Aelodau'r prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, cafwyd camddealltwriaeth sylfaenol gan Darren Millar: nid ydym yn cynnwys Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yng nghyfraith Cymru. Mae'r Confensiwn yn sefyll. Rydym oll yn llofnodwyr iddo, y cyfan ohono, yn barod. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yw derbyn cyfraith a fydd yn pennu'r ffordd y mae Gweinidogion Cymru'n gweithio mewn cysylltiad ag ef o ran hawliau plant, a'n polisiau gwnaed yng Nghymru, sydd wedi'u cynllunio i sicrhau eu bod yn ffynnu.

Wrth reswm, cydnabyddir rôl y rhiant. Dyfynnir hwnnw o'r Confensiwn, yr ydym yn llofnodwyr iddo-mae'n sefyll yn awr, y cyfan ohono. Nid ydym yn hepgor rhieni, fel yr honnodd Janet Ryder, drwy beidio â rhoi'r geiriad hwn ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Egluraf hynny'n awr ychydig yn fanylach. Mae gwelliannau 9 a 10 yn ychwanegu at y rhestr gyfredol o'r rheini a fyddai'n cael eu cynnwys wrth baratoi cynllun drafft, a'r rheini a fyddai'n cael eu cynnwys mewn ymgynghoriad arno. Byddai'r gwelliannau'n ychwanegu rhieni, gwarcheidwaid, gofawyr a phobl eraill sy'n gyfreithiol gyfrifol am blant at y rhestr honno.

The list has been kept to a minimum for a specific reason. Parents would have the same opportunities to respond to any consultation exercise as any other group. We intend to undertake the consultation in an open and transparent way, in line with our current approach to such exercises, and in a way that we can all be proud of here in Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government has to conduct consultations in a reasonable way, which would include parents or those with a parental responsibility as a matter of course. We would not and could not exclude parents from that, and nor would we wish to. Specific reference has been made to having ‘children and young people’ mentioned on the face of the proposed Measure as, despite the progress made in recent years, they have not historically been automatically included as a matter of course in such an exercise. That is not the case for adults. Similarly, without the inclusion of children and young people, documentation—that is another issue—may not be produced in a way that would allow them to engage fully. Given that context, I do not therefore believe that these amendments are necessary.

5.20 p.m.

I am opposed to amendment 9, not because I do not agree that the involvement in consultation processes should be inclusive of those who are parents, but because I think that it is unnecessary to say so. As I have said before, I do not want this legislation to be any longer or more complicated than it needs to be.

Alun Davies *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Deputy Minister is out of time, so he cannot take an intervention. Can you wind up, please?

Huw Lewis: I will try, Deputy Presiding Officer. I am trying to address all the points made.

In summary, given that time has beaten us, I ask Members to resist all of the proposed amendments in this group.

Cadwyd y rhestr mor fyr â phosibl am reswm penodol. Byddai rhieni'n cael yr un cyfleoedd i ymateb i unrhyw ymarfer ymgynghori ag unrhyw grŵp arall. Bwriadwn gynnal yr ymgynghoriad mewn modd agored a thryloyw, yn unol â'n hymagwedd gyfredol at ymarferion felly, ac mewn modd y gallwn oll ymfalchïo ynddo yma yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gynnal ymgynghoriadau mewn modd rhesymol, a fyddai'n cynnwys rhieni neu'r rheini â chyfrifoldeb rhiant fel mater o arfer. Ni fyddem ac ni allem hepgor rhieni o hynny, ac ni fyddem yn dymuno gwneud hynny ychwaith. Cyfeiriwyd yn benodol at sôn am 'blant a phobl ifanc' ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig oherwydd, er y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, nid ydynt wedi cael eu cynnwys yn awtomatig yn hanesyddol fel mater o arfer mewn ymarfer o'r fath. Nid yw hynny'n wir am oedolion. Yn yr un modd, heb gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc, hwyrach na fydd dogfennaeth—mater arall yw hwnnw—yn cael ei chynhyrchu mewn modd a fyddai'n eu galluogi i gymryd rhan yn llawn. O ystyried y cyd-destun hwnnw, nid wyf yn credu felly fod angen y gwelliannau hyn.

Rwy'n gwrthwynebu gwelliant 9, nid am nad wyf yn cytuno y dylai'r rheini sy'n cael eu cynnwys mewn prosesau ymgynghori gynnwys y rhai sy'n rhieni, ond gan fy mod i'n meddwl nad oes angen dweud hynny. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, nid wyf am i'r ddeddfwriaeth hon fod yn hirach nac yn gymhlethach nag sydd angen iddi fod.

Alun Davies *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae amser y Dirprwy Weinidog ar ben, felly ni all gymryd ymyriad. A allwch ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Huw Lewis: Fe geisiaf, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Rwy'n ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r holl bwyntiau a wnaethpwyd.

Yn fyr, o ystyried bod amser wedi mynd yn drech na ni, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthwynebu'r holl welliannau arfaethedig yn y grŵp hwn.

Mark Isherwood: As the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign said to me, of course all children are equal and of course this legislation would apply equally to all children. However, some children always come last, and that is why it called for positive action. Amendment 8 has particular regard to the needs of disadvantaged children, ensuring that the needs of vulnerable children under the umbrella term of disadvantaged children are given particular regard. If you took it to the nth degree, you could argue that every child is at a disadvantage, but we know that we are not talking about every child, but children who face barriers to equality in life that most children do not, be that through disadvantage or disability that is completely beyond their control and imposed on them by external forces. As the social model recognises, people are disabled by society, not by themselves. That, of course, applies as much to children as it does to adults of all ages.

The reality is that without positive action in favour of disadvantaged children, equality will never exist. I therefore highlight to the Welsh Government the need for and virtue of positive action in equally promoting the rights of all children and young people. This is about positive action; it is a progressive proposal, seeking equality for disadvantaged groups, which should accord, I hope and believe, as does the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign, with Members of all parties, particularly those who profess their commitment to positive action to deliver equality.

With regard to amendments 9 and 10, I emphasise again that it is an inclusive, not an exclusive, list. It states that it includes parents, guardians, carers or other persons legally responsible for children; it does not exclude others. We heard a number of contributions from Members who sat on Legislation Committee No. 5 during scrutiny of this proposed Measure challenging amendments 9 and 10, but I would remind them that it is stated in its report that

Mark Isherwood: Fel y dywedodd ymgyrch Mae Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru wrthyf, mae pob plentyn wrth reswm yn gyfartal a byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon wrth reswm yn berthnasol i bob plentyn i'r un graddau. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai plant bob amser yn dod olaf, ac am y rheswm hwnnw y galwodd am gymryd camau cadarnhaol. Mae gwelliant 8 yn ystyried yn arbennig anghenion plant difreintiedig, gan sicrhau bod anghenion plant agored i niwed o dan derm ymbarel plant difreintiedig yn cael eu hystyried yn arbennig. Petaech chi'n mynd ag ef i'r eithaf, gallech ddadlau bod pob plentyn o dan anfantais, ond gwyddom nad ydym yn siarad am bob plentyn, ond plant sy'n wynebu rhwystrau rhag cydraddoldeb mewn bywyd sy'n wahanol i'r rhan fwyaf o blant, boed hynny drwy anfantais neu anabledd sydd y tu hwnt i'w rheolaeth yn llwyr ac a osodwyd arnynt gan rymoedd allanol. Fel y mae'r model cymdeithasol yn ei gydnabod, mae pobl yn cael eu hanablu gan gymdeithas, nid ganddynt hwy eu hunain. Mae hynny, wrth reswm, yr un mor berthnasol i blant ag y mae i oedolion o bob oedran.

Y gwir yw na fydd cydraddoldeb byth yn bod, heb gamau cadarnhaol o blaid plant difreintiedig. Amlygaf felly i Lywodraeth Cymru fod angen camau cadarnhaol, a mantais y camau hyn, i hyrwyddo hawliau'r holl blant a phobl ifanc yn gyfartal. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â gweithredu cadarnhaol; mae'n gynnig blaengar, sy'n ceisio cydraddoldeb i grwpiau difreintiedig, a ddylai gydsynio, rwy'n gobeithio ac yn credu, fel y mae ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, ag Aelodau pob plaid, yn arbennig y rheini sy'n arddel eu hymrwymiad i weithredu cadarnhaol i gael cydraddoldeb.

O ran gwelliannau 9 a 10, pwysleisiaf eto mai rhestr gynhwysol, nid cyfyngedig, ydyw. Mae'n dweud ei bod yn cynnwys rhieni, gwarcheidwaid, gofalwyr neu bobl eraill sy'n gyfreithiol gyfrifol am blant: nid yw'n eithrio eraill. Clywsom nifer o gyfraniadau gan Aelodau a eisteddodd ar Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 5 yn ystod y gwaith craffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliannau 9 a 10, ond byddwn yn eu hatgoffa y dywedir yn ei adroddiad bod

'The Committee agrees with the evidence presented which states that the interested organisations can regularly change, and would not wish for some groups to be excluded from relevant consultations. However, the Committee agrees there should be provision to ensure consultation takes place with the parties listed in article 5 of the UNCRC.'

'Y Pwyllgor yn cytuno â'r dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd sy'n nodi bod y sefydliadau â buddiant yn gallu newid yn rheolaidd, ac ni fyddai'n dymuno eithrio rhai grwpiau o ymgynghoriadau perthnasol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Pwyllgor yn cytuno y dylid cael darpariaeth i sicrhau bod ymgynghoriad yn digwydd â'r partïon a restrir yn erthygl 5 o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn.'

The committee's recommendation 5 recommends that

Mae argymhelliad 5 y pwyllgor yn argymhell bod

'the duty to consult detailed under section 3(4) is amended to include the following (as detailed under article 5 of the UNCRC): (-) Parents or, where applicable the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child'.

'y ddyletswydd i ymgynghori a ddisgrifir o dan adran 3(4) yn cael ei diwygio i gynnwys y canlynol (fel y'i disgrifir o dan erthygl 5 o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn): (-) Rhieni neu, os yw'n berthnasol, yr aelodau o'r teulu agos neu'r gymuned fel y darperir ar eu cyfer gan arfer lleol, gwarcheidwaid cyfreithiol neu bobl eraill sy'n gyfreithiol gyfrifol am y plentyn'

Alun Davies: You are right about recommendation 5. We certainly had that debate; I do not think that any member of that committee would seek to deny that. However, with regard to what we were recommending, according to my reading of our report, recommendation 3 recommended that a duty be added to the face of the proposed Measure to consult and involve children, young people and relevant stakeholders. I felt that we were very clear that, while we accepted the need to involve parents and others in other areas, on the face of the proposed Measure, our determination was to use the word 'stakeholder' rather than to list individual groups. I think that, perhaps, is where we might be disagreeing this afternoon.

Alun Davies: Rydych chi'n iawn am argymhelliad 5. Cawsom y ddadl honno'n bendant; nid wyf yn credu y byddai unrhyw aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw'n ceisio gwadu hynny. Fodd bynnag, o ran yr hyn yr oeddem yn ei argymhell, yn ôl y ffordd y darllenais innau ein hadroddiad, roedd argymhelliad 3 yn argymhell ychwanegu dyletswydd at wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig i ymgynghori â phlant, pobl ifanc a rhanddeiliaid perthnasol, ac i'w cynnwys. Teimlaf ein bod yn glir iawn, er ein bod yn derbyn bod angen cynnwys rhieni ac eraill mewn meysydd eraill, mai ein penderfyniad oedd defnyddio'r gair 'rhanddeiliaid' ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig yn hytrach na rhestru grwpiau unigol. Rwy'n credu hwyrach mai ar hynny yr ydym yn anghytuno'r prynhawn yma.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you, Alun. These amendments apply to section 3 and to section 3, page 4 respectively. Recommendation 5 of the committee's report, to which you were a co-signatory, referred to section 3(4). Therefore, we are quite specific here about using article 5 of the UNCRC, adapted under the advice of Assembly lawyers' advice as to the terminology of the amendment today. On that basis, I urge Members to support all three amendments in this group. Let us take positive action to recognise the additional

Mark Isherwood: Diolch, Alun. Mae'r gwelliannau hynny'n berthnasol i adran 3 ac i adran 3, tudalen 4 yn y drefn honno. Roedd argymhelliad 5 o adroddiad y pwyllgor, yr oeddech yn gyd-lofnodwr iddo, yn cyfeirio at adran 3(4). Felly, rydym yn eithaf penodol yma am ddefnyddio erthygl 5 o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, wedi'i addasu o dan gyngor cyfreithwyr y Cynulliad ynghylch terminoleg y gwelliant heddiw. Ar y sail honno, rwy'n cymhell yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r tri gwelliant i gyd yn y

emphasis required for children falling within the interest of the Disabled Children Matter Wales campaign and others, and let us ensure that article 5 of the UNCRC is recognised in the way proposed and in the way that was recommended unanimously by Legislation Committee No. 5 in its Stage 1 report.

grŵp hwn. Gadewch inni gymryd camau cadarnhaol i gydnabod y pwyslais ychwanegol sy'n ofynnol i blant sy'n perthyn i fuddiant ymgyrch Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, a gadewch inni sicrhau bod erthygl 5 o'r Confensiwn yn cael ei gydnabod yn y ffordd a gynigir ac yn y ffordd a argymhellwyd yn unfrydol gan Bwyllgor Deddfwriaethol Rhif 5 yn ei adroddiad Cyfnod 1.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 8 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno i welliant 8. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Symudwn felly i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 8: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 8.
Amendment 8 not agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In line with the marshalled list, we now move to dispose of amendment 9. I invite Mark Isherwood to move amendment 9.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn unol â'r rhestr wedi'i gosod mewn trefn, symudwn yn awr i benderfynu gwelliant 9. Gwahoddaf Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 9.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 9 in my name.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigïaf welliant 9 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 9 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno i welliant 9. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 15, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 9: For 15, Abstain 1, Against 35.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
The following Member abstained:

Ryder, Janet

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

Grŵp 3: Gwelliannau Technegol (Gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4)
Group 3: Technical Amendments (Amendments 2, 3 and 4)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: This group consists of technical amendments that relate only to the Welsh version of the proposed Measure. The lead amendment in this group is amendment 2, and I call on the Deputy Minister to move the lead amendment and to speak to it and other amendments in the group.

Huw Lewis: I move amendment 2 in my name.

These are Government amendments and are technical in nature. They refer to the Welsh version of the proposed Measure only. Their intention is to ensure that both the Welsh and the English texts of the proposed Measure accurately reflect each other. Amendment 2 will amend section 3(4) of the Welsh version of the proposed Measure, which places a duty on Welsh Ministers to involve stakeholders in the development of the draft children's scheme. The intention of this amendment is to more accurately convey the concept of involvement in the Welsh text. Amendments 3 and 4 will amend sections 8(5) and 8(7) respectively. This section contained powers for Welsh Ministers to amend certain parts of the proposed Measure and to keep it in line with the UK's UNCRC obligations. These amendments will bring the Welsh text in line with the English text of the proposed Measure. I ask Members to support these Government amendments.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you. I have no other speakers. The question is that amendment 2 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. Therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 2 is agreed.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 2.
Amendment 2 agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In line with the marshalled list, we now move to dispose of amendments 10 and 1. I invite Mark Isherwood to move amendment 10.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'r grŵp hwn yn cynnwys gwelliannau technegol sy'n berthnasol i fersiwn Cymru o'r Mesur arfaethedig yn unig. Y prif welliant yn y grŵp hwn yw gwelliant 2, a galwaf ar y Dirprwy Weinidog i gynnig y prif welliant ac i siarad am hwnnw a gwelliannau eraill yn y grŵp.

Huw Lewis: Cynigaf welliant 2 yn fy enw i.

Gwelliannau Llywodraeth yw'r rhain ac maent yn dechnegol eu natur. Cyfeiriant at fersiwn Cymru o'r Mesur arfaethedig yn unig. Eu bwriad yw sicrhau bod testunau Cymru a Lloegr o'r Mesur arfaethedig yn adlewyrchu ei gilydd yn gywir. Bydd gwelliant 2 yn diwygio adran 3(4) o fersiwn Cymru o'r Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gynnwys rhanddeiliaid mewn datblygu'r cynllun plant drafft. Bwriad y gwelliant hwn yw cyfleu'n gywirach gysyniad cynhwysiant yn nhestun Cymru. Bydd gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn diwygio adrannau 8(5) ac 8(7) yn y drefn honno. Roedd yr adran hon yn cynnwys pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru ddiwygio rhannau penodol o'r Mesur arfaethedig a'i gadw'n unol â rhwymedigaethau'r DU o ran Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Bydd y gwelliannau hyn yn cysoni testun Cymru â thestun Lloegr o'r Mesur arfaethedig. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r gwelliannau Llywodraeth hyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw siaradwyr eraill. Y cwestiwn yw cytuno i welliant 2. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, cytunir ar welliant 2.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn unol â'r rhestr wedi'i gosod mewn trefn, symudwn ymlaen i benderfynu gwelliannau 10 ac 1. Gwahoddaf Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 10.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 10 in my name.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 10 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 10 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. We therefore move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno i welliant 10. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Symudwn felly i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 10: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

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Davies, Paul
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Davies, Andrew
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Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 10.
Amendment 10 not agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I now invite Eleanor Burnham to move amendment 1.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gwahoddaf Eleanor Burnham yn awr i gynnig gwelliant 1.

Eleanor Burnham: I move amendment 1 in my name.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno

question is that amendment 1 be agreed to. i welliant 1. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau?
 Are there any objections? I see that there are. Gwelaf fod. Symudwn felly i bleidlais.
 We therefore move to a vote.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
 Amendment 1: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Veronica
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 1.
 Amendment 1 not agreed.*

**Grŵp 4: Adrodd (Gwelliant 11)
 Group 4: Reporting (Amendment 11)**

5.30 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 11 and to speak to the amendment.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 11 ac i siarad dros y gwelliant.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 11 in my name.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 11 yn fy enw i.

Amendment 11 seeks to make annual reports necessary, ensuring that there is a clear duty to report regularly, thereby allowing greater monitoring and scrutiny of the success of the proposed Measure. This is a young legislature, but it has perhaps reached its adolescence and is no longer the infant that it once was. We are acquiring, or are seeking to acquire, additional powers, and even under the existing system we are drawing down powers on a regular basis. The Assembly currently comprises a unicameral Chamber, which puts additional responsibility upon us to scrutinise Government legislation, to hold the Government to account, and to monitor and to ensure compliance with the stated goals and objectives of legislation. In order to do so, we must have appropriate, necessary and effective scrutiny. We must show the people of Wales that we recognise that the separation of powers between the executive and the legislature that was granted by the Government of Wales Act 2006 has real meaning. We must also show the people of Wales that, in the context of the forthcoming referendum on powers, whatever the outcome may be, and wider debates that will follow it, we are a mature legislative and scrutinising Chamber, and that we take on board the responsibilities that that applies with seriousness and gravity. Therefore, I am pleased to move amendment 11.

Darren Millar: I support amendment 11 in the name of Mark Isherwood. We did not receive a great deal of evidence calling for the tabling of annual reports, and the Deputy Minister, when he came in to be scrutinised on the proposed Measure, made it clear that he would be prepared to do so as necessary, which we were grateful for. However, the fact that the face of the proposed Measure refers simply to a five-year cycle of reports could lead to accusations that there was a mentality of not having to deal with any problems that might arise in the implementation of the legislation for Ministers to pay regard to the UNCRC in a particular term of office—the so-called ‘not in my term of office’, or ‘NIMTO’, mentality. Having an annual report in the first instance, in the infancy of this legislation, on its impact in Wales, is extremely important. Therefore, I fully support amendment 11.

Mae gwelliant 11 yn ceisio gwneud adroddiadau blynyddol yn angenrheidiol, gan sicrhau bod dyletswydd glir i adrodd yn rheolaidd, er mwyn monitro llwyddiant y Mesur arfaethedig yn well a chraffu arno'n fwy. Corff deddfu ifanc yw hwn, ond hwyrach ei fod wedi cyrraedd ei lasoed ac nad yw bellach y baban ydoedd. Rydym yn caffael pwerau ychwanegol, neu'n ceisio eu caffael, a hyd yn oed o dan y system bresennol rydym yn tynnu pwerau i lawr yn rheolaidd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Cynulliad yn cynnwys un Siambr, sy'n gosod cyfrifoldeb ychwanegol arnom i graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth, i ddal y Llywodraeth i gyfrif, ac i fonitro nodau ac amcanion penodedig deddfwriaeth a sicrhau y cydymffurfir â hwy. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid inni graffu'n briodol, yn angenrheidiol ac yn effeithiol. Rhaid inni ddangos i bobl Cymru ein bod yn cydnabod bod gwir ystyr i wahanu pwerau rhwng y weithrediaeth a'r corff deddfu fel y'i caniatawyd gan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Rhaid hefyd inni ddangos i bobl Cymru ein bod yn Siambr deddfu a chraffu aeddfed, yng nghyd-destun y refferendwm sydd ar ddod ar bwerau, beth bynnag fydd y canlyniad, a dadleuon ehangach a fydd yn ei ddilyn, a'n bod yn derbyn y cyfrifoldebau sy'n berthnasol i hynny o ddifrif calon. Felly, rwy'n falch o gynnig gwelliant 11.

Darren Millar: Cefnogaf welliant 11 yn enw Mark Isherwood. Ni chawsom lawer iawn o dystiolaeth yn galw am gyflwyno adroddiadau blynyddol, ac eglurodd y Dirprwy Weinidog, pan ddaeth i mewn er mwyn craffu arno ar y Mesur arfaethedig, y byddai'n fodlon gwneud hynny yn ôl yr angen, ac roeddem yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Fodd bynnag, gallai'r ffaith bod wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig yn cyfeirio'n syml at gylch pum mlynedd o adroddiadau arwain at gyhuddiadau bod meddylfryd o beidio â gorfod ymdrin ag unrhyw broblemau a allai godi wrth weithredu'r ddeddfwriaeth i Weinidogion ystyried Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn mewn tymor swydd arbennig-sef meddylfryd bondigrybwyll 'nid yn fy nhymor swydd i'. Mae'n holl bwysig cael adroddiad blynyddol yn y lle cyntaf, a hwythau'n ddyddiau cynnar ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon, am ei heffaith yng

Nghymru. Rwyf felly'n llawn gefnogi gwelliant 11.

Huw Lewis: Amendment 11 aims to introduce a requirement to produce an annual report on how Welsh Ministers comply with the duty under section 1 of the proposed Measure. I have clarified previously that the current reporting cycle to the UN committee by the UK as a state party is of five years' duration. That was supported by the evidence of many others. Reporting on compliance with the duty in section 1 is designed to fit in with that wider requirement. The proposed Measure would require a report to be produced before 31 January 2013 in the first instance, which is within a year of the due regard duty taking effect. The first report would provide a valuable opportunity to assess and to report on the early stages of our compliance with the due regard duty. Following that, we could consider how our arrangements for compliance were working, and whether any adjustments would be needed.

I am aware that a small number of requests were made to increase the frequency of reporting on the face of the proposed Measure. However, that view has been far from universal. I made it clear in my evidence during scrutiny that reports on any aspect of this work could be requested through the normal business processes of the National Assembly for Wales. The Assembly, Assembly Members and Assembly committees will not enter a period of hibernation during each five-year period, but will carry on the business of good scrutiny to ensure good government. Similarly, an increased reporting frequency could be included as part of the development of the scheme if the issue is raised. Provision has already been made for there to be the ability to increase the frequency of reporting on the compliance of the children's scheme, should that be a recurring theme as a result of consultation on it. Maintaining the five-year reporting cycle will help to ensure that sufficient priority is given to complying with the central due regard duty in the proposed Measure. Any increase in the reporting frequency or requirements, I fear, will divert energy and resources away from compliance

Huw Lewis: Nod gwelliant 11 yw cyflwyno gofyniad i lunio adroddiad blynyddol am y ffordd y mae Gweinidogion Cymru'n cydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd o dan adran 1 o'r Mesur arfaethedig. Rwyf wedi egluro o'r blaen fod y cylch adrodd cyfredol i bwyllgor y Cenhedloedd Unedig gan y DU fel plaid wladol yn para pum mlynedd. Cefnogwyd hynny gan dystiolaeth llawer o rai eraill. Mae adrodd am gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd yn adran 1 wedi'i gynllunio i weddu i'r gofyniad ehangach hwnnw. Byddai'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol llunio adroddiad cyn 31 Ionawr 2013 yn y lle cyntaf, sydd o fewn blwyddyn o'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus yn gweithredu. Byddai'r adroddiad cyntaf yn gyfle gwerthfawr i asesu cyfnodau cynnar ein cydymffurfiaid â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus, ac i roi gwybod amdanynt. Ar ôl hynny, gallem ystyried y ffordd yr oedd ein trefniadau ar gyfer cydymffurfio'n gweithio, ac a fyddai angen unrhyw addasiadau.

Rwy'n ymwybodol bod nifer bach o geisiadau wedi'u gwneud i gynyddu amllder adroddiadau ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, ni fu pawb o'r farn honno o bell ffordd. Eglurais yn fy nhystiolaeth yn ystod y craffu y gellid gofyn am adroddiadau am unrhyw agwedd ar y gwaith hwn drwy brosesau busnes arferol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Ni fydd y Cynulliad, Aelodau'r Cynulliad na phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad yn mynd i gyfnod o aeafgws yn ystod pob cyfnod o bum mlynedd, ond bydd yn parhau â'r busnes craffu da i sicrhau llywodraeth dda. Yn yr un modd, gellid cynnwys adroddiadau amlach yn rhan o ddatblygiad y cynllun os codir y mater. Gwnaethpwyd darpariaeth eisoes i gael y gallu i gael adroddiadau amlach am gydymffurfiaid y cynllun plant, os bydd hynny'n thema fyny ch o ganlyniad i ymgynghori yn ei gylch. Bydd cynnal y cylch adrodd pum mlynedd yn helpu i sicrhau bod digon o flaenoriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd ganolog sylw dyledus yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Ofnaf y bydd unrhyw gynnydd yn amllder neu ofynion yr adrodd yn tynnu egni ac adnoddau i ffordd o gydymffurfio a chyflawni. Wrth wneud

and delivery. In doing so, it will increase the administrative burden on Government unnecessarily and without achieving any clear benefit. I ask Members to reject this amendment.

Mark Isherwood: I note what the Deputy Minister has said, and I respect his position in this regard, but I stand by my earlier comments and urge Members to recognise that a duty falls upon us as a maturing legislative and scrutinising Chamber and we should revisit this on an annual basis to ensure the effective scrutiny of the success or otherwise of the proposed Measure in future years.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 11 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

hynny, bydd yn cynyddu'r baich gweinyddol ar y Llywodraeth yn ddianghenraid a heb gyflawni unrhyw fudd amlwg. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthod y gwelliant hwn.

Mark Isherwood: Nodaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog, ac rwy'n parchu ei agwedd yn hyn o beth, ond rwy'n cadw at fy sylwadau cynharach ac yn cymhell yr Aelodau i gydnabod bod dyletswydd arnom ni fel Siambr deddfu a chraffu sy'n aeddfedu ac y dylem ailystyried hyn yn flynyddol i sicrhau y craffir yn effeithiol ar lwyddiant neu aflwyddiant y Mesur arfaethedig yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno i welliant 11. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 11: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 11.
 Amendment 11 not agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In line with the marshalled list of amendments, we now move to dispose of amendment 5. I invite Mark Isherwood to move amendment 5.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn unol â'r rhestr wedi'i gosod mewn trefn o welliannau, symudwn yn awr i benderfynu gwelliant 5. Gwahoddaf Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 5.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 5 in my name.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 5 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 5 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are. Therefore, we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno i welliant 5. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod. Symudwn felly i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
 Amendment 5: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Veronica
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 5.
 Amendment 5 not agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: As amendment 5 is not agreed, amendments 13, 12 and 14 fall.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Am na chytunwyd i welliant 5, mae gwelliannau 13, 12 ac 14 yn cwympo.

In line with the marshalled list, we now come to dispose of amendment 3. I invite the Deputy Minister to move amendment 3.

Yn unol â'r rhestr wedi'i gosod mewn trefn, penderfynwn yn awr ar welliant 3. Gwahoddaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i gynnig gwelliant 3.

Huw Lewis: I move amendment 3 in my name.

Huw Lewis: Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 3 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 3 is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno i welliant 3. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, cytunir felly ar welliant 3.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 3.
 Amendment 3 agreed.*

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 3.
 Amendment 3 agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In line with the marshalled list, we now move to dispose of amendment 4. I invite the Deputy Minister to move amendment 4.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn unol â'r rhestr wedi'i gosod mewn trefn, symudwn yn awr i benderfynu ar welliant 4. Gwahoddaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i gynnig gwelliant 4.

Huw Lewis: I move amendment 4 in my name.

Huw Lewis: Cynigiaf welliant 4 yn fy enw i.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 4 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, amendment 4 is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno i welliant 4. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, cytunir felly ar welliant 4.

*Derbyniwyd gwelliant 4.
 Amendment 4 agreed.*

Grŵp 5: Y Weithdrefn ar gyfer Gwneud Is-ddeddfwriaeth (Gwelliant 6) Group 5: Procedure for Making Subordinate Legislation (Amendment 6)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on Mark Isherwood to move amendment 6 and to speak to his amendment.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 6 ac i siarad dros ei welliant.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 6 in my name.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 6 yn fy enw i.

Amendment 6 accords with recommendations made in the Stage 1 committee report. It seeks to strengthen the scrutiny procedure to be used when making an Order under the proposed Measure. It includes a duty to consult four relevant groups:

‘children and young persons; the Children’s Commissioner for Wales; parents, guardians, carers, or other persons legally responsible for children; and such other persons or bodies as Welsh Ministers consider appropriate’.

Once again, this is not an exclusive list.

This amendment also places a duty upon Welsh Ministers to explain their proposals in a document laid before the National Assembly for Wales. Furthermore, and perhaps most crucially, the period of time that the draft Order is laid before the Assembly should be extended from 40 to 60 days, during which Ministers must consider any representations that are made.

All Members are aware of the concerns expressed periodically in relation to consultations undertaken in relation to legislation or guidance, namely that the consultation takes effect after the decisions appear to have been taken, or that the persons required to express their views in order to advise on the proposed legislation are not aware of the consultation. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that consultation is targeted at all of the appropriate groups inclusively, that the explanation of what the consultation applies to is clear, and that there is sufficient time for Ministers to have regard to the responses that are received, in order to inform the legislation—Measures or regulations—going forward, rather than use them to endorse decisions already taken.

5.40 p.m.

Huw Lewis: I contend that amendment 6 would put in place procedures that are unnecessarily complicated and that would

Mae gwelliant 6 yn cyd-fynd ag argymhellion a wnaethpwyd yn yr adroddiad pwyllgor Cyfnod 1. Mae’n ceisio cryfhau’r weithdrefn graffu i’w defnyddio wrth wneud Gorchymyn o dan y Mesur arfaethedig. Mae’n cynnwys dyletswydd i ymgynghori â phedwar grŵp perthnasol:

‘plant a phobl ifanc; Comisiynydd Plant Cymru; rhieni, gwarcheidwaid, gofalwyr, neu bobl eraill sy’n gyfreithiol gyfrifol am blant; a phobl neu gyrff eraill fel y mae Gweinidogion Cymru’n ystyried eu bod yn briodol’.

Unwaith eto, nid yw’r rhestr hon yn cynnwys popeth.

Mae’r gwelliant hwn hefyd yn gosod dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i egluro eu cynigion mewn dogfen a osodir gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yn ogystal, ac efallai’n fwyaf allweddol, dylai’r cyfnod o amser y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn cael ei osod gerbron y Cynulliad gael ei estyn o 40 i 60 diwrnod, ac yn ystod yr amser hwnnw mae’n rhaid i Weinidogion ystyried unrhyw sylwadau a wneir.

Mae pob Aelod yn ymwybodol o’r pryderon a fynegir bob hyn a hyn mewn perthynas ag ymgynghoriadau a gynhelir mewn perthynas â deddfwriaeth neu gyfarwyddyd, sef bod yr ymgynghoriad yn cael effaith ar ôl bod y penderfyniadau fel petaent wedi’u gwneud, neu fod y bobl sy’n ofynnol iddynt fynegi eu barn er mwyn cynghori ar y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig heb gael gwybod am yr ymgynghoriad. Diben y gwelliant hwn yw sicrhau bod ymgynghoriad yn cael ei dargedu at yr holl grwpiau priodol yn gynhwysol, bod yr eglurhad am yr hyn y mae’r ymgynghoriad yn berthnasol iddo yn glir, a bod digon o amser i Weinidogion ystyried yr ymatebion a geir, er mwyn llywio’r ddeddfwriaeth—yn Fesurau neu’n rheoliadau—wrth symud ymlaen, yn hytrach na’u defnyddio i gadarnhau penderfyniadau a wnaethpwyd eisoes.

Huw Lewis: Rwy’n dadlau y byddai gwelliant 6 yn gosod gweithdrefnau ar waith sy’n ddianghenraid o gymhleth ac a fyddai’n

significantly elongate timescales for making Orders under the proposed Measure. The Government listened very carefully to calls made during Stage 1 of the legislative process for more opportunities for scrutiny by the Assembly of Orders to be made under the proposed Measure. As a result, we tabled amendments at Stage 2 so that Orders amending other legislation to give greater effect to the UNCRC and Orders applying the proposed Measure to 18 to 24 year-olds would have to be laid before the Assembly for 40 days before a vote could take place on whether to approve them.

We also tabled amendments that Orders updating the proposed Measure to reflect changes to the UK's UNCRC obligations would have to be laid before the Assembly in draft for 40 days before Welsh Ministers could make them. Therefore, our view is that, as a result of the Stage 2 amendments, the Order-making procedures now strike a good balance between ensuring adequate opportunity for the scrutiny of proposed Orders and avoiding the creation of disproportionately complex processes that consume resources at the expense of other matters as well as elongating timescales.

This non-Government amendment would apply an additional stage of Assembly scrutiny to all Orders under the proposed Measure and require Welsh Ministers to produce a number of documents with little additional value. Our view is that the current 40-day period should give the Assembly ample time to carry out adequate scrutiny and seek the evidence that it needs from Ministers and others without Ministers having to routinely produce documents that may not necessarily help with the issues that the Assembly wishes to probe.

Turning specifically to Orders amending other legislation to give greater effect to the UNCRC and Orders applying the proposed Measure to 18 to 24-year-olds, I remind the Assembly that the proposed Measure already imposes requirements on Welsh Ministers to

hwyhau amserlenni'n sylweddol ar gyfer gwneud Gorchmynion o dan y Mesur arfaethedig. Gwrandawodd y Llywodraeth yn ofalus iawn ar y ceisiadau a wnaethpwyd yn ystod Cyfnod 1 y broses deddfwriaethol am fwy o gyfleoedd i graffu gan y Cynulliad ar Orchmynion i'w gwneud o dan y Mesur arfaethedig. O ganlyniad, cyflwynasom welliannau yng Ngham 2 fel y byddai'n rhaid i Orchmynion sy'n diwygio deddfwriaeth arall i roi mwy o effaith i Gonfensiwn y Cenedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn a Gorchmynion sy'n cymhwyso'r Mesur arfaethedig i bobl 18 i 24 oed gael eu gosod gerbron y Cynlluniad am 40 diwrnod cyn y gellid cael pleidlais ynghylch eu cymeradwyo.

Cyflwynasom hefyd welliannau y byddai'n rhaid i Orchmynion sy'n diweddar'u'r Mesur arfaethedig i adlewyrchu newidiadau yn rhwymedigaethau'r DU o ran y Confensiwn gael eu gosod gerbron y Cynulliad mewn drafft am 40 diwrnod cyn y gallai Gweinidogion Cymru eu gwneud. Felly, ein barn ni, o ganlyniad i welliannau Cyfnod 2, yw bod y gweithdrefnau gwneud Gorchmynion bellach yn cael cydbwysedd da rhwng sicrhau digon o gyfle i graffu ar Orchmynion arfaethedig ac osgoi creu prosesau anghymesur o gymhleth sy'n llyncu adnoddau ar draul materion eraill yn ogystal â hwyhau amserlenni.

Byddai'r gwelliant anllywodraethol hwn yn cymhwyso cyfnod ychwanegol o graffu gan y Cynulliad i bob Gorchmynion o dan y Mesur arfaethedig ac yn mynnu bod Gweinidogion Cymru'n cynhyrchu nifer o ddogfennau heb fawr o werth ychwanegol. Yn ein barn ni, dylai'r cyfnod cyfredol o 40 diwrnod roi digonedd o amser i'r Cynulliad graffu'n ddigon da a cheisio'r dystiolaeth sydd ei hangen arno gan Weinidogion ac eraill heb fod Gweinidogion yn gorfod cynhyrchu dogfennau'n rheolaidd na fyddant o reidrwydd yn helpu gyda'r materion y dymuna'r Cynulliad eu harchwilio.

Gan droi'n benodol at Orchmynion sy'n diwygio deddfwriaeth arall i roi mwy o effaith i Gonfensiwn y Cenedloedd ar Hawliau'r Plentyn a Gorchmynion sy'n cymhwyso'r Mesur arfaethedig i bobl 18 i 24, rwy'n atgoffa'r Cynulliad fod y Mesur

consult on their proposals. It is our view that it is likely that the consultation under those provisions would need to be very wide, so I consider that this amendment is duplicating requirements that already exist in the proposed Measure.

Finally, turning to Orders updating the proposed Measure to keep it in line with changes to the UK's UNCRC obligations, I would stress that this is a very narrow power that can be used only to faithfully reflect changes at that level, and that was made clear by amendments to the wording of the power that the Government brought forward at Stage 2. The 40-day period should allow the Assembly adequate time to scrutinise these Orders before they are made and raise issues with Welsh Ministers if they think that Welsh Ministers are trying to go beyond the boundaries of that very narrow power. This amendment would create a process that I feel is out of all proportion to the purposes for which this very narrow power could be used. The Government also remains of the view that it would not be appropriate for the Assembly to be able to refuse to approve an Order that was merely keeping the content of the proposed Measure in line with the UK's UNCRC obligations. So, I urge the Assembly to resist this amendment.

Mark Isherwood: In effect, unamended, this delegates powers to Ministers to bring forward subordinate or secondary legislation by statutory instrument, which is a significant responsibility requiring effective scrutiny by this place and the persons broadly affected in order to direct the Order that may result. Therefore, the purpose of the amendment is to facilitate that scrutiny, generate the consultation required, provide sufficient time for Ministers to consider the responses to the consultation, and allow this place to consider matters fully before subordinate legislation is enacted. We feel that this is an important constitutional precedent that Members should support accordingly.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The

arfaethedig eisoes yn gosod gofynion ar Weinidogion Cymru i ymgynghori ynghylch eu cynigion. Yn ein barn ni, mae'n debygol y byddai angen i'r ymgynghori o dan y darpariaethau hynny fod yn eang iawn, felly ystyriaf fod y gwelliant hwn yn dyblygu gofynion sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn y Mesur arfaethedig.

Yn olaf, gan droi at Orchmynion sy'n diweddarau'r Mesur arfaethedig i'w gadw'n unol â'r newidiadau yn rhwymedigaethau'r DU o ran Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, byddwn yn pwysleisio bod hwn yn bŵer cul iawn na ellir ei ddefnyddio heblaw i adlewyrchu newidiadau'n ffyddlon ar y lefel honno, ac eglurwyd hynny gan welliannau yng ngeiriad y pŵer a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth yng Ngham 2. Dylai'r cyfnod 40 diwrnod roi digon o amser i'r Cynulliad graffu ar y Gorchmynion hyn cyn iddynt gael eu gwneud a chodi materion gyda Gweinidogion Cymru os ydynt yn ceisio mynd y tu hwnt i ffiniau'r pŵer cul iawn hwnnw. Byddai'r gwelliant hwn yn creu proses sydd, yn fy marn i, yn gwbl anghymesur â'r dibenion y gellid defnyddio'r pŵer cul iawn hwn atynt. Mae'r Llywodraeth hefyd yn dal yn credu na fyddai'n briodol i'r Cynulliad allu gwrthod cymeradwyo Gorchymyn nad oedd ond yn cadw cynnwys y Mesur arfaethedig yn unol â rhwymedigaethau'r DU o ran Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Felly, rwy'n cymhell y Cynulliad i wrthod y gwelliant hwn.

Mark Isherwood: I bob pwrpas, heb ei ddiwygio, mae hwn yn dirprwyo pwerau i Weinidogion i gyflwyno is-ddeddfwriaeth drwy offeryn statudol, sy'n gyfrifoldeb sylweddol sy'n gofyn am graffu effeithiol gan y lle hwn a'r bobl yr effeithir yn eang arnynt er mwyn cyfarwyddo'r Gorchymyn a allai fod o ganlyniad. Felly, diben y gwelliant yw hwyluso'r craffu hwnnw, cynhyrchu'r ymgynghoriad sy'n ofynnol, darparu digon o amser i Weinidogion ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, a chaniatáu i'r lle hwn ystyried materion yn llawn cyn bod is-ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei deddfu. Teimlwn fod hwn yn gysail cyfansoddiadol pwysig y dylai Aelodau ei gefnogi'n briodol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw cytuno

question is that amendment 6 be agreed to. i welliant 6. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau?
 Are there any objections? I see that there are. Gwelaf fod. Galwaf am bleidlais.
 I call for a vote.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
 Amendment 6: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Veronica
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 6.
 Amendment 6 not agreed.*

*Methodd gwelliannau 13, 12 a 14.
 Amendments 13, 12 and 14 fell*

**Grŵp 6: Gwneud Iawn (Gwelliant 15)
 Group 6: Redress (Amendment 15)**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Galwaf ar Mark
 Mark Isherwood to move amendment 15 and Isherwood i gynnig gwelliant 15 ac i siarad
 to speak to the amendment. dros y gwelliant.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 15 in **Mark Isherwood:** Cynigiau welliant 15 yn fy

my name.

This amendment accords with recommendations made at Stage 1 by Legislation Committee No. 5 report. In fact, recommendation 6 in the Stage 1 report, as we have heard before, was unanimously supported by all members of all parties in committee.

This amendment seeks to create a single and simple system of redress for children, where the children's commissioner can be approached if a child or a representative of that child believes a Welsh Minister to have failed in his or her duties. It is less daunting and easier to access than judicial review.

I remind Members that, in evidence given to the committee, as noted in the committee report,

‘the Children’s Commissioner stated “the issue of legal redress is really significant. We have a bit of a problem with that in the proposed Measure.”’

The report further notes that,

‘UNICEF UK continued to state that there was the possibility for an enhanced and strengthened role for the Children’s Commissioner “including increasing his powers with regard to dealing with individual complaints.” UNICEF UK also noted this was “something that the UN committee has recommended in its last concluding observations.”’

For these reasons, and to ensure that there is a simple, transparent and accessible means of redress available to children—in this case, young people and their representatives—we urge Members to support this amendment

Darren Millar: This was the biggest problem that the committee had with the legislation. If there are to be duties on Welsh Ministers, the people who are supposed to benefit from those duties should have the opportunity to challenge a Welsh Minister if a decision is made that does not afford them the protection of their rights, as this law wants to try to achieve. It was very

enw i.

Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn cydsynio ag argymhellion a wnaethpwyd yng Ngham 1 gan adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfwriaethol Rhif 5. Mewn gwirionedd, fel y clywsom o'r blaen, cafodd argymhelliad 6 yn yr adroddiad Cyfnod 1 ei gefnogi'n unfrydol gan holl aelodau pob plaid yn y pwyllgor.

Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn ceisio creu system sengl a syml o wneud iawn i blant, lle gellir mynd at y comisiynydd plant os yw plentyn neu gynrychiolydd y plentyn hwnnw'n credu bod un o Weinidogion Cymru wedi methu yn ei ddyletswyddau neu ei dyletswyddau. Mae'n llai dychrynlyd ac yn haws cael ato nag adolygiad barnwrol.

Mewn tystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor, fel y nodwyd yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, atgoffaf yr Aelodau fod

y Comisiynydd Plant wedi dweud bod mater gwneud iawn cyfreithiol yn arwyddocaol iawn. Mae gennym ychydig o broblem gyda hwnnw yn y Mesur arfaethedig.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad hefyd

Parhaodd UNICEF UK i ddweud bod rôl well a chryfach yn bosibl i'r Comisiynydd Plant, gan gynnwys cynyddu ei bwerau o ran ymdrin â chwynion unigol. Dywedodd UNICEF UK hefyd fod hwn yn rhywbeth a gafodd ei argymhell gan bwyllgor y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn ei arsylwadau terfynol diwethaf.

Am y rhesymau hyn, ac i sicrhau bod modd syml, tryloyw a hygyrch o wneud iawn ar gael i blant—yn yr achos hwn, pobl ifanc a'u cynrychiolwyr—rydym yn cymhell yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

Darren Millar: Hon oedd y broblem fwyaf a oedd gan y pwyllgor gyda'r ddeddfwriaeth. Os oes dyletswyddau am fod ar Weinidogion Cymru, dylai'r bobl sydd i fod i elwa ar y dyletswyddau hynny gael y cyfle i herio un o Weinidogion Cymru os gwneir penderfyniad nad yw'n amddiffyn eu hawliau, fel y mae'r gyfraith hon am geisio ei wneud. Roedd yn achos pryder mawr i aelodau'r pwyllgor, ac i

concerning to members of the committee, and to many of the witnesses, that there were no proposals for redress on the face of the proposed Measure. In fact, it appeared to have been totally overlooked by the Deputy Minister and his officials when drafting the legislation, which I think was disappointing. When he came to give evidence to the committee, the Deputy Minister suggested that a child could take the matter to judicial review. Anyone who knows the judicial review process knows that it is a complicated process, that it is extremely costly and that it is very difficult for people without means to be able to take a matter to judicial review. That the Deputy Minister totally overlooked this was of great concern to the committee, which is why this amendment was tabled by Mark Isherwood. I support it wholeheartedly. The children's commissioner suggested that he would be happy to take on the work of holding the Government to account, taking up complaints on behalf of children and young people, and it seemed perfectly sensible that his office should be able to do this in the future. That is why I think that everyone in the Chamber should support this amendment today.

Huw Lewis: In essence, this amendment says that a child can complain to the Children's Commissioner for Wales about any alleged failure by Welsh Ministers to comply with the due regard duty, that the commissioner can look into the matter and make representations to Welsh Ministers about that matter or more generally. The problem is that the amendment duplicates provision that already exists in law. Section 72B of the Care Standards Act 2000 says, among other things, that the children's commissioner may review the effect on children ordinarily resident in Wales of the exercise or proposed exercise of any function of the Welsh Ministers and First Minister. So, if a child resident in Wales, or his or her representative, contacted the commissioner complaining about Welsh Ministers' exercise of a function, the commissioner could review what they had done.

5.50 p.m.

lawer o'r tystion, nad oedd dim cynigion i wneud iawn ar wyneb y Mesur arfaethedig. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n debyg bod y Dirprwy Weinidog a'i swyddogion wedi'i ddiystyru'n llwyr wrth ddrafftio'r ddeddfwriaeth, ac roedd hynny'n siomedig iawn yn fy marn i. Pan ddaeth i roi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, awgrymodd y Dirprwy Weinidog y gallai plentyn fynd â mater i adolygiad barnwrol. Gŵyr unrhyw un sy'n gyfarwydd â'r broses adolygiad barnwrol mai proses gymhleth ydyw, ei bod yn gostus iawn a'i bod yn anodd iawn i bobl heb fodd allu mynd â mater i adolygiad barnwrol. Roedd y ffaith i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ddiystyru hyn yn llwyr o bryder mawr i'r pwyllgor, ac am y rheswm hwnnw y cyflwynwyd y gwelliant hwn gan Mark Isherwood. Rwy'n ei gefnogi'n llwyr. Awgrymodd y comisiynydd plant y byddai'n fodlon derbyn y gwaith o ddal y Llywodraeth i gyfrif, gan fynd ar drywydd cwynion ar ran plant a phobl ifanc, ac roedd fel petai'n berffaith synhwyrol y dylai ei swyddfa ef allu gwneud hyn yn y dyfodol. Am y rheswm hwnnw y credaf y dylai pawb yn y Siambr gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn heddiw.

Huw Lewis: Yn y bôn, dywed y gwelliant hwn y gall plentyn gwyno i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru am unrhyw fethiant honedig gan Weinidogion Cymru i gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus, bod y comisiynydd yn gallu archwilio'r mater a gwneud sylwadau i Weinidogion Cymru am y mater hwnnw neu'n fwy cyffredinol. Y broblem yw bod y gwelliant yn dyblygu darpariaeth sydd eisoes yn bodoli mewn cyfraith. Mae Adran 72B o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000 yn dweud, ymhlith pethau eraill, y caiff y comisiynydd plant adolygu'r ffordd y mae'r broses o arfer neu gynnig arfer unrhyw un o swyddogaethau Gweinidogion Cymru a'r Prif Weinidog yn effeithio ar blant sydd fel arfer yn byw yng Nghymru. Felly, petai plentyn sy'n byw yng Nghymru, neu gynrychiolydd y plentyn hwnnw, yn cysylltu â'r comisiynydd yn cwyno am y modd y mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi arfer swyddogaeth, gallai'r comisiynydd adolygu'r hyn a wnaeth.

Darren Millar: I am surprised that you did not provide that response to the committee during the evidence sessions. You seemed to say that this was a problem and that you needed to look at it, but you certainly did not give the response that you have just given. What about those people aged over 18? The children's commissioner is only available to serve children, and not the young people additionally included within the scope of the proposed Measure.

Huw Lewis: My apologies, Darren; perhaps my photographic knowledge of legal precedent was not quite on the ball in committee. However, I have had time since to pad it out a little. I will get on to the substantial point that you made about 18 to 25-year-olds in a moment, which is a valid point.

The commissioner also has a wide power in Section 75A of the Care Standards Act 2000 to consider and make representations to Welsh Ministers about any matter affecting the rights or welfare of children in Wales. That power can be used where he or she does not have the power to consider and make representations about the matter under any other statutory provision. The power would enable the commissioner to make any representations about the operation of the proposed Measure. So, our view is that, under the Children's Commissioner for Wales Regulations 2001, the commissioner could assist a child in making a complaint to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales about an alleged failure to comply with the due regard duty.

The ombudsman could also consider a complaint from a child or their representative that Welsh Ministers had not complied with the due regard duty in exercising a function. Under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005, if the ombudsman considers that the complaint should fall within the powers of the commissioner to consider, he must consult the commissioner and may co-operate with them. Following the recommendation of the Stage 1 committee, my officials have entered into discussions with the commissioner and the ombudsman with a view to ensuring that effective and efficient processes exist for dealing with

Darren Millar: Rwy'n synnu na ddarparoch chi'r ymateb hwnnw i'r pwyllgor yn ystod y sesiynau tystiolaeth. Roeddech fel petaech yn dweud bod hyn yn broblem a bod angen ichi edrych arni, ond mae'n siŵr na roesoch yr ymateb yr ydych newydd ei roi'n awr. Beth am y bobl hynny sydd dros 18? Mae'r comisiynydd plant ar gael i wasanaethu plant yn unig, ac nid y bobl ifanc sy'n cael eu cynnwys hefyd yng nghwmpas y Mesur arfaethedig.

Huw Lewis: Ymddiheuraf, Darren; hwyrach nad oedd fy ngwybodaeth ffotograffig o gynsail cyfreithiol yn gwbl weithredol yn y pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi cael amser ers hynny i ychwanegu rhywfaint ati. Cyrhaeddaf y pwynt arwyddocaol a wnaethoch am bobl 18 i 25 oed ymhen munud, sy'n bwynt dilys.

Mae gan y comisiynydd bŵer eang hefyd yn Adran 75A o Ddeddf Safonau Gofal 2000 i ystyried a gwneud sylwadau i Weinidogion Cymru am unrhyw beth sy'n effeithio ar hawliau neu les plant yng Nghymru. Gellir defnyddio'r pŵer hwnnw pan nad oes ganddo ef neu ganddi hi'r pŵer i ystyried a gwneud sylwadau am y mater o dan unrhyw ddarpariaeth statudol arall. Byddai'r pŵer yn galluogi'r comisiynydd i wneud unrhyw sylwadau am weithredu'r Mesur arfaethedig. Felly, yn ein barn ni, o dan Reoliadau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 2001, gallai'r comisiynydd gynorthwyo plentyn i wneud cynw yn i Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru am fethiant honedig i gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus.

Gallai'r ombwdsmon hefyd ystyried cynw oddi wrth blentyn neu gynrychiolydd y plentyn nad oedd Gweinidogion Cymru wedi cydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus wrth arfer swyddogaeth. O dan Ddeddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005, os yw'r ombwdsmon yn ystyried y dylai'r gŵyn berthyn i bwerau'r comisiynydd i'w hystyried, rhaid iddo ymgynghori â'r comisiynydd a chaiff gydweithredu ag ef. Ar ôl argymhelliad y pwyllgor Cyfnod 1, mae fy swyddogion wedi dechrau trafodaethau â'r comisiynydd a'r ombwdsmon gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau bod prosesau effeithiol ac effeithlon yn bodoli i

complaints from children that the due regard duty has not been complied with. Contained within that, Darren, will be the question of including the 18-25 age group. *[Interruption.]* There is no oversight in that regard. The obvious solution, which we would explore, is that the ombudsman would be the first port of call for support.

My view is that we should not create unnecessary legislative provision, duplicating provision that exists elsewhere. A duplication of provision of this nature only makes legislation more complicated for users to follow—in this case, the children and young people of Wales. So, I ask Members to resist this amendment.

Mark Isherwood: I note the Deputy Minister's comments, and I fully understand the position that he describes. I note that, in evidence to the committee, the children's commissioner said that the only place that children could go was to the commissioner at present. However, we seek to insert a section that makes a single and simple system of redress for children transparent and accessible, given the concerns expressed regarding the only other apparent option, namely a judicial review. The UNCRC monitoring group said that a judicial review should be available, but that the main mechanism for accountability should be parliamentary scrutiny. However, it continued to state its concerns about how feasible a judicial review would be in terms of decisions of a strategic nature, formula and so on. Extensive concern was raised, and we want to ensure a single and simple means of redress for any child or young person who may feel that they have cause for support or complaint.

I will conclude by saying that much of the passage of this proposed legislation has my party's support; I was Chair of the legislation committee scrutinising it, and I could not express an opinion. Our amendments have sought to enhance and improve it, not to sabotage or weaken it in any way. I only regret that some of the amendments—not only those that we initiated, but also those that reflect recommendations in the Stage 1 report and those raised by coalitions of

ymdrin â chwynion gan blant na chydymffurfiwyd â'r ddyletswydd sylw dyledus. Yn rhan o hynny, Darren, fydd mater cynnwys y grŵp oedran 18-25. *[Torri ar draws.]* Ni ddiystyrwyd hynny. Yr ateb amlwg, y byddem yn ei archwilio, yw mai'r ombudsmon fyddai'r lle cyntaf i fynd ato i gael cymorth.

Yn fy marn i, ni ddylem greu darpariaeth ddeddfwriaethol ddianghenraid, sy'n dyblygu darpariaeth sy'n bodoli yn rhywle arall. Yr unig beth a wneir drwy ddyblygu darpariaeth fel hon yw cymhlethu deddfwriaeth yn fwy i ddefnyddwyr ei dilyn—yn yr achos hwn, plant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthod y gwelliant hwn.

Mark Isherwood: Nodaf sylwadau'r Dirprwy Weinidog, a deallaf yn llawn y sefyllfa a ddisgrifia. Nodaf fod y comisiynydd plant wedi dweud, mewn tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, mai'r unig le y gallai plant fynd iddo oedd y comisiynydd ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn ceisio cynnwys adran sy'n gwneud system syml a sengl o wneud iawn i blant yn dryloyw ac yn hygyrch, o ystyried y pryderon a fynegwyd ynghylch yr unig ddewis arall sy'n amlwg, sef adolygiad barnwrol. Dywedodd grŵp monitro Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn y dylai adolygiad barnwrol fod ar gael, ond mai craffu seneddol ddylai fod y prif fecanwaith ar gyfer atebolrwydd. Fodd bynnag, aeth ymlaen i nodi ei bryderon ynghylch mor ddichonadwy y byddai adolygiad barnwrol o ran penderfyniadau o natur strategol, fformiwla ac ati. Codwyd pryderon helaeth, ac rydym am sicrhau modd sengl a syml o wneud iawn i unrhyw blentyn neu berson ifanc a allai deimlo y bu ganddo achos am gymorth neu gŵyn.

Cwblhaf drwy ddweud bod fy mhlaid yn cefnogi derbyn y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon i raddau helaeth; fi oedd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor deddfwriaethol a oedd yn craffu arni, ac ni allwn fynegi barn. Mae ein gwelliannau wedi ceisio ei chryfhau a'i gwella, nid ei difrodi na'i gwanhau mewn unrhyw ffordd. Yr unig drueni gennyf fi yw nad yw Aelodau wedi cefnogi rhai o'r gwelliannau—nid y rheini a gynigiwyd gennym ni yn unig, ond hefyd y rheini sy'n

outside organisations—have not acquired the support of Members.

adlewyrchu argymhellion yn yr adroddiad Cyfnod 1 a'r rheini a godwyd gan gynghreiriau o sefydliadau allanol.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that amendment 15 be agreed to. Are there any objections? I see that there are; therefore, we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw y dylid cytuno i welliant 15. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf fod; felly, symudwn i bleidlais.

*Gwelliant 15: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 15: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd gwelliant 15.
Amendment 15 not agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We have reached the end of our Stage 3 consideration of the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure. I declare that all sections and Schedules of the proposed Measure are deemed agreed. That

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rydym wedi dod i ddiwedd Cyfnod 3 i ystyried y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru). Rwy'n datgan yr ystyrir y cytunwyd ar holl adrannau ac Atodlenni'r Mesur arfaethedig. Daw hynny i ben â

concludes Stage 3 proceedings.

thrafodion Cyfnod 3.

**Cynnig Cyfnod 4 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23.58 i Gymeradwyo'r Mesur
Arfaethedig ynghylch Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru)
Stage 4 Standing Order No. 23.58 Motion to Approve the Proposed Rights of
Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure**

Cynnig

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23.58, yn cymeradwyo'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru).

The Deputy Minister for Children (Huw Lewis): I move the motion.

Today marks a big step forward in realising the rights of children and young people in Wales. As I have said before, I am proud to be able to present to the Assembly what I consider to be a trailblazing piece of law. It will take Wales's commitment to its children and young people further than any other country in the UK has managed to do. Embedding the UNCRC into domestic law in Wales has a number of benefits. It will ensure that it becomes integral to devolved Government policy making and the development of legislative proposals. Over time, it will help children and young people to understand and claim their rights. In doing so, they can fulfil their potential and become more responsible citizens, more able and willing to contribute fully to community life and the social capital of Wales. In return, this may enhance our future economic prosperity as a nation, among other things. More importantly, I can see that the proposed Measure will provide children and young people with an increased enjoyment of their rights. This will put them in a stronger position to access the support and services available to them and, through doing so, overcome barriers and achieve a brighter future.

I sincerely thank the members of Legislation Committee No. 5, the Finance Committee and the Constitutional Affairs Committee for their rigorous scrutiny of the proposed Measure and the constructive debate to which

Motion

The National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 23.58, approves the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant (Huw Lewis): Cynigiau y cynnig.

Mae heddiw'n gam mawr ymlaen i sylweddoli hawliau plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, rwy'n falch o allu cyflwyno i'r Cynulliad yr hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ddarn arloesol o gyfraith. Bydd yn mynd ag ymrwymiad Cymru i'w phlant a'i phobl ifanc ymhellach nag unrhyw wlad arall yn y DU. Mae nifer o fuddion ynghlwm wrth ymgorffori Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn mewn cyfraith gwlad yng Nghymru. Bydd yn sicrhau y daw'n rhan annatod o wneud polisiau Llywodraeth ddatganoledig a datblygu cynigion deddfwriaethol. Dros amser, bydd yn helpu plant a phobl ifanc i ddeall a hawlio eu hawliau. Wrth wneud hynny, gallant gyflawni hyd eithaf eu gallu a bod yn ddinasyddion mwy cyfrifol, yn fwy galluog a pharod i gyfrannu'n llawn at fywyd cymunedol a chyfalaf cymdeithasol Cymru. Yn gyfnewid, hwyrach y bydd hyn yn cryfhau ein ffyniant economaidd yn y dyfodol fel cenedl, ymhlith pethau eraill. Yn bwysicach eto, gallaf weld y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn gwneud i blant a phobl ifanc fwynhau eu hawliau'n fwy. Bydd hyn yn eu rhoi mewn sefyllfa gryfach i gael at y cymorth a'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael iddynt a, thrwy wneud hynny, i oresgyn rhwystrau a chael dyfodol mwy disglair.

Diolchaf yn ddiffuant i aelodau Pwyllgor Deddfwriaethol Rhif 5, y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol am graffu'n drwyadl ar y Mesur arfaethedig a'r ddadl adeiladol y maent wedi cyfrannu ati.

they have contributed. Their consideration of this legislation and its future impact has led to a piece of legislation with the potential to benefit the lives of all children and young people in Wales. I also thank those individuals and groups that engaged with the scrutiny process and took the time to consider the proposed Measure and its implications. I hope that the final result clearly demonstrates the strength of our commitment to the UNCRC and that we can all be happy with it. I made it clear throughout the scrutiny process that I was keen to listen, consider and respond to the evidence presented.

I am sure that many Members are aware that, following the scrutiny process and in view of the evidence received, I revised the scope of the due regard duty that the proposed Measure will place on Ministers and, I hope, made it more transparent. As a result, between May 2012 and April 2014, the duty will apply to ministerial decisions on the formulation or review of policy and/or legislation. From May 2014, whenever a function is exercised by Ministers, they will have to do so having due regard to the substantive rights and obligations within the UNCRC and its optional protocols.

We have also made a formal commitment in the proposed Measure to develop this work involving key stakeholders, including children and young people. I believe that this will ensure that there is transparency in the development of the children's scheme. I am sure that you will all agree that this is a pervasive duty, with the potential to make a real, positive change to our policy and legislation in Wales. This change in the duty shows that we are concerned not only with passing legislation for the benefit of children and young people but, above all, with passing good legislation that will have the intended effect and make a real difference.

I also extend my thanks to the Members here this afternoon for their rigorous approach to today's debate and, once again, for their support and contribution to the development of this legislation. I invite all Members now

Mae eu hystyriaeth hwy o'r ddeddfwriaeth hon a'i heffaith yn y dyfodol wedi arwain at ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth a allai fod o fudd i fywydau'r holl blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Diolchaf hefyd i'r unigolion a'r grwpiau hynny a gymerodd ran yn y broses graffu ac a roes o'u hamser i ystyried y Mesur arfaethedig a'i oblygiadau. Gobeithiaf fod y canlyniad terfynol yn dangos yn glir mor gryf yw ein hymrwymiad i Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ac y gallwn oll fod yn hapus ag ef. Eglurais drwy gydol y broses graffu fy mod i'n awyddus i wrando ar y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd, ei hystyried ac ymateb iddi.

Rwy'n siŵr bod llawer o Aelodau'n gwybod, ar ôl y broses graffu ac o ystyried y dystiolaeth a gafwyd, fy mod wedi adolygu cwmpas y ddyletswydd sylw dyledus y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn ei rhoi ar Weinidogion ac, rwy'n gobeithio, wedi'i gwneud yn fwy tryloyw. O ganlyniad, rhwng mis Mai 2012 a mis Ebrill 2014, bydd y ddyletswydd yn berthnasol i benderfyniadau Gweinidogion ar ffurfio neu adolygu polisiau a/neu ddeddfwriaeth. O fis Mai 2014, pryd bynnag y caiff swyddogaeth ei harfer gan Weinidogion, bydd rhaid iddynt wneud hynny gan roi sylw dyledus i'r hawliau a'r rhwymedigaethau sylweddol yn y Confensiwn a'i brotocolau dewisol.

Rydym hefyd wedi ymrwymo'n ffurfiol yn y Mesur arfaethedig i ddatblygu'r gwaith hwn gan gynnwys rhanddeiliaid allweddol, gan gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc. Credaf y bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y cynllun plant yn cael ei ddatblygu mewn modd tryloyw. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch oll yn cytuno bod hon yn ddyletswydd dreiddiol, a allai wneud gwahaniaeth real, cadarnhaol yn ein polisiau a'n deddfwriaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'r newid hwn yn y ddyletswydd yn dangos ein bod yn ymboeni nid yn unig am dderbyn deddfwriaeth er budd plant a phobl ifanc ond, uwchlaw popeth, am dderbyn deddfwriaeth dda a fydd yn cael yr effaith a fwriadwyd ac yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn.

Diolchaf hefyd i'r Aelodau yma'r prynhawn yma am eu hymagwedd drwyadl at y ddadl heddiw ac, unwaith eto, am eu cefnogaeth a'u cyfraniad at ddatblygu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon. Gwahoddaf bob Aelod yn awr i gefnogi a

to support and approve the proposed Measure.

Helen Mary Jones: I do not intend to detain the Assembly for long, but, sometimes, at this stage, having gone through all the hard work of passing amendments, we forget to celebrate when we reach the point of passing a proposed Measure. I am sure that all of us in the Chamber think that this is a good day for children in Wales.

6.00 p.m.

This proposed legislation gives effect to children's rights here. I reiterate what has been said in terms of thanks to the Deputy Minister, who has shown that the Government is ready to listen to the constructive evidence that has been provided from outside, and the rigorous scrutiny from within this body. I am delighted to be looking forward to unanimous support for this proposed Measure. As I said, it is a good day for children. What is important now is that, as the Deputy Minister has just said, we ensure that this works. I am certain that the Children and Young People Committee's legacy report to the next Assembly will recommend that we rigorously scrutinise Ministers on delivering on this groundbreaking legislation. I think that Hywel Dda would be proud of us today.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The question is that the Proposed Rights of Children and Young People (Wales) Measure is passed. Are there any objections? I see that there are none. Therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the proposed Measure is passed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I now propose to move to voting time. Does any Member object, or wish for the bell to be rung? I see that no-one does.

chymeradwyo'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Helen Mary Jones: Ni fwriadaf gadw'r Cynulliad am hir, ond, yn y man hwn, ar ôl gwneud yr holl waith caled o dderbyn gwelliannau, rydym yn anghofio dathlu pan gyrhaeddwn y pwynt o dderbyn Mesur arfaethedig. Rwy'n siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn y Siambr yn credu bod hwn yn ddiwrnod da i blant yng Nghymru.

Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon yn gweithredu hawliau plant yma. Ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedwyd o ran diolch i'r Dirprwy Weinidog, sydd wedi dangos bod y Llywodraeth yn barod i wrando ar y dystiolaeth adeiladol a ddarparwyd o'r tu allan, a'r craffu trwyadl o'r tu mewn i'r corff hwn. Rwyf wrth fy modd o fod yn edrych ymlaen at gefnogaeth unfrydol i'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Fel y dywedais, mae'n ddiwrnod da i blant. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yn awr, fel y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog newydd ei ddweud, yw inni sicrhau bod hwn yn gweithio. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd adroddiad etifeddiaeth y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc i'r Cynulliad nesaf yn argymhell inni graffu'n drwyadl ar Weinidogion ar gyflenwi'r ddeddfwriaeth arloesol hon. Rwy'n credu y byddai Hywel Dda yn falch ohonom heddiw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cwestiwn yw derbyn y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru). A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau? Gwelaf nad oes. Felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, datganaf fod y Mesur arfaethedig wedi'i dderbyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cynigiau yn awr symud i'r cyfnod pleidleisio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu, neu'n dymuno canu'r gloch? Gwelaf nad oes.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4629: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 42.
Amendment 1 to NDM4629: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 42.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Veronica
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4629: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 2 to NDM4629: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine

Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Veronica
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4629: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
 Amendment 3 to NDM4629: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Veronica
 Isherwood, Mark
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 4 i NDM4629: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 4 to NDM4629: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Isherwood, Mark
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4629: O blaid 37, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 9.
Motion NDM4629: For 37, Abstain 5, Against 9.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Veronica
Randerson, Jenny

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's business to a close. Thank you very much.
Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben. Diolch yn fawr.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.02 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.02 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democrat Rhyddfrydol Annibynnol – Independent Liberal Democrat)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 German, Veronica (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 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, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 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, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)