



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 4 Ebrill 2006
Tuesday, 4 April 2006**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Lleihau Nifer y Llawdriniaethau GIG sy'n cael eu Canslo Reducing the Number of Cancelled NHS Operations

Q1 Jenny Randerson: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to reduce the number of cancelled NHS operations? OAQ1462(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): The actions that we have taken to assist trusts in adopting best practice in this area reduced cancelled operations in Wales by 15 per cent between January 2003 and January 2006, and reduced operations cancelled on the day by 18 per cent. Operations are cancelled for many reasons. Just under a half of all cancellations are made by patients, and the others are made by the hospital.

Jenny Randerson: A constituent of mine has had his appointment for a kidney biopsy—a simple procedure—cancelled four times. On the fourth occasion, still classified as 'urgent', he had to wait eight hours before eventually being turned away. Do you agree that one problem is the shortage of consultants in Wales? Are you aware that 54 per cent of cardiology consultant posts have remained vacant over the last two years because of a lack of suitable applicants? The figure for general and acute medicine is 60 per cent, and, for dermatology and medical oncology, 75 per cent. Those involved in these professions say that the cause of this is simple—Wales lags behind England in clinical standards and in technology. After nine years of Labour in power, are you not ashamed that we are still the poor relation?

The First Minister: I do not think that many consultants in Wales would recognise that description from the figures that I have seen on how remuneration has increased. The figures that you quote on vacancy rates in

C1 Jenny Randerson: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i leihau nifer y llawdriniaethau GIG sy'n cael eu canslo? OAQ1462(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mae'r hyn a wnaethom i gynorthwyo ymddiriedolaethau i fabwysiadu'r arferion gorau yn y maes hwn wedi cwtdogi 15 y cant ar nifer y llawdriniaethau a ganslwyd yng Nghymru rhwng Ionawr 2003 a Ionawr 2006, ac wedi cwtdogi 18 y cant ar lawdriniaethau a ganslwyd ar y diwrnod. Caiff llawdriniaethau eu canslo am sawl rheswm. Cleifion sydd yn canslo mewn ychydig dan hanner yr achosion, a'r ysbytai sy'n gyfrifol am y lleill.

Jenny Randerson: Canslwyd apwyntiad un o'm hetholwyr ar gyfer biopsi ar yr arenau—triniaeth syml—bedair gwaith. Ar y pedwerydd achlysur, ac yntau'n achos 'brys' o hyd, bu raid iddo aros wyth awr cyn cael ei anfon oddi yno yn y diwedd. A ydych yn cytuno mai un broblem yw'r prinder ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru? A ydych yn ymwybodol bod 54 y cant o swyddi ymgynghorwyr cardioleg yn wag ers dwy flynedd oherwydd diffyg ymgeiswyr addas? Chwe deg y cant yw'r ffigur ar gyfer meddygaeth aciwt a chyffredinol, ac, ar gyfer dermatoleg ac oncoleg feddygol, mae'n 75 y cant. Dywed y rhai sydd yn ymwneud â'r proffesiynau hyn fod y rheswm am hyn yn syml—mae Cymru ar ei hôl hi o'i chymharu â Lloegr o safbwynt safonau clinigol ac o ran technoleg. Wedi i Lafur fod mewn grym ers naw mlynedd, onid oes arnoch gywilydd mai ni yw'r berthynas dlawd o hyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf y byddai llawer o ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru'n cydnabod y disgrifiad hwnnw ar sail y ffigurau a welais am y modd y mae'r tâl wedi cynyddu. Efallai'n wir fod y ffigurau a ddyfynnwch am

particular specialities may well be right, but the last figures that I saw on vacancy rates in the NHS in general indicated that they were coming down, not going up. Anyone who has been through this procedure of going in for a pre-operation assessment, as I have done recently, is made aware of the fact that if you have the flu, or a cough or cold and so on in the fortnight before, you must let the hospital know because the operation cannot then be done. Similarly, if the consultant has the flu, or a cough or a cold, the hospital may have to cancel. It can happen both ways, and it is roughly 50:50.

swyddi gwag mewn arbenigeddau penodol yn gywir, ond dangosai'r ffigurau diwethaf a welais ar swyddi gwag yn y GIG yn gyffredinol mai mynd i lawr yr oeddent, nid i fyny. Caiff unrhyw un sydd wedi bod drwy'r weithdrefn hon o fynd i gael asesiad cyn cael llawdriniaeth, fel y gwneuthum i'n ddiweddar, wybod bod yn rhaid rhoi gwybod i'r ysbyty os cewch y ffliw, neu beswch neu annwyd, yn y pythefnos cyn y driniaeth, oherwydd ni ellir rhoi'r llawdriniaeth wedyn. Yn yr un modd, os bydd y ffliw, neu beswch neu annwyd, ar yr ymgynghorydd, efallai y bydd yn rhaid i'r ysbyty ganslo. Gall ddigwydd y ddwy ffordd, a rhyw hanner a hanner ydyw.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Un peth sydd yn effeithio ar allu'r gwasanaeth iechyd i weithredu'n effeithiol yw costau cynyddol gweinyddu'r gwasanaeth. A ydych yn ymwybodol bod cost gweinyddu'r byrddau iechyd lleol wedi codi i £48.5 miliwn? A ydych yn dal o'r farn mai syniad da oedd creu 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol?

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): One thing that affects the ability of the health service to operate effectively is the increasing cost of administrating the service. Are you aware that the cost of administrating the local health boards has increased to £48.5 million? Do you still believe that creating 22 local health boards was a good idea?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran gweithio yn agos iawn gydag awdurdodau lleol, sydd â'r un ffiniau, yr oedd cydgysylltu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a redir gan awdurdodau lleol, a'r gwasanaethau meddygol, a redir gan y GIG yn gam mawr ymlaen. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud ei bod hi'n bwysig gwasgu—fel yr ydym yn parhau i wneud—ar gostau gweinyddol y gwasanaeth iechyd.

The First Minister: In terms of working closely with the local authorities, which have the same boundaries, it was a great step forward to join up social services, which are run by the local authorities, and the medical services, which are run by the NHS. You are right to say that it is important to press down—as we continue to do—on the administrative costs of the health service.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Er ichi ddweud hynny, y realiti yw bod costau gweinyddu yn cynyddu'n uwch na chostau cyflogi nyrsys a meddygon i weithio yn ein hysbytai. Er enghraifft, mae cost gweinyddu'r byrddau iechyd lleol wedi codi 11 y cant rhwng 2003-04 a 2004-05, sydd yn dangos bod y costau gweinyddu yn mynd yn uwch bob blwyddyn—mwy, hyd yn oed, nag yr oeddech wedi ei ragweld. Onid yw'n wir bellach fod aelodau o'ch plaid eich hunan yn galw am i fyrddau iechyd lleol gael eu diddymu neu eu cyfuno gyda byrddau cyfagos? Yn aml, maent yn rhy fach ac yn rhy wan i weithredu'n effeithiol. Onid ydych yn derbyn erbyn hyn mai camgymeriad oedd sefydlu'r cyrff hyn?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Despite what you say, the truth is that the cost of administration has increased above the cost of employing nurses and doctors to work in our hospitals. For example, the cost of administrating the local health boards increased by 11 per cent between 2003-04 and 2004-05, which shows that the cost of administration has gone up each year—more, even, than you had foreseen. Is it not true that, by now, members of your own party are calling for local health boards to be either abolished or merged with neighbouring boards? Often, they are too small and too weak to operate effectively. Do you not accept by now that it was a mistake to establish these bodies?

Y Prif Weinidog: Na. Yr ydym wedi dweud wrth y byrddau iechyd sy'n rhannu'r un ffiniau â'r ymddiriedolaeth sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau iechyd ein bod yn barod i ymateb yn gydymdeimladol i unrhyw gais gan y ddau gorff sy'n rhannu'r un ffiniau. Byddem yn hapus i weld yr hyn sydd yn digwydd ym Mhowys, lle mae'n gweithio'n dda, yn digwydd mewn mannau eraill. Y cwestiwn yw: a yw'r cyrff eraill sy'n rhannu'r un ffiniau am ddilyn yr un llwybr? Eu penderfyniad hwy yw hynny, ond byddem yn ystyried unrhyw gais â chydymdeimlad a diddordeb.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: First Minister, we expect leadership from you. Why should we expect the local people to make these decisions about the future configuration of the health service? You have created 22 local health boards. You proudly mentioned the bonfire of the quangos, but you did not touch any of these quangos in that particular bonfire. You have decided to maintain these at a cost that is now substantially higher than you originally envisaged. Does this not show, First Minister, that your priorities are totally wrong? You are prepared to see these increases in terms of health spending on administration, and you are giving the responsibility back to the local people to make the decisions. You should now be giving clear leadership and making it absolutely clear that you are prepared to cut administration costs in order to have more money for front-line services. Is it not about time that you showed some leadership in this?

The First Minister: You have used the word 'leadership' three times, but I am sure that if we were to impose a solution on Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire or Swansea, you would be the first one to accuse us of imposing a top-down solution. We cannot win with Plaid Cymru. We are trying to take Wales forward and you are trying to run Wales down. We know that there have been huge advances in the number of consultants, nurses and junior doctors employed in the NHS, and there has been an even bigger increase in the numbers who are in training for all of those professions, and the other paramedical professions, in order to ensure

The First Minister: No. We have told the health boards that share the same boundaries as the trusts that provide health services that we would deal sympathetically with any application from the two bodies with the same boundaries. We would be happy to see what has happened in Powys, where it has worked well, happening elsewhere. The question is: do the other bodies that share the same boundaries want to follow the same route? It is their decision, but we would look at any application with sympathy and interest.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Brif Weinidog, disgwyliwn arweiniad gennych. Pam y dylem ddisgwyl i'r bobl leol wneud y penderfyniadau hyn ynghylch cyfluniad y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y dyfodol? Yr ydych wedi creu 22 o fyrddau iechyd lleol. Soniasoch gyda balchder am goelcerth y cwangos, ond ni chyffyrddodd y goelcerth arbennig honno â'r un o'r cwangos hyn. Yr ydych wedi penderfynu cadw'r rhain ar gost sydd erbyn hyn gryn dipyn yn uwch nag a ragwelwyd gennych yn wreiddiol. Onid yw hyn yn dangos, Brif Weinidog, fod eich blaenoriaethau'n gwbl anghywir? Yr ydych yn barod i weld y codiadau hyn o ran gwariant iechyd ar weinyddu, ac yr ydych yn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb yn ôl i'r bobl leol dros wneud y penderfyniadau. Dylech yn awr fod yn rhoi arweiniad clir ac yn datgan yn gwbl glir eich bod yn barod i gwtogi costau gweinyddu er mwyn cael mwy o arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau'r rheng flaen. Onid yw'n hen bryd ichi ddangos arweiniad yn hyn o beth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi defnyddio'r gair 'arweiniad' dair gwaith, ond yr wyf yn siŵr pe baem yn gorfodi ateb ar Geredigion, sir Benfro, sir Gaerfyrddin neu Abertawe, mai chi fyddai'r cyntaf i'n cyhuddo o orfodi ateb o'r brig i lawr. Nid oes ennil gyda Phlaid Cymru. Yr ydym yn ceisio mynd â Chymru ymlaen ac yr ydych chithau'n ceisio lladd ar Gymru. Gwyddom fod cynnydd mawr wedi bod yn nifer yr ymgynghorwyr, nyrsys a meddygon iau a gyflogir yn y GIG, a chafwyd cynnydd mwy fyth yn y niferoedd sydd yn hyfforddi ar gyfer pob un o'r proffesiynau hynny, a'r proffesiynau parafeddygol eraill, er mwyn

an ever greater supply of people who are trained professionally and who are ready to serve.

David Melding: First Minister, I am sure that we all agree that patients have to be at the heart of all our considerations regarding how to improve the NHS. I am particularly concerned for those patients who have their operations cancelled on the day, or the day before, because of the psychological distress that this causes. It is also disturbing if a patient has made arrangements with carers or if people have travelled and are staying in a local hotel to be near him or her. These are real issues of quality that need to be addressed.

The First Minister: You are absolutely right. I am pleased, as I mentioned two minutes ago to Jenny Randerson, that the number of operations cancelled on the day have reduced by 18 per cent in the three years from January 2003 to January 2006, which is the latest month for which figures are available. The figure has fallen from 2,213 to 1,825. It is important that we realise how much of a drop there has been.

sicrhau cyflenwad mwy fyth o bobl sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n broffesiynol ac sydd yn barod i wasanaethu.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i gleifion fod yn ganolog yn ein holl ystyriaethau ynglŷn â sut i wella'r GIG. Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus am y cleifion hynny y caiff eu llawdriniaethau eu canslo ar y diwrnod, neu'r diwrnod cynt, oherwydd y gofid seicolegol a achosir gan hynny. Mae'n destun loes hefyd os yw'r claf wedi gwneud trefniadau gyda gofalwyr neu os yw pobl wedi teithio ac yn aros mewn gwesty lleol er mwyn bod yn agos ato neu ati. Mae'r rhain yn faterion gwirioneddol yn ymwneud ag ansawdd y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle. Yr wyf yn falch, fel y soniais ddau funud yn ôl wrth Jenny Randerson, fod nifer y llawdriniaethau sy'n cael eu canslo ar y diwrnod wedi gostwng 18 y cant yn y tair blynedd o Ionawr 2003 hyd Ionawr 2006, sef y mis diwethaf y mae ffigurau ar gael ar ei gyfer. Mae'r ffigur wedi gostwng o 2,213 i 1,825. Mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli cymaint o ostyngiad a gafwyd.

Cysylltiadau Trafnidiaeth rhwng y Gogledd a'r De Transportation Links between North and South Wales

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the transportation links between north and south Wales? OAQ1436(FM)

The First Minister: The trunk road programme includes 24 separate schemes to improve north-south road links, and the Assembly Government is working to start a new air service between Cardiff and RAF Valley later this year. In addition, the new standard-pattern timetable includes two-hourly direct rail services between north and south Wales.

Mark Isherwood: You referred to the proposed air link. On 2 February in north Wales, you stated that daily passenger flights between north Wales and Cardiff would start in November, and admitted that there are doubts regarding whether people east of

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cysylltiadau trafniadaeth rhwng y gogledd a'r de? OAQ1436(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r rhaglen gefnffyrdd yn cynnwys 24 cynllun gwahanol i wella cysylltiadau ffyrdd rhwng gogledd a de, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithio i ddechrau gwasanaeth awyr newydd rhwng Caerdydd ac RAF y Fali yn ddiweddarach eleni. At hynny, mae'r amserlen safonol newydd yn cynnwys gwasanaethau trên uniongyrchol bob dwy awr rhwng gogledd a de Cymru.

Mark Isherwood: Cyfeiriasoch at y cysylltiad awyr arfaethedig. Ar 2 Chwefror yn y gogledd, dywedasoch y byddai gwasanaethau awyren dyddiol i deithwyr rhwng y gogledd a Chaerdydd yn dechrau ym mis Tachwedd, a chyfaddefasoch fod

Conwy would be able to make use of them. What evidence on passenger numbers, funding or implementation, including customs, did you have prior to making this announcement? Two council surveys have already indicated passenger numbers of around 150 per day, but you intend to provide an aircraft with a minimum of 18 seats flying on a double-daily basis. We do not know the extent of the public subsidy that will be required or what the air fare requiring subsidy will be. The £1.3 million estimated subsidy that we know about is only for the first year.

The First Minister: It is due to commence later this year, if all goes well, and it will run for an initial three-year period. If it is successful, consideration can then be given to developing the network within Wales. However, the Department for Transport has now, we are glad to say, imposed a public service obligation on the air route between Cardiff and RAF Valley, and we are hoping, as you say, that it will be operated with a small turboprop aircraft on a double-daily basis. It will alleviate what is perceived as being the north-south divide, and will, we believe, provide a valuable service.

2.10 p.m.

Denise Idris Jones: Would you agree that it is vital that north-south transport links are developed within the context of an integrated transport system, prioritising major gateways and corridors and accounting for key traffic arteries between England and Wales, and our international connections? Would you also agree that the sustainable development of north Wales's regional centres, as set out in the Wales spatial plan, must continue to be our priority?

The First Minister: I am grateful for that question because, in answering Mark Isherwood's question in the context of the air service, I tried to include the improvement in rail service and the 24 different schemes that will improve road links. All three modes of transport are important, and all three must be integrated. They are at the heart of getting the

amheuron ynghylch a fyddai pobl i'r dwyrain o Gonwy'n gallu manteisio arnynt. Pa dystiolaeth ynghylch niferoedd teithwyr, ariannu neu weithredu, gan gynnwys tollau, a oedd gennych cyn gwneud y cyhoeddiad hwn? Mae dau arolwg gan gynghorau eisoes wedi awgrymu y bydd tua 150 o deithwyr y dydd, ond yr ydych yn bwriadu darparu awyren gydag o leiaf 18 o seddi'n hedfan ddwywaith y dydd. Ni wyddom faint o nawdd cyhoeddus y bydd ei angen na beth fydd y pris tocyn y bydd angen ei noddi. Dim ond am y flwyddyn gyntaf y mae'r nawdd amcangyfrifedig o £1.3 miliwn y gwyddom amdano.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae i fod i ddechrau'n ddiweddarach eleni, os aiff popeth yn iawn, a bydd yn rhedeg am gyfnod dechreuol o dair blynedd. Os bydd yn llwyddiannus, wedyn gellir ystyried datblygu'r rhwydwaith o fewn Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Adran Drafnidiaeth bellach, mae'n dda gennym ddweud, wedi gosod dyletswydd gwasanaeth cyhoeddus ar y daith awyr rhwng Caerdydd ac RAF y Fali, ac yr ydym yn gobeithio, fel y dywedwch, y caiff ei gweithredu gydag awyren *turboprop* ddwy waith y dydd. Bydd yn lliniaru'r hyn a welir fel y rhaniad rhwng y gogledd a'r de, ac, fe gredwn, yn darparu gwasanaeth gwerthfawr.

Denise Idris Jones: A fydddech yn cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol datblygu cysylltiadau trafndiaeth rhwng y gogledd a'r de o fewn cyd-destun system drafnidiaeth integredig, gan roi blaenoriaeth i'r prif byrth a'r prif goridorau a chan ystyried y ffyrdd allweddol o ran traffig rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, a'n cysylltiadau rhyngwladol? A gytunech hefyd fod yn rhaid inni ddal i roi blaenoriaeth i ddatblygu canolfannau rhanbarthol y gogledd mewn modd cynaliadwy, fel yr amlinellir yng nghynllun gofodol Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn hwnnw oherwydd, wrth ateb cwestiwn Mark Isherwood yng nghyd-destun y gwasanaeth awyr, ceisiais gynnwys y gwelliant yn y gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd a'r 24 cynllun gwahanol a fydd yn gwella cysylltiadau ffyrdd. Mae'r tri modd o drafnidiaeth i gyd yn bwysig, a rhaid

Wales spatial plan to work, in north, south and mid Wales.

Alun Ffred Jones: A ydych yn derbyn bod cwtogi amseroedd teithio ar drenau ac ar ffyrdd rhwng gogledd a de Cymru, a rhwng canolbarth a de Cymru, yn hanfodol os yw pobl yr ardaloedd hynny yn mynd i feddwl am Gaerdydd fel prifddinas sy'n perthyn iddynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw Caerdydd yn unigryw fel prifddinas wedi'i lleoli mewn cornel o wlad—mae Berlin yn yr Almaen a Fienna yn Awstria, a Copenhagen yn Nenmarc i raddau mwy, yn wynebu'r un broblem. Ond, gan ein bod yn sefydlu system o hunanlywodraeth ar agenda gartref, a honno'n system newydd, mae'r broblem yn llawer mwy o bwnc llosg. Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi. Mae'n rhaid cael trafndiaeth effeithiol, mewn gwahanol ffyrdd, rhwng y brifddinas a mannau sy'n bell o'r ddinas honno. Yr wyf yn meddwl am Ynys Môn yn arbennig, gan fod y pellter rhwng Caerdydd a Dulyn yn un rhan o dair o'r pellter rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerdydd.

integreiddio'r tri. Maent wrth wraidd sicrhau bod cynllun gofodol Cymru'n gweithio, yn y gogledd, y de a'r canolbarth.

Alun Ffred Jones: Do you agree that reducing travel times on trains and on roads between south and north Wales, and between mid and south Wales, is crucial if people in those areas are to think of Cardiff as a capital city that belongs to them?

The First Minister: Cardiff is not unique in being a capital city located in a corner of a country—the same problem is apparent in Germany with Berlin and Austria with Vienna, and in Denmark with Copenhagen to a greater extent. However, as we are establishing a system of self-government on the basis of our home agenda, and a new system at that, this issue is much more pressing. I agree with you. We must have effective transport links, using different modes, between the capital and areas which are far from the city. I am thinking, in particular, of Ynys Môn, as the distance between Holyhead and Dublin is only a third of the distance between Holyhead and Cardiff.

Tâl Presgripsiwn Prescription Charges

Q3 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on prescription charges in Wales? OAQ1456(FM)

The First Minister: Prescription charges in Wales have halved, from £6 to £3, during the lifetime of this Government, and we are pledged to abolish them completely by 2007. This makes it easier for people on low incomes to have all their medication dispensed, instead of, as hitherto, choosing which ones to take and which ones not to take.

Ann Jones: Like you, I welcome the fact that we now only have a £3 prescription charge. That is of comfort to families on low incomes who have to pay for prescriptions. For them, this is a great reduction—prescriptions cost half what they cost in England. I cannot wait for next year, when we will return to free prescriptions, delivered in Wales by the

C3 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am dâl presgripsiwn yng Nghymru? OAQ1456(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae tâl presgripsiwn yng Nghymru wedi haneru, o £6 i £3, yn ystod oes y Llywodraeth hon, ac yr ydym wedi addunedu i'w ddiddymu'n llwyr erbyn 2007. Mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn haws i bobl ar incwm isel gael eu meddyginiaeth i gyd, yn lle dewis pa rai i'w cymryd a pha rai i beidio â'u cymryd, fel y gwnaent o'r blaen.

Ann Jones: Fel chi, yr wyf ffinau'n croesawu'r ffaith mai dim ond £3 yw ein tâl presgripsiwn erbyn hyn. Mae hynny'n gysur i deuluoedd ar incwm isel sydd yn gorfod talu am bresgripsiwn. Iddynt hwy, mae hyn yn ostyngiad mawr—mae presgripsiynau'n costio hanner yr hyn y maent yn ei gostio yn Lloegr. Ni allaf aros tan y flwyddyn nesaf,

Welsh Assembly Government for the people of Wales. I am sure that the people of Wales will remember that next year.

The First Minister: This covers prepayment certificates as well as individual prescription items. Further legislation will be required before April 2007 for that final change in the abolition of the prescription charge to take effect. We expect that to happen in time for 1 April 2007. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I heard what sounded like an interrogative.

Glyn Davies: Can you confirm, First Minister, that people on low incomes already receive free prescriptions? Can you tell us precisely what this change will cost? What methodology did you use to come to those figures? Will you put that methodology and the detailed calculations in the public domain, so that we can pore over them?

The First Minister: Yes, I would be happy to do that. The distinction that you draw is a distinction without a difference. Ann Jones would clearly have been referring to low working incomes, whereas people on benefits, as you rightly suggest, receive free prescriptions, as do people aged over 60; I should declare an interest, as I fall into the latter category. However, people on low incomes do not receive free prescriptions at present, and they are the people at the margins. All the evidence from Citizens Advice suggests that these people, if they have multiple prescriptions—say for four items—will ask the chemist which items are vital and which they can do without, and will take two items, perhaps, and leave the other two. That is the practice that we want to bring to an end. However, I am happy to ensure that all the material that you asked for is provided.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn hapus gyda sefyllfa lle bydd miliwnydd yn gallu cael presgripsiwn yn rhad ac am ddim, ond ni fydd pobl anabl ar incwm isel yn gallu cael

pan ddychwelwn at bresgripsiynau di-dâl, wedi'u cyflwyno yng Nghymru gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i bobl Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pobl Cymru'n cofio hynny y flwyddyn nesaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn ymwneud â thystysgrifau rhagdaliad yn ogystal ag eitemau presgripsiwn unigol. Bydd angen deddfwriaeth bellach cyn Ebrill 2007 er mwyn i'r newid terfynol hwnnw wrth ddileu'r tâl presgripsiwn ddod i rym. Disgwylw i hynny ddigwydd mewn pryd ar gyfer 1 Ebrill 2007. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Clywais yr hyn a oedd yn swnio fel gofyniad.

Glyn Davies: A allwch gadarnhau, Brif Weinidog, fod pobl ar incwm isel eisoes yn cael presgripsiynau am ddim? A allwch ddweud wrthym beth yn union fydd cost y newid hwn? Pa fethodoleg a ddefnyddiasoch i gyrraedd y ffigurau hynny? A wnewch gyhoeddi'r fethodoleg honno a'r cyfrifiadau manwl, fel y gallwn fyfyrto drostynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, byddwn yn fodlon gwneud hynny. Yr ydych yn gwahaniaethu lle nad oes gwahaniaeth yn bod. Yn amlwg, yr oedd Ann Jones yn cyfeirio at incwm gweithio isel, tra bo pobl sydd ar fudd-daliadau, fel yr awgrymwch yn hollol iawn, yn cael presgripsiynau am ddim, fel y gwna pobl dros 60 oed; dylwn ddatgan buddiant, gan fy mod yn perthyn i'r categori olaf hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, nid yw pobl sydd ar incwm isel yn cael presgripsiwn am ddim ar hyn o bryd, a hwy yw'r bobl sydd ar yr ymylon. Mae pob tystiolaeth gan Gyngor ar Bopeth yn awgrymu bod y bobl hyn, os oes ganddynt fwy nag un presgripsiwn—ar gyfer pedair eitem, dyweder—yn gofyn i'r fferyllydd pa eitemau sydd yn hanfodol a pha rai y gallant wneud hebddynt, a byddant yn mynd â dwy eitem, efallai, ac yn gadael y ddwy arall. Dyna'r arferiad y mae arnom eisiau rhoi terfyn arno. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fodlon sicrhau y darperir yr holl ddeunydd y gofynasoch amdano.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Are you happy with a situation whereby a millionaire will be able to have free prescriptions, but disabled people on low incomes will not receive free

gofal personol yn rhad ac am ddim? Ai dyna yw eich neges i'r etholwyr yn 2007?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi clustnodi £73 miliwn dros dair blynedd er mwyn cyflwyno'r cynlluniau newydd yr ydym wedi eu trafod droeon yn y Cynulliad, mewn cwestiynau i mi ac i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'n bwysig bod pawb yn derbyn ein bod wedi codi cyfanswm yr arian sydd ar gael o 50 y cant a'n bod yn gwneud y dewisiadau y mae'n rhaid eu gwneud ar ddarparu'r gwasanaeth gorau i'r anabl ac i bobl sy'n gweithio, ond sydd ar incwm isel, ac sydd, yn ôl tystiolaeth Cyngor ar Bopeth, yn gorfod gwneud dewis caled rhwng meddyginiaethau y maent yn gorfod eu cymryd a meddyginiaethau y gallant wneud hebddynt.

personal care? Is that your message to the electorate in 2007?

The First Minister: We have earmarked £73 million over three years to implement the new schemes that we have discussed several times in the Assembly, in questions to me and to the Minister for Health and Social Services. It is important that everyone accepts that we have increased the funding available by 50 per cent and that we are making the choices that need to be made on the provision of the best possible service for the disabled and those people who work, but who are on low incomes and who, according to evidence from Citizens Advice, have a difficult choice to make between medicines that they must take and medicines that they can do without.

Llwyddiant Cyrff Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus The Success of Public Service Bodies

Q4 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister outline the success of public service bodies in implementing Assembly Government initiatives? OAQ1451(FM)

C4 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu llwyddiant cyrff gwasanaeth cyhoeddus o ran rhoi mentrau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar waith? OAQ1451(FM)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government is well on its way through an unparalleled period of sustained investment in our public services, benefiting all parts of Wales. We are, through 'Making the Connections', seeking further improvements in how public services are delivered. The 'Delivering the Connections' action plan was published in June 2005.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng nghanol cyfnod digyffelyb o fuddsoddiad cyson yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gyda phob rhan o Gymru'n cael budd. Drwy 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', yr ydym yn ceisio cael gwelliannau pellach yn y modd y cyflwynir gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Cyhoeddwyd cynllun gweithredu 'Cyflawni'r Cysylltiadau' ym mis Mehefin 2005.

Jonathan Morgan: One of the initiatives that many believe the local health boards and trusts are finding difficult to implement is that relating to 'Agenda for Change' for nursing. I have raised with you previously the fact that, according to the Royal College of Nursing, that programme is being underfunded to the tune of £24 million, at a time when the cost of agency nursing and staff in the NHS has more than quadrupled from £12 million in 1999 to over £53 million in the current financial year. Do you accept that we are facing grave difficulties in the NHS where we are spending a lot of money in the short term to plug gaps in nursing and other gaps in the NHS, while not

Jonathan Morgan: Un o'r mentrau y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau'n ei chael yn anodd eu gweithredu, ym marn llawer, yw'r un yn ymwneud â'r 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' ar gyfer nyrsio. Codais gyda chi o'r blaen y ffaith bod y rhaglen honno'n brin o tua £24 miliwn, yn ôl Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, ar adeg pan fo cost nyrsys a staff asiantaeth yn y GIG wedi cynyddu fwy na phedair gwaith o £12 miliwn yn 1999 i dros £53 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol. A ydych yn derbyn ein bod yn wynebu trafferthion difrifol yn y GIG lle yr ydym yn gwario llawer o arian yn y tymor byr er mwyn llenwi bylchau ym maes nyrsio a bylchau eraill yn y GIG, ond heb ddangos i'r

demonstrating to the nursing profession that the Assembly Government is committed to funding 'Agenda for Change'?

The First Minister: I think that there are two or three questions in one there. On how you reduce your dependence on external agency nurses—privately hired as being distinct from the internal bank of people who are happy to do overtime and work over weekends or holidays, or whatever—if we take the University Hospital of Wales as an example, there has been a massive improvement in the dependence on external agency nursing, simply because the chief nursing officer spent a great deal of time on that issue to decrease the overdependence on having to hire nurses, who are not on their regular books or who are working through the bank on top of their normal working hours. If you give it a lot of management time, you can do it. It is up to the chief nursing officers and chief executives of the trusts to look at what has been done in UHW and see whether or not they can do that or improve on it.

Helen Mary Jones: Jonathan Morgan may have asked two or three questions in one, but, sadly, you have singularly failed to answer any of them. I refer you to the financial point: do you acknowledge that your Government has not fully funded 'Agenda for Change'? If your Government thinks that it has, then it is the only body in Wales to think so; nurses' unions and the NHS trusts all say as much. What assessment have you made of the failure to fund 'Agenda for Change' on trust deficits and what assessment are you and your Minister making on the effect of those deficits on patient care?

The First Minister: You obviously were not listening when I answered Jonathan Morgan's question on agency nursing. I do not know why you did not hear it—you may be determined not to hear it, because that is how you are—but I cannot do anything about that.

On the wider issue of 'Agenda for Change'

proffesiwn nyrsio fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymroi i ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid'?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf o'r farn bod dau neu dri o gwestiynau mewn un gennyh. Ynghylch sut yr ydych yn gostwng eich dibyniaeth ar nyrsys o asiantaethau allanol—rhai a hurir yn breifat yn hytrach na rhai o blith y banc o bobl sy'n fodlon gweithio goramser a thros benwythnosau neu wyliau, neu beth bynnag y bo—os cymerwn Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru fel enghraifft, bu gwelliant enfawr o ran y ddibyniaeth ar nyrsys o asiantaethau allanol, yn syml oherwydd i'r prif swyddog nyrsio dreulio llawer iawn o amser ar y mater i leihau'r orddibyniaeth ar orfod hurio nyrsys nad ydynt ar eu llyfrau'n rheolaidd neu sy'n gweithio drwy'r banc yn ychwanegol at eu horiau gwaith arferol. Os rhoddir llawer o amser y rheolwyr i ymdrin â hyn, gellir llwyddo. Mater i'r prif swyddogion nyrsio a phrif weithredwyr yr ymddiriedolaethau yw edrych ar yr hyn a wnaed yn YPC, ac edrych a oes modd iddynt hwy wneud hynny ai peidio, neu wneud yn well na hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Efallai fod Jonathan Morgan wedi gofyn dau neu dri o gwestiynau mewn un, ond, gwaetha'r modd, yr ydych wedi methu'n llwyr ag ateb dim un ohonynt. Yr wyf yn eich cyfeirio at y pwynt ariannol: a ydych yn cydnabod nad yw eich Llywodraeth wedi ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn llawn? Os yw eich Llywodraeth o'r farn ei bod wedi gwneud hynny, yna hi yw'r unig gorff yng Nghymru sydd o'r farn honno; mae undebau'r nyrsys a'r ymddiriedolaethau GIG i gyd yn dweud hynny. Pa asesiad a wnaed gennyh o'r methiant i ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' ar ddiffygion ymddiriedolaethau a pha asesiad yr ydych chi a'ch Gweinidog yn ei wneud ar effaith y diffygion hynny ar ofal cleifion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n debyg nad oeddech yn gwranddo pan atebais gwestiwn Jonathan Morgan ar nyrsys asiantaeth. Ni wn paham na fu i chi ei glywed—efallai eich bod yn benderfynol nad ydych am ei glywed, am mai dyna sut un ydych—ond ni allaf wneud dim byd ynghylch hynny.

O ran y cwestiwn ehangach a yw 'Agenda ar

being fully funded or not, the RCN's views are of great interest to us, but we believe that we have been fair in giving the NHS additional funds to be able to fund all of these huge changes. I accept that there has been an unprecedented period of change in the nature of the contract. Everyone, including general practitioners, nurses, consultants, dentists, all the paramedical professions, radiologists and radiographers, has been through the mill on this. It has been a massive change—probably the biggest in 50 years, and you always get a little bit of agitation at the end of a period like that. However, I am not aware of any figures indicating underfunding of 'Agenda for Change'.

2.20 p.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): The Royal College of Nursing's views are of great interest to you, but then you ignore them. It has clearly stated, correctly, that 'Agenda for Change' is underfunded. Would you not be able to fund 'Agenda for Change' and the 22 local health boards effectively if we did not have the most bloated health bureaucracy in Europe at present? That is what it is about.

The First Minister: You think that, in some way, you could make further changes in the way that the management of the national health service is delivered. It is not really about management. I think that everyone, including the Royal College of Nursing, accepts that you must have contestability and challenge in the system. Your party believes in doing so through private competition, which is fair enough, as it is your view. You will run with that in the election by saying that bringing the private sector into the health service is the way to provide contestability. We have designed a system by which it is LHBs that provide contestability vis-à-vis the trusts. LHBs commission and purchase services and say what they want more of, less of, and the same of. They work closely with local authorities in doing so because they can, as they have the same boundaries. That is the basics of it. In an ageing society there

gyfer Newid' wedi'i ariannu'n llawn ai peidio, mae barn Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys o ddiddordeb mawr inni, ond credwn ein bod wedi bod yn deg wrth roi arian ychwanegol i'r GIG i allu ariannu'r holl newidiadau enfawr hyn. Yr wyf yn derbyn bod cyfnod o newid na welwyd ei debyg wedi bod yn natur y contract. Mae pawb, gan gynnwys meddygon teulu, nyrsys, ymgynghorwyr, deintyddion, yr holl broffesiynau parafeddygol, radiolegwyr a radiograffwyr, wedi bod drwy'r felin yn hyn o beth. Bu'n newid anferthol—y mwyaf mewn 50 mlynedd mae'n debyg, a byddwch bob amser yn cael ychydig o anniddigrwydd ar derbyn cyfnod fel hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn ymwybodol o ffigurau sy'n dangos bod 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn cael ei thangyllido.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae barn Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys o ddiddordeb mawr ichi, ac yna yr ydych yn ei hanwybyddu. Mae wedi datgan yn eglur, ac yn gywir, fod 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' yn cael ei thangyllido. Oni fyddai modd ichi ariannu 'Agenda ar gyfer Newid' a'r 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol yn effeithiol pe na byddai gennym y fiwrocratiaeth iechyd fwyaf chwyddedig yn Ewrop ar hyn o bryd? Dyna'r gwir.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn meddwl y gallech, mewn rhyw fodd, wneud newidiadau pellach yn y ffordd y cyflwynir rheolaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Nid rheolaeth yw'r pwynt a dweud y gwir. Credaf fod pawb, gan gynnwys Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, yn derbyn bod yn rhaid ichi gael sefyllfa gystadleuol a her yn y system. Mae eich plaid chi'n credu mewn gwneud hynny drwy gystadleuaeth breifat, sy'n ddigon teg, gan mai dyna'ch barn. Byddwch yn cynnig hynny yn yr etholiad drwy ddweud mai dod â'r sector preifat i mewn i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yw'r ffordd i ddarparu sefyllfa gystadleuol. Yr ydym wedi llunio system sy'n golygu mai'r byrddau iechyd lleol sy'n darparu'r sefyllfa gystadleuol yng nghyswllt yr ymddiriedolaethau. Byrddau iechyd lleol sy'n comisiynu a phrynu gwasanaethau ac yn dweud beth y mae arnynt eisiau mwy ohonynt, llai ohonynt neu'r un faint. Maent

will always be ever increasing pressures to align, in a seamless web of care, the social care provided by the local authority and the medical care provided by the NHS.

Nick Bourne: I do not know what all that was about but, to take you back to the private/public sector debate, you wanted to create clear red water between you and Tony Blair but, just as fast as you were creating it, the Minister for Health and Social Services was deciding that he did not go along those lines. That is why we have the private sector involved successfully on dentistry. That is private sector involvement and it is actually delivering.

To refresh your memory, and to bring you back to the question, we have a bloated health bureaucracy. Those were not my words but those of the former chair of the consultants committee for Wales. I am glad that Jane Hutt is passing you some notes; perhaps it will help or perhaps it will not. We are spending 45 per cent more now as compared with when you brought in the LHBs. That is how it is bloated. What are you doing to cut back on that expenditure so that we can put more money into the system at the sharp end for more doctors, nurses and operations? I am sure that you want that just as much as we do. Why do you not do it?

The First Minister: Why did you not provide it when the Tories were in power? You were the ones who cut nurse and medical training. We have massively expanded medical training. As I found last week during my visit to Glan Clwyd Hospital, where medical students from Cardiff and Manchester universities were doing their training, intake into medical schools in Wales has almost doubled since Labour came to power. You did not increase it at all. As you will remember, the Conservatives cut nurse training, but we

yn gweithio'n agos gydag awdurdodau lleol wrth wneud hynny, gan fod modd iddynt wneud hynny oherwydd bod yr un ffiniau ganddynt. Dyna graidd y mater. Mewn cymdeithas sy'n heneiddio, bydd pwysau cynyddol bob amser i alinio, o fewn gwe ddi-dor o ofal, y gofal cymdeithasol a ddarperir gan yr awdurdod lleol a'r gofal meddygol a ddarperir gan y GIG.

Nick Bourne: Ni wn beth oedd ystyr hynny i gyd, ond, a mynd â chi'n ôl at y ddadl am yr sector preifat/cyhoeddus, yr oeddech am greu dŵr coch clir rhyngoch a Tony Blair, ond cyn gynted ag yr oeddech yn ei greu, yr oedd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn penderfynu nad oedd yn dilyn y trywydd hwnnw. Dyna paham y mae gennym y sector preifat yn cymryd rhan yn llwyddiannus ym maes deintyddiaeth. Dyna beth yw'r sector preifat yn cymryd rhan, ac mae'n cyflawni mewn gwirionedd.

I roi proc i'ch cof, ac i ddod â chi'n ôl at y cwestiwn, mae gennym fiwrocratiaeth iechyd chwyddedig. Nid fy ngeiriau i oedd y rheini, ond geiriau cyn gadeirydd pwyllgor yr ymgynghorwyr dros Gymru. Yr wyf yn falch bod Jane Hutt yn estyn rhai nodiadau ichi; efallai y byddant o fudd neu efallai na fyddant. Yr ydym yn gwario 45 y cant yn fwy yn awr o'i gymharu â'r adeg pryd y cyflwynwyd y byrddau iechyd lleol gennych. Dyna pa mor chwyddedig ydyw. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i gwtogi'r gwariant hwnnw fel y gallwn roi mwy o arian yn y system yn y rheng flaen, ar gyfer mwy o feddygon, nyrsys a llawdriniaethau? Yr wyf yn sicr bod arnoch eisiau hynny llawn cymaint â ninnau. Paham nad ydych yn gwneud hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Paham na fu i chi wneud hynny pan oedd y Torïaid mewn grym? Chi oedd y rhai a dorrodd hyfforddiant nyrsys a meddygon. Yr ydym ni wedi ehangu hyfforddiant meddygol yn fawr iawn. Fel y darganfŷm yn ystod fy ymweliad ag Ysbyty Glan Clwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, lle'r oedd myfyrwyr meddygol o brifysgolion Caerdydd a Manceinion yn dilyn hyfforddiant, mae'r nifer a dderbynnir i ysgolion meddygol yng Nghymru wedi dyblu bron ers i Lafur ddod i rym. Fel y byddwch yn cofio, bu i'r Ceidwadwyr dorri hyfforddiant nyrsys, ond

increased it; we do not need any lessons from you, Nick, about anything to do with workforce planning in the NHS. It was an absolute catastrophe under the Conservatives.

Your point about dentistry is you trying to gain some sort of credit for the fact that we are turning the dentistry position around by bringing in personal dental services under the new contract. We are bringing salaried dentists in under the PDS. We think that it is a brilliant idea; it is entirely created by the recycling of the money which Brian announced last October. It is working extremely well. If you want to say that it is working extremely well, why do you not say so, rather than try to pretend that this is some form of privatisation? As I understood it, NHS dentists always were private contractors to the NHS—they provided dentistry to the NHS, as do the salaried dentists being employed by Integrated Dental Holdings and other companies. We are extremely glad that they are doing so because it is turning around the dentistry position.

Nick Bourne: The longer that you talk, the less relevant the answers become, in my experience. It is obviously not a good idea to read crib notes from Jane Hutt. There is every difference in the world between small private contractors such as dentists and large companies delivering from the private sector. You know that; everyone knows that. I am glad that you have grown up and that you have taken it on board because it is now delivering for the health service in Wales.

For the third time, let us see whether you are capable of giving an answer to what is a straightforward question: what are you doing about the large bloated administration costs of LHBs—I think that you acknowledged earlier that they were costing too much—to try to ensure that money is used at the sharp end for more doctors, nurses and operations, which you and I both want to see? You are the First Minister; what are you doing to ensure that it happens?

fe'i cynyddwyd gennym ni; nid oes angen inni gael dim gwersi gennych chi, Nick, ynghylch dim byd sy'n ymwneud â chynllunio'r gweithlu yn y GIG. Yr oedd yn drychineb llwyr dan y Ceidwadwyr.

Eich pwynt ynghylch deintyddiaeth yw eich bod yn ceisio cael rhyw fath o glod am y ffaith ein bod yn gweddnewid sefyllfa deintyddiaeth drwy gyflwyno gwasanaethau deintyddol personol dan y contract newydd. Yr ydym yn dod â deintyddion cyflogedig i mewn dan y gwasanaethau deintyddol personol. Yr ydym o'r farn ei fod yn syniad gwych; mae'n cael ei greu'n gyfan gwbl drwy ailgylchu'r arian a gyhoeddwyd gan Brian fis Hydref diwethaf. Mae'n gweithio'n hynod o dda. Os ydych am ddweud ei fod yn gweithio'n hynod o dda, pahan na ddywedwch hynny, yn hytrach na chymryd arnoch fod hyn yn rhyw fath o breifateiddio? Yn ôl a ddeallais, bu deintyddion y GIG yn gontractwyr preifat i'r GIG erioed—yr oeddent yn darparu deintyddiaeth i'r GIG, fel y gwna'r deintyddion cyflogedig a gyflogir gan Integrated Dental Holdings a chwmnïau eraill. Yr ydym yn hynod falch eu bod yn gwneud hynny gan ei fod yn gweddnewid y sefyllfa o ran deintyddiaeth.

Nick Bourne: Po hwyaf y siaradwch, lleiaf perthnasol yr aiff eich atebion, yn fy mhrofiad i. Yn amlwg, nid yw'n syniad da darllen nodiadau gan Jane Hutt. Mae pob gwahaniaeth yn y byd rhwng contractwyr preifat bach fel deintyddion a chwmnïau mawr yn darparu o'r sector preifat. Yr ydych yn gwybod hynny; mae pawb yn gwybod hynny. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi aeddfedu, ac wedi derbyn hyn, gan ei fod bellach yn cyflawni dros y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru.

Am y trydydd tro, gadewch inni weld a allwch roi ateb i'r hyn sy'n gwestiwn syml: beth yr ydych yn ei wneud ynghylch costau gweinyddol chwyddedig anferth y BILlau—yr wyf yn credu ichi gydnabod yn gynharach eu bod yn costio gormod—i geisio sicrhau bod yr arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn y rheng flaen ar gyfer mwy o feddygon, nyrsys a llawdriniaethau, yr ydych chi a minnau am eu gweld? Chi yw'r Prif Weinidog, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd?

The First Minister: Despite all that flim-flam and all the personal and snide remarks with which you always elaborate your questions, making them ten times longer than they should be, you cannot get away from the fact that it is us, and not your party, that has increased the numbers of doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, radiologists, radiographers, and all other professions that are essential to the NHS. You cut the training, but we doubled the training. We will carry on doing that because we believe in the NHS and you believe in bringing in the private sector.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): One public service body that experienced more than most of your Government's initiatives was the late Welsh Development Agency. Between September and December 2005, approximately 16 WDA staff left the organisation, taking redundancy on the more advantageous Assembly Government terms and not on the permitted WDA terms. This change of financial procedure from using the normal WDA redundancy scheme was approved retrospectively earlier this year by your Government. Do you not agree that it is unacceptable that changes to financial procedures concerning redundancy schemes should be made retrospectively by your Government and that this does nothing to promote the so-called transparency that the new organisation is supposed to have?

The First Minister: You are beginning to split hairs over what has been a remarkably smooth transfer on a massive scale, involving the WDA, the Wales Tourist Board, Education and Learning Wales and the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales. Over the past weekend, these bodies became part of the Assembly Government sponsor departments. This equates to a 90 per cent shrinkage of the quango state, and I think that everyone in Wales welcomes that. There are always a few hiccups when a big change occurs. You may have hit on one, but I do not know the details and whether this was dealt with at ministerial level or, as with most staffing matters, at

Y Prif Weinidog: Er gwaetha'r holl ddwli hwnnw a'r holl sylwadau personol a choeglyd a ddefnyddir gennych bob amser wrth ofyn cwestiynau, gan eu gwneud ddeg gwaith yn hwy nag y dylent fod, ni allwch ddianc rhag y ffaith mai ni, ac nid eich plaid chi, sydd wedi cynyddu niferoedd meddygon, nyrsys, ffisiotherapyddion, radiolegwyr, radiograffwyr a'r holl broffesiynau eraill sy'n hanfodol i'r GIG. Chi a dorrodd yr hyfforddi, ond fe'i dyblwyd gennym ni. Byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny gan ein bod yn credu yn y GIG ac yr ydych chi'n credu mewn dwyn y sector preifat i mewn.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Un corff gwasanaeth cyhoeddus a brofodd fwy o gynlluniau eich Llywodraeth nag odid un arall oedd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru gynt. Rhwng Medi a Rhagfyr 2005, ymadawodd tua 16 o staff Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru â'r sefydliad, gan dderbyn tâl dileu swydd ar delerau mwy manteisiol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac nid ar y telerau a ganiateid gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Yr oedd y newid hwn o ran y weithdrefn ariannol yn hytrach na defnyddio cynllun diswyddo arferol Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn un a dderbyniodd gymeradwyaeth ôl-weithredol gan eich Llywodraeth yn gynharach eleni. Onid ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn annerbyniol gwneud newidiadau ôl-weithredol i weithdrefnau ariannol yng nghyswllt cynlluniau diswyddo gan eich Llywodraeth ac nad yw hyn yn gwneud dim i hyrwyddo'r tryloywder honedig sydd i fod gan y sefydliad newydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dechrau hollti ynghylch rhywbeth a fu'n drosglwyddiad hynod esmwyth ar raddfa enfawr, a oedd yn cynnwys Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru ac Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru. Dros y penwythnos diwethaf, daeth y cyrff hyn yn rhan o adrannau noddi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn gyfystyr â 90 y cant o grebachu ar y wladwriaeth gwango, ac yr wyf yn credu bod pawb yng Nghymru'n croesawu hynny. Ceir ychydig o drafferthion bob amser pan fo newid mawr yn digwydd. Efallai eich bod wedi taro ar un, ond ni wn beth yw'r manylion, ac a ymdriniwyd â hyn ar lefel

official level. However, I will look into the matter if you would like to provide me with the details.

In general, we have found that the supposed brain drain that opposition politicians referred to has not occurred. There has been good retention of staff from the former ASPBs and a good blending with the two Government sponsor departments concerned.

Michael German: I will return to the issue that I raised. You will recall that, as an MP, you had a strong record on this issue. I am sure that you will recall the events of 1994, when retrospective changes to WDA redundancy schemes were much criticised by Parliament and by the Committee of Public Accounts. When this last occurred, over a decade ago, you were in the vanguard of protest, roundly criticising John Redwood and the then Tory Government. This time, it was your Government that retrospectively approved extra payments. It was your Minister who had not made this matter public and known to us. Do you believe, given your strong record on this matter, that it is unacceptable to hide such retrospective changes to financial procedures?

The First Minister: You are making various allegations about which I know absolutely nothing, and I think that it would be better if you were to supply me with the details. Most staffing matters are not dealt with at ministerial level. If this case was dealt with at ministerial level, you have to say which Minister was involved and when. All that you have to do is write to me, and I will write back to you or ensure that the appropriate Minister writes to you.

Michael German: May I remind you that it is the First Minister who takes responsibility for the actions taken by Ministers? I am sure that you are aware of that. Will this matter be investigated? You now have information from me, about which you choose to say that you know nothing, and I am giving you an opportunity to find out more about the

gweinidog ai peidio, neu fel sy'n digwydd gyda'r rhan fwyaf o faterion staffio, ar lefel swyddogion. Fodd bynnag, ymchwiliad i'r mater os rhoch y manylion imi.

Yn gyffredinol, yr ydym wedi canfod nad yw'r 'mudo 'mennydd' y cyfeiriodd gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau ato wedi digwydd. Mae nifer dda o staff y cyn CCNC wedi'u cadw, a chafwyd cyfuno da gyda'r ddwy adran noddol gysylltiedig yn y Llywodraeth.

Michael German: Dychwelaf at y mater a godwyd gennyf. Byddwch yn cofio bod gennych, fel AS, record gadarn ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch yn cofio digwyddiadau 1994, pan feirniadwyd newidiadau ôl-weithredol i gynlluniau diswyddo Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn fawr gan y Senedd a chan y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus. Pan ddigwyddodd hyn ddiwethaf, dros ddegawd yn ôl, yr oeddech ar flaen y gad yn y brotest, yn beirniadu John Redwood a'r Llywodraeth Doriaidd ar y pryd yn hallt. Y tro hwn, eich Llywodraeth chi a gymeradwyodd daliadau ychwanegol yn ôl-weithredol. Eich Gweinidog chi a oedd heb wneud y mater hwn yn gyhoeddus a heb roi gwybod inni amdano. A ydych yn credu, o gofio eich record gadarn ar y mater hwn, ei bod yn annerbyniol cuddio newidiadau ôl-weithredol o'r fath i weithdrefnau ariannol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn gwneud amryfal honiadau na wn ronyn amdanynt, a chredaf y byddai'n well ichi roi'r manylion imi. Nid ymdrinnir â'r rhan fwyaf o faterion staffio ar lefel weinidogol. Os ymdriniwyd â'r achos hwn ar lefel weinidogol, rhaid i chi ddweud pa Weinidog a fu'n ymwneud â hyn a pha bryd. Y cwbl sydd raid i chi ei wneud yw ysgrifennu ataf, ac fe ysgrifennaf yn ôl atoch neu sicrhau bod y Gweinidog priodol yn ysgrifennu atoch.

Michael German: A gaf eich atgoffa mai'r Prif Weinidog sy'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb am gamau a gymerir gan Weinidogion? Yr wyf yn sicr eich bod yn ymwybodol o hynny. A archwilir y mater hwn? Mae gennych bellach wybodaeth gennyf fi, y dewiswch ddweud na wyddoch ddim byd amdano, ac yr wyf yn rhoi cyfle i chi ddarganfod mwy am y

information that I have just provided in my questions. Will you provide the National Assembly with a written or oral statement that makes it perfectly clear what happened in respect of these retrospective changes to financial procedures?

The First Minister: My hearing is not what it was when I was a youngster, but I think that I heard you say that I am feigning to know nothing about this matter. Is that what you said, Mike? You are not saying, so, obviously, you did say that. I think that that is appalling.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not appropriate for the First Minister to ask questions of the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group. [*Interruption.*] I need no help with this.

It is not necessary for the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group to answer that question. However, I understand that this is a lively exchange.

The First Minister: Exactly. I am grateful for your guidance, Presiding Officer. I think that everyone in the Chamber will have witnessed the failure to confirm what the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group did or did not say, and which I may or may not have misheard. I simply hope—

Michael German: May I intervene with a point of order?

The Presiding Officer: Order. You do not need to intervene with a point of order. Given the exceptional circumstances in which a rhetorical question has been bandied about the Chamber, I am prepared to allow you a fourth supplementary question, especially as we are approaching Easter.

The First Minister: I certainly hope that I misheard what the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group said. If he was implying that I did know something about this and that I tried to tell the Assembly that I did not, then that was an appalling allegation for him to have made and I would ask him to withdraw it as soon as possible. However, I may have misheard, and I hope that I did. I

wybodaeth yr wyf newydd ei rhoi yn fy nghwestiynau. A wnewch roi i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddatganiad ysgrifenedig neu lafar sy'n nodi'n glir beth a ddigwyddodd yng nghyswllt y newidiadau ôl-weithredol hyn i weithdrefnau ariannol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw fy nghlyw crystal ag a oedd pan oeddwn yn iau, ond credaf i mi eich clywed yn dweud fy mod yn cymryd arnaf na wn ddim am y mater hwn. Ai dyna a ddywedasoch, Mike? Nid ydych yn dweud, felly mae'n amlwg mai hynny a ddywedasoch. Credaf fod hynny'n ofnadwy.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n briodol i'r Prif Weinidog ofyn cwestiwn i arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. [*Torri ar draws*]. Nid oes angen dim cymorth arnaf gyda hyn.

Nid oes angen i arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn deall bod hon yn ddadl fywiog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn hollol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich arweiniad, Lywydd. Credaf fod pawb yn y Siambr wedi tystio i'r methiant i gadarnhau beth a ddywedodd neu na ddywedodd arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, y gallwn i fod wedi ei gamglywed, neu fel arall. Fy ngobaith yn syml yw—

Michael German: A gaf ymyrryd gyda phwynt o drefn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes angen i chi ymyrryd gyda phwynt o drefn. O ystyried yr amgylchiadau eithriadol wrth i gwestiwn rhethregol gael ei fwrw o gwmpas y Siambr, yr wyf yn barod i ganiatáu pedwerydd cwestiwn atodol ichi, yn enwedig gan ein bod yn dynesu at y Pasg.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn sicr yn gobeithio i mi gamglywed yr hyn a ddywedodd arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Os oedd yn awgrymu fy mod yn gwybod rhywbeth ynghylch hyn, a'm bod wedi ceisio dweud wrth y Cynulliad nad oeddwn yn gwybod, yna yr oedd yn honiad ofnadwy iddo'i wneud a byddwn yn gofyn iddo'i dynnu'n ôl cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

do not know anything about this case. I have asked him to supply the information to me, and then he will get an appropriate response, from me or the Minister—if there is a Minister.

2.30 p.m.

Michael German: I am afraid that you did mishear. What I said was in response to your point to me, in which you said that you know nothing about this matter. I was making a straightforward request, asking you to investigate this matter, and to bring this to the National Assembly for Wales, given the severe allegation that is being made about changes to financial procedures being made retrospectively by your Government. I am asking you whether you will investigate those matters, and bring them to the Assembly in a written or oral statement.

The First Minister: The only serious allegation that you have made—if I heard it correctly—is that I have feigned to know nothing about this. If that is not what you said, then I would be grateful if you could make that absolutely clear, because it is an appalling allegation to make. You have made no other allegation. You have talked about something about which I know nothing; there are no facts behind this. I would be grateful if you could supply them to me, and you will get an appropriate reply.

The Presiding Officer: Order. No allegations were made in the sense of disorderly remarks. The Record will reveal all in these matters.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl fy mod wedi camglywed, a gobeithio mai felly y bu. Ni wn ddim am yr achos hwn. Yr wyf wedi gofyn iddo roi'r wybodaeth imi, ac yna caiff ateb priodol, gennyf fi neu gan y Gweinidog—os oes Gweinidog.

Michael German: Mae arnaf ofn eich bod wedi camglywed. Ymateb yr oeddwn i'r pwynt a godasoch gyda mi, pan ddywedasoch nad oeddech yn gwybod dim am y mater hwn. Gwneud cais syml yr oeddwn, yn gofyn ichi ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, a'i ddwyn gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn wyneb yr haerid difrifol sydd yn cael ei wneud bod eich Llywodraeth yn newid gweithdrefnau ariannol yn ôl-weithredol. Gofynnaf ichi a ymchwiliwch i'r materion hynny, a'u cyflwyno i'r Cynulliad mewn datganiad ysgrifenedig neu lafar.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr unig haerid difrifol a wnaethoch—os clywais ef yn gywir—yw fy mod wedi cymryd arnaf nad oeddwn yn gwybod dim am hyn. Os nad hynny a ddywedasoch, yna byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn gwneud hynny'n gwbl glir, oherwydd y mae'n haerid ofnadwy i'w wneud. Nid ydych wedi gwneud dim un haerid arall. Yr ydych wedi siarad am rywbeth na wn ddim oll amdano; nid oes dim ffeithiau y tu ôl i hyn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn eu rhoi i mi, a chewch ateb priodol.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni wnaed dim haeriadau a ystyrir yn sylwadau sydd allan o drefn. Bydd y Cofnod yn datgelu'r cyfan yn hyn o beth.

Gwasanaethau Nyrsys Arbenigol yn y Gogledd Specialist Nurse Services in North Wales

Q5 Sandy Mewies: Will the First Minister make a statement on specialist nurse services in north Wales? OAQ1466(FM)

The First Minister: We are committed to improving the health and wellbeing of patients with chronic conditions, including neurological conditions. Opportunity has now arisen for a partnership arrangement between Flintshire Local Health Board and the Parkinson's Disease Society to establish a

C5 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau nyrsys arbenigol yn y gogledd? OAQ1466(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn ymroddedig i wella iechyd a lles cleifion sydd â chyflyrau cronig, gan gynnwys cyflyrau niwrolegol. Cafwyd cyfle yn awr i sefydlu partneriaeth rhwng Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Sir y Fflint a Chymdeithas Clefyd Parkinson i greu swydd nyrs arbenigol fel rhan o gynlluniau datblygu

post for a specialist nurse as part of local and regional development plans.

Sandy Mewies: As you say, there has been an arrangement between the Parkinson's Disease Society and Flintshire Local Health Board to provide a Parkinson's nurse, which will be of great benefit to those in the area who suffer from this illness. I hope to see this scheme extended to other LHBs in the future. Will you join me in congratulating both parties in this partnership on this appointment, which is a much-needed provision?

The First Minister: It certainly is, and we strongly approve of specialist nurses of that kind being appointed where appropriate. The introduction of nurse specialists widens the network of primary care services and community services that are available. That is in line with the all-Wales strategies and policies set out in 'Designed for Life', which outlines our modernisation agenda.

Janet Ryder: That development in Flintshire is to be welcomed. However, in the Wrexham Local Health Board area, where there is a huge cluster of people with Parkinson's disease, because of the budgets that have been set, the LHB cannot afford to develop the Parkinson's specialist nurse that those people desperately need. If your Government is serious about developing specialist nurses, will you ensure that all LHBs can develop the specialist teams, even though the Townsend formula is stripping millions of pounds out of LHBs in north Wales, and they cannot—apart from Flintshire, which has made a gain—develop these new services that are so desperately needed?

The First Minister: The LHBs and Health Commission Wales are jointly responsible for commissioning specialist services of this kind, on the basis of need and evidence of good practice, which will include the strengthening and development of multidisciplinary care at the right time and in the right place. The appointment of specialist nurses would assist this process. I cannot comment on LHBs' individual circumstances and why they have not got in ahead of the

lleol a rhanbarthol.

Sandy Mewis: Fel y dywedwch, sefydlwyd trefniant rhwng Cymdeithas Clefyd Parkinson a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Sir y Fflint i ddarparu nyrs Parkinson, a bydd hyn o fudd mawr i bobl yn yr ardal sy'n dioddef gan y salwch hwn. Gobeithiaf weld y cynllun hwn yn cael ei ehangu i BILlau eraill i'r dyfodol. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch dwy ran y bartneriaeth hon ar y penodiad hwn, sy'n ddarpariaeth y mae angen mawr amdani?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n wir, yn sicr, ac yr ydym yn cymeradwyo'n gryf benodi nyrsys arbenigol pan fydd hynny'n briodol. Mae cyflwyno arbenigwyr nyrsio yn ehangu'r rhwydwaith o wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a gwasanaethau cymunedol sydd ar gael. Mae hynny'n cyd-fynd â'r strategaethau a'r polisiau ar gyfer Cymru gyfan sydd yn 'Cynllun Oes', sy'n amlinellu ein hagenda foderneiddio.

Janet Ryder: Mae lle i groesawu'r datblygiad hwnnw yn sir y Fflint. Fodd bynnag, yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Wrecsam, lle y ceir clwstwr anferth o bobl sydd â chlefyd Parkinson, mae'r cyllidebau a bennwyd yn golygu nad yw'r BILl yn gallu fforddio datblygu'r nyrs arbenigol ar glefyd Parkinson y mae taer angen amdani ar y bobl hynny. Os yw eich Llywodraeth o ddifrif ynghylch datblygu nyrsys arbenigol, a sicrhewch y gall pob BILl ddatblygu'r timau arbenigol, er bod fformiwla Townsend yn tocio miliynau o bunnoedd oddi ar BILlau yng ngogledd Cymru, ac ar wahân i sir y Fflint, sydd ar ei hennill, ni allant ddatblygu'r gwasanaethau newydd hyn y mae galw mor daer amdanynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r BILlau a Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn gyd-gyfrifol am gomisiynu gwasanaethau arbenigol o'r math hwn, ar sail angen a thystiolaeth o arferion da, a fydd yn cynnwys cryfhau a datblygu gofal amlddisgyblaeth ar yr adeg briodol ac yn y lle priodol. Byddai penodi nyrsys arbenigol yn hwyluso'r broses hon. Ni allaf gynnig sylwadau am amgylchiadau unigol BILlau a pham nad ydynt wedi achub y blaen ar sir y Fflint. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl

queue in Flintshire. However, now that they have seen what has happened in Flintshire, perhaps they will get in as well.

Brynle Williams: Like other Members, I am concerned about specialist nurses. Will you give me an assurance now that these services will be protected at all cost from being lost as a consequence of the deficit in the budget?

The First Minister: I am not sure what you mean by the deficit in the budget. Every LHB and NHS trust has to live within their means; that is a standard rule in public finance. The financial year has come to an end, but, on the other hand, the accounts have not been settled yet. We hope that the figure that I have mentioned before of around £20 million will be the figure that we are managing. Some LHBs and trusts manage to live within their means, others do not; the ones that live within their means are anxious not to cross-subsidise those that do not. We have given attention to this problem for several years now, to try to bring it down. That is why the position in Wales, although it still requires further attention, is only half as difficult as the position in England.

gweld yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn sir y Fflint, efallai y gwnânt hwythau yr un modd.

Brynle Williams: Fel Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch nyrsys arbenigol. A rowch sicrwydd i mi yn awr y gwneir popeth posibl i warchod y gwasanaethau hyn rhag cael eu colli oherwydd y diffyg yn y gyllideb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr beth a olygwch pan soniwch am y 2diffyg yn y gyllideb. Rhaid i bob BILl ac ymddiriedolaeth GIG gadw o fewn eu modd; mae honno'n rheol safonol ym myd cyllid cyhoeddus. Daeth y flwyddyn ariannol i ben ond, ar y llaw arall, nid yw'r cyfrifon wedi eu setlo eto. Yr ydym yn gobeithio mai'r ffigur o tuag £20 miliwn y cyfeiriais ato o'r blaen fydd y ffigur yr ydym yn ei reoli. Mae rhai BILlau ac ymddiriedolaethau yn llwyddo i gadw o fewn eu modd, mae eraill yn methu; mae'r rhai sy'n cadw o fewn eu modd yn awyddus i beidio â thrawsnoddi'r rhai nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny. Yr ydym wedi rhoi sylw i'r broblem hon ers sawl blwyddyn bellach, er mwyn ceisio ei lleihau. Dyna pam nad yw'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru, er bod angen sylw pellach arni, ond hanner mor anodd â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr.

Datblygu Capasiti'r GIG yng Ngheredigion Developing NHS Capacity in Ceredigion

C6 Elin Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i ddatblygu capasiti'r GIG yng Ngheredigion? OAQ1438(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae achos amlinellol strategol wedi'i gymeradwyo'n ddiweddar i wella'r mynediad at ofal ar gyfer achosion brys sy'n mynd i Ysbyty Bronglais. Y gost arfaethedig yw £7 miliwn.

Elin Jones: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod cynlluniau wedi'u cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar i israddio gwasanaethau mamolaeth a gwasanaethau plant ym Mronglais—argymhellion sy'n gwbl annerbyniol. A ydych yn ymwybodol o adroddiad diweddar gan y Coleg Brenhinol ar wasanaethau mamolaeth ym Mronglais, sy'n dweud y bydd rhaid gwella gwasanaethau ambiwlans mewn ardaloedd gwledig cyn bod unrhyw

Q6 Elin Jones: What plans does the First Minister have to develop the capacity of the NHS in Ceredigion? OAQ1438(FM)

The First Minister: A strategic outline case has recently been approved to improve the access and model of care for emergency cases going to Bronglais Hospital. The projected cost is £7 million.

Elin Jones: You will be aware that plans were introduced recently to downgrade maternity services and children's services in Bronglais—recommendations that are totally unacceptable. Are you aware of a recent report by the Royal College on maternity services in Bronglais, which states that ambulance services must be improved in rural areas before there are any changes to a consultant-led service? Is the Government in

newidiadau i wasanaeth sy'n cael ei arwain gan ymgynghorwyr? A yw'r Llywodraeth mewn sefyllfa i ymrwmo i wella gwasanaethau ambiwlans mewn ardaloedd gwledig, sy'n cynnwys y gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr statudol am y tro cyntaf, cyn bod unrhyw drafod ar leihau gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn meddwl y byddai hynny'n rhan o'r pecyn o unrhyw newid ar ddiwedd y broses ymgynghorol, a ddechreuodd yr wythnos diwethaf gyda chyhoeddi'r ddogfen sydd wedi creu cymaint o bynciau llosg i'w trafod yn y broses ymgynghorol, gyda mewnbwn oddi wrth y cyhoedd, gwleidyddion ac arbenigwyr ar bob agwedd o'r gwasanaeth iechyd a llywodraeth leol hefyd. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw rhywbeth yn gweithio ar yr ochr ymgynghorol, fel sydd wedi digwydd yng Nghaerffili ac Ysbyty Baglan, byddech yn disgwyl, fel rhan o'r rhesymeg, fod ambiwlans i dywys y fam, os oes rhaid rhuthro ar y funud olaf i ysbytai i gael gwasanaethau obstetreg, yn rhan o'r pecyn.

Lisa Francis: Following on from Elin Jones's question about the provision of maternity services and possibly moving consultant-led obstetrics from Bronglais to Carmarthen, you will be familiar with that journey—it can be 90 minutes along treacherous roads at the best of times. How far ahead are you with improving the funding of road ambulance services? We have talked about air services, but road services are probably more important in this instance. How far ahead are you with improving those services, and do you seriously think it is equitable and safe for women who are about to deliver babies to be subjected to that kind of journey?

The First Minister: As I understand it, we are at the start of a consultation process. The document has gone out following the work of the study group from within all of the Dyfed local health boards and trusts, and this change, in some ways, is no different from that that has been introduced in Caerphilly and Baglan, which has gone extremely well. On the other hand, the distances involved are very different. At the end of that process, if

a position to commit to improving ambulance services in rural areas, which includes a statutory air ambulance service for the first time, before there is any discussion on reducing services in hospitals?

The First Minister: I would think that that would be part of the package of any change at the end of the consultation, which began last week with the publication of the document that has created so many burning issues to be discussed in the consultation process, with input from the public, politicians and specialists in all aspects of the health service and local government. However, if something does not work on the consultation side, as has happened in Caerphilly and Baglan Hospital, you would expect, as part of the rationale, that an ambulance to transport the mother, if you have to rush at the last minute to hospital for obstetric services, would be part of the package.

Lisa Francis: Yn dilyn cwestiwn Elin Jones ynghylch darparu gwasanaethau mamolaeth a'r posibilrwydd y gellid symud obstetreg dan ofal meddyg ymgynghorol o Fronglais i Gaerfyrddin, byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r siwrnai honno—gall gymryd 90 munud ar hyd ffyrdd peryglus ar y gorau. Lle'r ydych arni o ran cynyddu'r nawdd a roddir i wasanaethau ambiwlans ffordd? Yr ydym wedi trafod gwasanaethau awyr, ond mae'n debygol bod gwasanaethau ffordd yn bwysicach yn yr achos hwn. Lle'r ydych arni o ran gwella'r gwasanaethau hynny, ac a ydych yn credu o ddifrif ei bod yn deg ac yn ddiogel bod menywod sydd ar fin esgor ar fabanod yn gorfod wynebu'r math hwnnw o siwrnai?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ôl a ddeallaf, yr ydym ar ddechrau cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae'r ddogfen wedi ei rhyddhau, yn dilyn gwaith y grŵp astudiaeth o holl fyrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau Dyfed ac nid yw'r newid hwn, mewn rhai ffyrdd, yn wahanol i'r hyn sydd wedi'i gyflwyno yng Nghaerffili a Baglan, sydd wedi mynd yn arbennig o dda. Ar y llaw arall, mae'r pellteroedd dan sylw yn dra gwahanol. Ar ddiwedd y broses

that decision is followed through by those responsible for running the health service in that area, then you would expect them to be able to handle the case of a mother who appears to be presenting with a normal birth, but for whom complications arise at the last minute, and get her to the obstetrician. However, I accept that it is very different from going from Baglan to Singleton or from Caerphilly to Newport or Cardiff.

honno, os gweithredir ar y penderfyniad hwnnw gan y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yn yr ardal honno, byddech yn disgwyl iddynt allu ymdopi ag achos mam sy'n ymddangos fel pe bai'n cael genedigaeth normal, ond bod cymhlethdodau munud olaf yn codi, a sicrhau ei bod yn cyrraedd obstetregydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn derbyn ei bod yn dra gwahanol i fynd o Faglan i Singleton neu o Gaerffili i Gasnewydd neu Gaerdydd.

Diwygio Etholiadol Electoral Reform

Q7 Jocelyn Davies: What recent discussions has the First Minister held with UK Government Ministers regarding electoral reform? OAQ1441(FM)

C7 Jocelyn Davies: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal yn ddiweddar gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â diwygio etholiadol? OAQ1441(FM)

The First Minister: In the regular discussions that I have with the Secretary of State for Wales, we occasionally touch on electoral arrangements.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn y trafodaethau rheolaidd y byddaf yn eu cynnal gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, mae trefniadau etholiadol yn codi o dro i dro.

Jocelyn Davies: You will be aware that public confidence in the political process has been seriously undermined by recent revelations that wealthy individuals may have bought their way into the legislature by donating and loaning money to certain political parties during election campaigns. Do you agree that this is further reason—

Jocelyn Davies: Gwyddoch fod hyder y cyhoedd yn y broses wleidyddol wedi ei danseilio'n sylweddol gan ddatgeliadau diweddar y gallai unigolion cyfoethog fod wedi prynu lle yn y ddeddfwrfa drwy gyfrannu a rhoi benthyg arian i rai pleidiau gwleidyddol yn ystod ymgyrchoedd etholiadol. A gytunwch fod hyn yn rheswm pellach—

The Presiding Officer: Order. No-one, as far as I am aware, has bought their way in here, and I am certainly able to tell you that no Member here has bought himself in anywhere else either. [*Laughter.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes neb, hyd y gwn, wedi prynu lle yma, a gallaf ddweud wrthyhch yn sicr nad oes dim un Aelod yma wedi prynu lle yn unman arall ychwaith. [*Chwerthin.*]

Jocelyn Davies: Present company excluded. Do you agree that this is a further reason for the House of Lords to be replaced by a fully elected second chamber, and will you please relay that view to your UK Government masters?

Jocelyn Davies: Heb gyfeirio at neb yn y fan hon. A gytunwch fod hwn yn rheswm pellach dros ddisodli Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ag ail siambr gwbl etholedig, ac a fyddech cystal â chyfleu'r safbwynt hwnnw i'ch meistri yn Llywodraeth y DU?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I have always believed in a fully elected House of Lords and anything below 80 per cent will not be satisfactory in the long term. I hope that these things may all happen before I finish my

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wastad wedi credu mewn Tŷ'r Arglwyddi cwbl etholedig, a bydd unrhyw beth dan 80 y cant yn annerbyniol yn y tymor hir. Gobeithio y gall hyn oll ddigwydd cyn imi orffen fy ngyrfa

political career—and not because I want to go to any upper chamber, I must add. It is not that at all, but because I think that it is right and proper to have an elected upper chamber.

The Presiding Officer: I am tempted to express agreement with the First Minister, but that would be completely out of order.

Peter Black: The POWER commission has produced one of the latest reports to say that people should be able to vote at the age of 16, and encouraging young people to be involved in politics. We do not have the powers to do this at the moment, but once the Assembly has its additional powers is it worth considering applying for an Order in Council to give people aged 16 and over the right to vote in local government elections?

The First Minister: I do not have a definitive view on whether we would have the power to do that under the Order in Council procedure, but I have certainly always been in favour of people being able to vote at age 16. I believe that if you make a start then, you are likely to carry on voting, whereas, unfortunately, at the moment, people tend to miss the first six or seven votes to which they are entitled, and only start voting when aged 35 or more. According to all the evidence, that problem is getting worse and we need to do something about it urgently.

Laura Anne Jones: Will you rule out any possibility of the single transferable vote being used for local government elections?

The First Minister: I am not keen on the STV system at all.

wleidyddol—ac nid oherwydd fy mod yn chwennych mynd i unrhyw siambr uwch, rhaid imi ychwanegu. Nid felly y mae o gwbl, ond oherwydd fy mod yn credu ei bod yn iawn ac yn briodol cael siambr uwch etholedig.

Y Llywydd: Caf fy nhemtio i fynegi fy mod yn cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog, ond byddai hynny allan o drefn yn gyfan gwbl.

Peter Black: Mae comisiwn POWER wedi cynhyrchu un o'r adroddiadau diweddaraf i ddweud y dylai pobl allu pleidleisio pan fyddant yn 16 oed, ac annog pobl ifanc i ymwneud â gwleidyddiaeth. Nid yw'r pwerau gennym i wneud hyn ar hyn o bryd, ond wedi i'r Cynulliad gael ei bwerau ychwanegol, a yw'n werth ystyried gwneud cais am Orchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor i roi hawl i bobl 16 oed a throsodd bleidleisio mewn etholiadau llywodraeth leol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf farn bendant ynghylch a fyddai'r pŵer gennym i wneud hynny dan weithdrefn y Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, ond yn sicr yr wyf wastad wedi bod o blaid gweld pobl yn cael pleidleisio pan fyddant yn 16 oed. Os ydych yn dechrau bryd hynny, credaf eich bod yn debygol o barhau i bleidleisio yn hytrach na'r sefyllfa bresennol lle y bydd pobl, yn anffodus, yn tueddu i beidio â phleidleisio yn y chwech neu saith pleidlais gyntaf y mae ganddynt hawl i'w bwrw, ac yn dechrau pleidleisio pan fyddant yn 35 oed neu'n hŷn. Yn ôl yr holl dystiolaeth, mae'r broblem honno'n gwaethygu, ac mae gofyn i ni wneud rhywbeth yn ei chylch ar fyrder.

Laura Anne Jones: A ddiystyrwch unrhyw bosibilrwydd o ddefnyddio pleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy mewn etholiadau llywodraeth leol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn bleidiol o gwbl i'r system PSD.

Ehangu Mynediad i Addysg Uwch yn Nwyrain Casnewydd Widening Access to Higher Education in Newport East

Q8 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on progress in widening access to higher education in Newport East? OAQ1449(FM)

C8 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud o ran ehangu mynediad i addysg uwch yn Nwyrain Casnewydd?

OAQ1449(FM)

The First Minister: Both the University of Wales, Newport and First Campus, the 'Reaching Wider' partnership for south-east Wales, which covers Newport East, have dedicated community-based widening-access programmes in your constituency. These programmes are taking higher education out into our most disadvantaged communities and making a difference to peoples' lives.

John Griffiths: Will you join me in praising the University of Wales, Newport, on its record in attracting students from non-traditional backgrounds and in increasing the number of students in general, on its high standards of education and research and, further, on its plans to relocate the art, media and design campus from Caerleon to the riverfront in Newport city centre by 2009, which will have a big impact on higher education in Newport and the local economy?

The First Minister: That is a flagship project, not only for Newport City Council, but for Newport Unlimited as well, and for the university there. It will undoubtedly create a new, creative-industry-based heart to the centre of Newport. However, having said that, I am not making a commitment of financial assistance. As far as I am aware, the sums do not quite add up as yet, but I hope that they will do before long.

William Graham: You are well aware of the first-class work done by Coleg Gwent, particularly in its construction courses. Could you perhaps identify a way by which you might be able to help it when John Burrows, the chief executive of Newport Unlimited, suggests that there is a particular need for builders?

The First Minister: I think that everyone would accept that there is a huge shortfall in the number of tradespeople now coming through, whether plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, chippies or plasterers. The last of the apprentice-trained craftspeople from the building industry who were trained in the traditional way, before apprenticeship went

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gan Brifysgol Cymru Casnewydd a'r Campws Cyntaf, y bartneriaeth 'Ymgymraedd yn Ehangach' dros dde-ddwyrain Cymru, sy'n gwasanaethu Dwyrain Casnewydd, raglenni ehangu mynediad penodol wedi eu lleoli yn y gymuned yn eich etholaeth. Mae'r rhaglenni hyn yn mynd ag addysg uwch i rai o'n cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig ac yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl.

John Griffiths: A ymunwch â mi i ganmol Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, ar ei llwyddiant wrth ddenu myfyrwyr o gefndiroedd anhraddodiadol a chynyddu nifer y myfyrwyr yn gyffredinol, ar safonau uchel ei haddysg a'i hymchwil ac, ymhellach, ar ei chynlluniau i adleoli'r campws celfyddyd, cyfryngau a dylunio o Gaerllion i lan yr afon yng nghanol dinas Casnewydd erbyn 2009, a fydd yn cael cryn effaith ar addysg uwch yng Nghasnewydd a'r economi leol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n brosiect blaenllaw, nid yn unig i Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd ond i Newport Unlimited hefyd, ac i'r brifysgol yno. Bydd yn sicr o greu calon newydd, seiliedig ar ddiwydiant creadigol yng nghanol Casnewydd. Fodd bynnag, wedi dweud hynny, nid wyf yn gwneud ymrwymiad o ran cymorth ariannol. Hyd y gwn, nid yw'r sefyllfa ariannol yn hollol sicr eto, ond gobeithiaf y bydd cyn bo hir.

William Graham: Yr ydych yn gwbl gyfarwydd â'r gwaith ardderchog a wneir gan Goleg Gwent, yn enwedig gyda'i gyrsiau adeiladu. Tybed a allech ei helpu, o gofio bod John Burrows, prif weithredwr Newport Unlimited, yn awgrymu bod angen penodol am adeiladwyr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf y byddai pawb yn derbyn bod prinder aruthrol o ran nifer y crefftwyr sy'n cael cymhwysterau, boed hwy'n blymars, yn drydanwyr, yn fricwyr, yn seiri neu'n blastwyr. Mae'r don olaf o grefftwyr a hyfforddwyd yn y dull traddodiadol fel prentisiaid yn y diwydiant adeiladu, cyn i brentisiaethau ddirywio

into decline in the late 1970s, are now coming to the end of their careers. It is essential that new apprentices start to work with them, so that they can pass on their experience. Coleg Gwent's work in this area is excellent, and I am not aware of any threat to it. The issue is whether it can expand to keep pace with the demand from the burgeoning growth of the construction industry.

ddiwedd y 1970au, yn dod i ddiwedd eu gyrfa erbyn hyn. Mae'n hanfodol bod prentisiaid newydd yn dechrau gweithio gyda hwy, er mwyn iddynt drosglwyddo eu profiad. Mae gwaith Coleg Gwent yn y maes hwn yn ardderchog, ac ni wn am ddim bygythiad a wyneba. Y cwestiwn yw a all ehangu er mwyn ateb y galw yn sgîl y twf sydyn yn y diwydiant adeiladu.

Academi Filwrol yr Holl Luoedd Pan-forces Military Academy

Q9 David Melding: What representations has the First Minister made to help secure the location of the pan-forces military academy at St Athan in the Vale of Glamorgan? OAQ1435(FM)

C9 David Melding: Pa sylwadau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u gwneud i helpu i ddiogelu lleoliad academi filwrol yr holl luoedd yn Sain Tathan ym Mro Morgannwg? OAQ1435(FM)

The First Minister: Andrew Davies and I are taking the lead on this for the Government. It is a massive project, with possibly as many as 3,000 jobs involved, capital investment of several billion pounds, and a contract value, over 25 years, of around £14 billion. Those are pretty mind-boggling figures. We are working closely with Members of Parliament and trade unions to represent the unique strength of the Metrix-St Athan proposal to the Ministry of Defence, pending the decision on the third bidder, which I understand will be made later this year.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Andrew Davies a minnau'n cymryd yr awenau yn hyn o beth ar ran y Llywodraeth. Mae'n brosiect anferth a fydd efallai'n golygu cynifer â 3,000 o swyddi, buddsoddiad cyfalaf o rai biliynau o bunnoedd, a'r contract, dros 25 mlynedd, yn werth tua £14 biliwn. Mae'r rheini'n ffigurau syfrdanol. Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n glòs ag Aelodau Seneddol ac undebau llafur i gyfleu cryfder unigryw cais Metrix-Sain Tathan i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, hyd nes gwneir y penderfyniad ar y trydydd cynigydd, a fydd yn cael ei wneud yn nes ymlaen eleni yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf.

David Melding: First Minister, I think that it is important that your Government has all-party support from the National Assembly in calling for this most important development. Britain has a fine and honourable military tradition, but many of us feel that Wales has not always received its fair share of the defence budget, despite providing so many recruits for the forces.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, credaf ei bod yn bwysig bod pob plaid yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cefnogi eich Llywodraeth drwy alw am y datblygiad hollbwysig hwn. Mae gan Brydain draddodiad milwrol gwych ac anrhydeddus, ond mae llawer ohonom yn teimlo nad yw Cymru bob amser wedi derbyn ei chyfran deg o'r gyllideb amddiffyn, er ein bod yn recriwtio cynifer ar gyfer y lluoedd.

The First Minister: You are absolutely right that base expenditure and procurement expenditure in Wales is well below what you would call Wales's population share. There are all sorts of reasons for that; the south-east and south-west of England have massively more than their population share and we have far less in procurement and base expenditure, and this would clearly remedy that situation. We will be making that point strongly, and

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn hollol iawn bod gwariant sylfaenol a gwariant caffael yng Nghymru gryn dipyn yn is na'r hyn y byddech yn ei alw yn gyfran Cymru yn ôl y boblogaeth. Mae pob math o resymau dros hynny; mae de-ddwyrain a de-orllewin Lloegr yn cael mwy o lawer na'u cyfran yn ôl y boblogaeth ac mae gennym lawer llai o wariant caffael a sylfaenol, a byddai hyn yn amlwg yn unioni'r sefyllfa honno. Byddwn

mentioning the huge job losses at DARA St Athan over the past few years. It used to employ a mixture of 3,000 service people and civilians, but now it is down to about 700 or 800, and the number is still falling. The important thing, from the service's point of view, is that it suffers a recruitment problem, and having an academy of this nature, with facilities that would make any university in the world green with envy, is clearly going to be of great importance in attracting people into the services and giving them the best possible start in their service life.

yn cyfleu hynny'n bendant iawn, ac yn sôn am y colli swyddi ar raddfa anferth yn DARA Sain Tathan yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Arferai gyflogi cymysgedd o 3,000 o weithwyr y lluoedd a gweithwyr sifil, ond bellach dim ond 700 neu 800 sydd yno, ac mae'r nifer yn dal i ostwng. Y peth pwysicaf, o safbwynt y gwasanaeth, yw bod ganddo broblem recriwtio, a byddai academi fel hon, gyda chyfleusterau a fyddai'n gwneud unrhyw brifysgol yn genfigennus dros ben, yn amlwg yn bwysig iawn wrth ddenu pobl i'r lluoedd a rhoi'r cyfle gorau posibl iddynt wrth ddechrau eu gyrfa yn y lluoedd arfog.

Hyrwyddo Effeithlonrwydd Ynni The Promotion of Energy Efficiency

Q10 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to promote energy efficiency in Wales? OAQ1442(FM)

C10 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo effeithlonrwydd ynni yng Nghymru? OAQ1442(FM)

The First Minister: 'Energy Saving Wales' sets out our policy on energy efficiency across all sectors, including the public and private sectors. The role played by the Energy Saving Trust, the Carbon Trust, the Welsh Local Government Association and others will help us to achieve our goal of reducing carbon emissions through cost-effective measures.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 'Arbed Ynni Cymru' yn nodi ein polisi ar arbed ynni ar draws y sectorau i gyd, gan gynnwys y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat. Bydd y rôl y bydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac eraill yn ei chwarae yn ein helpu i gyflawni ein nod o leihau gollyngiadau carbon drwy fesurau costeffeithiol.

Brynle Williams: I am sure that you will join me in congratulating Conwy County Borough Council on introducing a council tax rebate for householders who improve their energy efficiency. However, given that it is currently the only council in Wales to participate in this scheme, how is the Welsh Assembly Government planning to extend participation so that all households can reduce their energy bills and their carbon footprint?

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn ymuno â mi wrth longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy ar gyflwyno addaliad treth gyngor i gartrefi sy'n gwella eu heffeithlonrwydd ynni. Fodd bynnag, o gofio mai ef yw'r unig gyngor yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn, sut y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu annog mwy i gymryd rhan fel bod ein cartrefi i gyd yn gallu lleihau eu biliau ynni a'u hól-troed carbon?

The First Minister: It sounds like a very sensible scheme. I am not familiar with the details of it, but I will make suitable enquiries. It sounds like one of those schemes, as with 'Making the Connections', which I mentioned earlier, whereby if you have a good idea in one council, the quicker that you can spread it to the other 21, if it is

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n swnio'n gynllun call iawn i mi. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r manylion, ond gwnaf ymholiadau addas. Mae'n swnio fel un o'r cynlluniau hynny, fel gyda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', y soniais amdano'n gynharach, y byddwn yn elwa wrth ledaenu syniad da mewn un cyngor, os yw'n gweithio, cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl i'r 21

working, the better off we will be. The quicker you see the level of wasteful energy coming down, soaring energy bills, in the current oil and gas price crisis, will come down to more acceptable levels. We have put additional resources into the home energy efficiency scheme to better insulate people's homes. However, I am not quite clear, from what you have said, how the Conwy County Borough Council scheme for council tax rebates intersects with HEES, for which we announced additional funding in the budget in December.

Mick Bates: Microgeneration can make a contribution to energy efficiency because local production of energy cuts out losses in the electricity grid. The Department of Trade and Industry has just announced £30 million for its low-carbon building programme. In fact, the Chancellor announced a further £50 million in the budget to help with microgeneration. First Minister, what are you doing to ensure that Wales gets its fair share of what could be £80 million to help improve microgeneration throughout Wales and, hence, energy efficiency?

The First Minister: I believe that we have a Barnett consequential of the microgeneration programme, but I am not absolutely certain about that. That programme obviously has its detractors, who say that grid losses are pretty insignificant and that they do not want to see a forest of mini windmills on the top of everybody's houses, and likewise for solar power generation. However, there are many circumstances in which it is perfectly acceptable to do that, without having the same destructive effect on the urban environment as produced by the original Sky dish and the squarials of 10 or 15 years ago. I am hoping that we will be able to take forward a suitable microgeneration programme in Wales.

Janet Davies: I understand that the DTI told the relevant committee this morning that there are no Barnett consequentials on this. What will you do to engage in a fight for us to get those consequentials, please?

cyngor arall. Cyflymaf yn y byd y byddwn yn gweld llai o wastraffu ynni, daw'r biliau ynni, sy'n codi i'r entychion oherwydd yr argyfwng presennol gyda phrisiau olew a nwy, i lawr i lefelau mwy derbyniol. Rhaid inni roi mwy o adnoddau i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref i insiwleiddio cartrefi pobl yn well. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud, nid wyf yn gwbl glir sut y mae cynllun ad-dalu treth gyngor Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy yn rhyngweithio â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, y gwnaethom gyhoeddi mwy o gyllid ar ei gyfer yn y gyllideb ym mis Rhagfyr.

Mick Bates: Gall microgynhyrchu gyfrannu at arbed ynni oherwydd bod cynhyrchu ynni yn lleol yn osgoi colledion yn y grid trydan. Mae'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant newydd gyhoeddi £30 miliwn ar gyfer ei rhaglen adeiladu carbon isel. Yn wir, cyhoeddodd y Canghellor £50 miliwn o arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb i helpu microgynhyrchu. Brif Weinidog, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod Cymru'n derbyn ei chyfran deg o'r hyn a allai fod yn £80 miliwn i helpu i wella microgynhyrchu ar draws Cymru a, thrwy hynny, arbed ynni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fod gennym swm canlyniadol yn deillio o Barnett yng nghyswllt y rhaglen microgynhyrchu, ond nid wyf yn gwbl sicr ynghylch hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod y rhaglen yn cael ei beirniadu gan rai, sy'n dweud bod y colledion o'r grid yn eithaf bach ac nad ydynt am weld coedwig o fân felinau gwynt ar ben tai pawb, a'r un modd yng nghyswllt cynhyrchu ynni o'r haul. Fodd bynnag, mae'n dderbyniol gwneud hynny mewn amryw byd o amgylchiadau, heb gael yr un effaith andwyol ar yr amgylchfyd trefol ag a gafwyd gyda'r soser Sky wreiddiol a'r erialau sgwâr 10 neu 15 mlynedd yn ôl. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu cyflwyno rhaglen microgynhyrchu addas yng Nghymru.

Janet Davies: Deallaf fod yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant wedi dweud wrth y pwyllgor perthnasol y bore yma nad oes dim symiau canlyniadol yn deillio o Barnett yng nghyswllt hyn. Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud i frwydro o blaid y symiau canlyniadol hynny, os gwelwch yn dda?

The First Minister: If you are correct, then, obviously, I stand to be corrected on that. That was not my understanding of the situation, but you may well be right. The issue is that if the technology is right, and if it does not have the same destructive effects on the environment as having the Sky-type of aerial, writ large, on everybody's chimney and so on, and if a reduction in grid loss is significant and there is a saving in the transmission charges, it is something that we would wish to encourage. How big a grant you should give and whether it should be at the 50 per cent level that it has been hitherto for solar photovoltaic panels, I do not know. However, we will come back to you with regard to microgeneration programmes in Wales.

2.50 p.m.

Swyddfeydd Post Post Offices

Q11 Catherine Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on what support the Welsh Assembly Government is giving to sub-post offices in Wales? OAQ1465(FM)

The First Minister: Since 2003, our post office development fund, which Edwina Hart administers, has awarded grants of £4.1 million to 106 post offices across Wales to improve their security, appearance, layout and efficiency. She will shortly decide whether there will be future rounds, following the forthcoming publication of the evaluation of the development fund's work.

Catherine Thomas: Do you share the concern of many sub-post offices in my constituency—many of whom have contacted me during the last few days and have benefited from Assembly support in the past—and share their disappointment on learning that the BBC has decided not to continue to use post offices to collect and administer the television licence? Do you agree that this news, in addition to other recent announcements in relation to the discontinuation of the Post Office card account, does not encourage many post

Y Prif Weinidog: Os ydych yn gywir, yna, yn amlwg, mae'n iawn imi gael fy nghywiro ynglŷn â hynny. Nid felly yr oeddwn i'n deall y sefyllfa, ond efallai mai chi sydd yn iawn. Y pwynt yw os yw'r dechnoleg yn iawn, ac os nad yw'n cael yr un effaith andwyol ar yr amgylchedd â gweld erial tebyg i un Sky, sy'n hollol amlwg, ar simneiau pawb ac yn y blaen, ac os oes lleihad sylweddol yn y colledion o'r grid a gellir arbed o ran y taliadau trosglwyddo, yna mae'n rhywbeth y byddem am ei annog. Ni wn faint o grant y dylech ei roi ac a ddylid ei roi ar y lefel 50 y cant sydd wedi'i roi hyd yn hyn i baneli haul ffotofoltäig. Fodd bynnag, dof yn ôl atoch yng nghyswllt y rhaglenni microgynhyrchu yng Nghymru.

C11 Catherine Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cymorth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei roi i is-swyddfeydd post yng Nghymru? OAQ1465(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ers 2003, mae ein cronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post, sy'n cael ei gweinyddu gan Edwina Hart, wedi dyfarnu grantiau o £4.1 miliwn i 106 o swyddfeydd post ledled Cymru i wella eu diogelwch, sut y maent yn edrych, eu cynllun a'u heffeithlonrwydd. Cyn bo hir bydd yn penderfynu a fydd rowndiau pellach ar gael, ar ôl y gwerthusiad sydd ar fin cael ei gyhoeddi o waith y gronfa ddatblygu.

Catherine Thomas: A ydych yn rhannu pryder nifer o is-swyddfeydd post yn fy etholaeth—ac mae llawer ohonynt wedi cysylltu â mi yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf ac wedi elwa o gymorth gan y Cynulliad yn y gorffennol—ac yn rhannu eu siom o ddeall bod y BBC wedi penderfynu nad yw am barhau i ddefnyddio swyddfeydd post i gasglu a gweinyddu'r drwydded deledu? A ydych yn cytuno bod y newydd hwn, yn ychwanegol at gyhoeddiadau eraill yn ddiweddar ynglŷn â'r penderfyniad i ddod â chyfrif cerdyn Swyddfa'r Post i ben, yn siŵr

offices to feel that they have a strong and viable future, especially as they fulfil such an important role in so many of our communities in Wales? *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have not called for supplementary questions from my left-hand side yet.

The First Minister: It is our understanding that the Post Office lost the contract with the BBC to sell television licences and that that will be made henceforth at PayPoint outlets. The Post Office has always told us that it wants more products, be they savings bank-type products or foreign currency exchanges, the introduction of which has been successful and gone very well. The Post Office needs more products to justify people coming into post offices now that they have lost the benefit payment and television licence work. It is a struggle for post offices in that sense. The smaller post offices are struggling in order to be viable, and they must be run by energetic entrepreneurs in current conditions. The problem is that they will not win every contract, and we regret that Post Office Counters Ltd has been unsuccessful in bidding for the new BBC contract for over-the-counter television licence sales.

David Davies: Given that post offices serve as a focal point for many rural communities and that you are disappointed that they have lost the contract with the BBC, can you not help them to overcome their disappointment by ensuring that people can continue to collect their benefits from post offices through the use of Post Office accounts?

The First Minister: Yes, and that is fundamental to the prospect of many smaller post offices serving rural areas or deprived urban areas having a viable future. There is a cost issue involved, in that paying money directly into people's bank account has an overhead cost of, at most, one tenth of the cost of people going into a post office branch to collect benefits, and that is the problem. Likewise, the BBC expects to save in excess of £100 million over the duration of the

o wneud i lawer iawn o swyddfeydd post deimlo nad oes ganddynt ddyfodol cryf a hyfyw, yn enwedig gan eu bod yn chwarae rôl mor bwysig mewn cynifer o'n cymunedau yng Nghymru? *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf wedi gofyn am gwestiynau atodol o'r ochr chwith imi eto.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ôl a ddeallwn, mae Swyddfa'r Post wedi colli'r contract gan y BBC i werthu trwyddedau teledu a bydd hynny'n cael ei wneud o hyn ymlaen mewn manau PayPoint. Mae Swyddfa'r Post wedi dweud wrthym drwy'r amser fod eisiau mwy o gynhyrchion arni, boed hynny'n gynhyrchion cynilion banc neu'n gyfleuster newid arian tramor, ac mae cyflwyno hynny wedi bod yn llwyddiant ac wedi gweithio'n dda iawn. Mae angen mwy o gynhyrchion ar Swyddfa'r Post i beri bod pobl yn dod i'w swyddfeydd post gan eu bod bellach wedi colli'r gwaith yn ymwneud â thrwyddedau teledu a thalu budd-daliadau. Mae'n frwydr i swyddfeydd post yn yr ystyr hwnnw. Mae'r swyddfeydd post llai yn ei chael yn anodd aros yn hyfyw, ac yn eu sefyllfa bresennol mae angen entrepreneuriaid egniol arnynt. Y broblem yw na fyddant yn ennill pob contract, ac yr ydym yn gresynu na lwyddodd Cownteri Swyddfa'r Post Cyf i ennill contract newydd y BBC i werthu trwyddedau teledu dros y cownter.

David Davies: O gofio bod swyddfeydd post yn ganolbwynt i lawer o'n cymunedau gwledig a'ch bod yn siomedig eu bod wedi colli contract y BBC, oni fedrwech eu helpu i oresgyn eu siom drwy sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu parhau i godi eu budd-daliadau mewn swyddfeydd post drwy ddefnyddio cyfrifon Swyddfa'r Post?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallwn, ac mae hynny'n hanfodol o ran dyfodol hyfyw i nifer o'r swyddfeydd post bach sy'n gwasanaethu ardaloedd gwledig neu ardaloedd trefol difreintiedig. Mae a wnelo hyn â'r gost, gan fod talu arian yn uniongyrchol i gyfrif banc pobl yn golygu gorbenion o un rhan o ddeg, fan fwyaf, o'r gost wrth i bobl fynd i un o ganghennau swyddfa'r post i godi eu budd-daliadau, a dyna'r broblem. Yr un modd, mae'r BBC yn disgwyl arbed dros £100

contract. We must be aware of the cost factors and find other products to replace those where the cost comparisons between the traditional way of doing things—going down the post office or into the bank to cash your cheque—and the modern way of doing things, are a thing of the past. The cost difference is not 50p against 40p, but £1 against 10p of overhead costs. When they can have a 90 per cent saving in overhead costs, you can understand the pressure on the customers of the Post Office to take their business elsewhere. However, the Post Office then has to find other products, and that is what it has emphasised to us.

Janet Ryder: Many people have described what is happening to Post Office Counters at the moment as death by a thousand cuts—it has lost the television licence recently, and it had a major change two years ago when it lost the benefit books and people had to change to a card payment. Many older people have got used to the card payment and they want to stay with it, but your Government is changing it. You have told us that it is being done on a cost-benefit basis. Many people in rural areas cannot access banks because they do not have them. What are you doing about this? You are not being successful in influencing your Westminster colleagues at the moment. It is a Labour Party initiative that is closing our sub-post offices, especially in rural areas. What are you going to do about it in Wales?

The First Minister: What we have done about it is to give £4.1 million in grants to post offices under our post office development fund, and primarily not in rural areas, because the Government was funding a grant scheme to modernise post offices in rural areas. However, it requires an energetic entrepreneurial postmaster or postmistress who is determined to make a viable business out of a post office. I agree that the bread-and-butter side of the business has been undermined by the transfer of the benefit account. However, the point that you are not being realistic about, Janet, if I can put it to you in this way—you have to admit that you

miliwn dros gyfnod y contract. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r ffactorau sy'n ymwneud â'r gost a dod o hyd i gynhyrchion eraill lle y mae'r gymhariaeth o ran y gost rhwng y ffordd draddodiadol o wneud pethau—mynd i swyddfa'r post neu i'r banc i newid eich siec—a'r ffordd fodern o wneud pethau, yn perthyn i'r gorffennol. Nid gwahaniaeth o ran cost o 50c o'i gymharu â 40c ydyw, ond £1 o'i gymharu â 10c o gostau gorbenion. Pan fônt yn gallu arbed 90 y cant o'r costau gorbenion, mae rhywun yn deall y pwysau sydd ar gwsmeriaid Swyddfa'r Post i fynd â'u busnes i rywle arall. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i Swyddfa'r Post ddod o hyd i gynhyrchion eraill, a dyna'r hyn y mae wedi'i bwysleisio wrthym.

Janet Ryder: Mae nifer o bobl wedi disgrifio'r hyn sy'n digwydd i Gownteri Swyddfa'r Post ar hyn o bryd fel marw o fil o archollion—mae wedi colli'r drwydded deledu yn ddiweddar, a bu'n rhaid iddi wynebu newid aruthrol ddwy flynedd yn ôl pan gollodd y llyfrau budd-daliadau a bu'n rhaid i bobl newid i dderbyn taliad drwy gerdyn. Mae llawer o bobl hyn wedi dod i arfer â'r taliad drwy gerdyn ac am ei gadw, ond mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei newid. Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym fod hyn yn cael ei wneud i arbed costau. Nid oes gan nifer o bobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig gyfleusterau bancio am nad oes banciau yno. Beth sy'n cael ei wneud ynghylch hyn? Nid ydych yn llwyddo i ddylanwadu llawer ar eich cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan ar hyn o bryd. Cynlluniau'r Blaid Lafur sy'n cau ein his-swyddfeydd post, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud ynghylch hyn yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud yw rhoi grantiau gwerth £4.1 miliwn i swyddfeydd post dan ein cronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post, ac nid mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn bennaf, gan fod y Llywodraeth wedi cyllido cynllun grant i foderneiddio swyddfeydd post mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Fodd bynnag, mae gofyn cael postfeistr neu bostfeistres entrepreneuriaid egniol, sy'n benderfynol o wneud swyddfa'r post yn fusnes hyfyw. Cytunaf fod bara menyn y busnes wedi ei danseilio yn sgîl trosglwyddo'r cyfrif budd-daliadau. Ond y pwynt nad ydych yn realistig yn ei gylch, Janet, os gallaf esbonio pethau fel hyn—a

do like a moan now and again, but perhaps I am being a little hard on you in saying that—is that if the difference is between £1 and 90p, you might say, ‘Forget the 10p’, but the difference is between £1 and 10p, and that is the problem. If the difference in overheads is between £1 per transaction and 10p for the same transaction, you can see the pressure. You may say, ‘Just ignore it’, but then the overhead costs of the Government go up, and the next thing we know, you will be complaining about the overhead costs of Government. You cannot have it both ways. That is the problem that responsible Governments have to face up to.

rhaid ichi gyfaddef eich bod yn hoffi cwyno am bethau o bryd i’w gilydd, ond efallai fy mod braidd yn annheg wrth ddweud hynny—yw pe bai’r gwahaniaeth rhwng £1 a 90c, gallai rhywun ddweud ‘Anghofiwch am y 10c’, ond gwahaniaeth ydyw rhwng £1 a 10c, a dyna’r broblem. Os yw’r gwahaniaeth mewn gorbenion rhwng £1 a 10c am yr un eitem o fusnes, gallwch weld y pwysau. Gallai rhywun ddweud ‘Anghofiwch amdano’, ond yna byddai costau gorbenion y Llywodraeth yn codi, a chyn pen dim byddech yn cwyno am gostau gorbenion y Llywodraeth. Ni allwch ei chael hi y ddwy ffordd. Dyna’r math o broblem y mae’n rhaid i Lywodraethau cyfrifol eu hwynebu.

Lefelau Ffioedd mewn Cartrefi Nyrsio Fee Levels in Nursing Homes

C12 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lefelau ffioedd mewn cartrefi nyrsio yng Nghymru? OAQ1439(FM)

Q12 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on fee levels in nursing homes in Wales? OAQ1439(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunir ar y ffioedd a delir i gartrefi nyrsio gan y cartref a’r awdurdod lleol, y bwrdd iechyd lleol, neu’r sawl sy’n defnyddio’r gwasanaeth, gan ddibynnu ar amgylchiadau’r unigolyn. Gosodir y ffi yn unol â’r cynllun gofal y cytunir arno.

The First Minister: The fees that are paid to nursing homes are agreed by the home and the local authority, the local health board or those who use the service, depending on the circumstances of the individual. The fee is set in accordance with the agreed care programme.

Alun Ffred Jones: Daeth etholwr ataf yn ddiweddar i sôn ei fod ef a’i wraig ar bensiwn a bod ganddo chwaer mewn cartref nyrsio. Maent wedi derbyn cais gan y cartref nyrsio am arian ychwanegol—£20 yr wythnos, sef £1,000 y flwyddyn—fel ffi atodol i’r hyn a gytunwyd gyda’r awdurdod lleol. Nid oes gan y cwpwl fodd i dalu. O ble y cânt yr arian i dalu’r math hwnnw o ffi? A ydych yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn digwydd yn gyson bellach? A oes gan y Llywodraeth gynlluniau i ymateb i’r sefyllfa anodd hon?

Alun Ffred Jones: I was approached by a constituent recently, who told me that he and his wife receive a pension and that he has a sister in a nursing home. They have received a request from the nursing home for additional money—£20 a week, or £1,000 a year—as a top-up to the fee agreed with the local authority. The couple does not have the means to pay. Where will they find the money to pay this kind of fee? Are you aware that this is now happening on a regular basis? Does the Government have any plans to respond to this difficult situation?

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbyniaf hynny, a deallaf eich bod wedi ysgrifennu at Brian Gibbons i sôn am yr achos hwn ym mis Chwefror, a chawsoch ateb manwl gan Brian ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi. Mae’r canllawiau o fis Medi 2004 yn eithaf clir. Yr ydym yn gobeithio nad oes neb yn pwysu ar bobl i adael cartrefi os nad ydynt yn gallu talu’r tâl ychwanegol.

The First Minister: I accept that, and I understand that you wrote to Brian Gibbons in February regarding this matter, and Brian sent you a detailed response on St David’s Day. The guidelines as of September 2004 are quite clear. We hope that no-one is putting pressure on people to leave homes if they are unable to pay the additional fee.

Mae rhai perchnogion cartrefi nyrsio yn gofyn i'r rhai sy'n aros yn y cartrefi preswyl dalu. Mae hi'n bwysig bod gan bobl gymaint o ddewis â phosibl yn unol â'r amgylchiadau yn yr ardal. Ambell waith, nid oes dewis, a derbyniaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, sefydlir contract eithaf preifat rhwng yr unigolyn, neu'r teulu, a'r cartref, neu, os nad oes arian gan y person dan sylw, sefydlir contract gyda'r bwrdd iechyd, neu gyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yr awdurdod lleol pan ddefnyddir cartref preswyl yn hytrach na chartref nyrsio.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, has the Assembly Government undertaken any initial assessment of the report by Sir Derek Wanless, which was published last week by the King's Fund and which looks at the issue of long-term care for older people? If you have undertaken any assessment, can you tell me what your thoughts are?

The First Minister: Not yet. However, Derek Wanless is a person for whom we have enormous respect, and who prepared an extremely powerfully written report for us on the general future of the health service. This report on long-term care is an adjunct to the previous report. Long-term care is an extremely difficult issue because it is an intergenerational issue. We will all be affected by it, in terms of being members of families in which another member requiring long-term care, or we will get into that position ourselves and members of our families will have to care for us as well as they can. Either we will be able to afford the care or the care will be provided by the state. The split between free nursing care, paid-for hotel care in nursing homes, and means-tested care in old people's homes is a complex issue. In the end, I think that we would all say that if it is possible to provide the support services that would enable us to stay in our own homes independently for as long as possible, that is the choice that we would all make.

3.00 p.m.

Some nursing home owners ask the people who are staying in residential homes to pay. It is important that people have as much choice as possible given the circumstances in their areas. Sometimes, there is no choice, and I accept that. However, it is a fairly private contract between the individual, or the family, and the home, or, if the person does not have money, the contract is with the health board, or local authority social services in cases concerning residential homes rather than nursing homes.

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, a ydyw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cyflawni unrhyw asesiad dechreuol o adroddiad Syr Derek Wanless, a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf gan Gronfa'r Brenin ac sy'n edrych ar bwnc gofal hirdymor i bobl hŷn? Os ydych wedi gwneud unrhyw asesiad, a allwch ddweud wrthyf beth yr ydych yn ei feddwl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim eto. Fodd bynnag, mae Derek Wanless yn rhywun y mae gennym barch aruthrol ato, ac sydd wedi paratoi adroddiad hynod rymus inni ar ddyfodol y gwasanaeth iechyd yn gyffredinol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn ar ofal hirdymor yn atodiad i'r adroddiad blaenorol. Mae gofal hirdymor yn bwnc eithriadol anodd oherwydd ei fod yn fater sy'n ymwneud â chenedlaethau. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar bob un ohonom, o ran bod yn aelodau o deuluoedd lle y bydd angen gofal hirdymor ar aelod arall, neu gallwn fod yn y sefyllfa honno ein hunain a bydd yn rhaid i aelodau o'n teuluoedd ni ofalu amdanom cystal ag y gallant. Naill ai byddwn yn gallu fforddio'r gofal neu bydd y gofal yn cael ei ddarparu gan y wladwriaeth. Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng gofal nyrsio am ddim, gofal gwesty mewn cartrefi nyrsio lle y mae'n rhaid talu, a gofal ar sail prawf modd mewn cartrefi i'r henoed yn fater cymhleth. Yn y pen draw, credaf y byddem i gyd yn dweud pe bai'n bosibl darparu'r gwasanaethau cymorth a fyddai'n ein galluogi i aros yn ein cartrefi ein hunain cyhyd ag sy'n bosibl, mai dyna'r dewis y byddem i gyd yn ei wneud.

Grant Gwella Adeiladau Ysgolion The School Building Improvement Grant

Q13 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the school building improvement grant? OAQ1462(FM)

The First Minister: The school building improvement grant has increased from £42 million in 2004-05 to £74.7 million in the year that has just ended and it is set to continue at that level until 2010. The budget for 2006-07, the year that has just commenced, has been allocated to local authorities in full.

Peter Black: Clearly we welcome the increase in the hypothecated spend for school building improvements, but many local authorities were relying on this money coming through in an ordered way each year up until 2010 in order to meet plans to get all school buildings fit for purpose by that date. Many have now found that they have had a 30 per cent cut in the amount of money that they are to receive under that because of how this grant has been distributed. Will you reconsider the amount of money that has been allocated to the school building improvement grant and try to help some of those local authorities out of the difficulties that they face as a result of this last-minute change in the money allocated to them?

The First Minister: If some authorities have had a 30 per cent cut, then others must have had a 30 per cent increase because the money certainly has not been cut; it has increased—as you welcomed; I was grateful for that—from £45 million to £77 million last year, this year and the succeeding year.

There is a formula share between the big, chunky £9 million that would go towards reconstructing most of a secondary school and the smaller amounts that could be used to, for example, replace a science laboratory or repair a leaking roof and so on. The overall amount of money is much higher and has not been cut; it is simply down to distribution. That distribution has changed in favour of the £9 million chunks because local

C13 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion? OAQ1462(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion wedi codi o £42 filiwn yn 2004-05 i £74.7 miliwn yn y flwyddyn sydd newydd ddod i ben ac mae i barhau ar y lefel honno tan 2010. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2006-07, y flwyddyn sydd newydd ddechrau, wedi ei dyrannu i awdurdodau lleol yn llawn.

Peter Black: Wrth gwrs, yr ydym yn croesawu'r cynnydd yn y gwariant sydd wedi ei glustnodi ar gyfer gwelliannau i adeiladau ysgolion, ond yr oedd llawer o awdurdodau lleol yn dibynnu ar gael yr arian hwn mewn dull trefnus bob blwyddyn hyd at 2010 er mwyn cyflawni eu cynlluniau i sicrhau bod yr holl adeiladau ysgolion yn addas i'w diben erbyn y dyddiad hwnnw. Mae llawer ohonynt wedi canfod bellach fod 30 y cant o doriad wedi bod yn yr arian y maent i'w gael ar gyfer hynny oherwydd y modd y dosbarthwyd y grant hwn. A wneuch ailystyried faint o arian sydd wedi ei ddyrannu i'r grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion a cheisio helpu rhai o'r awdurdodau lleol i ddatrys y problemau a wynebant oherwydd y newid hwn ar y funud olaf yn yr arian sy'n cael ei ddyrannu iddynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os yw rhai awdurdodau wedi cael toriad o 30 y cant, rhaid bod eraill wedi cael codiad o 30 y cant oherwydd nid yw'r arian wedi ei dorri, yn sicr; mae wedi cynyddu—ac yr oeddech yn croesawu hynny; yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar am hynny—o £45 miliwn i £77 miliwn y llynedd, eleni ac yn y flwyddyn sydd i ddod.

Mae fformiwla sydd yn rhannu'r arian rhwng y symiau mawr, sef £9 miliwn, a âi tuag at ailgodi'r rhan fwyaf o ysgol uwchradd a'r symiau llai y gellid eu defnyddio, er enghraifft, i wneud labordy gwyddoniaeth newydd neu drwsio to sydd yn gollwng ac yn y blaen. Mae'r cyfanswm yn fwy o lawer ac nid yw wedi ei dorri; mater o ddsbarthu'r arian ydyw. Mae'r dull dosbarthu hwnnw wedi newid o blaid y symiau mawr o £9

authorities have been asking to receive that money more in £9 million chunks and not in little chunks of £0.5 million here and £1 million there. We have gone along with their requests.

William Graham: Do you agree with the Welsh Local Government Association's estimate that, during 2005, £100,000 more was spent on every school in England compared with every school in Wales?

The First Minister: I have not heard that figure; I am not denying it, because it may be possible. There are wide differences in England and Wales on what local authorities spend in terms of their school budgets. We have been trying to press the low spending local authorities to raise their expenditure in terms of the total local government budget that they spend. We have made it much easier for parents in all parts of Wales to see how the revenue support grant is made up so that they know how much we have put into the budget for local authorities to spend on schools, although we do not hypothecate that money. If they can use that as ammunition to force the low-spending authorities to increase their spend, then the problem that you refer to would evaporate pretty quickly.

miliwn am fod awdurdodau lleol wedi gofyn am gael yr arian ar ffurf rhagor o symiau o £9 miliwn ac nid ar ffurf symiau bach o £0.5 miliwn yma ac £1 filiwn acw. Yr ydym wedi cyd-fynd â'u ceisiadau.

William Graham: A ydych yn derbyn amcangyfrif Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru bod y swm a wariwyd, yn ystod 2005, ar bob ysgol yn Lloegr £100,000 yn fwy na'r hyn a wariwyd ar bob ysgol yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi clywed y ffigur hwnnw; nid wyf yn ei wadu, oherwydd gallai fod yn bosibl. Ceir gwahaniaethau mawr yng Nghymru a Lloegr o ran yr hyn y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ei wario drwy eu cyllidebau ysgolion. Yr ydym wedi ceisio pwyso ar yr awdurdodau lleol isel eu gwariant i gynyddu eu gwariant yng nghydestun y gyllideb gyfan sydd gan lywodraeth leol. Yr ydym wedi'i gwneud yn haws o lawer i rieni ym mhob rhan o Gymru gael gweld sut y pennir y grant cynnal refeniw fel y cânt wybod pa faint yr ydym wedi ei roi yn y gyllideb i awdurdodau lleol i'w wario ar ysgolion, er nad ydym yn neilltuo'r arian hwnnw. Os gallant ddefnyddio hynny fel modd i orfodi'r awdurdodau isel eu gwariant i wario mwy, byddai'r broblem y cyfeiriwch ati'n diflannu'n eithaf cyflym.

Gwasanaethau Deintyddol ym Mro Morgannwg Dental Services in the Vale of Glamorgan

Q14 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of dental services in the Vale of Glamorgan? OAQ1440(FM)

C14 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwasanaethau deintyddol ym Mro Morgannwg? OAQ1440(FM)

The First Minister: Nine personal dental services pilot agreements have secured NHS provision for almost 21,000 existing patients and have created additional access for 11,265 new patients in the Vale of Glamorgan. A substantial investment in the new dental contract and the introduction of local commissioning gives LHBs increasing control on NHS dentistry.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae naw cytundeb peilot ar gyfer gwasanaethau deintyddol personol wedi sicrhau darpariaeth gan y GIG i bron 21,000 o'r cleifion presennol ac wedi creu mynediad ychwanegol ar gyfer 11,265 o gleifion newydd ym Mro Morgannwg. Mae'r buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y contract deintyddol newydd a'r camau i gyflwyno comisiynu lleol yn rhoi mwy o reolaeth i BILlau dros ddeintyddiaeth y GIG.

Leanne Wood: Constituents of mine were told last week that their dentist is going private, yet they have been told that they will have to wait another two weeks before they

Leanne Wood: Dywedwyd wrth rai o'm hetholwyr yr wythnos diwethaf fod eu deintydd yn troi'n breifat, ac eto dywedwyd wrthynt y byddant yn gorfod disgwyl am

can re-register with an NHS dentist in the Vale of Glamorgan. Do you think that that is acceptable?

The First Minister: I am not aware of the details of the situation that you describe. The *South Wales Echo* conducted a survey of dentistry in Cardiff—it did not cover the Vale of Glamorgan, but I do not think that it would be that different in the Vale—and it concluded that the majority of dentists in Cardiff, in their words, not mine, were staying with the NHS. Around eight out of 64 were refusing to take up the PDS. It would be interesting to know if the figures were different in the Vale.

I did not understand your point about a fortnight's delay, so I would be grateful if you would write to me or Brian Gibbons with the details; one of us will reply to you on that.

bythefnos arall cyn y cânt ailgofrestru gyda deintydd GIG ym Mro Morgannwg. A ydych yn credu bod hynny'n dderbyniol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gwybod am fanylion y sefyllfa a ddisgrifiwch. Gwnaeth y *South Wales Echo* arolwg o ddeintyddiaeth yng Nghaerdydd—nid oedd yn cynnwys Bro Morgannwg, ond nid wyf yn credu y byddai'n wahanol iawn yn y Fro—a daeth i'r casgliad bod y rhan fwyaf o'r deintyddion yng Nghaerdydd, yn ei eiriau ef, nid fy rhai i, yn aros yn y GIG. Yr oedd tuag wyth o blith 64 yn gwrthod derbyn y cytundeb ar wasanaethau deintyddol personol. Byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod a oedd y ffigurau'n wahanol yn y Fro.

Ni ddeallais y pwynt a wnaethoch am y pythefnos o oedi, felly byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech yn ysgrifennu ataf fi neu at Brian Gibbons i roi'r manylion; bydd un ohonom yn rhoi ateb i chi ynghylch hynny.

Mynd i'r Afael â Thlodi Tanwydd Action to Combat Fuel Poverty

Q15 Mick Bates: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to combat fuel poverty? OAQ1455(FM)

The First Minister: The home energy efficiency scheme that I referred to earlier is our main mechanism for tackling fuel poverty. We offered additional grants to that when we got the final budget ready for the financial year, which started yesterday.

Mick Bates: HEES is an excellent way of combating fuel poverty, particularly for the elderly and disabled people, but it relies on fossil fuels being used to produce the energy. Those do not contribute to your Government's overall targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, is it possible to change that scheme to ensure that renewable energy sources, like microgeneration, are encouraged on individual properties in order to combat fuel poverty and to meet your carbon reduction targets?

The First Minister: I am not sure whether I

C15 Mick Bates: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd? OAQ1455(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref y cyfeiriais ato'n gynharach yw ein prif fecanwaith ar gyfer delio â thlodi tanwydd. Cynigiasom grantiau ychwanegol ar gyfer hynny wrth gwblhau'r gyllideb derfynol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol, a ddechreuodd ddoe.

Mick Bates: Mae'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yn fodd rhagorol i ymladd yn erbyn tlodi tanwydd, yn enwedig ymysg pobl oedrannus ac anabl, ond mae'n dibynnu ar ddefnyddio tanwyddau ffosil i gynhyrchu'r ynni. Nid yw'r rheini'n cyfrannu at dargedau cyffredinol eich Llywodraeth ar gyfer lleihau gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid. Felly, a oes modd newid y cynllun hwnnw i annog defnyddio ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy, fel microgynhyrchu, mewn eiddo unigol er mwyn ymladd yn erbyn tlodi tanwydd a chyrraedd eich targedau o ran lleihau carbon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr a wyf yn

understand the logic of what you say. Energy efficiency is sometimes referred to as the fifth fuel, is it not? We are encouraging people to use the fifth fuel; that is, to use less energy through better insulation of walls, better draught-proofing, better boiler insulation, new central heating boilers, much thicker roof insulation, cavity walls and so forth. I do not think that it matters whether it is a carbon-dioxide-emitting fuel because you will be using less of it, which is important as that is what energy efficiency as the fifth fuel actually means.

Alun Cairns: Some of the home energy efficiency scheme's funding is limited and funding is not available to everyone that needs it; we would not expect it either. Members of the public are rightly angry about recent gas and electricity price rises, but those who live in rural properties and who depend on oil and liquid petroleum gas have experienced enormous rises, from a rate of 7p per litre in 1997 to in excess of 35p per litre now. Is there any way that the home energy efficiency scheme can be prioritised to those who have suffered the greatest?

The First Minister: I declare an interest because I am in exactly that position. It is pretty steep now, as it was in 1979-80. There is not a lot that you can do if the price of oil has a spike, as it had in 1973-74, 1979-80, and 1981 and now again in 2005-06. The only problem is that this spike might be permanent rather than a spike. We hope that it will not be so, and economists vary in their views about that. It is due to the market forces and it is very sad. We have concentrated on people at risk of fuel poverty; that is, the low-income households, people in social housing, and pensioner households, in particular, because their incomes are unlikely to go up to compensate for it. We have no chance of being able to call the secretary general of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and say, 'Can you bring the price of oil down?'. That is the harsh truth of market forces and capitalism red in tooth and claw. There is no point in pretending that we can make oil cheap; it is expensive.

deall rhesymeg yr hyn a ddywedwch. Mae effeithlonrwydd ynni'n cael ei alw weithiau'n bumed tanwydd, onid yw? Yr ydym yn annog pobl i ddefnyddio'r pumed tanwydd; hynny yw, i ddefnyddio llai o ynni drwy insiwleiddio waliau'n well, atal drafftiau'n well, insiwleiddio bwyleri'n well, gosod deunydd insiwleiddio llawer mwy trwchus dan y to, waliau dwbl ac yn y blaen. Nid wyf yn credu ei bod o bwys a yw'n danwydd sydd yn gollwng carbon deuocsid gan y byddwch yn defnyddio llai ohono, ac mae hynny'n bwysig gan mai hynny yw gwir ystyr defnyddio effeithlonrwydd ynni fel y pumed tanwydd.

Alun Cairns: Mae rhywfaint o gyllid y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yn gyfyngedig ac nid oes arian ar gael i bawb y mae arno ei angen; ni fyddem yn disgwyl hynny ychwaith. Mae aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn ddig, fel y dylent fod, ynghylch codiadau diweddar ym mhrisiau nwy a thrydan, ond mae'r rhai sydd yn byw mewn tai gwledig ac yn dibynnu ar olew a nwy petrolewm hylifedig wedi gweld codiadau aruthrol, o gyfradd o 7 geiniog y litr yn 1997 i fwy na 35c y litr yn awr. A oes modd i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref ffafrio'r rhai sydd wedi dioddef fwyaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn datgan buddiant gan fy mod yn yr union sefyllfa honno. Mae'n eithaf drud yn awr, fel yr oedd yn 1979-80. Nid oes fawr ddim y gellir ei wneud os yw pris olew yn cyrraedd uchafbwynt, fel y gwnaeth yn 1973-74, 1979-80, a 1981 ac eto'n awr yn 2005-06. Yr unig broblem yw y gallai'r uchafbwynt hwn fod yn barhaol. Yr ydym yn gobeithio nad felly y bydd, ac mae gwahaniaeth barn ymysg economegwyr am hynny. Mae'n digwydd oherwydd grymoedd y farchnad ac mae'n drist iawn. Yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio ar rai sydd mewn perygl o ddiodeff tloidi tanwydd; hynny yw, aelwydydd sydd ag incwm isel, pobl mewn tai cymdeithasol, ac aelwydydd pensiynwyr, yn benodol, gan fod eu hincwm yn annhebygol o godi i wneud iawn am hyn. Nid oes dim gobaith inni allu galw ysgrifennydd cyffredinol OPEC a dweud, 'A allwch ostwng pris olew?'. Dyna'r gwir cas am rymoedd y farchnad a natur cyfalafiaeth. Nid oes diben cymryd aniom ein bod yn gallu peri i olew fod yn rhad; mae'n ddrud.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Cau Lladd-dy Caernarfon Closure of Caernarfon Abbatoir

Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad ddatganiad ar y penderfyniad i gau lladd-dy Caernarfon? EAQ0702(EPC)

Alun Ffred Jones: Will the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside make a statement on the decision to close the abattoir in Caernarfon? EAQ0702(EPC)

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cefais fy siomi'n fawr o glywed y newyddion. Cydymdeimlaf â'r bobl sydd â'u swyddi dan fygythiad. Caf ar ddeall hefyd fod pobl wedi colli swyddi yng Nghasnewydd.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I was deeply disappointed to hear this news. I sympathise with the people whose jobs are under threat. I understand that people have also lost their jobs in Newport.

Caf ar ddeall fod cwmni Baker Tilley wedi'i benodi fel gweinyddwyr yn y lladd-dy yng Nghaernarfon yn ogystal ag yn lladd-dy T.H. Sutcliffe yng Nghasnewydd. Mae lladd-dy Caernarfon yn rhan o'r cwmni hwnnw. Bydd swyddogion y Cynulliad a minnau'n gweithio'n agos ag asiantaethau allweddol er mwyn ceisio helpu'r staff yr effeithiwyd arnynt.

I understand that the Baker Tilley company has been appointed as administrators at the Caernarfon abattoir and at the T.H. Sutcliffe abattoir in Newport. The Caernarfon abattoir is part of that group. Assembly officials and I will work closely with key agencies in order to try to assist the staff who have been affected.

Nid oes rhagor i'w ychwanegu ar hyn o bryd. Bydd rhaid inni fonitro'r datblygiadau dros y dyddiau a'r wythnosau nesaf.

There is nothing to add at present. We will have to monitor developments over the next days and weeks.

Alun Ffred Jones: Ychwanegaf fy nghydymdeimlad â'r staff sydd mewn perygl o golli eu swyddi neu sydd wedi colli eu swyddi, a hynny am yr ail dro mewn ychydig flynyddoedd.

Alun Ffred Jones: I echo your sympathies to those staff whose jobs are at risk or whose jobs have already been lost, for the second time in only a few years.

Caiff y cau hwn effaith bellgyrhaeddol ar y diwydiant amaeth a'i hyder, o gofio'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiweddar yn y diwydiant llaeth yng Nghymru a chyda ffatri Felin-fach, ac o gofio bod y diwydiant bwyd-amaeth i fod yn achubiaeth i'r economi wledig. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y busnes yn cael ei werthu fel lladd-dy. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau, neu o leiaf i geisio sicrhau, y bydd y gweinyddwyr a'ch swyddogion chithau yn gwneud pob ymdrech i werthu'r busnes fel busnes gweithredol, oherwydd ei bwysigrwydd strategol o fewn y diwydiant amaeth yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru?

This closure will have a far-reaching affect on the agricultural industry and its confidence, bearing in mind what has occurred in the dairy industry in Wales and with the Felinfach plant, given that the agri-food industry is supposed to be the saviour of the rural economy. It is crucially important that the business is sold as an abattoir. What will you do to ensure, or attempt to ensure, at least, that the administrators and your officials make every effort to sell the business as a going concern, due to its strategic importance within the agricultural industry in north-west Wales?

Rhoddwyd grant gweddol sylweddol i gwmni Sutcliffe gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer sefydlu'r cwmni hwn. Beth a wnewch i geisio adennill rhywfaint o'r arian hwnnw, os o gwbl?

The Sutcliffe group was given quite a substantial grant by the Welsh Assembly Government to establish this company. What will you do to try to claw back some of that money, if at all?

3.10 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyntaf, nod unrhyw weinyddwyr yw ceisio sicrhau dyfodol unrhyw ffatri er mwyn iddi barhau i gynhyrchu. Yr wyf yn siŵr, felly, mai dyna fydd prif nod y gweinyddwyr yn yr achos hwn. Mae'n ddyddiau cynnar eto—bydd yn rhaid inni weld yn union beth fydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, bydd fy swyddogion yn cadw mewn cysylltiad agos ar ddatblygiadau, i sicrhau ein bod yn rhan o hynny, ac yn rhoi pa help bynnag y gellir ei roi i'r gweithwyr a'r cwmni.

Carwyn Jones: First, the aim of any administrator is to try to ensure the future of any factory so that it continues to produce. I am sure, therefore, that that will be the main aim of the administrators at this time. It is early days as yet—we will have to see exactly what happens in the future. However, my officials will keep in close touch with developments, to ensure that we are part of that, and to provide whatever assistance possible to the workers and the company.

Mae'r cwmni wedi cael £200,000 mewn grantiau dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'n rhy gynnar ar hyn o bryd i ddweud beth yn union fydd yn digwydd i'r arian hwnnw, neu a fydd rhyw fath o adfachiad, ond dyna'r arian a dalwyd i'r cwmni. Dyfarnwyd grant o £250,000 iddo, a £200,000 sydd wedi ei dalu—nid yw'r gweddill wedi cael ei dalu iddo.

The company has received £200,000 in grants over the past few years. It is too early to say what exactly will happen to that money, or whether there will be any kind of clawback, but that is the amount that was paid to the company. It was awarded a grant of £250,000, and £200,000 has been paid—the rest has not been paid to the company.

Brynle Williams: I, too, am concerned, especially as employment is hard to come by in north-west Wales. However, it is sad that, after 18 months, this abattoir is going through this problem, closing down, with the loss of 70-odd jobs. The Welsh Assembly Government has put money into flagship schemes, which we see failing, but, regrettably, we do not appear to be putting money into small, provincial abattoirs, which we could help, to sustain long-term benefit. Will you help, not just in securing the future of Cwmni Cig Arfon, but with smaller abattoirs in local towns as well?

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf finnau'n bryderus, yn enwedig o gofio ei bod yn anodd dod o hyd i waith yn y gogledd-orllewin. Fodd bynnag, mae'n beth trist, ar ôl 18 mis, fod y lladd-dy hwn yn profi'r trafferthion hyn, ac yn cau, gan beri colli tua 70 o swyddi. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi rhoi arian at gynlluniau mawr, a welwn yn methu, ond, gwaetha'r modd, nid yw'n ymddangos ein bod yn buddsoddi mewn lladd-dai bach, rhanbarthol, y gallem eu helpu, i sicrhau budd hirdymor. A wnewch roi cymorth, nid yn unig o ran sicrhau dyfodol Cwmni Cig Arfon, ond drwy helpu lladd-dai llai mewn trefi lleol yn ogystal?

Carwyn Jones: By the industry's standards, this is a small, provincial abattoir. Other incentives are available to small and medium-sized abattoirs, which have been in place now for some years. Inevitably, there will be market pressures on some of the smaller abattoirs. Some of them have

Carwyn Jones: Yn ôl safonau'r diwydiant, lladd-dy bach, rhanbarthol yw hwn. Mae cymelliadau eraill ar gael i ladd-dai bach a chanolig ers rhai blynyddoedd bellach. Mae'n anochel y bydd pwysau o du'r farchnad ar rai o'r lladd-dai llai. Mae rhai ohonynt wedi llwyddo i ymaddasu, ac mae rhai ohonynt, fel

managed to adapt, and some of them, as we know—and we saw this during the late 1980s and early 1990s—do not manage to adapt, and they close. I am concerned that this is the second time that an abattoir seems to have failed to prosper on this site. Nevertheless, I am committed to try to ensure that the business continues. There are skilled workers at the plant, and there is a demand for what the plant does, namely slaughtering, including slaughtering over-30-month cattle, for which it serves a useful purpose in north-west Wales. As developments continue this week and the next, I hope to keep in close touch, as I said, as will my officials. We will wait to see whether a buyer can be found for this plant, and for the plant in Newport.

Mick Bates: This is another regrettable and sad occasion for workers in rural Wales. I would like you to respond to two points regarding this closure, Minister.

On the back of the Dairygold experience and the investment there, would you care to assure us that the business advice that is given to you as Minister, when you place investments in businesses such as Cwmni Cig Arfon and Dairygold, is effective? Given these two incidents, there is some doubt as to whether robust commercial business advice is being provided. That is of great concern, particularly for the future of the rural economy and the limitations on Government investment that already exist. Therefore, it is of paramount importance. I am sure that every effort is made to ensure that investments are made wisely, but could you tell us a little bit about the commercial processes and business advice that you receive in making these investments? Furthermore, could you comment—it may be rather early at this stage—on any plans for investment to replace the 60 jobs that are being lost in the economy?

Carwyn Jones: If it is the case that the jobs are lost, the Team Wales approach will kick into action. Many Members will be familiar with that approach, which has been employed in urban and rural Wales to help those workers who may find themselves out of a job. On business advice, it is not the role of Government to give business advice to

y gwyddom—a gwelsom hyn ar ddiwedd y 1980au a dechrau'r 1990au—nad ydynt yn llwyddo i ymaddasu, a byddant yn cau. Yr wyf yn bryderus am mai hwn yw'r ail dro, i bob golwg, i ladd-dy fethu â ffynnu ar y safle hwn. Er hynny, yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i geisio sicrhau y bydd y busnes yn parhau. Ceir gweithwyr crefftus yn y gwaith hwn, ac mae galw am ei wasanaeth, sef lladd, gan gynnwys lladd gwartheg sydd dros 30 mis oed, ac mae'n cyflawni swyddogaeth fuddiol yn y gogledd-orllewin drwy hynny. Wrth i'r datblygiadau barhau yr wythnos hon a'r wythnos nesaf, yr wyf yn gobeithio cadw mewn cysylltiad agos, fel y dywedais, a'm swyddogion yr un modd. Byddwn yn aros i weld a ellir dod o hyd i rywun i brynu'r gwaith hwn, a'r gwaith yng Nghasnewydd.

Mick Bates: Mae hwn yn achlysur trist ac anffodus i weithwyr yng Nghymru wledig. Carwn ichi ymateb i ddau bwynt ynghylch cau'r gwaith hwn, Weinidog.

Yng ngoleuni'r profiad a gafwyd ynghylch Dairygold a'r buddsoddi yn y fan honno, a garech ein sicrhau bod y cyngor busnes a roddir i chi fel Gweinidog, pan fuddsoddwch mewn busnesau fel Cwmni Cig Arfon a Dairygold, yn effeithiol? O ystyried y ddau ddigwyddiad hyn, mae rhywfaint o amheuaeth ynghylch a yw cyngor busnes masnachol dibynadwy yn cael ei roi. Mae hynny'n peri pryder mawr, yn enwedig ar gyfer dyfodol yr economi wledig a'r cyfyngiadau ar geir eisoes ar fuddsoddi gan y Llywodraeth. Felly, mae hyn yn hollbwysig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y buddsoddiadau'n rhai doeth, ond a allwch ddweud ychydig wrthym am y prosesau masnachol a'r cyngor busnes a gewch wrth wneud buddsoddiadau o'r fath? At hynny, a allwch gyflwyno sylwadau—gallai fod braidd yn fuan ar hyn o bryd—am unrhyw gynlluniau i fuddsoddi i gael swyddi yn lle'r 60 a gollir yn yr economi?

Carwyn Jones: Os collir y swyddi, dechreuir ar ddull gweithredu Tîm Cymru. Bydd llawer o Aelodau'n gyfarwydd â'r dull gweithredu hwnnw, a ddefnyddiwyd yng Nghymru drefol a Chymru wledig i helpu'r gweithwyr hynny a allai eu cael eu hunain yn ddi-waith. Ynghylch cyngor busnes, nid rôl Llywodraeth yw cynnig cyngor busnes i gyrff

commercial organisations. It is, however, the role of Government to ensure that, where grant money is being made available, that money will be used properly, and that the grant application is sound. At the time that this grant was given, it was felt that the application was sound and the money was subsequently paid. The last time that this particular plant in Caernarfon was monitored, more jobs had been created than had been forecast and it appeared, at that stage, that the project was going well. Something seems to have happened since then and investigations are continuing to see what exactly has gone wrong. Once that information is available, I will ensure that the committee is kept as informed as possible.

masnachol. Fodd bynnag, mae rôl gan Lywodraeth wrth sicrhau, os darperir arian grant, y bydd yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n briodol, a bod y cais am grant yn un dilys. Pan roddwyd y grant hwn, teimlid bod y cais yn un dilys a chafodd yr arian ei dalu wedyn. Y tro diwethaf i'r gwaith arbennig hwn yng Nghaernarfon gael ei fonitro, yr oedd mwy o swyddi wedi cael eu creu na'r rhagolygon ac yr oedd yn ymddangos, bryd hynny, fod y prosiect yn mynd yn dda. Mae'n ymddangos bod rhywbeth wedi digwydd ers hynny ac mae'r ymchwiliadau'n parhau i weld beth yn union sydd wedi mynd o chwith. Cyn gynted ag y bydd y wybodaeth honno ar gael, byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr bod y pwyllgor yn cael cymaint o wybodaeth ag sy'n bosibl.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): There are a few changes to report to this week's business. Today's statement on the safeguarding of vulnerable children review has been postponed until 3 May, and the statement scheduled for tomorrow on accessible venues guidance has been brought forward to today. I will make that statement after this business statement. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda. Following this morning's Business Committee meeting, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Plant Health (Phytophthora ramorum) (Wales) Order 2006 and the Education Act 2005 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Order 2006.

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae rhai newidiadau i'w hadrodd i'r busnes yr wythnos hon. Mae datganiad heddiw ar yr adolygiad diogelu plant sy'n agored i niwed wedi cael ei ohirio tan 3 Mai, ac mae'r datganiad a oedd i fod i gael ei wneud yfory am y canllawiau ar leoliadau hygyrch am gael ei wneud heddiw. Gwnaf y datganiad hwnnw ar ôl y datganiad busnes hwn. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, a ddylai fod ar gael i'r Aelodau ar yr agenda. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynwyd nad oes angen i'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth gael eu cyfeirio at bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried ymhellach: Gorchymyn Iechyd Planhigion (Phytophthora ramorum) (Cymru) 2006 a Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2005 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2006.

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi gofyn am sicrwydd y byddai'r papur ymgynghorol ar ddyfodol Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei gyhoeddi pan fo'r Cynulliad yn eistedd. Yr ydym yn deall yn awr y bydd papur ymgynghorol yn cael ei ryddhau yn fuan yr wythnos hon, ond yr ydym wedi gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes oherwydd yr hoffem gael sicrwydd y bydd y papur yn ymddangos pan fydd y Cynulliad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, a bod y Gweinidog yn bwriadu gwneud datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Os nad yw hynny'n bosibl yr wythnos hon, dylai ddigwydd pan fydd y Cynulliad yn ailymgynnull ym mis Mai. Yr ydym eisiau sicrwydd y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae hwn yn fater y mae diddordeb cyffredinol ynddo, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad eisiau lleisio barn arno.

Yn ail, yr ydym hefyd wedi gofyn am ddatganiad a thrafodaeth yn y Cynulliad ar yr arian ychwanegol sydd wedi dod i Gymru yn sgîl cyllideb Gordon Brown. Nid yw'r syniad bod y Gweinidog yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig ac yn cael cyfarfodydd preifat gyda llefarwyr addysg yn ffordd o symud ymlaen ym marn Plaid Cymru. Yr ydym eisiau datganiad clir yn y Cynulliad ar faterion gwariant yn arbennig, oherwydd mae'n bwysig bod elfen o graffu pan fo'r Llywodraeth yn gwneud penderfyniadau ar wariant, ac mae rôl craffu'r Cynulliad yn bwysig pan fo arian y Cynulliad yn cael ei rannu rhwng y gwahanol gyfrifoldebau polisi. Felly, mynnwn y dylai unrhyw ddatganiad a phenderfyniad fod gerbron y Cynulliad llawn.

Lisa Francis: I thank the Minister for the statement. I reiterate the comments of the leader of the opposition, particularly with regard to the Welsh Language Board consultation and the additional money for education. The Welsh Conservative group cannot support your business statement today, Minister. We acknowledge that you have agreed a further written statement on the rebranding of the former ASPBs once they are merged into the Welsh Assembly Government, but we are disappointed that you cannot give a statement on the future of the Wales Film Commission, following reports that there is no provision for

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The Minister is aware that we have requested an assurance that the consultation paper on the future of the Welsh Language Board would be published when the Assembly is sitting. We understand now that the consultation paper is to be released early this week, but we have opposed the business statement because we would like an assurance that that consultation paper will appear when the Assembly is in Plenary, and that the Minister intends to make a statement to Plenary. If that is not possible this week, then it should happen when the Assembly reconvenes in May. We want an assurance that that will happen. This is an issue of general interest, and I am sure that Assembly Members would want to voice an opinion on it.

Secondly, we have also asked for a statement and a discussion in the Assembly on the additional money that has come to Wales following Gordon Brown's budget. The idea that the Minister should make a written statement and have private meetings with education spokespeople is not the way to move forward in Plaid Cymru's opinion. We want a clear statement in the Assembly on issues of expenditure in particular, because it is important that there is an element of scrutiny when the Government makes decisions on spending, and the Assembly's scrutiny role is important when Assembly funding is shared between the various policy responsibilities. Therefore, we insist that any statement and decision should be made before the Assembly.

Lisa Francis: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad. Ategaf sylwadau arweinydd yr wrthblaid, yn enwedig o ran yr ymgynghoriad ar Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'r arian ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg. Ni all grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru gefnogi eich datganiad busnes heddiw, Weiniidog. Yr ydym yn cydnabod eich bod wedi cytuno ar ddatganiad ysgrifenedig pellach ynglŷn ag ailfrandio'r hen CCNC ar ôl iddynt gael eu huno â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond yr ydym yn siomedig na allwch roi datganiad ar ddyfodol Comisiwn Ffilm Cymru, yn sgîl adroddiadau nad oes darpariaeth ar gyfer strwythurau rheoli ar ôl 31 Mawrth, sydd

management structures after 31 March, which was last week. We would like to see some further detail on that. We are also disappointed that our request for a debate on 'Designed to Deliver' has been turned down. I know that you will argue that this is out to consultation, but surely this report ought to represent the start of a debate rather than a mandate for change, particularly when health watchdogs have been critical of it, have accused it of a lack of meaningful and significant detail and are concerned that patients will face travelling greater distances, as was outlined earlier in questions to the First Minister.

3.20 p.m.

Finally, we are also disappointed that you will not schedule any time for a statement on the Adair Turner report. I know that you will argue that is not on a devolved matter, but it is a significant and important matter for the people of Wales, and we would appreciate it if you would reconsider that request at some time in the future.

Peter Black: Like the previous two speakers, I am becoming increasingly disturbed by the tendency to try to avoid bringing things to Plenary and to issue written statements on important matters, particularly on issues such as the consultation on the Welsh Language Board and the money that we have received as a result of the Barnett consequential from the budget. As yet, we have had no opportunity to scrutinise or debate the use of that consequential and unless you make time available in Plenary for us to do that, we cannot support this business statement.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, perhaps you could find time to table a statement giving an update on dance and the arts in Community First areas, so that we can discuss that in this Chamber and congratulate the successful Minister on his ambition to drive the arts into all parts of Wales, particularly Flintshire, and my constituency of Alyn and Deeside. Perhaps you could also find time for a statement on prescription charges, so that we can discuss the success of the further drop in prescription charges in Wales, which was a Labour Party manifesto commitment to the

wedi bod yr wythnos diwethaf. Hoffem weld rhagor o fanylion am hynny. Yr ydym yn siomedig hefyd fod ein cais am ddadl am 'Designed to Deliver' wedi cael ei wrthod. Gwn y byddwch yn dadlau bod yr adroddiad yn destun ymgynghori, ond oni ddylai'r adroddiad hwn olygu dechrau dadl yn hytrach na mandad i newid, yn arbennig gan fod y gwarchodwyr iechyd wedi bod yn feirniadol ohono, wedi ei gyhuddo o ddiffyg manylion ystyrion ac arwyddocaol a'u bod yn pryderu y bydd cleifion yn gorfod teithio ymhellach, fel yr amlinellwyd yn gynharach yn y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog?

Yn olaf, yr ydym ninnau hefyd yn siomedig na wnewch drefnu amser ar gyfer datganiad am adroddiad Adair Turner. Gwn y byddwch yn dadlau nad yw hyn yn fater sydd wedi cael ei ddatganoli, ond mae'n fater arwyddocaol a phwysig i bobl Cymru, a byddem yn gwerthfawrogi pe gallech ailystyried y cais hwnnw ryw dro yn y dyfodol.

Peter Black: Fel y ddau siaradwr blaenorol, yr wyf yn poeni fwyfwy am y duedd i geisio osgoi dod â phethau i Gyfarfod Llawn ac i gyflwyno datganiadau ysgrifenedig ar faterion pwysig, yn enwedig ar faterion fel yr ymgynghoriad am Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'r arian yr ydym wedi ei dderbyn oherwydd swm canlyniadol Barnett o'r gyllideb. Hyd yma, nid ydym wedi cael dim cyfle i graffu na chynnal dadl ar y defnydd o'r arian canlyniadol hwnnw ac oni bai eich bod yn darparu amser inni mewn Cyfarfod Llawn i wneud hynny, ni allwn gefnogi'r datganiad busnes hwn.

Carl Sargeant: Weinidog, efallai y gallech ganfod amser i gyflwyno datganiad yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddawns a'r celfyddydau mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, fel y gallwn drafod hynny yn y Siambr hon a llongyfarch y Gweinidog llwyddiannus ar ei uchelgais i beri i'r celfyddydau fynd i bob rhan o Gymru, yn enwedig sir y Fflint, a'm hetholaeth i yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Efallai y gallech hefyd ganfod amser ar gyfer datganiad ar daliadau presgripsiwn, fel y gallwn drafod llwyddiant y gostyngiad pellach mewn taliadau

people of Wales. Finally, if you have time, I ask for another statement on dentists, which is another success story, delivered by our Minister for Health and Social Services. In Flintshire, next month, the first of 37,000 patients will be able to access NHS dentists in Alyn and Deeside. I ask you to please consider those requests.

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Carl. Peter, I will start by saying that every week I try to treat all your requests seriously in terms of offering up budgets, debates, written and oral statements, but I have to protect the business of Plenary. I not only have to protect time for Government debates, but also for minority party debates, committee reports, and Standing Order No. 31 motions. All of these items have to be timetabled and scheduled. There are many other opportunities for some of these requests—they can go to committee, they can be raised in the margins of ministerial reports and through correspondence and questions. Therefore, Peter, that is how I fairly judge every request at Business Committee every week. You can see that reflected in today's statement.

Ieuan and Peter, you raised the issue of the Welsh Language Board. I appreciate, Ieuan, that there has been a lot of discussion this week about how this is being handled. The consultation will be published this week, before the recess, and we will certainly then look at the period of consultation, and at coming back with statements to Plenary after recess. I appreciate that that is a point that was raised and fully discussed, and Peter also raised it.

You have all raised the issue of a statement on education. If we look back to last week, the Finance Minister immediately issued a written statement when the great news came. Let us face it again: this is good news, is it not? Is it not good news that £13 million has been allocated to education from the budget? In fact, the transparency of this place is such that the Minister for Education, Lifelong

presgripsiwn yng Nghymru, a oedd yn addewid maniffesto gan y Blaid Lafur i bobl Cymru. Yn olaf, os oes gennych amser, gofynnaf am ddatganiad arall am ddeintyddion, sy'n stori arall o lwyddiant, a gyflawnwyd gan ein Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yn sir y Fflint, y mis nesaf, bydd y cleifion cyntaf o 37,000 yn gallu cael mynediad at ddeintyddion GIG yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried y ceisiadau hynny os gwelwch yn dda.

Jane Hutt: Diolch ichi, Carl. Peter, dechreuaf drwy ddweud fy mod bob wythnos yn trin eich holl geisiadau o ddifrif o ran cynnig cyllidebau, dadleuon, datganiadau ysgrifenedig a llafar, ond mae'n rhaid imi ddiogelu busnes y Cyfarfodydd Llawn. Mae'n rhaid imi neilltuo amser nid yn unig ar gyfer dadleuon y Llywodraeth, ond hefyd ar gyfer dadleuon y pleidiau lleiafrifol, adroddiadau pwyllgorau, a chynigion o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31. Mae'n rhaid amserlennu a threfnu'r eitemau hyn i gyd. Mae llawer o gyfleoedd eraill ar gyfer rhai o'r ceisiadau hyn—gallant fynd i bwyllgor, mae modd eu codi ar ymylon adroddiadau Gweinidogion a thrwy ohebiaeth a chwestiynau. Felly, Peter, dyna sut yr wyf yn barnu pob cais yn deg yn y Pwyllgor Busnes bob wythnos. Gallwch weld bod hynny'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn y datganiad heddiw.

Ieuan a Peter, codasoch fater Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli, Ieuan, fod llawer o drafod wedi bod yr wythnos hon ynghylch sut y mae hyn yn cael ei drin. Caiff yr ymgynghoriad ei gyhoeddi yr wythnos nesaf, cyn y toriad, a byddwn yn sicr wedyn yn edrych ar y cyfnod o ymgynghori, a dod yn ôl gyda datganiadau i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar ôl y toriad. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod hwn yn bwynt a gafodd ei godi a'i drafod yn llawn, a chafodd ei godi gan Peter hefyd.

Yr ydych i gyd wedi codi'r cwestiwn o ran datganiad am addysg. Os edrychwn yn ôl at yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Cyllid ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar unwaith pan ddaeth y newyddion da i law. Gadewch inni gyfaddef: mae hyn yn newyddion da, onid yw? Onid yw'n newyddion da bod £13 miliwn wedi cael ei ddyrranu i addysg o'r gyllideb? Yn wir,

Learning and Skills announced in the Committee on School Funding on 30 March that a written statement would be issued the next day, setting out the full details of how the new funding would be used and distributed, and that a full report would go to the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee on 3 May. She also offered to meet with education opposition spokespersons. The Government made this decision because we want to get the money out to schools and to children. We will, of course, need to make an adjustment to the education main expenditure group, which the Finance Minister will present to Plenary in due course.

Those are the issues that we are discussing, and, of course, Lisa, when it comes back to issues like 'Designed to Deliver', surely the start of the debate is local and regional. The debate, as a result of 'Designed to Deliver', is taking place at the local and regional level. That is the start of the public consultation, and that is how it should be handled.

On Sgrîn, Andrew Davies has been involved in discussions on a creative industries strategy and I understand that the new operations are already up and running to everybody's satisfaction. They also reflect the industry's needs in this area. Finally, we like to finish the business statement, whether it is supported or not—and I am sorry that you are not supporting it today, as it is the last meeting before recess—with a sweet note by Carl, which is always sounded when he comes in with his requests. I would say that it is a *billet-doux* from Carl to me as Business Minister. Thank you, Carl, for recognising the merits of and the delivery by our Ministers for arts and health this afternoon.

mae'r lle hwn mor dryloyw nes i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau gyhoeddi yn y Pwyllgor ar Ariannu Ysgolion ar 30 Mawrth y câi datganiad ysgrifenedig ei gyhoeddi drannoeth, yn rhoi manylion llawn ynghylch sut y câi'r arian newydd hwn ei ddefnyddio a'i ddsbarthu, ac y byddai adroddiad llawn yn mynd i'r Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau ar 3 Mai. Hefyd cynigiodd gwrdd â llefarwyr addysg y gwrthbleidiau. Gwnaeth y Llywodraeth y penderfyniad hwn am ein bod am i'r arian fynd i ysgolion ac i blant. Wrth gwrs, bydd angen inni wneud addasiad i'r prif grŵp gwariant addysg, y bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn ei gyflwyno i Gyfarfod Llawn maes o law.

Y rheini yw'r materion yr ydym yn eu trafod ac, wrth gwrs, Lisa, o fynd yn ôl at faterion fel 'Designed to Deliver', mae'n ddiamau bod y ddadl yn dechrau'n lleol ac yn rhanbarthol. Mae'r ddadl, o ganlyniad i 'Designed to Deliver', yn digwydd ar y lefel leol a rhanbarthol. Hynny sy'n digwydd wrth i'r ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd ddechrau, a dyna sut y dylid ymdrin ag ef.

O ran Sgrîn, mae Andrew Davies wedi bod yn cymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau ynghylch strategaeth ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol a deallaf fod y gweithrediadau newydd eisoes ar ar waith mewn modd sy'n bodloni pawb. Maent hefyd yn adlewyrchu anghenion y diwydiant yn y maes hwn. Yn olaf, yr ydym yn hoffi gorffen y datganiad busnes, boed hwnnw'n cael ei gefnogi ai peidio—ac mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad ydych yn ei gefnogi heddiw, gan mai dyma'r cyfarfod olaf cyn y toriad—gyda nodyn hyfryd gan Carl, sydd yn digwydd bob amser pan fydd yn cyflwyno'i geisiadau. Byddwn yn dweud mai *billet-doux* ydyw gan Carl i mi fel y Trefnydd. Diolch, Carl, am gydnabod rhinweddau ein Gweinidogion dros y celfyddydau ac iechyd, a'r hyn y maent yn ei gyflawni, y prynhawn yma

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 25.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Datganiad am Ganllawiau ar Leoliadau Hygyrch Statement on Accessible Venues Guidance

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): At some point in our lives, all of us face barriers that prevent us from fulfilling our potential and, needless to say, these barriers are greater for some people than others. Under section 120 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, the National Assembly for Wales has a unique statutory duty to promote equality of opportunity in all aspects of Welsh life, regardless of a person's age, disability, gender, language, race, religion and belief or sexual orientation.

Over the past 10 years the introduction of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 has enhanced the lives of disabled people throughout the UK. It has worked to end the discrimination faced by disabled people and to offer protection in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services, and the management, buying or renting of property. The introduction of Part 3 of the DDA on 1 October 2004 imposed a legal requirement on service providers to make reasonable adjustments to the physical features of their

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Ar ryw adeg yn ein bywydau, mae pawb ohonom yn wynebu rhwystrau sy'n ein hatal rhag cyflawni ein potensial, ac nid oes angen dweud bod y rhwystrau hyn yn fwy i rai pobl na'i gilydd. O dan adran 120 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, mae gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ddyletswydd statudol unigryw i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd Cymru, heb ystyried oed, anabledd, rhyw, iaith, hil, crefydd a chred na thueddfryd rhywiol rhywun.

Dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae cyflwyno Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 1995 wedi gwella bywydau pobl anabl ledled y DU. Mae wedi gweithio i roi terfyn ar y gwahaniaethu yr oedd pobl anabl yn ei wynebu ac i gynnig amddiffyniad ym meysydd cyflogaeth, addysg, mynediad at nwyddau, cyfleusterau a gwasanaethau, a rheoli, prynu neu rentu eiddo. Yr oedd cyflwyno Rhan 3 o'r Ddeddf ar 1 Hydref 2004 yn rhoi gofyniad cyfreithiol ar ddarparwyr gwasanaethau i wneud addasiadau rhesymol i nodweddion ffisegol

premises to overcome physical barriers to access.

To build on this, the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 is intended to give more comprehensive civil rights to disabled people in employment and wider society. It introduces a general duty on the public sector to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people and imposes a specific duty on certain public bodies, including the National Assembly for Wales, to produce a disability equality scheme by December 2006, setting out how it intends to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. The Assembly Government recognises that for disabled people to participate in society, they require equal access to goods, services and premises. Recent changes to disability legislation, extending rights of access, has rightly increased disabled people's expectations of the level of service that they should now expect to receive when attending meetings and large-scale events.

In November 2004, the Voluntary Sector Partnership Council recommended the establishment of a working group to look at increasing the number of accessible venues in Wales. In January 2005, I established the accessible venues programme for Wales working group. I am pleased to say that we were able to use the experience and expertise of representatives from the Disability Rights Commission, Disability Wales, the JMU Access Partnership and the Wales Council for the Blind, all of whom have given up their time to help take this forward.

The project that they worked on aims to promote good practice among organisations that organise public events. It is vital that the Welsh Assembly Government and its partners throughout the public sector in Wales take the lead and act as an exemplar to ensure that, wherever possible, we use accessible venues for all public meetings and events. This means that we want to use venues that are not only accessible, but which empower disabled people, giving them a sense of independence and fulfilment. For example, a building that is designed to allow able-bodied and disabled people to use the same entrance is much more inviting and

eu heiddo er mwyn goresgyn rhwystrau corfforol rhag mynediad.

I adeiladu ar hyn, mae Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 2005 wedi ei bwriadu i roi hawliau sifil i bobl anabl mewn cyflogaeth ac mewn cymdeithas yn ehangach. Mae'n cyflwyno dyletswydd gyffredinol ar y sector cyhoeddus i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal i bobl anabl ac mae'n rhoi dyletswydd benodol ar rai cyrff cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, i gynhyrchu cynllun cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2006, yn nodi sut y mae'n bwriadu hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal i bobl anabl. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cydnabod, er mwyn i bobl anabl gymryd rhan mewn cymdeithas, fod angen mynediad cyfartal arnynt at nwyddau, gwasanaethau ac eiddo. Mae newidiadau diweddar i ddeddfwriaeth anabledd, sy'n ehangu hawliau mynediad, wedi cynyddu disgwyliadau pobl anabl, yn hollol iawn, o ran lefel y gwasanaeth y dylent ddisgwyl ei chael erbyn hyn pan fyddant yn mynd i gyfarfodydd a digwyddiadau ar raddfa fawr.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2004, argymhellodd Cyngor Partneriaeth y Sector Gwirfoddol y dylid sefydlu gweithgor i ystyried cynyddu nifer y lleoliadau hygyrch yng Nghymru. Ym mis Ionawr 2005, sefydlais weithgor y rhaglen lleoliadau hygyrch i Gymru. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud inni allu defnyddio profiad ac arbenigedd cynrychiolwyr o'r Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd, Anabledd Cymru, Partneriaeth Fynediad JMU a Chyngor Cymru i'r Deillion, sydd i gyd wedi rhoi eu hamser i helpu i fwrw ymlaen â hyn.

Nod y prosiect y buont yn gweithio arno yw hyrwyddo arferion da ymysg sefydliadau sy'n trefnu digwyddiadau cyhoeddus. Mae'n hanfodol bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'i phartneriaid ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn arwain y ffordd ac yn gweithredu fel esiampl i sicrhau, lle bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl, ein bod yn defnyddio lleoliadau hygyrch ar gyfer pob cyfarfod a digwyddiad cyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n golygu ein bod am ddefnyddio lleoliadau sydd nid yn unig yn hygyrch, ond sy'n grymuso pobl anabl, gan roi iddynt ymdeimlad o annibyniaeth a chyflawniad. Er enghraifft, mae adeilad sydd wedi'i gynllunio i ganiatáu

acceptable to a disabled person. The group members have adopted this type of thinking throughout the development of the guidance. As such, their work is intended to build on the DDA legislation and ultimately increase the number of accessible venues in Wales.

i bobl nad ydynt yn anabl a phobl anabl ddefnyddio'r un fynedfa yn llawer mwy deniadol a derbyniol i rywun anabl. Mae aelodau'r grŵp wedi mabwysiadu'r meddylfryd hwn drwy'r amser wrth ddatblygu'r canllawiau. Bwriedir i'w gwaith, felly, adeiladu ar y ddeddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â gwahaniaethu ar sail anabledd ac yn y pen draw gynyddu nifer y lleoliadau hygyrch yng Nghymru.

3.30 p.m.

As part of this process, I am pleased to announce that we have developed good practice accessible venues guidance which will be going out for consultation today. The consultation will take place between 4 April and 13 June 2006. During this time, we will aim to capture the views of as many interested parties as possible from a wide cross-section of society, including disability-related voluntary sector organisations, National Assembly for Wales subject committees, other public bodies and private enterprise. Their feedback will be used to improve the guidance and to ensure that it is as effective as possible.

Fel rhan o'r broses hon, yr wyf yn falch o gyhoeddi ein bod wedi datblygu canllawiau arferion da ar leoliadau hygyrch a fydd yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad heddiw. Cynhelir yr ymgynghoriad rhwng 4 Ebrill a 13 Mehefin 2006. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, byddwn yn ceisio canfod barn cynifer ag sy'n bosibl o bobl y mae a wnelo hyn â hwy o drawstoriad eang o'r gymdeithas, gan gynnwys cyrff sector gwirfoddol sy'n ymwneud ag anabledd, pwyllgorau pwnc Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, cyrff cyhoeddus eraill a mentrau preifat. Defnyddir eu hadborth er mwyn gwella'r canllawiau ac er mwyn sicrhau eu bod mor effeithiol ag sy'n bosibl.

The guidance should be used as a tool by venue providers for assessing how best to meet the needs of disabled people and for providing a service that goes beyond the current legal minimum requirements set out in Part M of the building regulations. The guidance includes several key features, such as a minimum, good and best practice grading system to inform venue providers of the actions that they need to take in order to offer an exemplar service to disabled people. It also incorporates web-based links to more technical literature, particularly in respect of the Part M building regulations.

Dylai'r canllawiau gael eu defnyddio gan ddarparwyr lleoliadau fel dull o asesu beth yw'r ffordd orau o ddiwallu anghenion pobl anabl a darparu gwasanaeth sy'n mynd ymhellach na'r gofynion cyfreithiol sylfaenol cyfredol a nodir yn Rhan M y rheoliadau adeiladu. Mae'r canllawiau'n cynnwys amryw o nodweddion pwysig, fel system raddio o ran arferion sylfaenol, arferion da ac arferion gorau i roi gwybod i ddarparwyr lleoliadau pa gamau y mae angen iddynt eu cymryd er mwyn cynnig patrwm o wasanaeth i bobl anabl. Mae hefyd yn cynnwys dolenni cyswllt i wefannau sy'n cynnwys deunydd mwy technegol, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â rheoliadau adeiladu Rhan M.

As the guidance says, in 2002, the Welsh Assembly Government adopted the social model of disability as the foundation for all its work on disability. The model sets the problems faced by disabled people in their social context. It suggests that it is not disabled people who are a problem because they are different, but that it is society's

Fel y nodir yn y canllawiau, yn 2002, mabwysiodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y model cymdeithasol o anabledd fel sylfaen ar gyfer ei holl waith ar anabledd. Mae'r model yn nodi'r problemau a wynebdir gan bobl anabl yn eu cyd-destun cymdeithasol. Mae'n awgrymu nad pobl anabl sy'n broblem, oherwydd eu bod yn

failure to accommodate that difference which amounts to discrimination. This guidance will contribute towards the Assembly Government's vision of creating a more inclusive society in Wales. I will formally launch the guidance in July of this year at two events in south and north Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: It is a pleasure to be able to genuinely thank the Minister for her statement and to welcome the guidance, which is very positive and a good example of the social model of disability being put into action by the Government. It stands in contrast to some of the Government's other actions in this regard, particularly in relation to the broken promise on homecare, and I put it to the Minister that she may find it more difficult to engage the voluntary sector in this consultation, given its experiences of the consultation on free homecare. I hope to be proved wrong, but I have a genuine concern in that regard, because people do not like to be consulted and then ignored; they would often prefer not to be consulted at all. Having said that, we welcome the guidance and the Government's initiative in promoting it. It is a good example of the Government attempting to take the legal bare minimum and push it further, and we are supportive of that agenda. In responding to my questions, I am sure that the Minister will acknowledge that this issue is basically about ensuring that organisations not only comply with the law, but are enabled to go beyond doing so.

With regard to the public buildings for which the Assembly Government has direct or indirect responsibility, how confident are you that public bodies have sufficient funds—I am thinking in particular about education bodies—to enable them to meet at least the basic standards of access before we start to look at the gold standard that the guidance would enable bodies to reach if they could afford to do so? What steps will you take to monitor the public bodies for which your

wahanol, ond mai'r ffaith bod y gymdeithas yn methu â darparu ar gyfer y gwahaniaeth hwnnw sy'n achosi'r gwahaniaethu. Bydd y canllawiau hyn yn cyfrannu tuag at weledigaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o greu cymdeithas fwy cynhwysol yng Nghymru. Byddaf yn lansio'r canllawiau yn ffurfiol ym mis Gorffennaf eleni mewn dau ddiwyddiad, y naill yn y de a'r llall yn y gogledd.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n bleser gallu diolch o galon i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad a chroesawu'r canllawiau, sy'n gadarnhaol iawn ac yn enghraifft dda o'r model cymdeithasol o anabledd yn cael ei roi ar waith gan y Llywodraeth. Maent yn wahanol iawn i rai o'r camau eraill a gymerwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn y cyswllt hwn, yn enwedig o ran yr addewid a dorwyd mewn perthynas â gofal cartref, a byddwn yn awgrymu wrth y Gweinidog y bydd o bosibl yn ei chael yn anos cael y sector gwirfoddol i gymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghoriad hwn, o gofio'r profiadau a gafodd yn sgîl yr ymgynghoriad ar ofal cartref am ddim. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y profir fy mod yn anghywir, ond yr wyf yn poeni o ddifrif ynglŷn â hyn, oherwydd nid yw pobl yn hoffi ichi ymgynghori â hwy ac yna eu hanwybyddu; yn aml iawn byddai'n well ganddynt pe na baech wedi ymgynghori â hwy o gwbl. Wedi dweud hynny, yr ydym yn croesawu'r canllawiau a blaengaredd y Llywodraeth wrth eu hybu. Mae'n enghraifft dda o'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio cymryd y gofynion cyfreithiol sylfaenol a'u gwthio ymhellach, ac yr ydym yn cefnogi'r agenda honno. Wrth ymateb i'm cwestiynau, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cydnabod bod y mater hwn yn ymwneud yn y bôn â sicrhau bod sefydliadau nid yn unig yn parchu'r gyfraith, ond eu bod yn cael eu galluogi i fynd gam ymhellach na hynny.

O ran yr adeiladau cyhoeddus y mae gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol amdanynt, pa mor hyderus yr ydych fod gan gyrff cyhoeddus ddigon o arian—yr wyf yn meddwl yn fwyaf arbennig am gyrff addysg—i'w galluogi i fodloni o leiaf y safonau mynediad sylfaenol cyn inni ddechrau edrych ar y safon aur y byddai'r canllawiau'n galluogi cyrff i'w chyrraedd pe gallent fforddio gwneud hynny? Pa gamau y

Government is directly responsible to ensure that they comply with guidelines and so that we are aware of those that do not comply? What plans does the Government have to take action against, or to bring influence on, the public bodies that are not initially complying with the law, and which will hopefully, as a result, move on to comply with the good practice guidelines?

Finally, what work will you do to ensure that the single equality commission in Wales, when it comes into being, gives sufficient priority to disability issues? You will be aware that disabled people are concerned, as are people from some other strands, that the coming of the single equality body may lead to a lowest common denominator, rather than a highest common factor. I am aware of your personal commitment to this issue, Minister, but what steps are you taking to ensure that the work on disability in Wales is not watered down in any way?

Jane Hutt: Thank you for welcoming the guidance. I can assure you that we have had full engagement with Disability Wales, the Wales Council for the Blind and the JMU Access Partnership in developing this guidance, and we have had the support of the Disability Rights Commission. Every organisation in the disability sector will use its website and extensively enable its members and participants to engage with, and comment on, the guidance on accessible venues. As you said, it goes beyond the legal requirements, and it is simply set out in terms of the minimum, good and best practice that venue providers can achieve. In relation to Assembly buildings, we are focusing in this guidance on accessible venues, particularly to enable people to meet and engage in, for example, the many consultation events that are held throughout Wales, in which we have all been involved as Assembly Members and in our previous roles in the public, voluntary, and private sectors. Those venues are accessible, and they are accessible because they go beyond the minimum legal requirements. There is a strong business case

byddwch yn eu cymryd er mwyn monitro'r cyrff cyhoeddus y mae eich Llywodraeth yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol amdanynt er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau ac er mwyn inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r rhai nad ydynt yn cydymffurfio? Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Llywodraeth i ddylanwadu ar y cyrff cyhoeddus nad ydynt yn cydymffurfio â'r gyfraith ar y dechrau, neu gymryd camau yn eu herbyn, ac a fydd gobeithio, o ganlyniad i'r camau, yn mynd ati i gydymffurfio â'r canllawiau arferion da?

Yn olaf, pa waith a wnewch er mwyn sicrhau bod yr un comisiwn cydraddoldeb yng Nghymru, pan ddaw i rym, yn rhoi digon o flaenoriaeth i faterion anabledd? Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod pobl anabl, a phobl eraill hefyd, yn poeni y gallai sefydlu'r un corff cydraddoldeb arwain at nodweddion cyffredin sylfaenol, yn hytrach na ffactorau cyffredin uwch. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'ch ymrwymiad personol i'r mater hwn, Weinidog, ond pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r gwaith ar anabledd yng Nghymru yn cael ei lastwreiddio sut yn y byd?

Jane Hutt: Diolch ichi am groesawu'r canllawiau. Gallaf eich sicrhau bod Anabledd Cymru, Cyngor Cymru i'r Deillion a Phartneriaeth Fynediad JMU wedi cyddynnu'n llwyr â ni wrth ddatblygu'r canllawiau hyn, a'n bod wedi cael cefnogaeth y Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd. Bydd pob sefydliad yn y sector anabledd yn defnyddio ei wefan ac yn mynd ati o ddifrif i alluogi ei aelodau a'i gyfranogwyr i ymwneud â'r canllawiau ar leoliadau hygyrch a chyflwyno sylwadau arnynt. Fel y dywedaso, maent yn mynd ymhellach na'r gofynion cyfreithiol, ac maent wedi eu gosod yn glir ar sail yr arferion sylfaenol, da a gorau ar gyfer darparwyr lleoliadau. O ran adeiladau'r Cynulliad, yr ydym yn canolbwyntio yn y canllawiau hyn ar leoliadau hygyrch, yn enwedig er mwyn galluogi pobl i gyfarfod ac ymwneud â'i gilydd ynddynt, er enghraifft, y digwyddiadau ymgynghori niferus a gynhelir ledled Cymru, y mae pob un ohonom wedi ymwneud â hwy fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad ac yn ein swyddogaethau blaenorol yn y sectorau cyhoeddus, gwirfoddol a phreifat. Mae'r lleoliadau hynny'n hygyrch, ac maent

for hotels and public buildings to make themselves a venue of choice for events in which disabled and able-bodied people are engaged. That is the key criterion of the social model of disability.

In terms of public bodies, I spoke at a conference organised by the Welsh Local Government Association and the Disability Rights Commission to look at how they can deliver on their disability equality duty. That conference was attended by nearly 100 people who work at the sharp end in local government and who want to deliver on the disability equality duty. Equally, a couple of weeks ago, I co-chaired a summit organised by the Disability Rights Commission and Disability Wales, at which, again, we looked at how public bodies can deliver. It was about not only delivering on the disability equality duty, but looking at how these bodies can go beyond the legal requirements. At that meeting, Disability Wales presented, once again, the social model of disability and outlined how bodies can engage with it. This is a key tool and something that the public sector and, I hope, the private sector, will sign up to for reasons of social justice. I also hope that the business benefit is highlighted with regard to the use of venues.

Mark Isherwood: The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 gave disabled people equal rights to attend, to participate in, and to enjoy conferences, events and exhibitions. However, making events accessible for disabled people is not only a legal requirement, but an important commercial decision, yet organisations wanting to make an event more accessible often have difficulty finding out about the adjustments that they can make. As you indicated, since October 2004, further duties under the Disability Discrimination Act have required service providers to consider reasonable adjustments to premises and

yn hygyrch oherwydd eu bod yn mynd gam ymhellach na'r gofynion cyfreithiol sylfaenol. Mae dadl gref o safbwynt busnes y dylai gwestai ac adeiladau cyhoeddus wneud eu hunain yn lleoliadau i'w dewis ar gyfer digwyddiadau y mae pobl anabl a phobl nad dydynt yn anabl yn ymwneud â hwy. Hynny yw prif faen prawf y model cymdeithasol o anabledd.

O ran cyrff cyhoeddus, bûm yn siarad mewn cynhadledd a drefnwyd gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd i edrych sut y gallant gyflawni eu dyletswydd i sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl. Mynychwyd y gynhadledd honno gan bron 100 o bobl sy'n gweithio yn y rheng flaen mewn llywodraeth leol ac sydd eisiau cyflawni eu dyletswydd i sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl. Yr un modd, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, bûm yn cydgadeirio uwchgynhadledd a drefnwyd gan y Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd ac Anabledd Cymru, lle y buom, unwaith eto, yn edrych sut y gall cyrff cyhoeddus gyflawni eu dyletswydd. Yr oedd yn ymwneud nid yn unig â chyflawni'r ddyletswydd i sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl, ond hefyd ag edrych sut y gall y cyrff hyn fynd ymhellach na'r gofynion cyfreithiol. Yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, cyflwynodd Anabledd Cymru, unwaith eto, y model cymdeithasol o anabledd ac amlinellodd sut y gall cyrff ymwneud ag ef. Mae hwn yn fodel pwysig ac yn rhywbeth y bydd y sector cyhoeddus, a'r sector preifat, gobeithio, yn ei gefnogi ar sail cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn gobeithio hefyd ei fod yn dangos sut y gall busnesau elwa, o ran defnyddio lleoliadau.

Mark Isherwood: Rhoddodd Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 1995 hawliau cyfartal i bobl anabl fynychu a mwynhau cynadleddau, digwyddiadau ac arddangosfeydd a chymryd rhan ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae gwneud digwyddiadau yn hygyrch i bobl anabl nid yn unig yn ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith, ond hefyd yn benderfyniad masnachol pwysig. Ac eto, mae sefydliadau sydd eisiau gwneud digwyddiad yn fwy hygyrch yn aml yn ei chael yn anodd cael gwybod pa addasiadau y gallant eu gwneud. Fel y nodasoch, ers Hydref 2004, mae dyletswyddau ychwanegol dan y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd wedi ei

physical features to buildings. In addition, under the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, the Disability Rights Commission has been revising the existing code of practice, which gives practical guidance to providers of goods, services and facilities, including the new duties on landlords and private clubs.

gwneud yn ofynnol i ddarparwyr gwasanaeth ystyried addasiadau rhesymol i safleoedd ac i nodweddion ffisegol adeiladau. Yn ychwanegol at hyn, dan Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 2005, mae'r Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd wedi bod yn diwygio'r cod ymarfer presennol, sy'n rhoi canllawiau ymarferol i ddarparwyr nwyddau, gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau, gan gynnwys y dyletswyddau newydd sydd gan landlordiaid a chlybiau preifat.

I welcome the guidance, but how will it ensure that event organisers are fully aware of the adjustments required to avoid legal challenges from disabled people who are unable to access an event? How will it ensure that venues, including hotels, concert halls and conference centres, have made the reasonable adjustments that will prevent them from losing business to competitors? How will it help the owners of venues to understand that making changes to the physical environment will make their venue more attractive to event organisers and would, therefore, be a good marketing tool for them? How will it promote understanding among event organisers that hiring a venue that is accessible to disabled people is better for everyone, and focus on solutions that could involve temporary changes or changes that are brought to the attention of the venue owner?

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r canllawiau, ond sut y byddant yn sicrhau bod trefnwyr digwyddiadau yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r addasiadau sy'n ofynnol er mwyn osgoi cael eu herio yn y llys gan bobl anabl nad ydynt yn gallu mynychu digwyddiad? Sut y byddant yn sicrhau bod lleoliadau, gan gynnwys gwestai, neuaddau cyngherddau a chanolfannau cynadleddau, wedi gwneud yr addasiadau rhesymol a fydd yn sicrhau nad ydynt yn colli busnes i gwmnïau eraill? Sut y byddant yn helpu perchnogion lleoliadau i ddeall y bydd gwneud newidiadau i'r amgylchedd ffisegol yn gwneud eu lleoliad yn fwy atyniadol i drefnwyr digwyddiadau ac y byddent, felly, yn ffordd dda o farchnata eu hunain? Sut y byddant yn hybu dealltwriaeth ymhlith trefnwyr digwyddiadau fod llogi lleoliad sy'n hygyrch i bobl anabl yn well i bawb, ac yn canolbwyntio ar atebion a allai gynnwys newidiadau dros dro neu newidiadau sy'n cael eu dwyn i sylw perchennog y lleoliad?

Will it promote access audits that provide a survey report on event venues, outlining existing access provision and recommending improvements? How will it broaden guidance on accessible venues for outdoor events? How will it promote existing guidance about venues such as that available from the Centre for Accessible Environments, Tourism for All and the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation? How will it ensure that the design of buildings to meet the needs of disabled people complies with British Standards Institute codes of practice? How will it ensure that access features such as disabled toilets and loop systems are maintained and managed? How will it promote awareness training for staff at the venue and evacuation procedures that take account of disabled people? What

A fyddant yn hybu archwiliadau mynediad a fydd yn darparu adroddiad arolwg ar leoliadau digwyddiadau, gan amlinellu'r ddarpariaeth bresennol ar gyfer mynediad ac argymhell gwelliannau? Sut y byddant yn ehangu canllawiau ar leoliadau hygyrch ar gyfer digwyddiadau awyr agored? Sut y byddant yn hybu canllawiau sy'n bodoli'n barod am leoliadau fel y rhai sydd ar gael gan y Ganolfan Amgylcheddau Hygyrch, Twristiaeth i Bawb a'r Gymdeithas Frenhinol dros Anabledd ac Ailsefydlu? Sut y byddant yn sicrhau bod y gwaith o gynllunio adeiladau er mwyn diwallu anghenion pobl anabl yn cydymffurfio â chodau ymarfer y Sefydliad Safonau Prydeinig? Sut y byddant yn sicrhau bod nodweddion mynediad megis toiledau ar gyfer pobl anabl a systemau dolen yn cael eu cynnal a'u rheoli? Sut y byddant

consideration has it given to the transport needs of disabled people when travelling to and from a venue?

3.40 p.m.

Finally, what action are you taking to support existing venues that are used by the same people but are currently threatened, such as the HIV/AIDS respite centre—the only one remaining in England and Wales—located in Penmaenmawr, the youth hostel in Llangollen, which I visited yesterday, and its invaluable work on social exclusion, and the mental health drop-in centres in Flintshire, users of which I met yesterday. The centres are currently threatened by a £300,000 cut in the county's mental health budget.

Jane Hutt: That follows on from my point on the commercial and social benefits of engaging with this guidance. I hope that there will be full consultation involvement from the private, public and voluntary sectors in relation to this guidance. You outlined the legislative imperatives, which could lead to a challenge in court. However, Wales is small enough. This guidance is being issued and these conferences, which I have already mentioned, are engaging with the public, private and voluntary sectors to raise awareness and to recognise that there is a commitment to delivering on the statutory obligations.

You referred to the opportunities set out in approved document M on building regulations. The previous versions of Part M set out minimum standards for disabled access, for example, in relation to steps, ramps, door widths and accessible toilets. However, we now have the recently published revised Part M, which came into force in May 2004. The requirements of Part M and the text of the approved document now reflect to a much greater extent the notion that people's abilities are not unidimensional and that they change over

yn hybu hyfforddiant ymwybyddiaeth ar gyfer y staff yn y lleoliad a threfniadau gwagio adeilad sy'n ystyried pobl anabl? Pa ystyriaeth a roddwyd ganddynt i anghenion trafniadaeth pobl anabl wrth deithio i leoliad ac oddi yno?

Yn olaf, pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd er mwyn cefnogi lleoliadau sy'n bodoli'n barod sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan y bobl hyn ond sydd dan fygythiad ar hyn o bryd, fel y ganolfan seibiant HIV/AIDS—yr unig un sydd ar ôl yng Nghymru a Lloegr—ym Mhenmaen-mawr, yr hostel ieuencid yn Llangollen, yr ymwelais â hi ddoe, a'i gwaith amhrisiadwy ym maes allgáu cymdeithasol, a'r canolfannau galw heibio iechyd meddwl yn sir y Fflint, y cyfarfûm â rhai o'u defnyddwyr ddoe. Mae'r canolfannau dan fygythiad ar hyn o bryd oherwydd toriad o £300,000 yng nghyllideb iechyd meddwl y sir.

Jane Hutt: Mae hyn yn dilyn yr un llwybr â'm pwynt ynghylch manteision masnachol a chymdeithasol ymwneud â'r canllawiau hyn. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y sectorau preifat, cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol yn ymwneud yn llawn â'r ymgynghoriad ar y canllawiau hyn. Amlinellaso y gofynion deddfwriaethol a allai arwain at her yn y llys. Fodd bynnag, mae Cymru yn ddigon bach. Mae'r canllawiau hyn yn cael eu cyhoeddi ac mae'r cynadledau hyn, y cyfeiriais atynt yn barod, yn ymwneud â'r sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol er mwyn cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth a chydabod bod ymrwymiad i gyflawni'r dyletswyddau statudol.

Cyfeiriasoch at y cyfleoedd a nodir yn nogfen M ar reoliadau adeiladu, sydd wedi'i chymeradwyo. Yr oedd fersiynau blaenorol Rhan M yn nodi safonau gofynnol ar gyfer mynediad i bobl anabl, er enghraifft, mewn perthynas â grisiau, rampiau, lled drysau a thoiledau hawdd mynd iddynt. Fodd bynnag, cyhoeddwyd fersiwn ddiwygiedig o Ran M yn ddiweddar, a daeth i rym ym Mai 2004. Mae gofynion Rhan M a thestun y ddogfen sydd wedi'i chymeradwyo yn adlewyrchu'n llawer gwell erbyn hyn y syniad nad rhywbeth un dimensiwn yw galluedd pobl

time.

These regulations clearly signal a move away from narrow aims of making buildings accessible to, and useable by, disabled people towards an aim of making buildings accessible to, and usable by, everyone. So, there is much dovetailing between the DDA and the good practice access design guidance, moving away from the old, outdated, Part M standards. You will see that we refer in the guidance to the specifications and technical guidance based on BS8300, 'Designing for Accessibility', which is available from the Centre for Accessible Environments, and the code of practice on access and mobility. Those guidelines are for venue providers, and they can be accessed through the links provided.

To give you an example of how clearly laid out the opportunities are to rise above the minimum, if we look at a subject such as reception, under 'minimum', it states that the reception is clearly signed and easily identifiable and that a section of the reception desk is at the height suitable for wheelchair users. If that is not the case, an alternative desk can be used for all delegates, and hearing enhancement systems are present at reception. Moving on to good practice, you will see that front-line staff will have received the appropriate disability awareness training for specific impairments. That is the sort of guidance that venue providers in the public and private sectors need so that they can deliver on that access. Many of the points that you raised will be addressed as a result of this commitment; this is the first stage in terms of the accessible venues guidance.

Jenny Randerson: Your statement is welcome, and it is good to see that the content of the guidance goes well beyond the minimum requirements that we are aiming for in terms of excellence. I was particularly pleased to see that the range of disabilities was reflected in terms of their requirements and their needs, because it frequently annoys me when people think of disability only in relation to wheelchair use. Public

a'u bod yn newid gydag amser.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn dangos yn glir ein bod yn symud oddi wrth y nodau cyfyng o sicrhau bod pobl anabl yn gallu mynd i mewn i adeiladau a'u defnyddio, tuag at y nod o sicrhau bod pawb yn gallu mynd i mewn i adeiladau a'u defnyddio. Felly, mae llawer o gydweddu rhwng y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd a'r canllawiau arferion da wrth gynllunio mynediad, gan symud oddi wrth yr hen safonau Rhan M sydd wedi dyddio. Byddwch yn gweld ein bod yn cyfeirio yn y canllawiau at y manylebau a'r canllawiau technegol sy'n seiliedig ar BS8300, 'Designing for Accessibility', sydd ar gael gan y Ganolfan Amgylcheddau Hygyrch, a'r cod ymarfer ar fynediad a symudedd. Mae'r canllawiau hyn ar gyfer darparwyr lleoliadau, a gellir eu gweld drwy'r dolenni cyswllt sy'n cael eu darparu.

I roi enghraifft ichi sy'n dangos pa mor glir y mae'r cyfleoedd i godi uwchlaw'r gofynion sylfaenol wedi eu nodi, os edrychwn ar bwnc fel derbynfa, dan 'sylfaenol', nodir bod arwyddion clir ar gyfer y dderbynfa, ei bod yn hawdd gweld beth ydyw a bod rhan o'r ddesg groesawu ar uchder addas i ddefnyddwyr cadair olwynion. Os nad yw, gellir defnyddio desg arall ar gyfer pob cynrychiolydd, a cheir systemau hybu clyw yn y dderbynfa. Gan symud ymlaen at arferion da, gwelwch y bydd y staff rheng flaen wedi derbyn yr hyfforddiant priodol ar ymwybyddiaeth o anabledd ar gyfer namau penodol. Dyma'r math o ganllawiau y mae ar ddarparwyr lleoliadau yn y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat eu hangen er mwyn iddynt allu cyflawni eu dyletswyddau yng nghyswllt mynediad. Rhoddir sylw i lawer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd gennych o ganlyniad i'r ymrwymiad hwn; y cam cyntaf yw hyn o ran y canllawiau ar leoliadau hygyrch.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn croesawu'ch datganiad, ac mae'n braf gweld bod cynnwys y canllawiau yn mynd yn llawer pellach na'r gofynion sylfaenol yr ydym yn anelu atynt o ran rhagoriaeth. Yr oeddwn yn arbennig o falch o weld bod ystod yr anableddau yn cael ei adlewyrchu o ran eu gofynion a'u hanghenion, oherwydd y mae'n mynd dan fy nghroen yn aml pan fo pobl yn meddwl am anabledd yng nghyswllt defnyddwyr cadair

announcements, visible signs and so on are an important aspect of true access for people with a range of disabilities.

In light of the Government u-turn on free homecare for people with disabilities, it is particularly welcome that on this occasion a group of organisations have worked with the Government. I tend to agree with Helen Mary that it might be more difficult to get them to work with you in the future, because I know that the Coalition on Charging feels strongly that having put a great deal of work into the preparation for free homecare, it was frozen out at the point when the Minister clearly decided that he was not going ahead with it and that it has not been properly listened to since, in terms of the implications of your decision. That said, you have clearly listened to disability groups on this aspect, which is welcome.

I have a big concern, on the issue of funding. For local government, and public organisations in general—those with old buildings, in particular—there will be significant financial implications. I would like to know how the costs of making schools and council-run buildings disability-friendly will be factored in to the capital money allocated to local government. I know that the response so far, just within schools, has been very much reactive rather than proactive. No council that I am aware of has gone through all schools to make them disability compliant; they have done that simply in reaction to the needs of individual pupils. Has the Government done some kind of overall analysis of the implications of the Act from the point of view of local government? If so, how much will it cost and how much will local government be allocated in order to do that?

I notice with interest that Cadw was part of the group involved in this. I welcome that, because, in my experience, the reaction of Cadw is, very often, that you cannot make particular buildings disability compliant or accessible to someone in a wheelchair, for instance, because they have a wonderful

olwynion yn unig. Mae cyhoeddiadau cyhoeddus, arwyddion gweladwy ac yn y blaen yn agwedd bwysig ar wir fynediad i bobl sydd â gwahanol fathau o anableddau.

Yng ngoleuni tro pedol y Llywodraeth ar ofal cartref am ddim i bobl anabl, yr ydym yn falch iawn o weld ar yr achlysur hwn fod grŵp o sefydliadau wedi gweithio gyda'r Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn tueddu i gytuno â Helen Mary y gallai fod yn anos eu cael i weithio gyda chi yn y dyfodol, oherwydd gwn fod y Gynghrair ar Godi Tâl yn credu'n gryf ar ôl gwneud cryn dipyn o waith i baratoi ar gyfer gofal di-dâl yn y cartref, ei bod wedi cael ei chau allan ar yr adeg pan ddaeth yn amlwg fod y Gweinidog wedi penderfynu nad oedd am fwrw ymlaen â'r cynllun ac na wrandawyd yn iawn arni ers hynny, o ran goblygiadau eich penderfyniad. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n amlwg eich bod wedi gwrandao ar grwpiau anabledd yn hyn o beth, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth i'w groesawu.

Yr wyf yn bryderus iawn ynghylch y cyllid. O ran llywodraeth leol, a sefydliadau cyhoeddus yn gyffredinol—y rhai sydd â hen adeiladau yn fwyaf arbennig—bydd goblygiadau ariannol sylweddol. Hoffwn wybod sut y bydd costau gwneud ysgolion ac adeiladau sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan gynghorau yn addas i bobl anabl yn cael eu cynnwys yn y cyllid cyfalaf a ddyrennir i lywodraeth leol. Gwn fod yr ymateb hyd yma, dim ond o fewn ysgolion, wedi bod yn adweithiol yn hytrach nag yn rhagweithiol. Nid oes cyngor y gwn i amdano wedi mynd drwy bob ysgol i sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â gofynion anabledd; maent wedi gwneud hynny er mwyn ymateb i anghenion disgyblion unigol yn unig. A yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud rhyw fath o ddadansoddiad cyffredinol o oblygiadau'r Ddeddf o safbwynt llywodraeth leol? Os ydyw, faint y bydd yn ei gostio a faint a fydd yn cael ei ddyrannu i lywodraeth leol i wneud hynny?

Sylwaf gyda diddordeb fod Cadw'n rhan o'r grŵp a oedd yn gysylltiedig â hyn. Croesawaf hyn, oherwydd, yn ôl fy mhrofiad i, ymateb Cadw'n aml yw na allweh addasu adeiladau penodol i gydymffurfio â gofynion pobl anabl na sicrhau mynediad i bobl sy'n defnyddio cadair olwynion, er enghraifft, oherwydd bod

entrance and a historic background, and so on. As a historian, I greatly value the historic heritage of the country but I think that the response of Cadw on these matters is a key aspect. I would be interested to know what policy approach it will take.

Finally, the guidance states that, in terms of disability, we will be producing a disability equality scheme. Will you give us some sort of timescale as to when that will be produced?

Jane Hutt: Yes, it goes well above the minimum standards and, as you see, provides guidance on the whole range of impairments, which is as it should be in terms of tackling disability. Neither I nor my colleagues in the Welsh Assembly Government have difficulty, Jenny, in working with disabilities. I have engaged in at least four conferences over the last six weeks where I have engaged in discussions with a disability movement about a whole range of issues. We have discussed free homecare for disabled people but we have also discussed many other issues that affect their lives and the opportunities that we can take forward. This guidance on accessible venues will form part of that.

Moving on to your questions, there are opportunities in the schools capital funding programme. We must recognise, as do employers and the public and the private sectors, that this legislation is on the statute books. People know that it is coming in and they know that, in terms of new build as well as adaptation, this is something that they have to address. In terms of people's living conditions and maximising independence, Edwina Hart removed the means test from the disability facilities access grants. That was a major and unique step forward that we took in Wales as a result of the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration's decision.

I have had opportunities over the last few weeks to discuss, as I mentioned, these issues. I did so at the Disability Rights Commission's summit, where the police, the

gan yr adeiladau fynedfa ysblennydd a chefnidir hanesyddol, ac yn y blaen. Fel hanesydd, yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi treftadaeth hanesyddol y wlad ond credaf fod ymateb Cadw i'r materion hyn yn agwedd allweddol. Hoffwn gael gwybod pa bolisi y bydd yn ei fabwysiadu yn hyn o beth.

Yn olaf, mae'r canllawiau'n datgan y byddwn, o ran anabledd, yn cynhyrchu cynllun cydraddoldeb anabledd. A wnewch roi rhyw fath o syniad inni pa bryd y caiff hwnnw ei gwblhau?

Jane Hutt: Gwnaf, mae'n mynd ymhell y tu hwnt i'r safonau gofynnol ac, fel y gwelwch, mae'n cynnwys canllawiau ar holl amrediad yr anableddau, sydd fel y dylai fod o ran mynd i'r afael ag anabledd. Nid oes gennyf fi na'm cyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru anhawster, Jenny, o ran gweithio gydag anableddau. Yr wyf wedi cymryd rhan mewn pedair cynhadledd o leiaf dros y chwe wythnos diwethaf lle y bûm yn trafod amrywiaeth eang o bynciau gyda mudiad anabledd. Yr ydym wedi trafod gofal di-dâl yn y cartref i bobl anabl ond yr ydym hefyd wedi trafod llawer o bynciau eraill sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau a'r cyfleoedd y gallwn eu datblygu. Bydd y canllawiau hyn ar fynediad i adeiladau yn rhan o hynny.

Gan symud ymlaen at eich cwestiynau, mae cyfleoedd yn y rhaglen cyllid cyfalaf i ysgolion. Rhaid inni gydnabod, fel y mae cyflogwyr a'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat yn gwneud, fod y ddeddfwriaeth hon ar y llyfr statud. Mae pobl yn gwybod ei bod ar y ffordd ac maent yn gwybod, o ran adeiladau newydd yn ogystal ag addasu adeiladau, fod hyn yn rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid iddynt roi sylw iddo. O ran amodau byw pobl a'u galluogi i gael hynny a ellir o annibyniaeth, mae Edwina Hart wedi diddymu'r prawf modd o'r grantiau mynediad at gyfleusterau i'r anabl. Yr oedd hynny'n gam mawr ac unigryw ymlaen a gymerwyd gennym yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i benderfyniad y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio.

Fel y dywedais, yr wyf wedi cael cyfleoedd yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf i drafod y materion hyn. Cefais gyfle i wneud hynny yn uwchgynhadledd y Comisiwn Hawliau

fire service, the health service and local government were present. We looked at how we can deliver on the disability equality scheme. In respect of your last point about when it will be delivered, it has to be delivered by December, as that is the statutory date.

3.50 p.m.

Therefore, everyone in the public sector and the Welsh Assembly Government has to be at the forefront of this. The National Assembly for Wales will deliver on the disability equality scheme. However, we can only deliver on it if we engage with disability organisations, because part of the statutory requirement is that you consult and engage with disabled people to deliver your scheme. We are working actively on that, and we will have events across Wales—in Aberystwyth, Mold and Cardiff—to engage with the disability movement, to discuss how we can take forward our scheme.

Finally, Jenny, you draw attention to Cadw. This is one division, along with CyMAL—the division responsible for local museums, archives, and libraries—that has made good progress in working to provide equal access for disabled people to public buildings. That is a challenge for Cadw, as you said. For example, Cadw is preparing an access strategy, setting out its approach to improving access to ancient monuments in state care. CyMAL has produced a Wales edition of the disability portfolio, which is 12 guides that help museums, archives and libraries to make their buildings, services, collections, information, and work opportunities, more accessible for disabled people.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn yn fawr, gan gydnabod ymrwymiad ac ymroddiad y Gweinidog i'r mater hwn. Mater o iawnderau ydyw i bobl anabl gael mynediad i adeiladau o bob math yng Nghymru.

Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, sut yr ydych am

Anabledd, lle'r oedd yr heddlu, y gwasanaeth tân, y gwasanaeth iechyd a llywodraeth leol yn bresennol. Buom yn ystyried sut y gallwn roi'r cynllun cydraddoldeb anabledd ar waith. O ran eich pwynt olaf ynglŷn â pha bryd y caiff ei roi ar waith, bydd rhaid gwneud hynny erbyn mis Rhagfyr, gan mai hynny yw'r dyddiad statudol.

Felly, rhaid i bawb yn y sector cyhoeddus a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn hyn. Bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'n gwneud ei rhan o ran y cynllun cydraddoldeb anabledd. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gyflawni hynny oni bai ein bod yn ymgysylltu â mudiadau anabledd, oherwydd y mae'n rhan o'r gofynion statudol eich bod yn ymgynghori ac yn ymgysylltu â phobl anabl i gyflawni'ch cynllun. Yr ydym yn gweithio tuag at wneud hynny, a byddwn yn cynnal digwyddiadau ledled Cymru—yn Aberystwyth, yr Wyddgrug a Chaerdydd—i ymgysylltu â'r mudiad anabledd, i drafod sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen gyda'n cynllun.

Yn olaf, Jenny, yr ydych yn sylw at Cadw. Mae'r sefydliad hwn yn is-adran, ynghyd â CyMAL—yr is-adran sy'n gyfrifol am amgueddfeydd lleol, archifau, a llyfrgelloedd—sydd wedi dangos cynnydd da wrth weithio tuag at sicrhau mynediad cyfartal i bobl anabl i adeiladau cyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n her i Cadw, fel y dywedasoch. Er enghraifft, mae Cadw'n paratoi strategaeth mynediad, sy'n amlinellu sut y mae'n bwriadu gwella mynediad i henebion sydd dan ofal y wladwriaeth. Mae CyMAL wedi cyhoeddi argraffiad i Gymru o'r portffolio anabledd, sef 12 canllaw sy'n helpu amgueddfeydd, archifau a llyfrgelloedd i'w gwneud yn haws i bobl anabl gael mynediad i'w hadeiladau, ac at eu gwasanaethau, eu casgliadau, eu gwybodaeth a'u cyfleoedd gwaith.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I also warmly welcome this statement, and acknowledge the Minister's commitment and dedication to this issue. It is a matter of rights for disabled people to have access to all kinds of buildings in Wales.

However, Minister, how will you ensure that

sicrhau na chaiff yr anogaeth hon i gyd-fynd â'r rheoliadau ei defnyddio fel esgus i gau rhai gwasanaethau? Dyna a ddigwyddodd yn sir Gaerfyrddin gyda chyfleusterau cyhoeddus. Gan nad oedd mynediad i'r anabl, defnyddiwyd hynny yn esgus i dynnu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw oddi ar y gymuned yn gyffredinol. Pa sicrwydd a gawn gennyh, felly, a pha warant y gallwch ei roi, mai modd i hyrwyddo mynediad i adeiladau yn raddol yw hyn, yn hytrach na thynnu'r gwasanaethau hynny oddi wrth y gymuned yn gyfan gwbl?

Jane Hutt: That is an unfortunate way to consider this new opportunity. We must ensure that we know how to make venues more accessible for disabled people. Let us go back to what this is about. This is about making venues more accessible for disabled people so that they can participate and be engaged as full citizens in Wales. It is about access, so that they can attend public meetings and consultation events. This is not about covering the whole issue of access to our buildings.

Of course, it is possible, and we have mentioned museums and Cadw—we have gone into that territory. However, this is about how we ensure that we have accessible venues if we are a society that values our citizens—disabled and able-bodied. That includes all our venues and buildings, including this building. I am pleased that, in a few weeks' time, I will have the opportunity in the Chamber to publicly give an oral statement on British Sign Language. I know that all House Committee members and Assembly Members who are engaged in that will see that as this building being able to stand up to being an accessible venue.

Those are the issues that we should discuss in response to today's statement.

Lorraine Barrett: One aspect of access to venues is heavy doors—often, glass doors. I am thinking in particular of places such as shopping arcades and department stores, but

this encouragement to comply with the regulations is not used as an excuse to close some services? That is what happened in Carmarthenshire with public conveniences. As there was no access for the disabled, that was used as an excuse to take that service away from the community in general. Therefore, what assurance will we receive from you, and what guarantee can you give, that this is a way to gradually promote access to buildings, rather than withdrawing those services from the community as a whole?

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny'n ffordd anffodus o edrych ar y cyfle newydd hwn. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod sut i wella mynediad i ganolfannau ac adeiladau i bobl anabl. Gadewch inni fynd yn ôl at hanfod y mater. Y pwynt allweddol yma yw gwella mynediad i adeiladau i bobl anabl er mwyn eu galluogi i gyfranogi a chymryd rhan fel dinasyddion cyflawn yng Nghymru. Mae'n ymwneud â mynediad, fel eu bod yn gallu mynychu cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus a digwyddiadau ymgynghori. Nid yw'n golygu edrych ar holl gwestiwn mynediad i'n hadeiladau.

Mae'n bosibl wrth gwrs, ac yr ydym wedi crybwyll amgueddfeydd a Chadw—yr ydym wedi sôn am y maes hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd wrth wraidd hyn yw sut yr ydym am sicrhau bod gennym adeiladau sydd â mynediad addas os ydym yn gymdeithas sy'n gwerthfawrogi ein dinasyddion—yn anabl ac yn rhai nad ydynt yn anabl. Mae hynny'n cynnwys ein holl ganolfannau ac adeiladau, gan gynnwys yr adeilad hwn. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd gennyf gyfle, ymhen ychydig wythnosau, i wneud datganiad llafar yn gyhoeddus yn y Siambr ar Iaith Arwyddion Prydain. Gwn fod holl aelodau Pwyllgor y Tŷ a phob Aelod o'r Cynulliad sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny'n gweld bod hynny'n golygu bod hwn yn adeilad sy'n gallu hawlio ei fod yn lleoliad hygyrch.

Dyna'r materion y dylem fod yn eu trafod mewn ymateb i'r datganiad heddiw.

Lorraine Barrett: Un agwedd ar fynediad i adeiladau yw drysau trwm—drysau gwydr, yn aml. Yr wyf yn meddwl yn fwyaf arbennig am fannau fel canolfannau siopa a

they are also present in public buildings. Have you considered this, or will you keep an eye on it, to ensure that the doors that people who may have mobility problems have to use are easy to use for everyone, or that they are automatic, or at least that there is someone there to ensure that the door can be opened safely?

Jane Hutt: As you will see, there is much in the guidance on access to buildings. That starts with car parks, and the distance between a car park and a door is key. It then moves to entrances. I have already commented on receptions, and how we can move from minimum to good and best practice. It then moves onto conference rooms, and the rooms where people will be meeting and discussing. Accessible toilets are an issue, and not saying that we just have one fully accessible unisex toilet—that is the absolute minimum.

But for all of those entrances, automatic doors are the key to enabling disabled people to access buildings. It is also about the width of the door; this is where Part M comes in. We are moving on from those minimum standards that we had, which we know have not delivered in terms of a full access audit of public buildings. That is the sort of thing that will come back in the consultation, on which, I hope, we can build in this guidance.

siopau adrannol, ond maent i'w cael mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus hefyd. A ydych wedi ystyried hyn, neu a wnewch gadw golwg ar y mater, i sicrhau bod y drysau y mae'n rhaid i bobl sydd â phroblemau symudedd eu defnyddio yn hawdd i bawb eu defnyddio, neu eu bod yn rhai awtomatig, neu o leiaf bod rhywun ar gael yno i sicrhau y gellir agor y drws yn ddiogel?

Jane Hutt: Fel y gwelwch, mae llawer yn y canllawiau am fynediad i adeiladau. Mae hynny'n dechrau gyda meysydd parcio, ac mae'r pellter rhwng maes parcio a drws yn allweddol. Yna mae'n symud ymlaen at fynedfeydd. Yr wyf eisoes wedi sôn am dderbynfeydd, a sut y gallwn symud ymlaen o arferion sylfaenol i arferion da ac arferion gorau. Mae'n symud ymlaen wedyn at ystafelloedd cynadledda lle y bydd pobl yn cyfarfod ac yn trafod. Mae toiledau hygrych yn fater pwysig, ac nid dweud mai dim ond un toiled sydd â mynediad llawn i'r ddau ryw sydd gennym—dyna yw'r gofyniad mwyaf sylfaenol.

Ond o ran yr holl fynedfeydd hynny, mae drysau awtomatig yn allweddol i sicrhau bod gan bobl anabl fynediad i adeiladau. Rhaid cofio hefyd am led y drysau; dyna lle y mae Rhan M yn bwysig. Yr ydym yn symud ymlaen o'r safonau gofynnol hynny a oedd gennym, safonau y gwyddom nad ydynt wedi cyrraedd y nod o ran archwiliadau mynediad llawn o adeiladau cyhoeddus. Dyna'r math o beth y byddwn yn dod i wybod amdano yn sgîl yr ymgynghoriad, rhywbeth y gallwn adeiladu arno, gobeithio, yn y canllawiau.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Peter Black: The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills told the Committee on School Funding on Thursday that she does not intend to bring a special grant report to Plenary to distribute the £13 million for education to local education authorities, but will do so using powers available to her under section 14 of the Education Act 2002. Although it is possible for the Barnett share of the money passed to the National Assembly to be incorporated into the budget using a main expenditure

Peter Black: Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau wrth y Pwyllgor ar Ariannu Ysgolion ddydd Iau nad yw'r bwriadu dod ag adroddiad grant arbennig i'r Cyfarfod Llawn i ddosbarthu'r £13 miliwn ar gyfer addysg i awdurdodau lleol, ond bydd yn defnyddio'r pwerau sydd ar gael iddi o dan adran 14 Deddf Addysg 2002. Er ei bod yn bosibl i gyfran Barnett o'r arian a drosglwyddir i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael ei ymgorffori yn y gyllideb drwy drosglwyddo o un prif grŵp gwariant i

group to main expenditure group transfer, I do not believe that this mechanism can be used to allocate resources to external bodies. It would be unprecedented, in my view, for Plenary to be bypassed in this way on what is, in effect, an external grant.

The Government has so far refused to confirm that a special grant report will be brought to Plenary, preferring to rely on written statements to inform us of how a large sum of money would be spent. It appears to be avoiding both debate and scrutiny on this matter. Accordingly, I raise this point of order to establish what mechanism should be used to distribute this money to local councils, and whether you believe that a Plenary motion is necessary to authorise it.

Janet Ryder: Further to that point of order—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will respond to the point of order first.

I am grateful to Peter Black for giving me some notice of this point of order, which raises a very important matter. I believe that I heard the Minister indicate earlier, in response to a question on the business statement, that she accepted that there was a role for Plenary in, I believe her words were, 'due course'. I make it clear that, as far as I am concerned, the role of Plenary is central. It is an underlining cardinal principle of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and our Standing Orders—they could be a little clearer, but we may be able to deal with that in the future—that money should not be spent without the approval of Plenary. That is the custom and practice of every parliamentary body known to me, that of voting supply to Government. Standing Orders No. 21.5 and 21.6 are particularly relevant.

Therefore, if a Minister—and I am assuming that this is not the case here—were to take a different view on why the approval of Plenary was not required, I would need a full explanation to be given to the Assembly as to why that was the case and why Standing Orders No 21.5 and 21.6 did not apply. While

brif grŵp gwariant arall, nid wyf yn credu y gellir defnyddio'r mecanwaith hwn i ddyrannu adnoddau i gyrff allanol. Yn fy marn i, byddai'n ddigynsail peidio â dod i'r Cyfarfod Llawn gyda'r hyn sydd, i bob pwrpas, yn grant allanol.

Hyd yma mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gwrthod cadarnhau y bydd adroddiad grant arbennig yn cael ei roi gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn, gan ddewis dibynnu ar ddatganiadau ysgrifenedig i'n hysbysu o'r modd y bydd swm mawr o arian yn cael ei wario. Ymddengys ei bod yn osgoi dadl a chraffu ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf felly'n codi'r pwynt o drefn hwn i ganfod pa fecanwaith y dylid ei ddefnyddio i ddsbarthu'r arian hwn i gynghorau lleol, ac a ydych yn credu bod cynnig yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn angenrheidiol er mwyn ei awdurdodi.

Janet Ryder: Yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwnnw—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf am ymateb i'r pwynt o drefn yn gyntaf.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter Black am roi rhywfaint o rybudd imi am y pwynt o drefn hwn, sy'n codi pwynt pwysig. Credaf imi glywed y Gweinidog yn awgrymu'n gynharach, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn ar y datganiad busnes, ei bod yn derbyn bod rôl i'r Cyfarfod Llawn, credaf mai ei geiriau oedd 'maes o law'. Yr wyf am ei gwneud yn glir, lle yr wyf fi yn y cwestiwn, fod rôl y Cyfarfod Llawn yn ganolog. Mae'n un o egwyddorion sylfaenol Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 a'n Rheolau Sefydlog—gallent fod rywfaint yn gliriach, ond gallwn ddelio â hynny rywbryd yn y dyfodol—na ddylai arian gael ei wario heb gymeradwyaeth y Cyfarfod Llawn. Dyna yw arfer pob corff seneddol y gwn amdano, yr arfer o gytuno ar adnoddau i'r Llywodraeth. Mae Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 21.5 a 21.6 yn arbennig o berthnasol.

Felly, os yw Gweinidog—ac yr wyf yn tybio nad yw hynny'n wir yma—yn arddel barn wahanol ynglŷn â pham nad oes angen cymeradwyaeth y Cynulliad, byddwn yn disgwyl y byddai'n rhoi esboniad llawn i'r Cynulliad ynghylch y rheswm dros hynny a pham nad oedd Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 21.5 a

we have these Standing Orders, which may be for a little time yet—at least a year—I am determined that they are complied with. In the future, I am certain that we will have robust ways of voting supply to Government under our new structure after 2007.

Janet Ryder: Further to that point of order, I thank you for your ruling, Presiding Officer. Plaid Cymru fully agrees with the Liberal Democrats that the mechanism chosen does not allow the Assembly to fully scrutinise a very large amount of money that is going to be allocated to the education budget. I thank you for your ruling on that.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you. I cannot see anyone seeking to catch my eye from the Cabinet to express any disagreement, so I assume that we are all happily agreed that this will happen.

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

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

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

1) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 28 March 2006 on the draft the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2) approves that the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:

a. the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006;

21.6 yn berthnasol. Tra bo'r Rheolau Sefydlog hyn yn weithredol, a gall hynny fod am beth amser eto—blwyddyn o leiaf—yr wyf yn benderfynol y cydymffurfir â hwy. Yn y dyfodol, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd gennyf ffyrdd cadarn o bleidleisio i roi adnoddau i'r Llywodraeth o dan ein strwythur newydd ar ôl 2007.

Janet Ryder: Yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwn, diolchaf i chi am eich dyfarniad, Lywydd. Mae Plaid Cymru'n cytuno'n llwyr â'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol nad yw'r mecanwaith a ddewiswyd yn caniatáu i'r Cynulliad graffu'n llawn ar y swm sylweddol iawn o arian sy'n mynd i gael ei ddyrannu i'r gyllideb addysg. Diolchaf i chi am eich dyfarniad ar hyn.

Y Llywydd: Diolch. Ni welaf neb o'r Cabinet yn tynnu fy sylw i fynegi ei anghytundeb, felly tybiaf ein bod i gyd yn gyfûn y bydd hyn yn digwydd.

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

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

1) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Newid Rhestri ac Apelau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

2) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Newid Rhestri ac Apelau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a. y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006;

b. the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 15 March 2006; and

b. yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mawrth 2006; ac

c. the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006. (NDM2977)

c. y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2977)

*Cynnig (NDM2977): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2977): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006

Motion (NDM2978): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2978): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add as a new point:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd:

believes that making provision for free personal care for the elderly would ensure their dignity and avoid the humiliation of means testing.

yn credu y byddai darparu ar gyfer gofal personol rhad ac am ddim i'r henoed yn sicrhau eu hurddas ac yn arbed y cywilydd o broffion modd.

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

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

calls on the Assembly Government to secure the resources to raise the upper capital limit to £60,000.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau'r adnoddau i gynyddu'r terfyn uchaf ar gyfalaf i £60,000.

Motion (NDM2979): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2979): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006.*

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In regulation 5: the figure '£50,000' shall be substituted for the figure '£21,500'.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In regulation 6(b): the figure '£50,000' shall be substituted for the figure '£21,500'.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2978 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliant 2 i NDM2978 yn enw Kirsty Williams, gwelliannau 1 a 2 i NDM2979 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

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

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2978)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and*

2. *approves that the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:*

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006.*

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn rheoliad 5: bod y ffigur '£50,000' yn cael ei roi yn lle'r ffigur '£21,500'.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn rheoliad 6(b): bod y ffigur '50,000' yn cael ei roi yn lle'r ffigur '£21,500'.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2978 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendment 2 to NDM2978 in the name of Kirsty Williams, and amendments 1 and 2 to NDM2979 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2978)

Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2979)*

4.00 p.m.

This is a good news story. The uplift of the upper limit to £21,500 is in line with inflation and higher than the equivalent in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, while the 8.5 per cent increase in the lower limit to £16,000 is way above inflation, and this lower limit is again much higher than the limit in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which is of the order of 12.7 per cent—£5,000. In addition, by disproportionately increasing the lower limit, this clearly targets those with the lowest incomes, in contrast to the approach taken by the opposition parties in their amendments. Equally, the personal expenses allowance has increased well above inflation, by 4.7 per cent, to £20. This, again, is higher than it is in the rest of the United Kingdom, both in terms of the increase and the amount of money available.

If ever a series of amendments was based on the luxury of opposition, this series of amendments is. While there are regular and predictable parts of the legislative timetable that we visit, such as these particular items, none of the extra resources to implement these amendments were included in the shopping list of the opposition parties on the draft budget. It must be inferred, therefore, that, somehow, the £20 million cost of what the Liberal Democrats are proposing, or the £14.5 million cost of what Plaid Cymru is proposing, would come from within the health and social care budget. It would be very interesting if the opposition parties, in proposing these particular amendments, would inform us from what part of the health and social care budget they feel that these resources will come. If they cannot do that, then the proposals that they are putting forward should be seen for the humbug that they are.

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2979)*

Mae hon yn stori newyddion da. Mae codi'r terfyn uchaf i £21,500 yn unol â chwyddiant ac yn uwch na'r cynnydd cyfatebol yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, tra bo'r cynnydd o 8.5 y cant yn y terfynau isaf i £16,000 yn llawer uwch na chwyddiant, ac mae'r terfyn isaf hwn eto yn llawer uwch na'r terfyn yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, sef rhyw 12.7 y cant—£5,000. Hefyd, drwy gynyddu'r terfyn isaf mewn modd anghymesur, mae hyn yn amlwg yn targedu'r rhai ar yr incwm isaf, yn groes i'r hyn y mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei wneud yn eu gwelliannau. Yn yr un modd, mae'r lwfans treuliau personol wedi cynyddu llawer mwy na chwyddiant, o 4.7 y cant, i £20. Mae hyn, eto, yn uwch nag ydyw yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, o ran y cynnydd a'r arian sydd ar gael.

Os bu cyfres o welliannau erioed wedi'i seilio ar foethusrwydd bod yn wrthblaid, y gyfres hon o welliannau ydyw. Er bod rhannau o'r amserlen ddeddfwriaethol, megis yr eitemau neilltuol hyn, y byddwn yn mynd atynt yn rheolaidd, a bod hynny'n rhywbeth y gellir ei ragweld, ni chynhwyswyd dim adnoddau ychwanegol i weithredu'r gwelliannau hyn ar restr siopa'r gwrthbleidiau o ran y gyllideb ddrافت. Mae'n rhaid casglu, felly, rywfodd, y deuai'r £20 miliwn i dalu am yr hyn y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei gynnig, neu'r £14.5 miliwn i dalu am yr hyn y mae Plaid Cymru'n ei gynnig, o'r gyllideb iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Byddai'n hynod ddiddorol petai'r gwrthbleidiau, wrth iddynt gynnig y gwelliannau neilltuol hyn, yn ein hysbysu o ba ran o'r gyllideb iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol y daw'r adnoddau hyn, yn eu barn hwy. Oni allant wneud hynny, bernir mai rhagrith yw'r cynigion y maent yn eu cyflwyno.

Equally, we realise that when there are finite resources, it is proper that they should be concentrated on those with the greatest need. It is inevitable that some means testing or financial eligibility criteria will be applied, but it would be entirely wrong for any means testing to be carried out without sensitivity or due respect for the dignity of the claimant. Indeed, if a humiliating means test were carried out, then that should give rise to a complaint and be thoroughly investigated. However, it should be clear that the amendment in the name of Jocelyn Davies would not get rid of means testing, because, even in Scotland, where free personal care is available, there is still a means test for hotel charges.

This is a good news story for Wales. We are doing more than our colleagues across the border and in Northern Ireland, and our capital charge limits are more generous than those in Scotland. I therefore urge support of the motions and request rejection of the opposition amendments.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2978 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point:

believes that making provision for free personal care for the elderly would ensure their dignity and avoid the humiliation of means testing.

I propose amendment 1 to NDM2979 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In regulation 5: the figure '£50,000' shall be substituted for the figure '£21,500'.

I propose amendment 2 to NDM2979 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In regulation 6(b): the figure '£50,000' shall be substituted for the figure '£21,500'.

That was an interesting speech from the Minister. A quotation from Shakespeare came to mind: my lord he doth protest too much, methinks. If ever there was a spectacle of a Minister justifying the unjustifiable, that was it.

In proposing amendment 1 to the principle of

Yn yr un modd, sylweddolwn pan fo adnoddau'n brin, ei bod yn briodol eu canolbwyntio ar y rhai sydd â'r angen mwyaf. Mae'n anochel y bydd rhywfaint o brawf modd neu feini prawf cymhwysedd ariannol yn cael eu defnyddio, ond byddai'n gwbl anghywir cynnal prawf modd heb sensitifrwydd na pharch priodol at urddas y sawl sy'n hawlio. Yn wir, pe cynhelid prawf modd sy'n bychanu, dylai hynny arwain at gwynion ac ymchwiliad trylwyr. Fodd bynnag, dylai fod yn amlwg na fyddai'r gwelliant sydd yn enw Jocelyn Davies yn cael gwared ar brawf modd, oherwydd, hyd yn oed yn yr Alban, lle y mae gofal personol ar gael am ddim, mae prawf modd ar gyfer taliadau gwesty.

Mae hyn yn newyddion da i Gymru. Yr ydym yn gwneud mwy na'n cyd-aelodau dros y ffin ac yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, ac mae terfynau ein taliadau cyfalaf yn fwy hael nag eiddo'r Alban. Felly fe'ch anogaf i gefnogi'r cynigion a gwrthod gwelliannau'r gwrthbleidiau.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigïaf welliant 1 i NDM2978 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd:

yn credu y byddai darparu ar gyfer gofal personol rhad ac am ddim i'r henoed yn sicrhau eu hurddas ac yn arbed y cywilydd o brofion modd.

Cynigïaf welliant 1 i NDM2979 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn rheoliad 5: bod y ffigur '£50,000' yn cael ei roi yn lle'r ffigur '£21,500'.

Cynigïaf welliant 2 i NDM2979 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Helen Mary Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn rheoliad 6(b): bod y ffigur '50,000' yn cael ei roi yn lle'r ffigur '£21,500'.

Cafwyd araith ddiddorol gan y Gweinidog. Daeth geiriau Shakespeare i'm meddwl: mae f'arglwydd yn rhy brotestgar, mi gredaf. Os gwelwyd Gweinidog yn cyfiawnhau'r anghyfiawnadwy erioed, dyna a gafwyd ganddo.

Wrth gynnig gwelliant 1 i egwyddor y

the Order, we believed that we were making a fairly uncontentious point, since the Assembly has, in the past, unanimously expressed its unhappiness with the principle of means testing for care. I am astounded that the Minister finds the amendment opportunistic, and I will have more to say later about the particular detail of the amendment, and, indeed, I have a specific suggestion to make about out of what part of the budget he may wish to take the funding. However, I wish to speak to the principle—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would be quite in order for you to speak both to the principle and to your further amendments.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you. I will address the amendment to the principle, which reiterates our opposition to the principle of means testing for care. This was a position that was shared by the whole National Assembly, and I am disappointed, but not surprised, to take from what the Minister has said today that the Labour Party's position appears to have changed. The process of means testing is often experienced as humiliating, particularly by older people, even if done in the most sensitive way possible. Therefore, the Minister is deliberately misunderstanding our point in this regard.

The royal commission, which the Westminster Government itself commissioned, suggested that free homecare was the way to proceed, though, of course, these Governments have a bit of a track record of setting up commissions and ignoring what they say. I refer to the Richard commission in that regard. We have extensive amounts of independent research, from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to, most recently, the Wanless report for the King's Fund, all of which criticises the way in which means testing operates. All the research that we have shows that this is not the right way to proceed. I will be surprised and disappointed if the amendment to the principle of the motion is not carried.

Amendments 1 and 2 to the motion to approve the Order seek to raise the capital limit to £50,000. That is a third of the average house price in Wales and I do not

Gorchymyn, credem ein bod yn gwneud pwynt eithaf annadleuol, gan fod y Cynulliad, yn y gorffennol, yn unfrydol wedi mynegi anfodlonrwydd ynghylch egwyddor y prawf modd ar gyfer gofal. Yr wyf wedi syfrdanu bod y Gweinidog yn cael y gwelliant yn fanteisgar, a dywedaf ragor yn nes ymlaen ynghylch manylion neilltuol y gwelliant, ac, yn wir, mae gennyf awgrym penodol i'w wneud ynghylch o ba ran o'r gyllideb y gallai gymryd yr arian. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn sôn am yr egwyddor—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai'n gwbl briodol ichi sôn am yr egwyddor ac am eich gwelliannau eraill.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch. Rhoddaf sylw i'r gwelliant i'r egwyddor, gan ailadrodd ein gwrthwynebiad i egwyddor prawf modd ar gyfer gofal. Yr oedd hyn yn safbwynt a goleddid gan yr holl Gynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac yr wyf yn siomedig, er nad wyf yn synnu, o ddeall yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog heddiw fod safbwynt y Blaid Lafur i'w weld wedi newid. Yn aml mae proses y prawf modd yn codi cywilydd, yn enwedig i bobl hŷn, hyd yn oed o'i gynnal yn y modd mwyaf sensitif posibl. Felly, mae'r Gweinidog yn fwriadol yn camddeall y pwynt yr ydym yn ei wneud yn hyn o beth.

Awgrymodd y comisiwn brenhinol, a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth San Steffan ei hun, mai gofal cartref am ddim a fyddai'r dewis gorau, er bod y Llywodraethau hyn, wrth gwrs, wedi bod wrthi'n sefydlu comisiynau ac anwybyddu'r hyn y maent yn ei ddweud. Cyfeiriaf at gomisiwn Richard yn hynny o beth. Mae gennym ymchwil annibynnol helaeth, gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree ac, yn fwyaf diweddar, adroddiad Wanless ar gyfer Cronfa'r Brenin, a'r cyfan yn beirniadu'r modd y mae'r prawf modd yn gweithio. Mae'r holl ymchwil sydd gennym yn dangos nad hyn yw'r ffordd iawn o fynd ati. Byddaf yn synnu ac wedi fy siomi oni chaiff y gwelliant i egwyddor y cynnig ei basio.

Mae gwelliannau 1 a 2 i'r cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn yn ceisio codi'r terfynau cyfalaf i £50,000. Un rhan o dair o bris tŷ ar gyfartaledd yng Nghymru yw

think that that is unreasonable. The average house price in Wales is now about £150,000. The cost will be about £14.5 million, there is no doubt about that, and the basis for that figure is the estimate that the Minister himself gave of what an increase would cost. The Minister has asked from where we would get the money. I could be churlish and talk about the amount of money that central Government is able to spend on killing people in Iraq, and I could be unhelpful and talk about the vagaries and what we believe to be the serious wrongness of the Barnett formula, which is not based on need. However, that would be inappropriate in the context of this debate—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It might also stray beyond the rules of order and I am sure that you would not want to do that.

Helen Mary Jones: Indeed, Presiding Officer, which is why I have no intention of doing so. The Government is adept at finding bits of money in end-of-year flexibility when it wants to. We believe that the Minister could choose to fully fund this for local government for one year out of end-of-year flexibility. There is also the money that the Minister is not spending on providing free homecare for the disabled. He has put forward a positive package and none of us have criticised the details of it, but he did not consult with disabled people about that package nor with the Coalition on Charging, therefore that is a pot of money that he could potentially use. However, far be it from me, as the shadow Minister, to try to dictate to a Minister what he should do with his budget.

I will return to the principle of the debate. My fellow Assembly Members will be well aware that it is most unusual for me to agree with Tony Blair. The new, fresh, bright, shiny—but not left wing—leader of the Labour Party said in 1997 that he did not want his children

‘brought up in a country where the only way that pensioners can get long-term care is by selling their home’.

I do not know what he thinks now, but, in

hynny ac ni chredaf ei fod yn afresymol. Mae pris tŷ ar gyfartaledd yng Nghymru tua £150,000 bellach. Bydd y gost tua £14.5 miliwn, nid oes amheuaeth am hynny, a sail y ffigur hwnnw yw'r amcangyfrif a gafwyd gan y Gweinidog ei hun o'r hyn y byddai cynnydd yn ei gostio. Gofynnodd y Gweinidog o ble y caem yr arian. Gallwn fod yn annymunol a sôn am yr holl arian y mae'r Llywodraeth ganol yn gallu ei wario ar ladd pobl yn Irac, a gallwn fod yn wrthnysig a sôn am nodweddion mympwyol fformiwla Barnett a'r hyn sydd yn wirioneddol anghyfiawn yn ein barn ni yghylch y fformiwla honno, nad yw wedi ei seilio ar angen. Fodd bynnag, byddai hynny'n amhriodol yng nghyswllt y ddadl hon—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gallai hefyd fynd y tu hwnt i reolau trefn ac yr wyf yn sicr na fydddech am wneud hynny.

Helen Mary Jones: Yn wir, Lywydd, a dyna pam na fwriadaf wneud hynny. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gallu dod o hyd i arian yn sgîl hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn pan fydd hynny wrth ei bodd. Credwn y gallai'r Gweinidog ddewis cyllido hyn yn llawn ar gyfer llywodraeth leol am flwyddyn o'r hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Hefyd mae'r arian nad yw'r Gweinidog yn ei wario ar ddarparu gofal cartref am ddim i'r anabl. Mae wedi cynnig pecyn cadarnhaol ac nid oes neb yn ein plith wedi beirniadu'r manylion, ond ni fu'n ymgynghori gyda phobl anabl ynghylch y pecyn na chyda'r Gynghrair ar Godi Tâl, ac felly mae hynny'n arian y gallai ei ddefnyddio o bosibl. Fodd bynnag, nid fy lle i fel Gweinidog yr wrthblaid yw ceisio dweud wrth Weinidog beth y dylai ei wneud gyda'i gyllideb.

Dychwelaf at egwyddor y ddadl. Gŵyr fy nghyd Aelodau Cynulliad yn iawn mai peth pur anarferol yw i mi gytuno â Tony Blair. Dywedodd arweinydd newydd, ffres, llachar, disglair—ond nid adain chwith—y Blaid Lafur yn 1997 nad oedd am i'w blant

gael eu magu mewn gwlad lle nad yw pensynwyr yn gallu cael gofal hirdymor heb werthu eu cartrefi.

Ni wn beth y mae'n ei feddwl bellach, ond,

1997, he did not want his children brought up in such a country. Neither do I. I ask Labour Members, particularly Government Members, whether that is the kind of country they want to perpetuate in Wales, because if they vote against these amendments, that is what they will be doing. In the hope that they do not want to perpetuate such a situation, but fearing that they do, I propose amendment 1 to the principle of the Order and amendments 1 and 2 to the motion to approve the Order.

Jenny Randerson: I propose amendment 2 to NDM2978 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Assembly Government to secure the resources to raise the upper capital limit to £60,000.

This is very much an annual debate, and it is becoming a bit of a ritual. However, it is interesting to look back and see how the Minister's tune has changed. At each opportunity, we, as Welsh Liberal Democrats, have used this debate to promote the cause of free personal care, for which there is a desperate need. We also call for a decent arrangement for people who have to meet the costs of their care when they go to live in a residential home.

We have always based our arguments on the conclusions of the royal commission in 1999. In the two previous years, we have sought to amend the regulations themselves, by proposing that the capital limit be raised to £60,000. As this has not found favour, we have decided to tempt the Government with a different approach this year, by inviting it to go out and find the funding—after all, it is the Government—for what, in previous years, it has told us was a good idea. In 2000, it thought that it was a good idea and we are inviting the Government to find the funding, either from within the Government budget, which it clearly knows so well, or by making—and this is a really important point—a strong case to the UK Government. We are calling for a much better case to be made than that made in 2000, when a single letter was written to the Secretary of State informing him of the decision on free

yn 1997, nid oedd am i'w blant gael eu magu yn y fath wlad. Nid wyf finnau chwaith. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau Llafur, yn enwedig Aelodau'r Llywodraeth, ai dyna'r math o wlad y maent am ei chynnal yng Nghymru, oherwydd os byddant yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliannau hyn, dyna fyddant yn ei wneud. Gan obeithio nad ydynt am gynnal y fath sefyllfa, ond gan ofni eu bod, cynigiau welliant 1 i egwyddor y Gorchymyn a gwelliannau 1 a 2 i'r cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 2 i NDM2978 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau'r adnoddau i gynyddu'r terfyn uchaf ar gyfalaf i £60,000.

Mae'r ddadl hon wedi mynd yn un flynyddol, ac mae'n mynd yn dipyn o ddefod. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ddi-ddorol edrych yn ôl a gweld sut y mae cân y Gweinidog wedi newid. Bob cyfle a gawn, yr ydym ninnau, fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, wedi defnyddio'r ddadl hon i hybu achos gofal personol am ddim, gofal y mae gwir angen amdano. Galwn hefyd am drefniant addas ar gyfer pobl sy'n gorfod talu am gostau eu gofal pan ânt i fyw i gartref preswyl.

Yr ydym wastad wedi seilio ein dadleuon ar gasgliadau comisiwn brenhinol 1999. Yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, ceisiasom newid y rheoliadau eu hunain, drwy gynnig codi'r terfynau cyfalaf i £60,000. Gan nad yw hyn wedi llwyddo, penderfynasom demtio'r Llywodraeth gyda dull gwahanol eleni, drwy ei gwahodd i fynd ati i ddod o hyd i'r arian—hi yw'r Llywodraeth wedi'r cwbl—ar gyfer rhywbeth yr arferai ddweud wrthym ei fod yn syniad da. Yn 2000, credai ei fod yn syniad da ac yr ydym yn gwahodd y Llywodraeth i ddod o hyd i'r arian, naill ai o gyllideb y Llywodraeth, cyllideb y mae'n amlwg ei bod yn gyfarwydd iawn â hi, neu drwy gyflwyno—ac mae hyn yn bwynt pwysig iawn—achos cryf gerbron Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Galwn arni i gyflwyno dadl lawer gwell na'r un a wnaethpwyd yn 2000, pan ysgrifennwyd un llythyr at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei hysbysu am y

personal care. It is interesting to note that, last year, the Minister said in this debate that he could not afford this because he was prioritising his funding. He said that he wanted the funding that he was providing for services for older people to be spent on promoting care for people in domiciliary care settings and that that is where the Government's money would be going. The Minister clearly had not made his U-turn on free homecare for disabled people at that point, even in his mind.

4.10 p.m.

This afternoon, the Minister has changed his tune and has taken what I regard as the Huw Lewis approach to this issue, suggesting that people with £60,000 are in some way rich. In Wales, in 2006, if you sell your home, you will get £60,000 or more for it, however small it may be. These people are not rich, and I invite the Minister to look again at the report of the royal commission, which showed that the current system hits hardest those who have worked hard and have modest homes. It stresses that it is those with modest homes and incomes who are badly hit by the system.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats' amendment calls on the Assembly Government to raise the upper capital limit to £60,000. It is not a random figure—it is drawn from the royal commission report in 1999. In that report the commission recommended that the Government raise the upper capital limit to £60,000, while leaving the lower limit and the income tariff unchanged, subject to review, every three years. That is the figure recommended in 1999, and therefore must be a modest figure, given the impact of seven years of inflation and so on. The reasoning behind the recommendation was set out in the royal commission report, which stated that, with property or other capital worth less than £60,000, people with relatively modest means might lose all of their assets when they go into care, and live for an average length of three years. The report stated that the system seems to impact on those people to a far greater extent than on those with

penderfyniad ynghylch gofal personol am ddim. Diddorol yw nodi i'r Gweinidog ddweud y llynedd yn y ddadl hon na allai fforddio hyn am ei fod yn blaenoriaethu ei gyllid. Dywedodd ei fod am weld gwario'r cyllid yr oedd yn ei ddarparu ar gyfer gwasanaethau pobl hŷn ar hybu gofal ar gyfer pobl y gofelir amdanynt yn eu cartrefi ac mai dyna lle yr âi arian y Llywodraeth. Mae'n amlwg nad oedd y Gweinidog wedi gwneud ei dro pedol ar ofal cartref ar gyfer pobl anabl erbyn hynny, hyd yn oed yn ei feddwl.

Y prynhawn yma, mae'r Gweinidog wedi newid ei gân gan gymryd yr hyn a alwaf yn agwedd Huw Lewis at y mater hwn, ac awgrymu bod pobl y mae ganddynt £60,000 yn gyfoethog mewn rhyw fodd neu'i gilydd. Yng Nghymru, yn 2006, os gwerthwch eich cartref, cewch £60,000 neu ragor amdano, ni waeth pa mor fach ydyw. Nid yw'r bobl hyn yn gyfoethog, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog edrych unwaith yn rhagor ar adroddiad y comisiwn brenhinol, a ddangosai fod y system gyfredol yn rhoi'r ergyd waethaf i'r rhai sydd wedi gweithio'n galed ac sy'n berchen ar dai sydd heb fod yn fawr. Pwysleisia mai'r rhai sydd â thai ac incwm gweddol fach sy'n dioddef waethaf yn y system.

Geilw gwelliant Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynyddu'r terfyn cyfalaf uchaf i £60,000. Nid ffigur mympwyol ydyw—fe'i ceir yn adroddiad y comisiwn brenhinol yn 1999. Yn yr adroddiad hwnnw galwai'r comisiwn ar y Llywodraeth i gynyddu'r terfyn cyfalaf uchaf i £60,000, heb newid y terfyn isaf a'r tariff incwm, yn amodol ar adolygiad, bob tair blynedd. Dyna'r ffigur a argymhellwyd yn 1999, ac felly mae'n rhaid mai ffigur cymharol fach ydyw, o ystyried effaith saith mlynedd o chwyddiant ac yn y blaen. Rhoddwyd y rheswm dros yr argymhelliad yn adroddiad y comisiwn brenhinol, a ddywedai, o ran eiddo neu gyfalaf arall a oedd yn werth llai na £60,000, y gallai pobl sydd heb lawer iawn o fodd golli eu holl asedau pan ânt i gartref gofal, a byw am dair blynedd ar gyfartaledd. Dywedwyd yn yr adroddiad fod y system i'w gweld yn effeithio ar y bobl hynny i raddau llawer mwy na'r rhai y mae

higher levels of assets.

The royal commission said that the system was flawed and unfair. Only last week, the Wanless social care review found it to be deeply unsatisfactory. We are looking to have a system that does not penalise those who have worked hard throughout their lives, and have built up modest assets. These people are deeply distressed at having to sell their homes. Tony Blair subscribes to a property-owning democracy. There is nothing more likely to undermine that aspiration than people who have worked hard throughout their lives facing, at the end of their lives, the prospect of having to sell their homes to pay for their care.

We are disappointed at the Minister's comments. In 2000, the Labour Party agreed with us, although it did not do much to follow that up. It is a sad day when the Minister attacks us for having high aspirations on behalf of the people of Wales and the older population in general.

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservative group will support the regulations, and the modest changes that are being recommended. We have a great deal of sympathy with the amendments tabled by other opposition parties. We have a number of concerns about the way in which health and social care initiatives are being delivered in Wales, and the costs incurred as a result.

It is clear that this country is at a crossroads. We have current debates over the future of pensions, thanks to the Turner report. The King's Fund report, written by Sir Derek Wanless and published last week, relating to the future of care for older people, offers a timely contribution to a serious debate that we need to have. The Assembly, whether in committee or Plenary, needs to start thinking about how to resolve some of the issues about the long-term arrangements for health and social care—how we care for people with particular health needs and how we offer care to those who need more long-term nursing care.

ganddynt fwy o asedau.

Dywedai'r comisiwn brenhinol fod y system yn wallus ac yn annheg. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd adolygiad Wanless ar ofal cymdeithasol yn barnu ei bod yn hynod anfoddhaol. Chwilio yr ydym am system na fydd yn cosbi'r rhai sydd wedi gweithio'n galed drwy gydol eu bywyd, ac sydd wedi hel asedau gweddol fach. Mae'r bobl hyn yn ymboeni'n aruthrol am eu bod yn gorfod gwerthu eu cartrefi. Mae Tony Blair yn bleidiol i ddemocratiaeth lle y mae pobl yn berchen ar eiddo. Nid oes dim byd sy'n fwy tebygol o danseilio'r dyhead hwnnw na gorfodi pobl sydd wedi gweithio'n galed drwy gydol eu bywyd i werthu eu cartrefi i dalu am ofal ar ddiwedd eu hoes.

Yr ydym yn siomedig o glywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog. Yn 2000, cytunai'r Blaid Lafur â ni, er na wnaeth ryw lawer ynghylch hynny. Mae'n drist bod y Gweinidog yn ymosod arnom am fod gennym ddyheadau mawr ar gyfer pobl Cymru a'r boblogaeth hŷn yn gyffredinol.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n cefnogi'r rheoliadau, a'r newidiadau cymhedrol a argymhellir. Yr ydym yn bur gefnogol i'r gwelliannau a gyflwynir gan y gwrthbleidiau eraill. Mae gennym rai pryderon ynglŷn â'r modd y mae cynlluniau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol wrthi'n cael eu darparu yng Nghymru, a'r costau sy'n dilyn.

Mae'n amlwg bod y wlad hon wedi cyrraedd croesffordd. Yr ydym yn cynnal dadleuon ar hyn o bryd ynghylch dyfodol pensiynau, o ganlyniad i adroddiad Turner. Mae adroddiad Cronfa'r Brenin, a ysgrifennwyd gan Syr Derek Wanless ac a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n ymwneud â dyfodol gofal pobl hŷn, yn cynnig cyfraniad amserol i ddadl ddifrifol y mae'n rhaid inni ei chynnal. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad, boed mewn pwyllgor neu Gyfarfod Llawn, ddechrau meddwl sut y mae datrys rhai o'r problemau sy'n ymwneud â'r trefniadau hirdymor ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol—sut yr ydym yn gofalu am bobl y mae ganddynt anghenion neilltuoel o ran eu hiechyd a sut yr ydym yn cynnig gofal i rai y mae angen gofal nyrsio hirdymor arnynt.

I do not believe that we can resolve those issues in this debate this afternoon. We need to start looking at the report that was published last week, all 345 pages of it. It is a meaty report that will contribute a great deal to where the United Kingdom, and, I suspect, Wales, will have to travel in order to achieve a long-term sustainable future for the care of the elderly.

It is time for us to undertake a review in Wales. It is time for us to look at the way in which the criteria apply. It is time that you, as a Government, realised that there are concerns in this Chamber regarding the application of the criteria that determine whether older people are liable to pay for the care that they receive. I think that it is time for us to examine the level of financial support that we are able to offer older people. The application of the criteria that apply to continuing long-term healthcare is an example of where there may be people, the length and breadth of Wales, who would qualify to receive financial support under the continuing healthcare criteria but do not get it at the moment, though they may well be entitled to it. We need to look at how the criteria apply, and we need to look at the constraints that local health boards face and the way in which they interact with social services and other agencies to determine whether individuals should qualify for long-term continuing healthcare.

In that review, which is long overdue, we need to start considering how we will care for older people in the future, because we are not doing a service to older people at the moment. As the population of Wales gets older, and as more of us—not yet, of course, for some of us—approach a situation where care might be required or where a relative may require care, there is a time bomb ticking, which we, as politicians, have so far failed to sort out.

I would like to leave this thought with the Labour Party: at a time when it is bleating on about spending £35 million of taxpayers' money on free prescriptions for people like

Nid wyf yn credu y gallwn ddatrys y problemau hynny yn y ddatl hon y prynhawn yma. Mae angen inni ddechrau edrych ar yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, sydd yn 345 tudalen. Mae'n adroddiad swmpus a fydd yn cyfrannu llawer iawn at awgrymu i ba gyfeiriad y bydd yn rhaid i'r Deyrnas Unedig fynd, a Chymru yr un modd, yr wyf yn tybio, er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol cynaliadwy hirdymor i ofal am yr henoed.

Mae'n bryd inni gynnal adolygiad yng Nghymru. Mae'n bryd inni edrych ar y modd y defnyddir y meini prawf. Mae'n bryd i chi, fel Llywodraeth, sylweddoli bod pryderon yn y Siambr hon ynghylch y modd y defnyddir y meini prawf sy'n penderfynu a yw pobl hŷn yn gorfod talu am y gofal a gânt. Credaf ei bod yn bryd inni edrych ar lefel y cymorth ariannol y gallwn ei gynnig i bobl hŷn. Mae'r modd y defnyddir y meini prawf sy'n berthnasol i ofal iechyd hirdymor parhaus yn enghraifft o sefyllfa lle y gallai pobl ar hyd a lled Cymru fod yn gymwys i gael cymorth ariannol dan y meini prawf ar gyfer gofal iechyd parhaus ond nad ydynt yn ei gael ar hyn o bryd, er y gall fod ganddynt hawl i'w gael. Mae angen inni edrych ar sut y defnyddir y meini prawf, ac mae angen inni edrych ar y cyfyngiadau sy'n wynebu byrddau iechyd lleol a'r modd y maent yn rhyngweithio gyda'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac asiantaethau eraill i benderfynu a ddylai unigolion fod yn gymwys i gael gofal iechyd parhaus hirdymor.

Yn yr adolygiad hwnnw, y mae'n hen bryd ei gael, mae angen inni ddechrau ystyried sut y gofalwn am bobl hŷn yn y dyfodol, oherwydd nid ydym yn gwneud cymwynas â phobl hŷn ar hyn o bryd. Wrth i boblogaeth Cymru heneiddio, ac wrth i ragor ohonom—ddim eto, wrth gwrs, i rai ohonom—nesáu at sefyllfa lle y gallai fod angen gofal arnom ni neu ar berthynas, mae bom amser yn tician, bom yr ydym ni wleidyddion wedi methu â'i ddiffodd hyd yn hyn.

Wrth gloi, hoffwn i'r Blaid Lafur feddwl am hyn: ar adeg pan fo'n breffu'n ddi-baid ynghylch gwario £35 miliwn o arian y trethdalwyr ar bresgripsiynau di-dâl i bobl fel

us—bearing in mind that 80 per cent of the people in Wales who get prescriptions get them free of charge anyway—I rather think that it should look closer to home and have an understanding as to whether that money could be better spent enhancing the range of not only care services, but of health services generally, for older people in Wales.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): First, I would like to thank Jonathan for his thoughtful contribution. Many of the points that he made are well worth making in the context of this debate. However, the recommendations of Sir Derek Wanless's report for the King's Fund would cost £150 million to implement. Due to the way that the Assembly is financed, this debate has to take place in a wider context than that of the internal deliberations of the Assembly. Indeed, in relation to continuing-care eligibility, you will probably be aware, from the papers of the Health and Social Services Committee, that we are doing extra work on that. This work includes the updating and modernising of the nursing handbook, which is used as part of the assessment process to make sure that those entitled to NHS nursing or continuing care are best placed to receive it. Therefore, we are taking that message seriously and acting positively on it.

I am disappointed that Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats flunked the test in telling us where the money would come from. End-of-year flexibility was as wet and weak an answer as has been offered here in a long time. In terms of the alternative, Helen Mary said that it could be funded from elements of the alternative package that we have put in place. I would be grateful if you could say whether you want us to drop the £3 million for carers, the £9 million for telecare, the £12 million for the community home equipment grant, or the extra money that we have put in place to increase the income-support buffer to 35 per cent? All of those options were available to you but you completely failed to say which of them you would want to tackle as your priority, therefore you failed the test.

ni—gan gofio bod 80 y cant o'r bobl yng Nghymru sy'n cael presgripsiynau'n eu cael am ddim beth bynnag—yr wyf yn tueddu i feddwl y dylai edrych yn nes adref a chael dealltwriaeth ynghylch a ellid gwario'r arian hwnnw'n well ar wella'r amrediad nid yn unig o wasanaethau gofal, ond o wasanaethau iechyd yn gyffredinol, i bobl hŷn yng Nghymru.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i Jonathan am ei gyfraniad meddylgar. Mae llawer o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth yn rhai gwerth eu gwneud yng nghyd-destun y ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, byddai argymhellion adroddiad Syr Derek Wanless i Gronfa'r Brenin yn costio £150 miliwn i'w rhoi ar waith. Oherwydd y ffordd yr ariennir y Cynulliad, rhaid i'r ddadl hon ddigwydd mewn cyd-destun ehangach na thrafodaethau mewnol y Cynulliad. Yn wir, o ran cymhwyster i gael gofal parhaus, mae'n debyg eich bod yn gwybod, o ddarllen papurau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ein bod yn gwneud gwaith ychwanegol ar hynny. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys diweddarau a moderneiddio'r llawlyfr nyrsio, a ddefnyddir fel rhan o'r broses asesu i wneud yn siŵr bod y bobl sydd â hawl i gael gofal nyrsio neu ofal parhaus dan y GIG yn y sefyllfa orau i'w gael. Felly, yr ydym yn cymryd y neges honno o ddifrif ac yn gweithredu'n gadarnhaol arni.

Yr wyf yn siomedig bod Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi methu'r prawf o ran dweud wrthym o ble y deuai'r arian. Yr oedd hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn yn ateb gyda'r mwyaf tila a'r gwannaf a gynigiwyd yma ers tro byd. O ran y dewis arall, dywedodd Helen Mary y gellid talu amdano o elfennau o'r pecyn amgen yr ydym wedi'i roi ar waith. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ddweud a ydych am inni roi'r gorau i'r £3 miliwn ar gyfer gofalwyr, y £9 miliwn ar gyfer teleofal, y £12 miliwn ar gyfer y grant offer i gartrefi cymunedol, neu'r arian ychwanegol yr ydym wedi'i roi i gynyddu'r cymorth incwm clustogi i 35 y cant? Yr oedd pob un o'r dewisiadau hyn ar gael ichi ond bu ichi fetu'n gyfan gwbl â dweud pa un ohonynt y byddech am fynd i'r afael ag ef fel eich blaenoriaeth, felly dyna chi wedi methu'r

prawf.

4.20 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Given that the budget for health and social services between 1999 and the end of this financial circle in 2007 will have doubled from £2.7 billion to £5.4 billion, will you accept that the public in Wales find it difficult to understand why you are continually telling us that you cannot afford to give people in Wales basic services that they deserve? The public in Wales find it difficult to answer that question. Indeed, opposition members find it difficult to answer that question. What have you done with this money, Minister? Has it all gone on inflated bureaucracy in the health service in Wales?

Brian Gibbons: As Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee, it is amazing that you even asked that question. Part of the answer is in these regulations, because all the tariffs that we are putting forward in the regulations are more generous than those in any other part of the UK. So, you will find part of the answer in the regulations, if you cared to read them. The money has also gone into the £76 million alternative package that we put in place for the most vulnerable and fragile people, which I announced four to six weeks ago. Again, if you do not think that that is worth while, then I would be grateful if you would tell the Assembly or your own constituents which of those proposals you would drop.

On Jenny's point about free personal homecare for the disabled, not only have we managed our commitment in terms of financial allocation, the alternative package that we have put in place contained not just the £20 million that we were trying to put aside for free personal care, but an additional 50 per cent. I think that that signals a commitment to the most frail and vulnerable people in Wales, and I have no doubt that we will be able to explain that to the electorate.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ystyried y bydd y gyllideb ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol rhwng 1999 a diwedd y cylch ariannol hwn yn 2007 wedi dyblu o £2.7 biliwn i £5.4 biliwn, a wnewch dderbyn bod y cyhoedd yng Nghymru'n ei chael yn anodd deall pam yr ydych yn dweud wrthym o hyd na allwch fforddio rhoi i bobl yng Nghymru y gwasanaethau sylfaenol y maent yn eu haeddu? Mae'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru'n ei chael yn anodd ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Yn wir, mae aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau'n ei chael yn anodd ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Beth yr ydych wedi'i wneud gyda'r arian hwn, Weinidog? A ydyw i gyd wedi mynd ar chwyddo biwrocratiaeth yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru?

Brian Gibbons: Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, mae'n rhyfeddol eich bod hyd yn oed wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae rhan o'r ateb yn y rheoliadau hyn, oherwydd y mae'r holl dariffau yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno yn y rheoliadau yn fwy hael nag a geir mewn dim un rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, fe gewch ran o'r ateb yn y rheoliadau, pe trafferthech eu darllen. Mae'r arian hefyd wedi mynd i'r pecyn amgen o £76 miliwn a roddwyd ar waith gennym ar gyfer y bobl fwyaf bregus ac egwan, a gyhoeddais bedair i chwe wythnos yn ôl. Eto, os nad ydych yn meddwl bod hynny'n werth chweil, yna byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe dywedech wrth y Cynulliad neu wrth eich etholwyr eich hun pa rai o'r cynigion hynny y byddech yn rhoi'r gorau iddynt.

Ynglŷn â phwynt Jenny am ofal cartref personol am ddim i'r anabl, nid yn unig yr ydym wedi rheoli'n hymrwymiad o ran dyraniad ariannol, yr oedd y pecyn amgen yr ydym wedi ei roi ar waith yn cynnwys nid yn unig yr £20 miliwn yr oeddem yn ceisio'i roi o'r neilltu ar gyfer gofal personol am ddim, ond 50 y cant yn ychwanegol. Credaf fod hynny'n arwydd o ymrwymiad i'r bobl fwyaf egwan a bregus yng Nghymru, ac nid oes gennyf ddim amheuaeth na fyddwn yn gallu esbonio hynny i'r etholwyr.

In view of the time, Presiding Officer, I will not be able to take any further interventions. I urge rejection of the amendments and support for the motion.

O ystyried faint o'r gloch yw hi, Lywydd, ni fyddaf yn gallu derbyn rhagor o ymyriadau. Anogaf wrthod y gwelliannau a chefnogi'r cynnig.

Y Llywydd: Os gwrthodir gwelliant 1 i NDM2979, bydd gwelliant 2 i NDM2979 yn methu.

The Presiding Officer: If amendment 1 to NDM2979 is defeated, amendment 2 to NDM2979 will fall.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 14, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 14, Abstain 10, Against 29.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 4, Ymatal 20, Yn erbyn 28.

Amendment 2: For 4, Abstain 20, Against 28.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM2978): to propose that
the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynnig (NDM2978): cynnig bod
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Asesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006.

*Cynnig (NDM2978): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2978): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 12, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 12, Abstain 12, Against 29.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Methodd gwelliant 2.
Amendment 2 fell.*

Motion (NDM2979): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2979): cynnig bod

*the National Assembly for Wales:**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and*

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Aesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a*

2. *approves that the draft the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources and Sums for Personal Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cymorth Gwladol (Aesu Adnoddau a Symiau at Anghenion Personol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006; and*

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006; a*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006.*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006.*

Cynnig (NDM2979): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 4.

Motion (NDM2979): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 4.

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

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

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

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Lewis, Huw
Pugh, Alun

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Defaid a Geifr (Cofnodion, Adnabod a Symud)
 (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement)
 (Wales) Order 2006**

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2006 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2980)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Defaid a Geifr (Cofnodion, Adnabod a Symud) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2980)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Defaid a Geifr (Cofnodion, Adnabod a Symud) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Defaid a Geifr (Cofnodion, Adnabod a Symud) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006;

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006;

b) the memorandum of corrections laid in the

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn

Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006; and

c) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2981)

The legislation under this item is required to enforce EU regulations on sheep and goat identification and on registration that came into force in July 2005. It is important that the legislation passes because the derogation that is presently in place and which allows the UK not to double-tag sheep and goats is under review this month.

Elin Jones: Ni fydd Plaid Cymru yn gwrthwynebu'r rheoliadau hyn gan fod angen cydymffurfio â rheoliadau Ewrop, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog. Serch hynny, mae'n rhaid imi gyfaddef fy mod yn rhyfeddu ein bod wedi cyrraedd sefyllfa lle mae angen dau dag yng nghlust pob dafad yng Nghymru—mae miliynau ohonynt, a sawl mil o eifr. Efallai y dylem fod yn ddiolchgar taw cardiau adnabod yn unig y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu eu cyflwyno ar gyfer pobl, am na fydd hynny'n golygu y byddwn yn gweld swyddogion y Llywodraeth yn mynd o amgylch y lle gyda phinsiwrn i dorri tyllau yn eu clustiau bob tro y byddwn yn symud cartref ac yn newid cyfeiriad.

Brynle Williams: We will also support this but, first, I emphasise the impracticality of the five-mile restriction and the double-tagging. Double-tagging is totally unreasonable and unnecessary given the already stringent and well-documented movement procedures that are in place. However, the five-mile restriction creates serious problems for livestock managers. It ignores the circumstances of many farmers, especially in the upland areas, where land often lies outside the arbitrary five-mile radius. Regulations should recognise that internal movement of animals within a farm should not be subject to this bureaucracy when checks and balances are already there.

Ni allaf ddeall pam y bydd arnom angen trwydded i symud dafad sydd angen cymorth

y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006; ac

c) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2981)

Mae angen y ddeddfwriaeth dan yr eitem hon i orfodi rheoliadau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ar adnabod defaid a geifr ac ar gofrestru, a ddaeth i rym ym mis Gorffennaf 2005. Mae'n bwysig pasio'r ddeddfwriaeth hon oherwydd y mae'r rhanddirymiad sydd mewn grym ar hyn o bryd ac sydd yn caniatáu i'r Deyrnas Unedig beidio â rhoi dau dag ar ddefaid a geifr yn cael ei adolygu y mis hwn.

Elin Jones: Plaid Cymru will not oppose these regulations as we need to conform with European regulations, as the Minister stated. However, I have to admit that I am surprised that we have reached a position where two tags are required in the ear of every sheep in Wales—there are millions of them, and several thousand goats. Perhaps we should be grateful that the Government only intends to introduce identity cards for people, because it means that we will not see Government officials going around with punches to make notches in our ears every time we change our home address.

Brynle Williams: Byddwn ninnau'n cefnogi hyn ond, yn gyntaf, pwysleisïaf anymarferoldeb y cyfyngiad pum milltir a'r tagio dwbl. Mae tagio dwbl yn gwbl afresymol a diangen o gofio'r gweithdrefnau symud caeth sydd eisoes yn bodoli, ac yr ysgrifennwyd digon amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyfyngiad pum milltir yn creu problemau difrifol i ffermwyr da byw. Mae'n anwybyddu amgylchiadau llawer o ffermwyr, yn enwedig yn ardaloedd yr ucheldir, lle y mae tir yn aml y tu allan i'r cylch pum milltir mympwyol. Dylai rheoliadau gydnabod na ddylai symud anifeiliaid yn fewnol o fewn fferm fod yn ddarostyngedig i'r fiwrocratiaeth hon pan fo mesurau archwilio a phrofi'n bodoli eisoes.

I find it difficult to understand why we will need a licence to move a sheep requiring

milfeddyg ar draws y fferm er mwyn cael y cymorth hwnnw. Caf ar ddeall y gallai hyn olygu y bydd angen *route plan*, y bydd angen llenwi ffurflenni ac y bydd angen trwydded, a'r cyfan oll er mwyn symud anifail o amgylch y fferm.

However, I recognise that when faced with the prospect of double-tagging, the five-mile restriction is the lesser of two evils. I hope that the Minister will undertake to review these regulations as soon as possible.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support these regulations. However, there is a series of questions that the Minister must answer at this stage. You will be aware, Minister, that there is a commitment to introducing electronic identification on 1 January 2008. In terms of accepting these regulations, we need a clear statement from you that this will be achieved by that date, because the whole industry has enormous problems. The previous speaker, Brynle Williams, referred to but a few of the problems with the tagging regime. I will ask you questions on that in a moment. However, if we are to put up with this derogation, we need an assurance that the deadline of 1 January 2008 for the implementation of electronic identification will be met, because, otherwise, the industry will find itself in a bureaucratic nightmare with these regulations.

First, how is traceability improved with these regulations? To give you an example, there appears to be some confusion surrounding buyers in livestock markets who put together loads of sheep that are then sent to abattoirs for slaughter. It appears that the confusion arises because people are saying that the animals purchased in the market and which are then taken to a lairage will have to have another S-tag placed in their ears. The costs in the regulatory impact assessment are quite clear, and there is an admission that the industry could face a further £2 million in costs with the implementation of these regulations. It is unfair to allow the confusion that I described in relation to movement from the market to a lairage and on to an abattoir, where good practice is already established. I cannot see any gain in putting another tag, if that is necessary, in the ears of these sheep.

veterinary assistance across the farm just to get that assistance. I understand that this might require a route plan, that we will need to fill in forms and that we will need a licence—all of this just to move an animal within the farm.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cydnabod, yn wyneb y posibilrwydd y bydd tagio dwbl, mai'r lleiaf o ddau ddrwg yw'r cyfyngiad pum milltir. Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Gweinidog ymroi i adolygu'r rheoliadau hyn cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Mick Bates: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfres o gwestiynau y mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog eu hateb ar hyn o bryd. Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, fod ymrwymiad i gyflwyno mesurau adnabod electronig ar 1 Ionawr 2008. O ran derbyn y rheoliadau hyn, mae angen inni gael datganiad clir gennych y cyflawnir hyn erbyn y dyddiad hwnnw, oherwydd y mae problemau aruthrol gan y diwydiant cyfan. Soniodd y siaradwr blaenorol, Brynle Williams, am ychydig yn unig o'r problemau gyda'r drefn dagio. Fe'ch holaf am hynny mewn munud. Fodd bynnag, os ydym am oddef y rhanddirymiad hwn, mae angen sicrwydd y cyflawnir yr adnabod electronig erbyn 1 Ionawr 2008, oherwydd fel arall, bydd y diwydiant yn ei gael ei hun mewn hunllef fiwrocraidd gyda'r rheoliadau hyn.

Yn gyntaf, sut y mae'r gallu i olrhain yn gwella gyda'r rheoliadau hyn? I roi enghraifft ichi, mae'n ymddangos bod peth dryswch ynghylch prynwyr mewn marchnadoedd da byw sydd yn rhoi llwythi o ddefaid at ei gilydd a anfonir wedyn i ladd-dai i'w lladd. Mae'n ymddangos bod y dryswch yn codi oherwydd bod pobl yn dweud y bydd yn rhaid i'r anifeiliaid a brynir yn y farchnad ac a gludir wedyn i lociau gael tag S arall yn eu clustiau. Mae'r costau yn yr asesiad effaith reoleiddiol yn gwbl glir, a chyfaddefir y gallai'r diwydiant wynebu costau ychwanegol o £2 filiwn wrth weithredu'r rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n annheg caniatáu'r dryswch a ddisgrifiais yng nghyswllt symud o'r farchnad i lociau ac yna i ladd-dy, lle y mae arferion da eisoes wedi'u sefydlu. Ni allaf weld dim mantais mewn rhoi tag arall, os oes angen hynny, yng nghlustiau'r defaid

Some of these sheep will already have three tags in their ears. Can you give some guidance as to how many tags we can put in these animals' ears? Welfare issues arise in that respect. I am not aware that, within this regulatory appraisal, anyone looked at the welfare impact on the animal of the demand through this regulation to continually tag.

4.30 p.m.

I am sure that you are receiving an e-mail, Minister, letting you know how many tags we can put in the ears of these sheep.

Michael German: Six a side.

Mick Bates: Six a side has just been suggested—are there any more bids?

Could you also clarify what paragraph 3 on page 25 means? The interpretation could be that you do not have to put any tags other than the original in any ears, provided that you keep a full record of the ear tags of animals that are moved. That may provide us with some assistance, in some cases, with being able to move animals more easily.

Brynle Williams referred to the complications of the 30 per cent of holdings in Wales that have land that extends beyond the five-mile limit, as the crow flies. It appears crazy that you cannot find a way in this regulation to allow farmers to undertake normal good farming practice without having to tag their animals as they are moved. This seems totally unreasonable for those 30 per cent of holdings that have land beyond this five-mile limit. I am sure that the industry would like to hear just what efforts you are making, Minister, to ensure that those types of rulings are removed, or that the interpretation of these regulations does not increase the bureaucratic and cost burden on the industry.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): On Elin Jones's point, it is right to say that the ears of sheep and goats are rather bigger than a human's ear, compared with the rest of their

hyn. Bydd rhai o'r defaid hyn eisoes â thri thag yn eu clustiau. A allwch roi rhyw arweiniad ynghylch faint o dagiau y mae modd inni eu rhoi yng nghlustiau'r anifeiliaid hyn? Mae materion yn ymwneud â lles yn codi yn hyn o beth. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod neb, o fewn yr arfarniad rheoliadol hwn, wedi edrych ar yr effaith ar les yr anifail yn sgîl y gofyniad, drwy'r rheoliad hwn, i dagio'n barhaus.

Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn derbyn e-bost, Weinidog, yn dweud wrthyfch sawl tag y gallwn eu rhoi yng nghlustiau'r defaid hyn.

Michael German: Chwech bob ochr.

Mick Bates: Mae chwech bob ochr wedi ei awgrymu—unrhyw gynigion eraill?

A fyddai modd ichi hefyd egluro beth yw ystyr paragraff 3 ar dudalen 25? Mae modd ei ddehongli fel petai'n golygu nad oes raid ichi roddi dim tagiau ac eithrio'r rhai gwreiddiol mewn clustiau, ar yr amod eich bod yn cadw cofnod llawn o dagiau clustiau'r anifeiliaid a symudir. Gall hynny fod o ryw gymorth inni, ambell waith, gyda gallu symud anifeiliaid yn haws.

Cyfeiriodd Brynle Williams at gymhlethdodau'r 30 y cant o ddaliadau yng Nghymru sydd â thir sydd yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i'r terfyn pum milltir, fel yr hed y frân. Mae'n ymddangos yn wallgof nad oes modd ichi ganfod ffordd yn y rheoliad hwn i ganiatáu i ffermwyr ddilyn arferion ffermio da heb orfod tagio eu hanifeiliaid wrth iddynt gael eu symud. Mae hyn yn edrych yn hollol afresymol i'r 30 y cant hynny o ddaliadau sydd â thir y tu hwnt i'r terfyn pum milltir hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y carai'r diwydiant glywed beth yr ydych yn ymdrechu i'w wneud, Weinidog, i sicrhau diddymu'r mathau hynny o reolau, neu nad yw dehongli'r rheoliadau hyn yn rhoi baich trymach o ran biwrocratiaeth ac o ran y gost ar y diwydiant.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Ynghylch pwynt Elin Jones, mae'n gywir dweud bod clustiau defaid a geifr fymryn yn fwy na'r glust ddynol, o'u cymharu â

bodies. However, we will not give anyone any ideas in terms of ID—we will just have to play it by ear.

On Brynle Williams's and Mick Bates's points on the five-mile limit, that is there because, on the advice of the vets, it is the maximum limit to which they can go in terms of disease control purposes. However, what has happened prior to making these regulations, and what will continue to happen when these regulations are made, is that, if the industry wishes to produce evidence that the five-mile limit is causing inordinate difficulty to them, outweighing the disease control implications, the vets—and, subsequently, I—will consider that. Given the fact that the timescale for introducing these regulations is tight, it is my submission to the Assembly that it is better that the regulations are in place now, and that difficulties are ironed out later. That invitation remains.

Mick Bates mentioned S-tags; he has tried to raise this issue with me before. An S-tag, with the farm flock number, will be required for disease control purposes where animals have been bought in various markets and held on farm prior to sale. That is the situation regarding S-tags; it is exactly the same in England.

Mick raised various welfare issues. Three tags is the maximum that can be put in one ear. However, if Mick is really saying that it is too difficult for the industry to use ear tags, then he makes a powerful case for electronic ID, which is precisely what we are trying to avoid at present, given the practical difficulties that exist in implementing a workable system.

Mick Bates: I have listened with interest to your response, but the most important point is that we have a commitment from the Government to introduce electronic ID by 1 January 2008. If the industry is to undertake all this tagging at extra cost, and the extra bureaucratic burden, we need a statement from you announcing clearly that that will happen in 2008.

gweddill eu cyrff. Fodd bynnag, ni rown ddim syniadau i neb o ran adnabod—rhaid inni chwarae hynny yn ôl y glust.

O ran pwyntiau Brynle Williams a Mick Bates ynghylch y terfyn pum milltir, mae hwnnw yno oherwydd mai hynny, ar sail cyngor y milfeddygon, yw'r terfyn eithaf y gallant fynd o ran dibenion rheoli clefydau. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn a ddigwyddodd cyn gwneud y rheoliadau hyn, a'r hyn a fydd yn parhau i ddigwydd wedi gwneud y rheoliadau, yw, os dymuna'r diwydiant ddangos tystiolaeth bod y terfyn pum milltir yn peri anhawster dybryd iddynt, sydd yn gorbwyso'r goblygiadau rheoli clefydau, y bydd y milfeddygon—a minnau yn eu sgîl—yn ystyried hynny. O gofio bod y terfyn amser ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn yn dynn, awgrymaf i'r Cynulliad fod yn well i'r rheoliadau fod mewn grym yn awr, a bod anawsterau yn cael eu datrys yn nes ymlaen. Erys y gwahoddiad hwnnw.

Crybwyllodd Mick Bates dagiau S; mae wedi ceisio codi'r mater hwn gyda mi o'r blaen. Bydd angen tag S, gyda rhif diadell y fferm, at ddibenion rheoli clefydau lle y prynwyd anifeiliaid mewn amrywiol farchnadoedd a'u dal ar y fferm cyn eu gwerthu. Dyna sefyllfa'r tagiau S; mae'r un fath yn union yn Lloegr.

Cododd Mick nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â lles. Tri thag yw'r uchafswm y gellir eu rhoi mewn un glust. Fodd bynnag, os yw Mick mewn gwirionedd yn dweud ei bod yn rhy anodd i'r diwydiant ddefnyddio tagiau clustiau, yna mae'n gwneud achos cryf dros ddull adnabod electronig, sef yr union beth yr ydym yn ceisio'i osgoi ar hyn o bryd, o gofio anawsterau ymarferol gweithredu system a fydd yn gweithio.

Mick Bates: Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb ar eich ateb, ond y pwynt pwysicaf yw bod gennym ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno dull adnabod electronig erbyn 1 Ionawr 2008. Os yw'r diwydiant am gyflawni'r holl dagio hwn ar gost ychwanegol, a'r baich biwrocraidd ychwanegol, mae angen inni gael datganiad gennych yn cyhoeddi'n glir y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn 2008.

Carwyn Jones: The commission has yet to formally agree January 2008 as the implementation date—that is the date that we are working towards, but there is no formal confirmation from the commission, as I understand it, that that date will be kept to. However, what is clear is that electronic identification will be with us at some stage in the future. It is important for Welsh farmers that we continue with the derogation against double tagging that we have up until now, which is why it is important that this legislation is put in place.

However, I remind Members why it is important that we have traceability regarding sheep. At the time of the foot and mouth disease outbreak it was impossible to track where sheep were going. It could be done with cattle, but with sheep, though the marts kept good records, because so many sheep were sold at the time, quite legally, through private sales, it became impossible to know where animals had gone and where dangerous contacts in terms of the disease may have travelled, taking the disease with them. Therefore, there are sound, practical reasons for having an identification system.

Brynle Williams: I appreciate what you are saying, Minister, but what my colleague has alluded to is that many haulage contractors take sheep to abattoirs—different weights go to different abattoirs and companies. These sheep are simply going on to a lairage and have to be retagged to move on again. This is a problem that we can hopefully look at after this piece of legislation has been passed, in terms of the practicalities of tagging lambs that have been on lairage for eight or nine hours just to be grouped up to go to different abattoirs.

Carwyn Jones: The vets will no doubt say that it is important that they are tagged because of the contact that they might have with other animals. In terms of what amendments might be made to these regulations in the future, that is something that industry and Government can look at. The main point that has been made to me is over the five-mile limit. That is something

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw'r comisiwn wedi cytuno'n ffurfiol eto ar Ionawr 2008 fel dyddiad gweithredu—tuag at y dyddiad hwnnw yr ydym yn gweithio, ond ni chafwyd cadarnhad ffurfiol gan y comisiwn, hyd y deallaf, y cedwir at y dyddiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd yn glir yw y bydd adnabod electronig gyda ni rywbryd yn y dyfodol. Mae'n bwysig i ffermwyr Cymru ein bod yn parhau â'r rhanddirymiad yn erbyn tagio dwbl sydd gennym hyd yn hyn, a dyna pam mae'n bwysig rhoi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon ar waith.

Fodd bynnag, carwn atgoffa'r Aelodau pam mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gallu olrhain defaid. Pan ddaeth clwy'r traed a'r genau ar ein gwarthaf, yr oedd yn amhosibl tracio lle'r oedd defaid yn mynd. Yr oedd modd ei wneud gyda gwartheg, ond gyda defaid, er bod y martiau'n cadw cofnodion da, am fod cymaint o ddefaid yn cael eu gwerthu ar y pryd, yn berffaith gyfreithlon, drwy werthiant preifat, yr oedd yn amhosibl gwybod i ble yr oedd anifeiliaid wedi mynd ac i ble y gallai cysylltiadau peryglus o ran y clwy fod wedi teithio, gan fynd â'r clwy gyda hwy. Felly mae rhesymau ymarferol, cadarn dros gael system adnabod.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r hyn a ddywedwch, Weinidog, ond cyfeirio a wnaeth fy nghyd-Aelod at y ffaith bod llawer o gontractwyr cludo yn mynd â defaid i ladd-dai—gwahanol bwysau yn mynd i wahanol ladd-dai a chwmnïau. Mynd i lociau y mae'r defaid hyn, a rhaid eu haildagio iddynt gael symud ymlaen eto. Mae hon yn broblem y gallwn edrych arni, gobeithio, wedi i'r ddeddfwriaeth hon gael ei phasio, o ran problemau ymarferol tagio wŷn sydd wedi bod mewn llociau am wyth neu naw awr dim ond er mwyn iddynt gael eu grwpio i fynd i wahanol ladd-dai.

Carwyn Jones: Diau y dywed y milfeddygon ei bod yn bwysig iddynt gael eu tagio oherwydd y gallent fod wedi dod i gysylltiad ag anifeiliaid eraill. O ran pa welliannau a allai gael eu gwneud i'r rheoliadau hyn yn y dyfodol, mae hynny'n rhywbeth y gall y diwydiant a'r Llywodraeth edrych arno. Y prif bwynt sydd wedi'i wneud i mi yw'r un yn ymwneud â'r terfyn pum milltir. Mae

that remains in place for veterinary reasons, but, as I have said, if there is evidence of inordinate difficulty as far as farmers are concerned, in terms of keeping to the five-mile limit, or if there is any way in which that limit might be made more flexible, bearing in mind that, with more flexibility, there will be some who will flout that flexibility—that is an important point to make—we will consider that. Nevertheless, these regulations are important and they represent a significant step forward in terms of disease control. It is also immensely important that we can demonstrate to our customers outside of the UK that we have a viable and robust system of traceability. That can only be good for us when it comes to selling Welsh lamb and, possibly, even Welsh goat meat, abroad.

hynny'n rhywbeth a erys am resymau milfeddygol, ond fel y dywedais, os bydd tystiolaeth o anhawster dybryd lle y mae ffermwyr yn y cwestiwn, o ran cadw at y terfyn pum milltir, neu os oes modd gwneud y terfyn hwnnw'n fwy hyblyg, gan gadw mewn cof, gyda mwy o hyblygrwydd, y bydd rhywrai'n manteisio'n annheg ar yr hyblygrwydd hwnnw—mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig i'w wneud—fe ystyriwn hynny. Serch hynny, mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn bwysig ac yn gam sylweddol ymlaen o ran rheoli clefydau. Mae hefyd yn hollbwysig i ni allu dangos i'n cwsmeriaid y tu allan i'r DU fod gennym system olrhain hyfyw a chadarn. Ni all hynny wneud dim ond lles inni pan ddaw'n fater o werthu cig oen Cymru, a hyd yn oed cig gafr Cymru, dramor.

Cynnig (NDM2980): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2980): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2981): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2981): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Ffioedd am Geisiadau a
 Cheisiadau Tybiedig) (Diwygio Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications and Deemed
 Applications) (Amendment No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2006**

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications and Deemed Applications) (Amendment No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2982)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications and Deemed Applications) (Amendment No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications and Deemed Applications) (Amendment No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2006. (NDM2983)

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Ffioedd am Geisiadau a Cheisiadau Tybiedig) (Diwygio Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2982)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Ffioedd ar gyfer Ceisiadau a Cheisiadau Tybiedig) (Diwygio Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Ffioedd ar gyfer Ceisiadau a Cheisiadau Tybiedig) (Diwygio Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006.

(NDM2983)

These regulations introduce a new regime of payments by the operators of mineral and landfill sites to local planning authorities for the exercise of monitoring the conditions that govern their mineral and landfill planning permissions. If approved, the regulations will come into effect on 6 April. The appropriate subject committee considered them on 8 March and no comments were forwarded.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cyflwyno trefn newydd o daliadau gan y rhai sy'n rhedeg safleoedd mwynau a thirlenwi i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol am waith monitro'r amodau sy'n llywodraethu eu caniatadau cynllunio o ran mwynau a thirlenwi. O'u cymeradwyo, daw'r rheoliadau hyn i rym ar 6 Ebrill. Ystyriodd y pwyllgor priodol hwy ar 8 Mawrth ac ni chyflwynwyd dim sylwadau.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes siaradwyr eraill ar y cynnig hwn, felly awn yn syth at y bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: There are no other speakers to this motion, so we will move directly to the vote.

*Cynnig (NDM2982): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2982): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2983): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2983): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006 Approval of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006

Motion (NDM2984): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
 Add as a new point:

calls on the Minister to provide guidance on the separation of animals tested for bovine TB from untested animals on farms and on off-farm premises, and to ensure sufficient numbers of veterinary animal health professionals to conduct pre-movement testing.

Amendment 2 in the name of Lisa Francis.
 Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the high cost burden pre-movement testing places on the industry and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to fund the work of local veterinary inspectors.

Motion (NDM2985): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

Cynnig (NDM2984): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
 Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ddarparu canllawiau ar gyfer gwahanu anifeiliaid a brofwyd am TB mewn gwartheg oddi wrth anifeiliaid nas profwyd ar ffermydd ac mewn eiddo oddi ar dir y fferm, a sicrhau bod digon o weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd anifeiliaid ar gael i gynnal profion cyn symud.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi'r baich ariannol sylweddol y mae profion cyn symud yn ei osod ar y diwydiant ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ariannu gwaith arolygwyr milfeddygol lleol.

Cynnig (NDM2985): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 March 2006.*

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Elin Jones, and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In article 9, insert at end:

(5) The National Assembly for Wales shall pay any fee charged for tests regulated by paragraph (1).

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2984 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliant 2 i NDM2984 yn enw Lisa Francis, a gwelliant 1 i NDM2985 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Elin Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas

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

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006. (NDM2984)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 March 2006. (NDM2985)*

At this stage, I speak to the principle of the Order alone, given the fact that there are

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mawrth 2006.*

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, Elin Jones a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn erthygl 9, cynnwys ar y diwedd:

(5) Bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn talu unrhyw ffi a godir am brofion a ddaw dan reolaeth paragraff (1).

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2984 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendment 2 to NDM2984 in the name of Lisa Francis, and amendment 1 to NDM2985 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, Elin Jones and Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2984)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2985)*

Ar hyn o bryd, yr wyf yn siarad am egwyddor y Gorchymyn yn unig, o gofio bod

amendments to the principle itself. I will speak to the Order at the appropriate time.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would be quite in order for you to speak to both the principle and the Order itself, if you choose to do so. It is entirely a matter for Members.

4.40 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: In that case, that is what I will do.

On 15 December 2005, I announced a package of measures to control bovine tuberculosis in Wales. It was developed in order to balance agricultural and wildlife management issues. The package included the introduction of a requirement to test cattle before they are moved—pre-movement testing, as it is known. The Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006 implements pre-movement testing for bovines. This will affect cattle over 15 months of age from one-yearly and two-yearly testing herds, with a number of exemptions, including movements direct to slaughter. The scientific basis for the decision is to be found in the work of the independent scientific group and its recommendations, which were made in 2004.

Pre-movement testing of cattle will help to reduce the spread of disease to low-incidence areas of the country, contributing to a policy of keeping clean areas clean. It will also help to reduce the spread of disease due to cattle movements in high-incidence areas. The measure itself is essential for risk management, but pre-movement testing should be seen as a disease-control risk reduction measure, rather than as a risk-elimination measure.

In February 2004, the Government published a consultation on a Great Britain TB strategy, including measures such as pre-movement testing. Those measures aim to reduce the risk of disease spread through cattle movement. Consultees generally supported the principle behind the proposal for pre-movement testing of cattle, from one-yearly to two-yearly testing herds to other herds. An independently chaired stakeholder group that included Welsh representation developed a more detailed proposal of pre-movement

gwelliannau i'r egwyddor ei hun. Siaradaf am y Gorchymyn ar yr adeg briodol.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai mewn trefn ichi siarad am yr egwyddor a'r Gorchymyn ei hun, petaech yn dewis gwneud hynny. Mater i'r Aelodau yn llwyr ydyw.

Carwyn Jones: Os felly, gwnaf hynny.

Ar 15 Rhagfyr 2005, cyhoeddais becyn o fesurau i reoli twbercwlosis mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru. Fe'i datblygwyd er mwyn cydbwysio materion amaethyddol a rheoli bywyd gwyllt. Yr oedd y pecyn yn cynnwys cyflwyno gofyniad i brofi gwartheg cyn iddynt gael eu symud—profi cyn symud, fel y'i hadwaenir. Mae Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006 yn gweithredu profi cyn symud i wartheg. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar wartheg dros 15 mis oed o fuchesi sy'n cael eu profi bob blwyddyn a phob dwy flynedd, gyda nifer o eithriadau, gan gynnwys symud yn syth i'w lladd. Ceir sail wyddonol y penderfyniad yng ngwaith y grŵp gwyddonol annibynnol a'i argymhellion, a wnaethpwyd yn 2004.

Bydd profi gwartheg cyn symud yn helpu i leihau ymlediad y clefyd i ardaloedd yn y wlad lle nad oes llawer o achosion, gan gyfrannu at bolisi o gadw ardaloedd glân yn lân. Bydd hefyd yn help i leihau lledaenu'r clefyd o ganlyniad i symudiadau gwartheg mewn ardaloedd lle y ceir llawer o achosion. Mae'r mesur ei hun yn hanfodol ar gyfer rheoli risg, ond dylid gweld profi cyn symud fel mesur rheoli clefyd a lleihau risg, yn hytrach na mesur sy'n dileu'r risg.

Ym mis Chwefror 2004, cyhoeddodd y Llywodraeth ymgynghoriad ar strategaeth TB Prydain Fawr, a oedd yn cynnwys mesurau megis profion cyn symud. Nod y mesurau hynny yw lleihau'r perygl i'r clefyd ledaenu drwy symudiadau gwartheg. Yr oedd yr ymgynghoreion at ei gilydd yn cefnogi'r egwyddor y tu ôl i brofi gwartheg cyn symud, o fuchesi profi bob blwyddyn i fuchesi profi bob dwy flynedd i fuchesi eraill. Datblygodd grŵp rhanddeiliaid gyda chadeirydd annibynnol a oedd â chynrychiolaeth o

testing across GB, and the proposed policy, which will be brought into effect by the Order, is based largely on this group's recommendations.

Pre-movement testing is being introduced in two phases to allow time for herd owners and local veterinary inspector practices to adjust to the new requirements. Initially, cattle that are younger than 15 months old will be exempt from pre-movement testing. This measure, along with post-movement testing, was launched in Scotland on 23 September 2005, and it is already in place in England.

There are some who will say that, of itself, this measure is not enough. I do not claim that this will eliminate TB in Wales, but, clearly, moving cattle from areas where there is TB constitutes a risk. It is important that that risk is minimised via pre-movement testing. Members will be aware that the Wales TB action group is working hard on this issue and is considering whether further measures will be needed, including what might be done to manage TB in wildlife. That is the second stage of the work that it will be carrying out. I make no comment on that; I want to see all the evidence before a final decision is taken as to what should be done with any potential wildlife reservoir.

In terms of amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies to NDM2984, the State Veterinary Service and the Assembly Government will continue to communicate with the industry and will also provide guidance that will clearly explain how new measures will affect farmers, vets and other stakeholders. This will include how to treat tested and untested cattle on and off farm. A communications plan is in place, and we are liaising with all stakeholders with regard to it.

Amendments regarding fully funding local veterinary inspectors and tests have, I believe, been put forward by Plaid Cymru and the Conservative Party. I do not believe that it is unreasonable for the farming industry to share the cost of paying for something that is to its benefit. I add that the payment for the tuberculin and associated costs will be met by Government. Farmers will have to meet costs in terms of getting

Gymru gynnig manylach ynghylch profi cyn symud ledled Prydain Fawr, ac mae'r polisi arfaethedig, a fydd yn dod i rym drwy'r Gorchymyn hwn, yn seiliedig i raddau helaeth ar argymhellion y grŵp hwn.

Mae profi cyn symud yn cael ei gyflwyno mewn dau gam i ganiatáu i berchenogion buchesi a phob practis milfeddygol lleol ymaddasu i'r gofynion newydd. Ar y dechrau, eithrir gwartheg iau na 15 mis oed o brofi cyn symud. Cafodd y mesur hwn, ynghyd â phrofi wedi symud, ei lansio yn yr Alban ar 23 Medi 2005, ac mae eisoes yn bodoli yn Lloegr.

Dywed rhai nad yw'r mesur hwn, ynddo'i hun, yn ddigon. Nid wyf yn hawlio y bydd hyn yn dileu TB yng Nghymru, ond yn amlwg, mae risg mewn symud gwartheg o ardaloedd lle y ceir TB. Mae'n bwysig lleihau'r risg drwy brofi cyn symud. Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol bod grŵp gweithredu Cymru ar TB yn gweithio'n galed ar y pwnc hwn ac yn ystyried a fydd angen mesurau pellach, gan gynnwys yr hyn y gellir ei wneud i reoli TB mewn bywyd gwyllt. Hynny yw ail gam y gwaith y bydd yn ei wneud. Nid wyf yn cyflwyno dim sylwadau ynghylch hynny; mae arnaf eisiau gweld yr holl dystiolaeth cyn dod i benderfyniad terfynol beth i'w wneud gydag unrhyw gronfa bosibl mewn bywyd gwyllt.

O ran gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies i NDM2984, bydd y Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i gyfathrebu gyda'r diwydiant a hefyd yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd a fydd yn esbonio'n glir sut y bydd y mesurau newydd yn effeithio ar ffermwyr, milfeddygon a rhanddeiliaid eraill. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys sut i drin gwartheg a brofwyd a rhai sydd heb eu profi ar y fferm ac oddi ar y fferm. Mae cynllun cyfathrebu ar waith, ac yr ydym yn cysylltu â'r holl randdeiliaid yn ei gylch.

Cyflwynwyd gwelliannau ynghylch llwyr gyllido arolygwyr milfeddygol lleol a phrofion gan Blaid Cymru a'r Blaid Geidwadol, fe gredaf. Nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn afresymol i'r diwydiant amaeth rannu cost talu am rywbeth sydd o les iddo. Carwn ychwanegu mai'r Llywodraeth a fydd yn talu cost y twbercwlun a chostau cysylltiedig. Bydd yn rhaid i ffermwyr dalu costau cael arolygwyr milfeddygol lleol i wneud y

LVI's to carry out the tests. That is not unreasonable. We have to remember that farmers receive the single farm payment, Tir Gofal, Tir Mynydd, Tir Cynnal, Farming Connect, free business advice, together with the grants to go with it, a subsidised scheme that deals with taking away fallen stock and subsidised diesel, so they do pretty well out of Government; more than £200 million a year is paid directly to the farming industry in Wales.

Therefore, I do not believe that it is unreasonable, given the amount of money that farming receives—and I do not argue that it should not receive it—that this small cost should be met by the farming industry, bearing in mind that any other industry would be expected to fully meet the costs of any new regulation. That is not the case with this regulation—the Government and farmers will share the burden and it is the farming industry that will benefit.

Elin Jones: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2984 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ddarparu canllawiau ar gyfer gwahanu anifeiliaid a brofwyd am TB mewn gwartheg oddi wrth anifeiliaid nas profwyd ar ffermydd ac mewn eiddo oddi ar dir y fferm, a sicrhau bod digon o weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd anifeiliaid ar gael i gynnal profion cyn symud.

Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2985 yn fy enw i ac enwau Jocelyn Davies a Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Yn erthygl 9, cynnwys ar y diwedd:

(5) Bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn talu unrhyw ffi a godir am brofion a ddaw dan reolaeth paragraff (1).

Ni fyddwn yn gwrthwynebu'r rheoliadau heddiw, ond ni fyddwn yn pleidleisio o'u plaid, os na fydd y gwelliant ar ariannu yn cael ei dderbyn gan y Cynulliad. Derbyniwn fod angen profi gwartheg o'r ardaloedd lle y profir hwy bob blwyddyn neu bob yn ail er mwyn gwarchod ardaloedd sy'n weddol rydd o TB ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ddiddorol nodi bod Iwerddon wedi

profion. Nid yw hynny'n afresymol. Rhaid inni gofio bod ffermwyr yn derbyn y taliad sengl, Tir Gofal, Tir Mynydd, Tir Cynnal, Cyswllt Ffermio, cyngor busnes am ddim, ynghyd â'r grantiau a ddaw gyda hynny, cynllun a gymorthdelir sydd yn ymdrin â chludo ymaith stoc trig a disel a gymorthdelir, felly maent yn gwneud yn eithaf da ar gorn y Llywodraeth; telir mwy na £200 miliwn y flwyddyn yn uniongyrchol i'r diwydiant amaeth yng Nghymru.

Felly, ni chredaf ei bod yn afresymol, o gofio faint o arian y mae ffermio'n ei dderbyn—ac nid dadlau yr wyf na ddylai ei dderbyn—i'r diwydiant amaeth ysgwyddo'r gost fach hon, o gadw mewn cof y byddai disgwyl i unrhyw ddiwydiant arall dalu costau unrhyw reoliad newydd yn llawn. Nid hynny sy'n digwydd gyda'r rheoliad hwn—bydd y Llywodraeth a'r ffermwyr yn rhannu'r baich a'r diwydiant amaeth a fydd yn elwa.

Elin Jones: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2984 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point:

Calls on the Minister to provide guidance on the separation of animals tested for bovine TB from untested animals on farms and on off-farm premises, and to ensure sufficient numbers of veterinary animal health professionals to conduct pre-movement testing.

I propose amendment 1 to NDM2985 in my name and the names of Jocelyn Davies and Rhodri Glyn Thomas. In article 9, insert at end:

(5) The National Assembly for Wales shall pay any fee charged for tests regulated by paragraph (1).

We will not oppose the regulations today, but we will not vote in favour of them, unless the amendment on funding is carried by the Assembly. We accept that we need to test cattle from areas of one-yearly or two-yearly testing to protect those areas that are currently fairly free of TB. However, it is interesting to note that Ireland has abolished pre-movement testing in order to concentrate

diddymu'r gyfundrefn o brofi cyn symud er mwyn canolbwyntio'n llwyr ar brofi pob buches pob blwyddyn. O dderbyn bod angen profi ar hyn o bryd cyn symud y gwartheg, y cwestiwn yw pwy a ddylai dalu am y profion. Mae pawb yn derbyn bod angen rheoli a gwaredu TB, ond i wneud hynny mae angen partneriaeth rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r ffermwyr. Dyna'r hyn a nododd Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad yn ei adroddiad ar TB yn 2004. Dyna hefyd a ddengys y dystiolaeth o Iwerddon, lle y mae cytundeb cymdeithasol ffurfiol rhwng ffermwyr a'r Llywodraeth.

Mae agwedd y Gweinidog at reoli'r clefyd hwn sydd ar gynydd yn gosod y cyfrifoldeb yn gyfan gwbl ar ffermwyr. Er enghraifft, gwyddom fod gan y Gweinidog newidiadau ar y gweill i'r system o iawndal am wartheg â TB, ac y bydd y system yn canolbwyntio ar brisiau marchnad cyfartalog. Gwelwn hefyd system o reoliadau o'n blaenau sy'n golygu y bydd cost y rheoliadau a'r profion yn cwmpo ar y ffermwyr. Mae gwelliant Plaid Cymru yn cynnig gosod cymal yn y rheoliadau i nodi mai'r Llywodraeth a fyddai'n gyfrifol am dalu am y prawf cyn symud. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn nodi y dylai hynny gostio £761,000 i ffermwyr, ac felly dyna fyddai'r gost i'r Llywodraeth hon pe bai'r gwelliant yn cael ei dderbyn.

Rhaid cofio, o waredu'r clefyd TB, byddai'r gost hon, ac yn sicr cost yr iawndal i ffermwyr, yn diflannu. Mae'n debyg bod sibrydion yn dod o du DEFRA y bydd yn ysgwyddo'r baich ariannol o ran y profion cyn symud yn Lloegr. Nid wyf yn gwybod a yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r sibrydion hynny.

Mae'r diwydiant amaethyddol yn teimlo bod y Llywodraeth yn osgoi ei chyfrifoldeb i reoli'r clefyd hwn, ac nid yw'n cynnig unrhyw fesurau i reoli TB mewn bywyd gwylt i gyd-fynd â'r mesurau sy'n ymwneud â gwartheg. Mae'r profion ar foch daear marw yn cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd a disgwyliaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â TB yn unol â'r dystiolaeth o'r profion hynny o fewn y misoedd nesaf.

on testing every herd each year. In accepting that there is a need at present for the pre-movement testing of cattle, the question is who should pay for those tests. Everyone accepts that we need to control and eliminate TB, but to do that there needs to be a partnership between the Government and the farmers. That is what the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee noted in its report on TB in 2004. That is also what the evidence from Ireland shows, where there is a formal social contract between the farmers and the Government.

The Minister's attitude towards controlling this disease, which is on the increase, places the responsibility entirely on farmers. For example, we know that the Minister has changes in the pipeline to the system of compensation for cattle with TB, and that the system will be focused on average market prices. We also see a regulatory system before us that means that the cost of the regulations and the testing will fall on the farmers. The Plaid Cymru amendment proposes the inclusion of a clause in the regulations to note that the Government would be responsible for paying for pre-movement testing. The Government notes that that should cost farmers £761,000, therefore, if this amendment is carried, that is what the cost would be to the Government.

We must remember that, if we were to eliminate TB, that cost, and certainly the cost of compensation to farmers, would disappear. There are, apparently, rumours that DEFRA will shoulder the financial burden of pre-movement testing in England. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of those rumours.

The agricultural industry feels that the Government is evading its responsibility to control this disease, and it is not proposing any measures to control TB in wildlife to complement the measures relating to cattle. Tests on dead badgers are being done at the moment and I would expect the Government to take action to tackle TB in accordance with the evidence from those tests in the next few months.

O ran y gwelliannau ar egwyddor y rheoliadau, mae'r Gweinidog wedi cadarnhau'r prynhawn yma y bydd mwy o ganllawiau i ffermwyr ar oblygiadau profi a symud gwartheg ac o ran a ddylid gosod gwartheg gyda'i gilydd ai peidio. Croesawaf y canllawiau a gobeithiaf y byddant yn cael eu hanfon allan i ffermwyr cyn gynted â phosibl.

Mae gwelliant Plaid Cymru yn nodi y bydd cyflwyno'r profion cyn symud yn fyrdrwn ychwanegol o ran amser milfeddygon ac o ran adnoddau dynol. Mae angen sicrhau bod digon o filfeddygon yng Nghymru i wneud y gwaith sy'n deillio o'r baich ychwanegol hwn. Y cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog yw a ydyw ei adran o'r farn y gellid hyfforddi technegwyr milfeddygol i ymgymryd â'r gwaith rheolaidd, fel rhywfaint o'r gwaith profi hwn. Fel y mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, gyda'r clefyd yn cynyddu ar raddfa o 18 y cant y flwyddyn, mae'r pwysau ar y system brofi ac ar ein ffermwyr yn ormodol.

Brynle Williams: I propose amendment 2 to NDM2984 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the high cost burden pre-movement testing places on the industry and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to fund the work of local veterinary inspectors.

The Conservatives will support Plaid's amendments today. The cost of pre-movement testing should not be borne by the industry. I am rather disappointed, Minister, that you have embarked on a farmer-bashing exercise this afternoon.

4.50 p.m.

The Welsh Assembly Government's funding of tuberculin is a token gesture. Individual livestock owners will bear the real cost of implementing testing. Tuberculin costs between 80p and 90p, but the test will cost up to about £15 per beast if you need to call out a veterinarian. That is simply to move the cattle. In the larger herds, 30 to 40 cattle will be bunched up for market and you can therefore spread out the cost of pre-movement testing over the herd. However,

In terms of the amendments to the principle of the regulations, the Minister has confirmed this afternoon that there will be further guidance for farmers on the implications of testing and moving cattle and on whether cattle should be kept together or not. I welcome the guidelines and I hope that they will be issued to farmers as soon as possible.

Plaid Cymru's amendment notes that the introduction of pre-movement testing will be an additional burden on veterinary surgeons in terms of time and human resources. We need to ensure that there are sufficient veterinary surgeons in Wales to do the work arising from this additional burden. The question for the Minister is whether his department believes that veterinary technicians could be trained to undertake routine work, such as some of this testing. As things stand at the moment, with the disease increasing at a rate of 18 per cent a year, the pressure on the testing system and our farmers is much too great.

Brynle Williams: Cynigiaf welliant 2 i NDM2984. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi'r baich ariannol sylweddol y mae profion cyn symud yn ei osod ar y diwydiant ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ariannu gwaith arolygwyr milfeddygol lleol.

Bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru heddiw. Ni ddylai costau profion cyn symud gael eu hysgwyddo gan y diwydiant. Yr wyf braidd yn siomedig, Weinidog, eich bod wedi bwrw iddi y prynhawn yma i ladd ar ffermwyr.

Rhyw esgus o beth yw bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ariannu twbercwlin. Perchenogion da byw unigol a fydd yn ysgwyddo gwir gost rhoi'r profion ar waith. Mae twbercwlin yn costio rhwng 80c a 90c, ond bydd y prawf yn costio hyd at tua £15 yr anifail os oes angen ichi alw milfeddyg allan. Dim ond er mwyn symud y gwartheg y mae hynny. Yn y buchesi mawr, bydd 30 i 40 o wartheg yn cael eu hel at ei gilydd i fynd i'r farchnad a gallwch felly ledaenu cost y

for smaller farmers, who are testing two or three animals to take them to market, the cost per animal will be disproportionately high. That is unacceptable.

We need to grasp the nettle and get on top of this TB epidemic. I have been an Assembly Member for two and a half years, and we have talked some fine words but we do not seem to have progressed one inch. In fact, TB has increased by some 18 per cent. It is fundamentally unjust for the industry to bear the cost of pre-movement testing when the Welsh Assembly Government refuses to grasp the nettle and deal with TB infection in wildlife.

I have just returned from Ireland, as have other members of the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee. We met representatives from the industry and the wildlife lobby. In a neighbouring country that is reducing its incidence of bovine TB when the infection rate is rising by some 18 per cent in Wales, it is refreshing to hear about full support for dealing with the disease holistically. I am not advocating an indiscriminate cull of wildlife—I make that clear. However, if we want to have healthy cattle and healthy wildlife in Wales, free from this dreadful disease, the policy must address infection in both wildlife and cattle.

The Minister must also realise the obligation to clarify how pre-movement tested and non-tested animals are to be managed on the farm, at the point of sale, and for transport, as there are serious practical considerations involved. In the first round of trying to eradicate TB, we almost did it, Minister, and we let it slip, and now we are in exactly the same position again.

Mick Bates: Up until this particular issue, the relationship between the industry and the Minister has been exemplified by good communication and partnership. This particular issue seems to have led you down a political road that is exemplified by the term that my colleague, Brynle Williams, used—

profion cyn symud dros y fuches. Fodd bynnag, i ffermwyr llai, sy'n profi dau neu dri anifail i fynd â hwy i'r farchnad, bydd y gost fesul anifail yn afresymol o uchel. Mae hynny'n annerbyniol.

Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r broblem a threchu'r epidemig TB hwn. Yr wyf wedi bod yn Aelod Cynulliad ers dwy flynedd a hanner, ac yr ydym wedi llefaru geiriau teg ond nid ydym fel pe baem wedi gwneud modfedd o gynnydd. Yn wir, mae TB wedi cynyddu tua 18 y cant. Mae'n sylfaenol annheg i'r diwydiant ysgwyddo cost y profion cyn symud pan fo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gwrthod mynd i'r afael â'r broblem a delio â'r haint TB mewn bywyd gwyllt.

Yr wyf newydd ddychwelyd o Iwerddon, fel aelodau eraill o Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad. Cyfarfuom â chynrychiolwyr o'r diwydiant a'r lobi bywyd gwyllt. Mewn gwlad gyfagos sy'n lleihau nifer ei hachosion o TB mewn gwartheg tra bo'r gyfradd heintio'n codi rhyw 18 y cant yng Nghymru, mae'n braf clywed bod cefnogaeth lwyr i ddelio â'r clefyd yn gyfannol. Nid wyf yn dadlau o blaid lladd bywyd gwyllt yn ddiwahân—yr wyf yn gwneud hynny'n glir. Fodd bynnag, os ydym am gael gwartheg iach a bywyd gwyllt iach yng Nghymru, yn rhydd o'r clefyd dychrynlyd hwn, rhaid i'r polisi ymdrin â'r haint mewn bywyd gwyllt ac mewn gwartheg.

Rhaid i'r Gweinidog sylweddoli hefyd fod rhaid egluro sut y mae anifeiliaid sydd wedi cael prawf cyn symud ac anifeiliaid sydd heb gael y prawf i gael eu rheoli ar y fferm, yn y man gwerthu, ac o ran cludiant, gan fod ystyriaethau ymarferol difrifol yn gysylltiedig â hynny. Wrth geisio dileu TB y tro cyntaf, bu bron inni lwyddo, Weinidog, a gadawsom i'r sefyllfa ddirywio, ac yn awr yr ydym yn yr un sefyllfa yn union eto.

Mick Bates: Hyd at y mater penodol hwn, mae'r berthynas rhwng y diwydiant a'r Gweinidog wedi cael ei nodweddu gan gyfathrebu da a phartneriaeth. Mae'n ymddangos bod y mater penodol hwn wedi eich arwain ar hyd llwybr gwleidyddol a nodweddir gan y term a ddefnyddiodd fy

'farmer-bashing'. It seems that you are playing to the more prejudicial lot back there.

One of your Cabinet colleagues is fond of saying that things have to be based on evidence. The first point to ask in relation to these regulations is where the evidence is to suggest that the incidence of TB will be reduced by pre-movement testing. Two weeks ago, I asked you that question, Minister, and you did not have the answer; neither does the Members' research service. That is because there is no evidence to suggest that the implementation of these regulations will reduce the incidence of TB. If there is such evidence, please produce it.

The evidence from Ireland suggests that pre-movement testing is not an effective means of controlling the disease, and it has been withdrawn there. That is evidence, Minister. In your response, I hope that you will produce the evidence to show why these costs are being placed on the industry. Otherwise, this looks like a very shabby attempt by the Government to get rid of its responsibility for controlling disease and to put the costs on the industry. Show us the evidence to suggest that this route is necessary.

I have previously tried to get clear answers about the operation of livestock markets with regard to tested animals and untested animals being sold. I am still unclear as to how this will operate, Minister. In many markets, you will have animals that did not require testing and animals that required testing in the same section of the market. What guidelines will you issue to explain to livestock auctioneers how they should operate their markets? On transport, the chief veterinary officer at least offered a clear response on this issue. I hope that you will reiterate today that animals that are pre-movement tested and untested animals cannot be transported together. That was her response. Will you please clarify that today?

nghyd-Aelod, Brynle Williams—'lladd ar ffermwyr'. Mae'n ymddangos eich bod yn boddio'r criw mwyaf rhagfarnllyd yn y fan acw.

Mae un o'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet yn hoff o ddweud bod yn rhaid seilio pethau ar dystiolaeth. Y pwynt cyntaf i'w ofyn mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau hyn yw ble y mae'r dystiolaeth i awgrymu y bydd nifer yr achosion o TB yn gostwng o ganlyniad i brofion cyn symud. Bythefnos yn ôl, gofynnais y cwestiwn hwnnw, Weinidog, ac nid oedd yr ateb gennych, ac nid yw'r ateb gan wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau ychwaith. Y rheswm am hynny yw nad oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu y bydd gweithredu'r rheoliadau hyn yn lleihau nifer yr achosion o TB. Os oes tystiolaeth o'r fath, dylech ei dangos.

Mae'r dystiolaeth o Iwerddon yn awgrymu nad yw profion cyn symud yn ddull effeithiol o reoli'r clefyd, ac mae wedi dod i ben yno. Mae hynny'n dystiolaeth, Weinidog. Yn eich ateb, gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cyflwyno'r dystiolaeth i ddangos pam y mae'r costau hyn yn cael eu rhoi ar y diwydiant. Fel arall, mae hyn yn ymddangos fel ymgais salw iawn gan y Llywodraeth i gael gwared â'i chyfrifoldeb am reoli'r clefyd a rhoi'r costau ar y diwydiant. Dangoswch inni'r dystiolaeth i awgrymu bod y llwybr hwn yn angenrheidiol.

Yr wyf wedi ceisio cael atebion clir cyn hyn ynghylch weithrediad marchnadoedd da byw o ran gwerthu anifeiliaid sydd wedi cael eu profi ac anifeiliaid sydd heb gael prawf. Yr wyf yn aneglur o hyd o ran sut y bydd hyn yn gweithredu, Weinidog. Mewn llawer o farchnadoedd, bydd gennych anifeiliaid nad oedd gofyn eu profi ac anifeiliaid yr oedd gofyn eu profi yn yr un rhan o'r farchnad. Pa ganllawiau y byddwch yn eu cyhoeddi i esbonio wrth arwerthwyr da byw sut y dylent gynnal eu marchnadoedd? O ran cludo, o leiaf mae'r prif swyddog milfeddygol wedi cynnig ateb clir ar y mater hwn. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn ailadrodd heddiw na chaniateir cludo anifeiliaid sydd wedi cael prawf cyn symud ac anifeiliaid sydd heb gael y prawf gyda'i gilydd. A wnewch os gwelwch yn dda fwrw goleuni ar hynny heddiw?

I mentioned partnership and good communication in my opening remarks. Neither has so far been the hallmark of the implementation of whatever advice you are receiving from the TB action group. Would it not be more important, Minister, to look at the quality of testing? You know that our tests are not that good. I have seen reports in the press recently stating that research is being undertaken into more effective tests. I think that it would be far more useful for you, if you wish to impose costs on the industry, to look to partnerships to investigate better testing regimes. The Welsh Liberal Democrats feel that these regulations do not deserve our support until such time as you ensure that there is evidence to support their implementation.

Lorraine Barrett: I rise to speak as someone who is not a farmer.

I thank the Minister for bringing this Order before us. As he said, it is only one part of a package of measures designed to reduce the risk of bovine TB being spread from cattle to cattle. I believe that it is essential. I will not accept the mass extermination of badgers, which, I believe, is on the agenda of some organisations. It is unrealistic to expect the Government to pick up the bill in payments to farmers. The Government is sharing the costs of pre-movement testing—

Mick Bates: Will you give way?

Lorraine Barrett: No, I think that we have heard enough from the opposition.

The opposition wants to commit us to an annual expenditure, starting with £760,000 to cover all of these costs. I think that the measures that the Minister is bringing in are fair and reasonable, and it is what the majority of the people of Wales are prepared to accept.

Glyn Davies: Bovine TB is probably the most serious animal health issue in my lifetime. I think that it is worse than foot and mouth disease in that one could see an end to that. Bovine TB is just getting worse and worse. We cannot see an end to it, and we do not know where it is going. It is killing

Soniais am bartneriaeth a chyfathrebu da yn fy sylwadau agoriadol. Nid yw'r naill na'r llall wedi nodweddu pa gyngor bynnag yr ydych yn ei gael gan y grŵp gweithredu ar TB hyd yma. Oni fyddai'n bwysicach, Weinidog, edrych ar ansawdd y profi? Gwyddoch nad yw'n profion ni mor dda â hynny. Yr wyf wedi gweld adroddiadau yn y wasg yn ddiweddar yn dweud bod ymchwil yn cael ei gwneud i brofion mwy effeithiol. Credaf y byddai'n llawer mwy defnyddiol, os ydych am roi costau ar y diwydiant, ichi gael partneriaethau i ymchwilio i well cyfundrefnau profi. Teimla Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru nad yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn haeddu ein cefnogaeth hyd nes y byddwch yn sicrhau bod tystiolaeth o blaid eu gweithredu.

Lorraine Barrett: Codaf i siarad fel rhywun nad yw'n ffermwr.

Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Gweinidog am ddod â'r Gorchymyn hwn ger ein bron. Fel y dywedodd, nid yw ond un rhan o becyn o fesurau sydd â'r nod o leihau'r perygl i TB mewn gwartheg gael ei ledaenu o wartheg i wartheg. Credaf ei fod yn hanfodol. Ni dderbyniaf ddifa eang ar foch daear, sydd, yn fy marn i, ar agenda rhai cyrff. Mae'n afrealistig disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth ysgwyddo'r gost drwy daliadau i ffermwyr. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn rhannu costau'r profion cyn symud—

Mick Bates: A wnewch ildio?

Lorraine Barrett: Na wna, credaf ein bod wedi clywed digon gan y gwrthbleidiau.

Mae'r gwrthbleidiau am inni ymrwymo i wariant blynyddol, £760,000 i ddechrau, i dalu'r holl gostau hyn. Credaf fod y mesurau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cyflwyno yn deg a rhesymol, a dyna'r hyn y mae'r mwyafrif o bobl Cymru yn barod i'w dderbyn.

Glyn Davies: TB mewn gwartheg, yn ôl pob tebyg, yw'r broblem fwyaf difrifol o ran ieched anifeiliaid yn ystod fy oes i. Credaf ei fod yn waeth na chlwy'r traed a'r genau gan fod rhywun yn gallu gweld pen draw ar hwnnw. Mae TB mewn gwartheg yn mynd yn waeth ac yn waeth. Ni allwn weld pen

thousands of animals every year; around 5,000 cattle are killed every year in Wales and it increasing by 18 per cent a year. It is a huge problem.

There are no easy answers to dealing with this issue. The science that I have read is not definitive, which makes it difficult. Other members of the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee have referred to our visit to Ireland last Thursday and Friday, and we were particularly interested to visit Ireland, because the number of cattle culled there as a result of bovine TB has been reduced by around a half, while, in Britain, the number continues to increase. It seems to me that there may be some interesting lessons to learn from Ireland's experience. It was an informative visit, certainly from my perspective. There are two main differences between the way that this is approached in Ireland and the way that it is approached here in the United Kingdom—I include Wales with the United Kingdom, because the approach is, generally speaking, similar. The first major difference is in the way that animals are tested. This is particularly relevant to the Order before us today. The second difference is in the approach towards wildlife, principally the culling of badgers.

5.00 p.m.

The testing programme is a key issue. The strategy that the Government is adopting in Britain, which is before us today, is to introduce a system of pre-movement testing—not for all animals yet, but it is thought that the best way forward is to test all animals before they go to market. In Ireland, that has been dismissed as futile. It was tried a few years ago and the Irish Government decided that that was not taking them forward; the number of animals suffering from bovine TB was still rising and it dismissed the whole idea as futile. It went into a system of annual testing, which is interesting, bearing in mind the Minister's comments on funding. Farmers in Ireland have agreed that they will pay for annual testing, and have done so for one reason only.

draw arno, ac ni wyddom i ble y mae'n mynd. Mae'n lladd miloedd o anifeiliaid bob blwyddyn; mae tua 5,000 o wartheg yn cael eu lladd bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru ac mae'n cynyddu 18 y cant y flwyddyn. Mae'n broblem enfawr.

Nid oes atebion syml i ddelio â'r mater hwn. Nid yw'r wyddoniaeth yr wyf fi wedi ei darllen yn ddiffiniol, sy'n ei gwneud yn anodd. Mae aelodau eraill o Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi cyfeirio at ein hymweliad ag Iwerddon ddydd Iau a dydd Gwener diwethaf, ac yr oedd gennym ddiddordeb arbennig mewn ymweld ag Iwerddon, gan fod nifer y gwartheg sy'n cael eu difa yno o ganlyniad i TB mewn gwartheg wedi gostwng o'r hanner, tra bo'r nifer, ym Mhrydain, yn dal i gynyddu. Mae'n ymddangos i mi y gallai fod gwarsi diddorol i'w dysgu o brofiad Iwerddon. Yr oedd yn ymweliad addysgiadol, yn sicr o'm safbwynt i. Mae dau brif wahaniaeth rhwng y ffordd yr eir i'r afael â hyn yn Iwerddon a'r ffordd yr eir i'r afael ag ef yma yn y Deyrnas Unedig—yr wyf yn cynnwys Cymru gyda'r Deyrnas Unedig, oherwydd y mae'r dull o weithredu, a siarad yn gyffredinol, yn debyg. Y gwahaniaeth mawr cyntaf yw'r ffordd y mae anifeiliaid yn cael eu profi. Mae hyn yn neilltuol o berthnasol i'r Gorchymyn sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Yr ail wahaniaeth yw'r agwedd tuag at fywyd gwyllt, sef difa moch daear yn bennaf.

Mae'r rhaglen brofi yn fater allweddol. Y strategaeth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei mabwysiadu ym Mhrydain, sydd ger ein bron heddiw, yw cyflwyno system o brofion cyn symud—nid i bob anifail eto, ond tybir mai'r ffordd orau ymlaen yw profi pob anifail cyn iddo fynd i'r farchnad. Yn Iwerddon, cafodd hynny ei wrthod fel rhywbeth di-fudd. Rhoddwyd cynnig arno rai blynyddoedd yn ôl a phenderfynodd Llywodraeth Iwerddon nad oedd hynny'n gwella dim ar y sefyllfa; yr oedd nifer yr anifeiliaid a oedd yn dioddef gan TB mewn gwartheg yn dal i godi, ac wfftiodd at y syniad gan ei alw'n un di-fudd. Dechreuodd system o brofion blynyddol, ac mae hynny'n ddiddorol o gofio sylwadau'r Gweinidog ynghylch cyllid. Mae ffermwyr yn Iwerddon wedi cytuno y byddant yn talu

They have agreed because it is part of an agreement—an annual social partnership—between the farming industry and the Government. On the one hand, the farming industry makes its contribution by paying for an annual test and, on the other hand, the Government makes its contribution by taking the wildlife issue seriously. That is the sort of partnership that they have and the farmers in Ireland agreed to pay for that.

It is also interesting that they intend to introduce a badger vaccine in Ireland. They think that the health issue for the badger is every bit as important as the health issue for cattle. Later this year, they will start a vaccination programme for badgers. It is a difficult programme, but it is based on what happened in New Zealand in relation to possums. They believe that it is a way of taking this forward. They are dealing with both issues side by side.

The second issue is that of dealing with the badger population. Whenever there is a serious outbreak in Ireland, the Government has a programme of culling badgers; over a period of 18 months, it will cull the badgers from a particular set. It is not hugely controversial; it is accepted because people know perfectly well that, in Ireland, the livestock sector provides an important market. They want a healthy livestock sector as well as healthy badgers. It is their view that this is the only way forward.

There is a huge difference between Ireland's approach in terms of the urgency in dealing with this—

Brynle Williams *rose*—

Glyn Davies: I will give way in a moment, Brynle.

In Ireland, they have gone so far down the road with a programme with which we might not agree, but they have tackled it with real urgency. In Wales, we are doing a survey on roadkill badgers simply to establish whether

am brofion blynyddol, a gwnaethant hynny am un rheswm yn unig. Maent wedi cytuno am fod hynny'n rhan o gytundeb—partneriaeth gymdeithasol flynyddol—rhwng y diwydiant ffermio a'r Llywodraeth. Ar y naill law, mae'r diwydiant ffermio'n cyfrannu drwy dalu am brofion blynyddol ac, ar y llaw arall, mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyfrannu drwy gymryd materion sydd yn ymwneud â bywyd gwyllt o ddifrif. Dyna'r math o bartneriaeth sydd ganddynt a chytunodd ffermwyr yn Iwerddon i dalu am hynny.

Mae'n ddi-ddorol hefyd eu bod yn bwriadu cyflwyno brechlyn ar gyfer moch daear yn Iwerddon. Credant fod ystyriaethau o ran iechyd moch daear cyn bwysiced bob tamaid â'r rhai sydd yn ymwneud ag iechyd gwartheg. Yn ddiweddarach eleni, byddant yn dechrau rhaglen frechu ar gyfer moch daear. Mae'n rhaglen anodd ei chyflawni, ond mae'n seiliedig ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Seland Newydd mewn cysylltiad ag oposymiaid. Maent yn credu mai felly y dylid trin y mater hwn. Maent yn delio â'r ddwy broblem ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd.

Yr ail fater yw delio â'r boblogaeth o foch daear. Pryd bynnag y ceir nifer fawr o achosion yn Iwerddon, mae'r Llywodraeth yn dilyn rhaglen i ddifa moch daear; dros gyfnod o 18 mis, bydd yn difa'r moch daear mewn daear benodol. Nid yw hynny'n ofnadwy o ddadleuol; fe'i derbynnir gan fod pobl yn gwybod yn iawn fod y sector da byw yn Iwerddon yn farchnad bwysig. Maent am gael sector da byw iach yn ogystal â moch daear iach. Dyma'r unig ffordd ymlaen yn eu barn hwy.

Mae gwahaniaeth aruthrol rhwng dull Iwerddon o ran y brys wrth ddelio â hyn—

Brynle Williams *a gododd*—

Glyn Davies: Ildiaf mewn eiliad, Brynle.

Yn Iwerddon, maent wedi mynd yn bell iawn gyda rhaglen na fyddem ni'n ei derbyn o bosibl, ond maent wedi delio â hyn ar frys. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn cynnal arolwg o foch daear a laddwyd ar ffyrdd dim ond i

or not there is any correlation between TB in badgers and TB in cattle. That is almost like a first step. The difference in the urgency with which we tackle this between Wales and Ireland is huge. Ireland has got to grips with a seriously difficult problem.

I cannot be certain what is right because there is a degree of uncertainty in this, and one does not know which is the right way, but I appeal to the Minister to spend serious time with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to find out what the science is in Ireland—what they are working on—and consider the best way forward. You cannot just put off dealing with this issue forever because it is sensitive and difficult. This has got to be grasped. That is what you are in Government for. I genuinely feel that a serious approach is needed; you must get to grips with this issue and come up with a solution that will work in this country. You should not just let it lie.

Carl Sargeant: Point of order. I seek your guidance, Presiding Officer. Amendment 1 to NDM2985 calls for a transfer of fees for testing bovine TB from the keepers of animals to the Assembly. No Members appear to have made any declarations today. I also draw your attention to Standing Order No. 4.8, which states that

‘Where a Member is required under Standing Order 4.6 to declare an interest in a matter before taking part in any proceedings of the Assembly, that Member shall not vote on any proposal relating to that matter in those proceedings’.

Could you give us some clear guidance on that, because it is an important matter for the Assembly today?

The Presiding Officer: Standing Order No. 4.6 requires a benefit to be greater than that commonly resulting from a decision. I have not heard anything in this debate that would seem to indicate that anyone is to uncommonly benefit as a result of taking part in the debate or the vote that is to follow. Therefore, I do not believe that it is necessary

ganfod a oes unrhyw gydbertynas rhwng TB mewn moch daear a TB mewn gwartheg. Mae hynny bron fel petai'n gam cyntaf. Mae gwahaniaeth aruthrol rhwng Cymru ac Iwerddon o ran y brys a geir wrth ddelio â hyn. Mae Iwerddon wedi mynd i'r afael â phroblem anodd dros ben.

Ni allaf fod yn sicr beth sydd yn iawn gan fod rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch hyn, ac nid yw rhywun yn gwybod pa un yw'r ffordd iawn, ond yr wyf yn erfyn ar y Gweinidog i dreulio amser helaeth gydag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig i gael gwybod beth sy'n digwydd o ran gwyddoniaeth yn Iwerddon—yr hyn y maent yn gweithio arno—ac ystyried beth yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Ni allwch ohirio delio â'r mater hwn am byth am ei fod yn sensitif ac yn anodd. Rhaid mynd i'r afael â hyn. Dyna pam yr ydych mewn grym. Yr wyf yn gwir deimlo bod angen delio â hyn o ddifrif; rhaid ichi fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn a meddwl am ateb a fydd yn llwyddo yn y wlad hon. Ni ddylech ei adael fel y mae.

Carl Sargeant: Pwynt o drefn. Yr wyf yn gofyn am gyfarwyddyd gennych, Lywydd. Mae gwelliant 1 i NDM2985 yn galw am drosglwyddo ffioedd am brofion TB mewn gwartheg oddi wrth geidwaid anifeiliaid a'u rhoi i'r Cynulliad. Nid yw'n ymddangos bod dim un Aelod wedi gwneud datganiadau heddiw. Yr wyf hefyd yn tynnu'ch sylw at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 4.8, sydd yn datgan

‘Pan fydd gan Aelod fuddiant y mae'n ofynnol ei ddatgan o dan Reol Sefydlog 4.6 cyn cymryd rhan mewn unrhyw drafodion yn y Cynulliad, rhaid i'r Aelod hwnnw beidio â phleidleisio ar unrhyw gynnig sy'n ymwneud â'r mater hwnnw yn y trafodion hynny.’

A allwch roi arweiniad clir i ni ar hynny, gan ei fod yn fater pwysig i'r Cynulliad heddiw?

Y Llywydd: Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 4.6 yn peri ei bod yn ofynnol i fudd fod yn fwy na'r hyn sydd yn dilyn fel arfer yn sgîl penderfyniad. Nid wyf wedi clywed dim yn y ddadl hon sydd yn awgrymu y bydd rhywun yn cael budd anarferol o ganlyniad i gymryd rhan yn ddadl hon neu yn y bleidlais sydd i ddilyn. Felly, nid wyf yn credu bod angen

to invoke that Standing Order in this case. However, I am, as always, open to indications of support or dissent further to that point of order. I see that there are none. I believe that Rhodri Glyn Thomas wishes to make a contribution to the debate before I call the Deputy Minister to respond.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf am wneud cyfraniad byr ar ran fy etholaeth. Mae nifer o amaethwyr wedi dod ataf i fynegi eu rhwystredigaeth lwyr gyda'r sefyllfa sy'n bodoli yng Nghymru. Cytunaf â'r hyn yr oedd Glyn Davies yn ei ddweud. Mae hwn yn fater o bwys enfawr, sy'n golygu bod ffermydd yn cael eu caethiwo rhag marchnata am flynyddoedd, weithiau. Mae ffermwyr hefyd yn teimlo nad oes digon o gydnabyddiaeth ariannol ynghylch colledion yn eu busnesau, yn enwedig i'r bobl sydd yn magu buchesi *pedigree* sydd yn canfod eu hunain yn y sefyllfa honno.

O ran y cais i ffermwyr gyfrannu'n ariannol, credaf y byddai ffermwyr yn cyfrannu'n ariannol pe baent yn teimlo bod y Llywodraeth yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn a phe bai ganddynt unrhyw fath o hyder yn y mesurau sy'n cael eu rhoi gerbron. Dywed amaethwyr wrthyf eu bod yn teimlo bod y Llywodraeth yn ceisio cyflwyno mesurau na fyddant yn tramgwyddo aelodau o'i phlaid ei hun, yn hytrach na chyflwyno mesurau a fydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.

Mewn sefyllfa mor ddifrifol â hon, mae'n gyfrifoldeb ar Lywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â'r mater. Os ydyw'n methu, mae'n dangos yn glir i bobl Cymru, nid yn unig i bobl cefn gwlad, na allant ymddiried yn y Llywodraeth hon i wneud y penderfyniadau anodd. Mae'n poeni'n fwy am sicrhau mwyafrif yn y lle hwn ac am gynnal cefnogaeth ei Haelodau ei hunan nag am wynebu problem ddifrifol ym maes amaeth yng Nghymru.

The Deputy Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Tamsin Dunwoody): I thank Members for their contributions. I will pick up a number of issues. First, this is part of a package that takes a holistic approach to tackling the

defnyddio'r Rheol Sefydlog honno yn yr achos hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn barod, fel yr wyf bob amser, i ystyried pwyntiau o blaid neu yn erbyn ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw. Gwelaf nad oes dim. Yr wyf yn credu bod Rhodri Glyn Thomas yn dymuno cyfrannu i'r ddadl cyn imi alw'r Dirprwy Weinidog i ymateb.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will make a brief contribution on behalf of my constituency. Many farmers have expressed to me their utter frustration at the situation that currently exists in Wales. I agree with what Glyn Davies was saying. This is a hugely important matter, which means that farms are restricted from marketing, often for years. Farmers also feel that there is not enough financial recognition in terms of business losses, particularly for those people who breed pedigree herds who find themselves in that situation.

In terms of the request for farmers to contribute financially, I think that farmers would make a financial contribution if they felt that the Government was trying to address this problem and if they had any confidence in the measures being proposed. Farmers tell me that they feel that the Government is trying to introduce measures that will not offend members of its own party, rather than bringing forward measures that will address this problem.

In such a serious situation, the Government has a duty to get to grips with the issue. If it fails to do that, it will show the people of Wales, and not just those living in rural areas, that they cannot trust this Government to make the difficult decisions. It is more concerned with ensuring a majority in this place and about the support of its own Members than about facing up to this serious problem faced by the agriculture industry in Wales.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Tamsin Dunwoody): Diolchaf i Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Ymdriniaf ag amryw o faterion. Yn gyntaf, mae hyn yn rhan o becyn sydd yn delio mewn dull cyfannol â'r gwaith o reoli

management of bovine TB in Wales. To deal with the first issue that keeps recurring, namely wildlife, we acknowledge that we have a lack of knowledge on the wildlife issue, so we have instituted the roadkill testing across Wales to specifically identify the exact type of bovine TB found in badgers and whether there is a correlation between that and the type found in local herds. The process has been extremely successful. We have nearly met our target of testing, and every local authority has signed up to it. Therefore, we are looking at the wildlife issue.

The testing regime has been mentioned. Again, part of the holistic approach is to combine the work of the gIFN test as well as the avian and bovine skin testing in order to allow us a full picture of the type and spread of disease within herds.

I thank Lorraine Barrett for her contribution, in which she made a fair point that not only is this part of a whole package, but that we already compensate farmers for the 6,730 cattle with bovine TB that we slaughter per year—that was the figure last year—as well as other elements. The cost-sharing element is therefore part of the holistic package that the stakeholders of the bovine TB action group have worked towards.

Cattle-to-cattle transmission is widely acknowledged by the independent scientific group. Many Members have mentioned that we need scientific knowledge. Therefore, we use that information. We have been learning from that and the randomised badger culling trial—the Krebs trial—information on the spread of the disease. We use that to advise the Minister on how to carry that forward.

The number of veterinary inspectors was mentioned. Following a pilot scheme, there are a further four lay testers in Carmarthen, who are helping to free up resources within the veterinary service. A snapshot report by DNV Consulting has reassured us that there are adequate provisions in place to carry out the bovine TB testing.

TB mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru. Gan droi at y mater cyntaf sydd yn codi bob tro, sef bywyd gwyllt, yr ydym yn derbyn ein bod yn brin o wybodaeth am y cwestiwn yn ymwneud â bywyd gwyllt, felly yr ydym wedi dechrau profion ar anifeiliaid a laddwyd ar ffyrdd ledled Cymru er mwyn canfod yr union fath o TB mewn gwartheg a geir mewn moch daear ac a oes cydberthynas rhwng hwnnw a'r math a geir mewn buchesi lleol. Bu'r broses yn dra llwyddiannus. Yr ydym bron â chyrraedd ein targed ar gyfer profion, ac mae pob awdurdod lleol wedi cytuno I wneud hyn. Felly, yr ydym yn ystyried y cwestiwn sydd yn ymwneud â bywyd gwyllt.

Soniwyd am y gyfundrefn brofi. Unwaith eto, rhan o'r dull cyfannol yw cyfuno gwaith y prawf gIFN yn ogystal â'r profion croen adar a gwartheg er mwyn cael darlun cyflawn o'r math o glefyd mewn buchesi a'i ymlediad.

Diolchaf i Lorraine Barrett am ei chyfraniad, lle y gwnaeth bwynt teg i'r perwyl bod hyn yn rhan o becyn cynhwysfawr, a hefyd ein bod eisoes yn digolledu ffermwyr am y 6,730 o wartheg sydd â TB yr ydym yn eu lladd bob blwyddyn—hwnnw oedd y ffigur y llynedd—yn ogystal ag elfennau eraill. Felly, mae'r elfen o rannu costau'n rhan o'r pecyn cyfannol y mae rhanddeiliaid y grŵp gweithredu ar TB mewn gwartheg wedi ceisio ei sicrhau.

Mae nifer helaeth yn y grŵp gwyddonol annibynnol yn derbyn ei fod yn cael ei drosglwyddo rhwng gwartheg. Mae llawer o Aelodau wedi dweud bod arnom angen gwybodaeth wyddonol. Felly, yr ydym yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth honno. Yr ydym drwy hynny a'r hap-dreial difa moch daear—treial Krebs—wedi bod yn cael gwybodaeth am ymlediad y clefyd. Yr ydym yn defnyddio hynny i gynghori'r Gweinidog ar y modd i ddatblygu hynny.

Cyfeiriwyd at nifer yr arolygwyr milfeddygol. Yn dilyn cynllun peilot, ceir pedwar profwr lleig arall yng Nghaerfyrddin, sydd yn helpu i ryddhau adnoddau yn y gwasanaeth milfeddygol. Mae adroddiad gan DNV Consulting sydd yn rhoi cipolwg ar y sefyllfa wedi rhoi sicrwydd inni fod darpariaethau digonol ar waith i gyflawni'r

profion TB mewn gwartheg.

Mick Bates: If I heard you correctly, you skirted over my question about the evidence on which this regulation is to be based. In other words, where is the evidence that pre-movement testing actually reduces the incidence of TB? I still have not heard where that evidence is. I will reiterate the point that when I asked the question about the percentage of animals that are moved onto holdings and go down with TB, we had the clear answer that the Welsh Assembly Government is not in a position to provide the figures because no information is kept. How do you introduce a regulation with no evidence to support it?

Tamsin Dunwoody: The intention of the pre-movement testing is to move animals aged 15 months and over from one-yearly and two-yearly tested parishes, which are those most at risk from carrying disease. The independent scientific group has acknowledged that there is a level of cattle-to-cattle transmission. We have acknowledged that there is scientific knowledge that we need to gain in terms of wildlife transmission as well as cattle-to-cattle transmission. The purpose of carrying out the pre-movement testing is to reduce the incidence of bovine TB. It is not an eradication measure, but a risk-reduction measure.

5.10 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 2: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM2984): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2984): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2984): O blaid 30, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 14.

Motion (NDM2984): For 30, Abstain 6, Against 14.

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew

German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM2985): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2985): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Twbercwlosis (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 22 March 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mawrth 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 March 2006.

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mawrth 2006.

Cynnig (NDM2985): O blaid 29, Ymatal 7, Yn erbyn 13.

Motion (NDM2985): For 29, Abstain 7, Against 13.

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Laura Anne

Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.
The Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.11 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.11 p.m.

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)