

Y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol

Meeting Venue:

Ystafell Bwyllgora 2 – y Senedd

Meeting date:

Dydd Llun, 6 Hydref 2014

Meeting time:

13.00

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



For further information please contact:

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Committee Clerk

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Name

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Agenda

MeetingTitle

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau

2 Tystiolaeth mewn perthynas â'r Bil Addysg a Chynhwysiant Ariannol (Cymru) (Tudalennau 1 – 23)

(Amser a ddynodwyd: 13:00)

Lesley Griffiths AC, y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi

CLA(4)–24–14 – **Papur 1** – Llythyr gan y Gweinidog, 16 Medi 2014

CLA(4)–24–14 – **Papur 2** – Llythyr gan Bethan Jenkins AC, yr Aelod sy'n gyfrifol

CLA(4)–24–14 – Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil

CLA(4)–24–14 – Nodyn Cyngor Cyfreithiol

3 Tystiolaeth mewn perthynas â Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) (Tudalennau 24 – 53)

(Amser a ddynodwyd: 13:30)

Carl Sargeant AM, y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur 3 – Llythyr gan y Gweinidog

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur 4 – Datganiad ar Fwriad Polisi

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil

CLA(4)-24-14 – Nodyn Cyngor Cyfreithiol

CLA(4)-24-14 – Nodyn Cyngor Cyfreithiol – Lles

4 Offerynnau nad ydynt yn cynnwys materion i gyflwyno adroddiad arnynt o dan Reol Sefydlog 21.2 na 21.3 (Tudalen 54)

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur 5 – Offerynnau Statudol gydag adroddiadau clir

Offerynnau'r Weithdrefn Penderfyniad Cadarnhaol

CLA448 – Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Pennu'r Weithdrefn) (Cymru) 2014

Y weithdrefn gadarnhaol; Fe'i gwnaed ar: Dyddiad heb ei nodi; Fe'i gosodwyd ar: 22 Medi 2014; Yn dod i rym yn unol ag erthygl 1(2).

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y busnes canlynol:

(vi) lle mae'r pwyllgor yn cyd-drafod cynnwys, casgliadau neu argymhellion adroddiad y mae'n bwriadu ei gyhoeddi; neu'n ymbaratoi i gael tystiolaeth gan unrhyw berson;

(ix) lle mae unrhyw fater sy'n ymwneud â busnes mewnol y pwyllgor, neu fusnes mewnol y Cynulliad, i gael ei drafod.

Adroddiad Drafft ar y Bil Safleoedd Carafannau Gwyliau (Cymru) (Tudalennau 55 – 78)

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur 6 – Adroddiad Drafft

Deddfu yn y Pedwerydd Cynulliad (Tudalennau 79 – 93)

CLA(4)-24-14 – Papur 7 – Crynodeb o Dystiolaeth Ysgrifenedig

Papur i'w Nodi (Tudalennau 94 - 168)

CLA(4)-24-14 - Papur 8 - Dadansoddiad o Ddeddfau'r Cynulliad

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Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

David Melding AM
Chair of the Constitutional and
Legislative Affairs Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

16 September 2014

Dear David

Financial Education and Inclusion (Wales) Bill

Thank you for your letter of 22 July inviting the Government to give evidence to the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee on 22 September. In advance of my appearance before the Committee, I am grateful for the opportunity to provide you with my written evidence on the Bill.

I have copied this letter, and my evidence, to the Chair of the Children, Young People and Education Committee.

*Regards
Lesley*

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee: consideration of the Financial Education and Inclusion (Wales) Bill

Introduction

1. I understand the main intention of the Bill is preventative, namely to address the position where many people in Wales are falling into financial difficulty due to a lack of knowledge and skills in managing money. Whilst I fully support the aim of strengthening financial education and financial literacy, I do not consider the proposals in the Bill will result in anything additional to what is currently delivered. Indeed I am concerned the Bill may deflect from frontline delivery as it introduces new processes and, potentially, additional bureaucracy without a clear explanation of the measurable outcomes being sought.

Existing legislation

2. It is the case almost all the proposals in the Bill could be delivered using existing legislation. For example a Local Authority could use its general well-being powers in section 2(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 (“the 2000 Act”) to produce a strategy to promote financial inclusion. This provides every Local Authority in Wales with the power to do anything they consider likely to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area. Arguably the promotion of financial inclusion would fall into promoting the economic and social well-being of their area. In addition, section 3(5) of the 2000 Act requires a Local Authority to have regard to any guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers before exercising their power. Guidance could potentially deal with the promotion of financial inclusion.
3. Local Authorities also currently have a duty under the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 (“the Measure”) to create a community strategy relating to long term objectives for improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of the area.
4. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill (“the Future Generations Bill”) which has been recently introduced seeks to repeal provisions relating to community strategies and proposes to make provision in relation to new local well-being plans prepared by public service boards. Whilst the Future Generations Bill may be subject to amendment as part of the Assembly’s consideration, a number of the provisions in the Bill, as introduced, could be used by Local Authorities to promote financial inclusion.
5. The law on the curriculum in Wales is set out in Part 7 of the Education Act 2002 (“the 2002 Act”); section 101 of the 2002 Act sets out the requirements of the Basic Curriculum in Wales. That Basic Curriculum comprises of a number of different elements including the National Curriculum for Wales. The National Curriculum includes the foundation phase, the second, third and fourth key stages and the local curriculum. The specific subjects that form part of the National Curriculum for Wales are set out in sections 105 and 106 of the 2002 Act. Those subjects are called the foundation and core subjects.

6. There is a power in section 108 of the 2002 Act for the Welsh Ministers to set out by way of subordinate legislation areas of learning, desirable outcomes, educational programmes assessment arrangements for the foundation phase. That section also provides a power for the Welsh Ministers to set out in subordinate legislation programmes of learning, attainment targets and assessment arrangements for the foundation and core subjects in the key stages. In essence, this allows the Welsh Ministers to specify what must be taught and how it must be assessed. It is a means of being able to set out a complete National Curriculum for Wales. It is worth noting the power in section 108 of the 2002 Act was used to make the literacy and numeracy framework a statutory part of the National Curriculum.
7. Therefore, the Welsh Ministers already have extensive powers in existing education legislation to set out curriculum and assessment arrangements for the foundation phase and the key stages for the subjects required to be taught in those phases of education. The Welsh Ministers also have powers in existing education legislation to add new areas of learning to the foundation phase and new foundation subjects to the national curriculum for the key stages by way of subordinate legislation. Therefore, I consider sections 4 and 5 of the Bill to be an unnecessary duplication.
8. The Bill prescribes that financial inclusion strategy should include facilitating free access to online financial education and management services (whether through libraries or otherwise). However, Section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 (“the 1964 Act”) imposes a duty on each library authority (which in practice is each Local Authority by virtue of section 4 of that Act) to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service; section 8 of the 1964 Act provides no charge shall be made by a library authority for library facilities made available by the authority, unless specified in regulations made by the Welsh Ministers¹ - currently the Library Charges (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 (“Library Charges Regulations”) make such provision.
9. 1964 Act and the Library Charges Regulations provide that libraries currently are able to charge for internet access. However, that position could change, given the Welsh Ministers have the executive powers to amend these Regulations which could be exercised so as to prevent libraries from charging for internet access.
10. The Fifth Framework of the Welsh Library Public Standards, issued by the Welsh Ministers, outlines the core entitlements public library services should provide. This includes “*free use of computers and the internet, including Wi-Fi.*”
11. Finally, there are existing legislative functions which have a similar effect as sections 7 and 11 of the Bill, namely provisions under the Children Act 1989 and the Children (Leaving Care) (Wales) Regulations 2001. There are also powers that will be able to be utilised under the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 once that Act comes into force in respect of looked after children.

¹ Functions of the Secretary of State have been transferred to the National Assembly for Wales by the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999, and subsequently transferred to the Welsh Ministers by virtue of paragraph 30 of Schedule 11 to Government of Wales Act 2006

Detail of the Bill

12. Notwithstanding my position that this Bill is unnecessary, I remain to be convinced the Bill as drafted, conveys the policy intentions set out in the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum. For example, a Local Authority's financial inclusion strategy must set out how the Authority will use its powers to promote the financial inclusion of individuals who live in its area. 'Financial inclusion' is defined as meaning access to financial services and financial education at a reasonable cost. The intended relationship between commercial entities and local authorities in the exercise of this provision is not clear; who decides that a financial service is at a reasonable cost, and will this have the effect of the local authority '*promoting*' commercial products? Will an Authority come under pressure from, for example, a bank for not promoting its latest loan products which the bank considers is available at a reasonable cost?
13. Turning to section 5 of the Bill, I believe the Member in Charge considers the Welsh Ministers could make an order under section 108(3) of the Education Act 2002 setting out a programme of study, attainment targets and assessment arrangements for financial education. However, whilst section 4 of the Bill proposes financial education be made a new requirement of the Basic Curriculum (by means of adding it to section 101 of the 2002 Act), it is not made an area of learning for the foundation phase or a foundation subject for any of the key stages by the Bill. The power to set out curriculum and assessment arrangements by way of an order made under section 108(3) only applies to areas of learning and foundation subjects.
14. Further, the Bill seeks to impose a duty to consult upon financial education orders, but to do so creates some unnecessary duplication as it does not take account of section 117 of the 2002 Act. This places a duty upon the Welsh Ministers to consult such persons as they think appropriate when making an order under section 108, setting out desirable outcomes or educational programmes for the foundation phase or attainment targets or programmes of study for the key stages.
15. I am concerned some of the provisions in section 9 relating to the content of a Local Authority's financial inclusion strategy are ambiguous. For example, I am not clear as to what the 'implications and effects of street-trading and cold-calling' are, and how they relate to financial literacy (which is not defined), and it is not clear whether free access to the internet as a whole is to be facilitated, or access only to financial education and management services. Nor is it clear what financial education is to be provided on-line and by whom.
16. A further example of the Bill as introduced not necessarily meeting the policy intention can be seen in section 12 of the Bill. Under section 12(1) an Authority must signpost where to find advice about financial management, and under section 12 (2) the Local Authority may provide advice about financial management where it thinks the advice is not reasonably available otherwise. Therefore, there could be a situation where the Local Authority thinks there is not advice reasonably available in its area, but decides not to provide any such

advice itself. As drafted, the Bill does not make provision which ensures reasonable advice is provided within an authority's area.

17. Under section 13, a Local Authority must take reasonable steps to ensure universities and further education corporations in its area provide advice about financial management to students. I am concerned about this provision. Local Authorities have no direct relationship with either universities or further education corporations which would, in turn, give them authority to enforce this requirement. It is not a duty which would be within an Authority's power to discharge, nor could the duty be enforced. I am also concerned with the ambiguity of the drafting of this section: there are no definitions of the terms used; further education corporations are just one type of further education institution, and it is not clear why other ones are not included; it touches on the fundamental principle of the independence and autonomy of higher education and its position at arms length from government. The Welsh Government believes there are other, more effective ways of focussing resources on financial education, for both higher and further education. There already exists a broad range of provisions of financial education at both higher and further educational institutions in Wales, as part of pastoral and welfare services.

Powers to make subordinate legislation

18. As outlined above, financial education and inclusion can already be addressed in existing legislation. For example, there are detailed skills relating to managing money and financial education within the literacy and numeracy framework which has been in force since September 2013. These were developed in partnership with the Welsh Financial Education Unit, and through open consultation.

19. Also we have recently consulted on revisions to be made to the existing programmes of study which are given legal effect by way of subordinate legislation. In particular the mathematics programme of study, which embeds the literacy and numeracy framework into it, and again, has a detailed set of skills statements relating to financial education within the 'Manage money' element. By way of example, this element contains statements regarding using cash, comparing costs from different retailers, discounts, budgeting, planning and tracking savings accounts, profit and loss, bank accounts, bank cards, VAT, saving, borrowing, interest rates, exchange rates and insurance. This will be published in October 2014, and made statutory from September 2015.

20. In the interest of thoroughness, I would like to comment on the provisions for subordinate legislation within the Bill:

- a. *Section 6(2) and (3)*: Section 6 appears to duplicate what is effectively already provided for in legislation. Section 20 of the Education Act 2005 places a duty on Estyn to keep the Welsh Ministers informed about the quality of education provided by schools, how far the education provided meets the needs of the pupils in those schools and the educational standards achieved by those schools. In addition, Estyn has a duty to provide the Welsh Ministers with advice on such matters as they specify.

Additionally, the power in the Bill to 'direct' the Inspector to prepare the report is very limited in nature, and there is no discretion for the Welsh Ministers to specify how the Inspector should conduct the report, or what should be included.

It is also unusual to prepare a progress report by way of direction. The Welsh Ministers have several direction-making powers in education legislation but they apply where the person directed (a school governing body or Local Authority) has acted unreasonably or unlawfully. In those cases the legislation provides such direction can be enforced by way of a court order. The Bill does not do this, and therefore it is unclear how it could be legally enforced or indeed if the policy intention behind the provision is that it should be enforced by way of court order. It is also not clear whether the policy intention is that the direction-making power to be exercisable by subordinate legislation or to be exercised more in the nature of executive instruction enforceable by the courts.

Finally, the approach does not seem to take proper account of the existing statutory scheme of powers and duties of Estyn set out in the Education Act 2005.

- b. *Section 9(2) and (3)*: under these provisions the Welsh Ministers may by way of regulations, made following consultation with Local Authorities, amend the prescribed content of a financial inclusion strategy made under section 9(1) of the Bill.

Notwithstanding my view such a strategy is unnecessary, to the extent that provision is made I consider that the proposal which allows the Welsh Ministers some flexibility in deciding what should be included in the strategy is acceptable. This is because it will allow account to be taken of the changing landscape; I do however have some concerns with the way the power has been drafted, given: the power in section 9(2) is very wide. The Assembly in passing the Bill should be satisfied it can contemplate what a power is likely to be used for. I would be interested in understanding how the Member in Charge of the Bill envisages this power should be used and in what circumstances, so the Government can consider whether the way this provision is drafted is suitable for its purpose.

- c. *Section 10*: this enables the Welsh Ministers to issue guidance about financial inclusion strategies and requires a Local Authority to have regard to any guidance issued. The Welsh Ministers already have the powers to promote financial inclusion and to require a local authority to have regard to any guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers before exercising their power, and therefore the power provided for in the Bill is unnecessary.

Commencement provisions

21. I have considered carefully the commencement provision in the Bill, and make the following observations:

- a. Firstly, it is proposed a commencement order containing solely commencement and transitional, transitory or saving provisions would be subject to Assembly procedure. This is unusual. The Assembly has already approved the subject matter of the Act by passing it, such that further scrutiny would not, I believe, be appropriate. The standard approach is that commencement orders are not subject to any procedure, on the basis they are giving effect to provisions already approved by the Assembly. The same reasoning applies to, in particular, transitional, transitory or saving provisions, which are included in a commencement order to ensure the proper operation of the Act being brought into force, and ensure it is clear when the old law and new law apply. Therefore my first concern relates to the *principle* of whether a commencement order should be subject to Assembly procedure.
- b. My second concern is in relation to its practical application; it is not clear what the procedure would be if the Assembly passed a motion for annulment, by virtue of the order being subject to the negative procedure, once any commencement order had been made and had come into force. The Welsh Ministers would have to lay an order revoking the commencement order; this would not affect the validity of anything done whilst the provision was in force, and would not have the effect of 'undoing' the commencement, but would remove the effect of any transitional provisions which would leave the position of those persons affected by the law very unclear.
- c. Thirdly, section 14(3) refers to an order under section 14(2)(b), however, the power to create the order is contained in section 14(1)(a).
- d. Finally, section 14(4) of the Bill provides that provisions will come into force in January 2018 if not in force at that time. This is a restriction on the Welsh Ministers' powers to decide when the circumstances are right to commence the provisions of the Bill. I do not support this provision.

22. I do not consider this commencement provision as drafted is appropriate.

Matters of legislative competence

23. The provisions of the Bill, particularly as drafted, do need careful consideration to determine whether they might potentially fall with the following express exception in Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006, namely "Financial services, including investment business, banking and deposit-taking, collective insurance schemes and insurance". I note simply at this point that the Explanatory Memorandum contains no such analysis.

Bethan Jenkins

Aelod Cynulliad dros
Orllewin De Cymru

Assembly Member for
South Wales West



Cynulliad National
Cenedlaethol Assembly for
Cymru Wales

David Melding AM
Chair
Constitutional & Legislative Affairs Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff
CF10 3NP

Thursday, September 25, 2014

REF: BJDH-DM-CLAC-25-09-14

Dear David,

Financial Education and Inclusion (Wales) Bill – evidence to the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee

Thank you for your letter and for calling me to give evidence before your committee on Monday, September 22, 2014. If I may take your points as you list them:

Section 12 (Information about sources of advice)

Section 12(2) is a power for local authorities to provide advice to individuals about financial management.

I recognise that the Assembly has no legislative competence in the area of “financial services” as this is specifically excluded under Heading 4 in Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006 (“GOWA”).

However, I am advised and satisfied that the power set out in Section 12(2) relates to the powers and duties of local authorities and their members and officers and is therefore within competence in accordance with Heading 12 in Schedule 7 to GOWA.

I emphasise that this is a power. No local authority will be compelled to exercise this power.

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Section 14 (Commencement)

This is provided for in Section 14.

Section 14(1) provides that an order is necessary to commence the Bill. Section 14(3) provides that, where an order includes incidental, consequential or transitional provisions, it will be subject to Assembly scrutiny.

It is my intention that only those commencement orders which include incidental, consequential or transitional provisions will be subject to scrutiny. In all other cases, there will be no Assembly scrutiny of commencement orders.

I am advised that the wording of section 14(1) is sufficient to meet this objective. However, in an effort to ensure that all doubt is removed, I am willing to bring forward an amendment, at Stage Two, so that section 14(3) will read as follows (or words to the following effect):

*“A statutory instrument **under section 14(1)** containing an order under section 14(2)(b) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.”*

On further reflection, I have also come to the view that the proper form of scrutiny of an order including incidental (etc) provisions, would be by affirmative procedure. I am, therefore, willing to bring forward an amendment to the Bill, to this effect, at Stage Two.

It may assist the Committee if I make a few additional points which were discussed during our meeting.

Section 9(1)

The Minister has made the point that local authorities have “well-being” powers under Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 (“the 2000 Act”). The Minister asserts that local authorities could use those powers to promote financial inclusion.

While this may be true, provision across Wales is patchy. My intention is to make it a requirement for local authorities to promote financial inclusion. For this reason, the Bill imposes a duty on local authorities. I do not propose to take away the existing powers of local authorities. I welcome the steps taken by those councils which have

Bethan Jenkins

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Assembly Member for
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already “signed up” to the principles of the Bill. But I want to ensure that all communities in Wales benefit from the same pro-active approach.

The Committee may be interested in the circumstances in which the ministerial power in section 9(2) might be used at some future point. This is the power to add to or remove from the list of areas (set out in section 9(1)) which local authorities must include in a financial inclusion strategy.

I want local authorities to tackle the issues which I believe most acutely affect our communities in 2014. For instance, cold-calling, especially when practised against vulnerable groups, is a major concern. Equally, I believe that credit unions are of significant benefit, especially to those in deprived communities. In future, we may see (and I hope we will) a greater take-up of membership of credit unions. We may also see the UK Parliament tackling cold-calling (which the Assembly cannot do because it falls into the non-devolved area of “consumer protection”).

So, in future, the financial pressures faced by our communities may be different than they are now. In that case, the content of Section 9(1) may need to be updated to list new areas of concern and perhaps even to delete those where the harm has been significantly alleviated.

I want this Bill to become law and to endure long into the future. So, it is not realistic for me to predict in 2014 what financial pressures our communities may face (or what other legal or technological changes there may be) in 10, 20 or 30 years. That is why I propose to give Ministers the flexibility to update section 9(1), but with full Assembly scrutiny.

Section 10

The Committee may also be interested in hearing my further thoughts on Section 10, which is the power to issue ministerial guidance about financial inclusion strategies.

Ministers have existing powers to issue guidance to local authorities under Section 3(5) of the Local Government Act 2000 in respect of the exercise of their well-being powers. But I would make the point that the 2000 Act does not specifically refer to financial inclusion. So, I want to make it crystal clear, in legislation, that Ministers may issue guidance in this area.

I look forward to hearing back from you.

Kind Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Bethan Jenkins', written in a cursive style.

PP Bethan Jenkins AM

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3

Jeff Cuthbert AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref GB/21/14
Mr Alun Ffred Jones AM
Cadeirydd Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

8 Gorffennaf 2014

Annwyl Alun,

BIL LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL (CYMRU)

Er mwyn helpu'r Pwyllgor yn ystod y broses o graffu ar Fil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) a gyflwynais i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar 7 Gorffennaf, amgaeir Datganiad o Fwriad y Polisi. Mae'r ddogfen hon yn rhoi gwybodaeth am fwriad y polisi mewn cysylltiad â'r pwerau dirprwyedig yn y Bil, os cânt eu deddfu. Mae'r ddogfen yn cynnwys amserlen weithredu, sy'n rhagdybio y ceir Cydsyniad Brenhinol yn gynnar yn 2015.

Hyderaf y bydd y ddogfen hon yn un ddefnyddiol i'r Aelodau, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ddarparu tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor yn y man.

Yn gywir

Jeff Cuthbert AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cymunedau a Threchu Tlodi
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

CC: Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

BIL LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL (CYMRU)

Bwriad y polisi ar gyfer rheoliadau,
cyfarwyddiadau a chanllawiau

Gorffennaf 2014

BIL LLESIANIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL (CYMRU) 2014 BWRIAD Y POLISI AR GYFER IS-DDEDDFWRIAETH, CYFARWYDDIADAU A CHANLLAWIAU

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn nodi bwriad y polisi ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer yr is-ddeddfwriaeth, y cyfarwyddiadau a'r canllawiau y mae gan Weinidogion Cymru bwrdd i'w gwneud, neu sy'n ofynnol iddynt eu gwneud o dan ddarpariaethau Bil Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) ('y Bil'). Mae Bwriad y Polisi wedi ei gyhoeddi er mwyn cynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor cyfrifol yn ystod y broses graffu ar y Bil a dylid ei ddarllen ar y cyd â'r Memorandwm Esboniadol a'r Nodiadau Esboniadol.

Prif ddibenion y Bil yw:

Cryfhau'r trefniadau llywodraethu presennol ar gyfer gwella llesiant Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod yr anghenion presennol yn cael eu diwallu heb beryglu gallu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion hwythau (yr egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy). Mae'n nodi nodau llesiant y mae awdurdodau cyhoeddus penodedig i geisio eu cyflawni er mwyn gwella llesiant Cymru yn awr ac yn y dyfodol;

Nodi sut y mae'r awdurdodau hynny i ddangos eu bod yn gweithio tuag at y nodau llesiant. Mae hefyd, drwy gyflwyno dangosyddion cenedlaethol, yn sicrhau bod y gwahaniaeth sy'n cael ei wneud o ran llesiant Cymru yn cael ei werthuso a'i fesur;

Sefydlu Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru i fod yn eiriolwr ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, ac a fydd yn cynghori cyrff cyhoeddus Cymru ac yn rhoi cymorth iddynt wrth iddynt gyflawni eu dyletswyddau o dan y Bil; Rhoi Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol (Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus) a chynlluniau llesiant ar sail statudol a symleiddio gofynion presennol o ran cynllunio cymunedol integredig.

Ar wahân i rai darpariaethau technegol, cychwynnir y Bil gan Orchymyn. Ar dudalen 9, ceir diagram sy'n amlinellu'r amserlen a fwriedir ar gyfer cyflwyno'r fframwaith a osodir gan y Bil. Dylid nodi ei bod yn debygol y bydd newidiadau yn y sector llywodraeth leol o ganlyniad i'r agenda diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys adroddiad y Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu a Darparu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Felly mae'n bosibl y bydd rhai elfennau o'r amserlen yn newid.

Adran	Disgrifiad	Bwriad y polisi
Nodau Llesiant		
6 (3)	Mae gan Weinidogion Cymru bwrdd i ychwanegu, tynnu ymaith neu ddiwygio'r nodau a ddarperir ar eu cyfer yn y Bil.	<p>Mae'r nodau llesiant wedi eu nodi ar wyneb y Bil. Pan fyddant wedi eu sefydlu yn y gyfraith, dim ond os oes newid sylweddol yn digwydd neu'r heriau (cynaliadwyedd) hirdymor sy'n wynebu cenedlaethau yn y dyfodol yng Nghymru yn cael eu blaenoriaethu, y bydd nodau yn cael eu hychwanegu, eu tynnu ymaith neu eu diwygio.</p> <p>Bydd adroddiad tueddiadau tebygol y dyfodol a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru ac Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ac unrhyw argymhellion a gyhoeddir gan Gomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yn cael eu defnyddio i farnu a oes angen diwygio'r nodau llesiant. Bydd hefyd ymgynghori â'r Comisiynydd, y cyrff cyhoeddus eraill a restrir yn y Bil a chyrrff cyhoeddus yn fwy cyffredinol, fel sy'n ofynnol yn ôl adran 6(4) o'r Bil, cyn gwneud y rheoliadau i ddiwygio'r nodau.</p>
Canllawiau ar y Ddyletswydd Datblygu Cynaliadwy		
15	Mae dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i ddyroddi canllawiau i'r cyrrff cyhoeddus eraill a restrir yn y Bil o ran arfer y swyddogaethau o dan Ran 2 o'r Bil.	<p>Cynllunnir i'r canllawiau ddarparu rhagor o fanylion sy'n ymwneud â'r canlynol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Y nodau llesiant, sef: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dehongli'r nodau; • y rhyngweithio a'r berthynas ar draws y nodau a rhwng y nodau a gweithgareddau'r cyrrff; 2) Sut mae cyrrff cyhoeddus yn cydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd mewn perthynas â'r broses ar gyfer gosod eu hamcanion llesiant a pharatoi'r 'datganiad' sy'n ofynnol i gefnogi'r amcanion; 3) Cymhwyso'r egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy a'r pum agwedd llywodraethu gan gyrrff cyhoeddus wrth osod a chyflawni eu hamcanion llesiant. 4) Yr agwedd y dylai cyrrff cyhoeddus ei mabwysiadu pan fyddant yn llunio'r adroddiad blynyddol o ran eu cynnydd yn erbyn eu hamcanion llesiant; 5) Diben y dangosyddion cenedlaethol a sut y gall cyrrff cyhoeddus wneud y gorau o'r dangosyddion hyn wrth bennu eu hamcanion llesiant ac

		adrodd yn flynyddol ar eu cynnydd yn erbyn yr amcanion hynny.
Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol		
21 (8)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddiwygio'r diffiniad o'r 'cyfnod adrodd' y mae'n rhaid llunio a chyhoeddi'r Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ynddo.	Mae'r cyfnod adrodd wedi ei nodi ar wyneb y Bil, ac mae'n gysylltiedig â chylch etholiadol y Cynulliad. Os yw hyd y cylch etholiadol yn newid yn y dyfodol, mae'n bosibl y bydd angen newid y cyfnod adrodd gan y byddai'n rhy fyr neu'n rhy hir fel arall.
Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol		
20(2)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddyroddi canllawiau i gyrrf cyhoeddus eraill ynghylch sut i ymateb i argymhellion a wnaed gan Gomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.	Bwriad y polisi yw y bydd y canllawiau hyn yn cynnwys y broses a'r dulliau posibl o ymateb i argymhellion a wnaed gan y Comisiynydd. Mae'r canllawiau yn debygol o gynnwys: Pam y mae angen ymateb a sut y bydd yn cefnogi gwaith y Comisiynydd a nodau ehangach y Bil; Pwy sy'n gorfod ymateb i argymhelliad y Comisiynydd, gan gynnwys unrhyw drefniadau o ran cymeradwyaeth; Y modd y dylai unrhyw ymateb gael ei gyfleu i'r Comisiynydd; Pryd y dylid dyroddi ymateb i'r Comisiynydd; Y math o wybodaeth y dylid ei chynnwys yn yr ymateb hwnnw; a Beth yw'r goblygiadau os nad yw cyrrf cyhoeddus yn ymateb neu os ystyrir bod yr ymateb a ddarperir yn anfoddfaol.
Atodlen 2, paragraff (12)(2)(a)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru bennu pa fuddiannau a ystyrir yn 'fuddiannau cofrestradwy' ac felly rhaid iddynt gael eu datgan gan Gomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru yn eu cofrestr o fuddiannau.	Bwriad y polisi yw y gwneir y Rheoliadau hyn o amgylch amser penodi'r Comisiynydd cyntaf o dan y Bil. Bydd y buddiannau a bennir yn gyson â'r rheini a ragnodir ar gyfer Comisiynydd y Gymraeg yn OS 2012/753.
Atodlen 2, paragraff 19 (1)(b)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddyroddi cyfarwyddiadau, gyda chydysniad y Trysorlys, ynghylch sut y dylid llunio cyfrifon y Comisiynydd.	Mae'r Bil yn datgan y Comisiynydd fel y swyddog cyfrifyddu ar gyfer swyddfa'r Comisiynydd, ac felly'n atebol am briodoldeb a rheoleidd-dra cyllid cyhoeddus y swyddfa. Mae Gweinidogion Cymru yn dyroddi Cyfarwyddiadau cyfnodol o ran y Cyfrifon i swyddogion cyfrifyddu perthnasol gan bennu'r gofynion mewn perthynas â'u cyfrifon blynyddol, gan nodi eu ffurf a'u cynnwys, a'r dulliau a'r egwyddorion y mae'r cyfrifon i gael eu llunio yn unol â hwy. Wrth ddyroddi'r cyfarwyddiadau, mae Gweinidogion Cymru yn ceisio sicrhau y dilynir arferion da.
Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol		
31(1)	Mae'r Bil yn rhoi p er i Weinidogion Cymru	Mae'r aelodau, y gwahoddedigion a'r partneriaid wedi eu rhestru ar wyneb

	ddiwygio'r rhestr o aelodau statudol, cyfranogwyr gwadd neu bartneriaid eraill Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.	y Bil. Y bwriad yw, unwaith y bydd wedi ei sefydlu yn y gyfraith, mai dim ond os oes newid sylweddol o ran amgylchiadau, fel creu cyrff statudol newydd sydd â rôl mewn gwella llesiant cymunedau, y bydd y p er hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i newid y rhestr yn y dyfodol. Byddai hefyd yn gallu cael ei newid pe bai newid yn enw neu ddisgrifiad corff a restrir. Cynhelir ymgynghoriad gydag aelodau'r Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol perthnasol ac unrhyw berson y bwriedir ei ychwanegu at y rhestr cyn y gwneir unrhyw reoliadau o dan yr adran hon.
33(1)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru gyfeirio materion sy'n ymwneud â Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus at bwyllgor trosolwg a chraffu yr awdurdod lleol perthnasol ar gyfer ei ystyriaeth.	Ystyrir ei fod yn hanfodol bod gan Weinidogion Cymru rôl wrth fonitro gwaith y Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol, yn enwedig ansawdd y broses o asesu llesiant lleol a chynlluniau llesiant lleol a gynhyrchir. Yn ogystal â hynny, bod mecanwaith ar waith iddynt hwy geisio sicrhau bod y cynlluniau llesiant yn gwella pan fo Gweinidogion Cymru yn ystyried nad ydynt yn cyrraedd y safon ddisgwyliedig. Bydd y p er i gyfeirio materion at y pwyllgor trosolwg a chraffu yn sicrhau y cynhelir uniondeb y broses graffu llywodraeth leol. Bydd Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol yn destun craffu gan eu pwyllgor craffu llywodraeth leol eu hunain. Mae hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod pryderon sy'n ymwneud â materion gan gynnwys perfformiad gwael Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol, pa un a ydynt yn ddigwyddiadau ynysig neu'n faterion mwy hirdymor, yn cael eu datrys ar lefel leol, yn hytrach na chael eu rhagnodi gan Weinidogion Cymru. Os yw Gweinidogion Cymru yn ymwybodol o faterion o'r fath, gallant gyfeirio'r materion hynny at bwyllgor craffu a fydd yn ei dro yn darparu adroddiad i Weinidogion Cymru. Bydd hyn yn dangos atebolrwydd clir ar gyfer aelodau Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus sydd tan yn awr wedi bod yn ysbeidiol mewn perthynas â Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol.
46(2) 47(2)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru gyfarwyddo dau neu ragor o fyrddau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i uno neu gydlafurio os yw Gweinidogion Cymru yn ystyried y byddai'n fuddiol i lesiant economaidd, cymdeithasol neu amgylcheddol ardaloedd y Byrddau.	Dim ond mewn nifer gyfyngedig o amgylchiadau y byddai'r pwerau hyn yn cael eu defnyddio; pan fo materion megis effeithlonrwydd gweithredol, arbedion maint a'r angen i gydweddu ffiniau gyda darparwr gwasanaeth arall yn golygu mai uno/cydlafurio fyddai'r ffordd orau o ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer yr ardal. Er enghraifft, mae ffiniau ardaloedd Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf a Merthyr, gyda'i gilydd, yn cyd-fynd â ffiniau Bwrdd

		lechyd Lleol Cwm Taf. Felly, o ran materion pwysig yn ymwneud ag iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, mae'r ddau Fwrdd Gwasanaeth Lleol wedi penderfynu gweithio gyda'r Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol, gan nad yw'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn ystyried ffiniau ardaloedd y ddau brif gyngor wrth gynllunio ei ddarpariaeth. Mae trefniant tebyg yn cael ei sefydlu yng Nghaerdydd a'r Fro am yr un rhesymau.
49 (1)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru bennu dangosyddion a safonau ar gyfer mesur perfformiad Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.	Bwriad y polisi yw y byddai'r p eir hwn ond yn cael ei ddefnyddio pe bai angen sicrhau y gellir casglu a monitro data ar berfformiad o ran prosesau neu weithgareddau penodol mewn ardaloedd penodol mewn perthynas â chynllunio cymunedol integredig. Efallai y bydd angen hyn er mwyn sicrhau mwy o gysondeb ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yn y ffordd y mesurir perfformiad. Ymgynghorir ag aelodau'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus perthnasol neu'r personau y mae Gweinidogion Cymru o'r farn ei bod yn briodol ymgynghori â hwy.
50	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddyroddi canllawiau i Fyrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ynghylch arfer swyddogaethau o dan Ran 4 o'r Bil.	Bwriad y polisi yw cyhoeddi'r canllawiau cyn i'r dyletswyddau sy'n ymwneud â'r Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ddod i rym. Cynigir bod ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal ar y canllawiau drafft cyn eu cyhoeddi. Y bwriad yw defnyddio'r canllawiau hyn i sicrhau bod Byrddau Gwasanaethau Lleol yn cael y cymorth a'r cyfarwyddyd sydd eu hangen arnynt i weithredu darpariaethau Rhan 4 o'r Bil mewn ffordd gyson a chadarn. Y bwriad yw y bydd y canllawiau'n rhoi mwy o fanylder ynghylch y trefniadau ymarferol ar gyfer paratoi'r asesiadau o lesiant lleol a chynlluniau llesiant lleol a'r meysydd i'w cynnwys yn yr asesiad a'r cynllun.
Cynlluniau Llesiant Lleol		
35(5)(a)	Bydd y p eir hwn yn galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i bennu'r ardaloedd sydd wedi eu cynnwys mewn ardal Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.	Gall y prif ystyriaethau ar gyfer pennu cymunedau amrywio'n sylweddol o le i le. Gellir cael cryn amrywiaeth rhwng gwahanol rannau o ardal Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus; er enghraifft, rhwng ardaloedd trefol a gwledig. Bwriad y polisi yw bod cymunedau sy'n cynnwys ardal bwrdd i gael eu pennu'n unol â rheoliadau a wneir gan Weinidogion Cymru neu, os nad oes rheoliadau o'r fath wedi eu gwneud, gan y Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.
36(3)(h)	Bydd y p eir hwn yn galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i nodi adolygiadau neu asesiadau eraill (y tu hwnt i'r hyn a nodir ar wyneb y	Mae'r adolygiadau a'r asesiadau y mae'n rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth iddynt wedi eu rhestru ar wyneb y Bil a'r bwriad yw y bydd gofynion ychwanegol ond yn cael eu rhagnodi os ceir newid dilynol yn y gyfraith mewn perthynas â

	Bil) y mae'n rhaid i Fwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus eu hystyried wrth baratoi ei asesiad o lesiant.	pharatoi asesiadau megis creu asesiad statudol newydd.
39(3)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddiwygio'r meini prawf ar gyfer dyfarnu a yw cyngor cymunedol i fod yn ddarostyngedig i ddyletswydd i gymryd pob cam rhesymol tuag at gyflawni'r amcanion a gynhwysir yn y cynllun llesiant lleol sy'n cael effaith yn ei ardal.	<p>Mae'r meini prawf ar gyfer dyfarnu ar hyn wedi eu nodi ar wyneb y Bil ac mae'n adlewyrchu meini prawf cyfredol mewn cysylltiad â chynghorau cymunedol, fel y darperir ar eu cyfer mewn rheoliadau sydd wedi eu gwneud o dan adran 39 o Ddeddf Archwilio (Cymru) 2004. Ar adeg eu cyflwyno, roedd y rhain fel a ganlyn: Rheoliadau Cyfrifon ac Archwilio (Cymru) 2005 a ddiwygiwyd gan Reoliadau Cyfrifon ac Archwilio (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2010.</p> <p>Y bwriad yw y byddai'r p eir hwn i wneud rheoliadau fel arfer ond yn cael ei ddefnyddio i ddiwygio'r meini prawf yn y Bil os caiff y darpariaethau perthnasol yn y rheoliadau o dan Ddeddf Archwilio (Cymru) 2004 eu diwygio. Fodd bynnag, gellir hefyd diwygio'r meini prawf i adlewyrchu newidiadau i'r sector cynghorau cymuned a allai ddeillio o'r gwaith sy'n codi o gasgliadau'r Comisiwn ar Lywodraethu a Darparu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Caiff ymgynghoriadau eu cynnal gyda Chomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, y cynghorau cymuned a fyddai'n ddarostyngedig i'r ddyletswydd pe newidir y meini prawf ac unrhyw bersonau priodol eraill cyn i'r rheoliadau gael eu gwneud.</p>
39(7)	Mae dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru ddyroddi canllawiau i'r cynghorau cymuned sy'n ddarostyngedig i'r ddyletswydd i gymryd pob cam rhesymol yn ei ardal tuag at gyflawni'r amcanion a gynhwysir yn y cynllun llesiant lleol perthnasol.	<p>Y bwriad yw y bydd y canllawiau'n darparu mwy o fanylder ynghylch y canlynol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Y rôl y gall gynghorau cymunedol ei chyflawni o ran cyfrannu at gynllun llesiant Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar gyfer eu hardaloedd hwy; 2) Y ffordd y dylai cynghorau cymunedol fynd ati i baratoi'r adroddiad blynyddol ar eu cynnydd o ran cyflawni'r hyn sydd yn y cynllun llesiant.
43(2)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru roi cyfarwyddyd i Fwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus adolygu ei gynllun llesiant lleol.	Rhagwelir y bydd yr adolygiadau blynyddol a gynhelir er mwyn paratoi'r adroddiadau cynnydd yn ddigonol i fesur effeithiolrwydd pob Bwrdd Gwasanaeth Lleol a'i gynllun llesiant, a'r trefniadau darparu gwasanaethau a wneir fel rhan o'r cynlluniau hynny. Fodd bynnag, gallai amgylchiadau

		<p>eithriadol, er enghraifft newidiadau arwyddocaol yn strwythur gwleidyddol neu weinyddol aelod statudol neu ddigwyddiad allanol megis argyfwng economaidd difrifol, godi yn ystod cyfnod y cynllun a fyddai'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol cynnal adolygiad ehangach o'r cynllun cyfan.</p> <p>Rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru gyhoeddi eu rhesymau dros roi cyfarwyddyd o dan yr adran hon.</p>
Cyrff Cyhoeddus		
51 (1)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru ddiwygio'r rhestr o gyrff cyhoeddus Cymreig a bennir yn y Bil.	<p>Diffinnir y cyrff a fydd yn ddarostyngedig i ddarpariaethau Rhannau 1 a 2 o'r Bil fel 'cyrff cyhoeddus' at ddibenion y Bil ac fe'u rhestrir ar wyneb y Bil.</p> <p>Detholwyd y cyrff cyhoeddus hyn drwy asesu, yn unol â set o feini prawf polisi, y cyrff hynny yng Nghymru sy'n cyflawni swyddogaethau o natur gyhoeddus sy'n ymwneud â materion datganoledig. Byddai'r p er hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio pan fyddai sefydliadau newydd (e.e. Cyrff a Noddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru) yn cael eu sefydlu a fyddai'n bodloni'r meini prawf i fod yn gorff cyhoeddus at ddibenion y Bil. Byddai'r p er hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i ddileu sefydliad o'r rhestr o gyrff cyhoeddus os caiff sefydliad ei ddiddymu.</p> <p>Ymgynghorir â Chomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, unrhyw berson sydd i'w ychwanegu at y rhestr ac unrhyw bersonau priodol cyn i'r rheoliadau gael eu gwneud.</p>
Cyffredinol		
52 (1)	Caiff Gweinidogion Cymru wneud darpariaeth ganlyniadol, gysylltiedig, atodol, drosiannol neu arbed at ddibenion rhoi effaith lawn i un o ddarpariaethau'r Bil.	Byddai'r p er hwn ond yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer materion megis gwneud newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth arall sydd eu hangen o ganlyniad i ddarpariaethau'r Bil hwn, neu i ddelio â manylion nas rhagwelwyd sy'n codi o roi'r system newydd ar waith. Mae elfennau trosiannol, arbed a chanlyniadol wedi'u dylunio ar gyfer y broses o symud o un drefn i drefn arall, fel bod y broses mor ddiffwdan â phosib ac er mwyn i'r ddeddf newydd weithio.
55(3)	Mae'r ddarpariaeth hon yn galluogi Gweinidogion Cymru i ddod â'r darpariaethau i rym.	Bwriad y polisi yw y bydd nifer fechan o orchmynion cychwyn. Mae'r amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu'r Bil wedi ei nodi yn y tabl ar dudalen 9.

DYLETYSWYDD
CYNALIADWY
Tudalen y pecyn 33

Cyhoeddi'r canllawiau terfynol ar y dyletswydd datblygu cynaliadwy

Cyhoeddi amcanion llesiant Gweinidogion Cymru gyda datganiad

Cyhoeddi amcanion llesiant Cyrff Cyhoeddus gyda datganiad

Adroddiad cynnydd gan Weinidogion Cymru ac adolygu'r amcanion

Adroddiad cynnydd gan Gyrff Cyhoeddus ac adolygu'r amcanion

Adroddiad cynnydd gan Weinidogion Cymru ac adolygu'r amcanion

Adroddiad cynnydd gan Gyrff Cyhoeddus ac adolygu'r amcanion

Adroddiad cynnydd gan Weinidogion Cymru ac adolygu'r amcanion

COMISIYNYDD

Penodi Comisiynydd

Rheoliadau Buddiannau Cofrestradwy

Canllawiau Ymateb i Argymhellion

Swyddogaethau'r Comisiynydd yn dod i rym

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Ymgysylltu yn ystod y cyfnod adrodd - "Sgws Genedlaethol"

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Adroddiad Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

DANGOSYDDION A THUEDDIADAU'R DYFODOL

Cyhoeddi'r Dangosyddion Cenedlaethol

Adroddiad Tueddiadau'r Dyfodol

Adroddiad Llesiant Blynyddol (Dangosyddion)

Adroddiad Llesiant Blynyddol (Dangosyddion)

Adroddiad Llesiant Blynyddol (Dangosyddion)

BYRDDAU GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS

Canllawiau ar sefydlu, gweinyddu a gweithredu Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

Sefydlu'r Byrddau a chynnal y cyfarfodydd cyntaf

Cyhoeddi'r asesiad anghenion

Cyfarfod ar ôl yr etholiadau

Cyhoeddi'r cynllun llesiant gyda datganiad

Adroddiad cynnydd ac adolygu'r amcanion

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 4

Y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol a Deddfwriaethol Offerynnau statudol gydag adroddiadau clir 6 Hydref 2014

CLA448 – Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Pennu'r Weithdrefn) (Cymru) 2014

Gweithdrefn: Cadarnhaol

Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn gwneud darpariaeth o ran Cymru sy'n cyfateb i adran 196 o Ddeddf Cynllunio 2008 ac Atodlen 10 iddi. Roedd adran 196 yn gwneud darpariaeth i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol bennu'r weithdrefn ar gyfer achosion penodol.

Mae erthygl 2 yn diwygio Deddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990, Deddf Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) 1990 a Deddf Cynllunio (Sylweddau Peryglus) 1990. Mae'n gwneud hynny ym mhob achos er mwyn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru bennu'r weithdrefn y dylid ei dilyn wrth ystyried achosion penodol o dan y Ddeddf honno.

Cyfeiria'r Memorandwm Esboniadol at dri offeryn statudol arall. Ni ellir gwneud y Rheoliadau hynny nes bod y Gorchymyn hwn wedi'i wneud yn dilyn y ddadl. Er hynny, mae'r Memorandwm yn ddefnyddiol i esbonio'r bwriad a'r cyd-destun.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 5.3

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon