



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

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

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Cynnwys
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Point of Order

Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi 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 ar Lywodraeth Leol i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions on Local Government to the Finance Minister

Rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Communities First Programme

Q1 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement on the latest position with regard to the Communities First programme? (OAQ21081)

The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart): Good progress has been made on implementing Communities First. To date, 45 embryonic partnerships have been established to drive forward the programme and others are in the process of being set up. Expenditure of around £19 million has been approved under the programme in 2002-03 for a wide range of preparatory and capacity building activities.

The Assembly Government published guidance for Communities First co-ordinators in July and guidance for local authorities in August. These supplement the generic Communities First guidance that was issued last year, and which is currently being updated.

John Griffiths: Given the initial difficulties in taking forward the Communities First programme in Newport, can you state the latest position on ensuring that those badly needed schemes deliver all the benefits planned for the communities involved?

Edwina Hart: Obviously you have an interest in Stow Hill, Ringland, Somerton and Alway. On Stow Hill, some £136,000 was awarded over two years, for 2002-04, to cover a range of activities. Ringland has been awarded three separate amounts totalling £156,000 from the Communities First programme to provide money for youth development workers, security measures, and administration of a wide variety of activities. In Somerton, awards of almost £143,000 were given to develop a community strategy,

C1 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar sefyllfa ddiweddaraf y rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf? (OAQ21081)

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart): Gwnaed cynnydd da ar y gwaith o weithredu Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Hyd yma, sefydlwyd 45 o bartneriaethau cychwynnol i ddatblygu'r rhaglen ac mae eraill wrthi'n cael eu sefydlu. Cymeradwywyd gwariant o tua £19 miliwn o dan y rhaglen yn 2002-03 ar gyfer amrywiaeth eang o weithgareddau adeiladu paratoadol a chynyddu capasiti.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ganllawiau ar gyfer cydlynwyr Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf ac arweiniad ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ym mis Awst. Mae'r rhain yn ategu'r canllawiau cyffredinol ar gyfer Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd, ac sy'n cael eu diweddarau ar hyn o bryd.

John Griffiths: O ystyried yr anawsterau cychwynnol wrth ddatblygu'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghasnewydd, a allwch chi egluro'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran sicrhau bod y cynlluniau hynny y mae eu hangen yn ddirfawr yn cyflwyno'r holl fuddiannau a gynlluniwyd ar gyfer y cymunedau dan sylw?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n amlwg bod gennych ddiddordeb yn Stow Hill, Ringland, Somerton ac Alway. O ran Stow Hill, dyfarnwyd tua £136,000 dros ddwy flynedd, ar gyfer 2002-04, i gwmpasu amrywiaeth o weithgareddau. Dyfarnwyd tri swm ar wahân i Ringland, sy'n creu cyfanswm o £156,000, o'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf i ddarparu arian ar gyfer gweithwyr datblygu ieuencid, mesurau diogelwch, a gweinyddu amrywiaeth eang o weithgareddau. Yn Somerton, dyfarnwyd ymron i £143,000 i

a community development work and activities outreach worker, and a wide range of activities. In Alway, we are providing money for a community development officer, an administrative manager and a community newsletter. We have now successfully taken the projects forward. I am pleased with the contribution made by all the partners, particularly the City of Newport.

Janet Ryder: Can you confirm whether any grants have been made to national organisations for the development of projects in individual wards without those bids showing strong connections to those wards and being accepted by the local partnerships? If they have, what steps are being taken to ensure that all bids that affect individual wards are passed by the local partnership and that it is clearly demonstrated that they have been developed in the particular ward?

Edwina Hart: I will not rule out allowing a national organisation to run projects across Wales under the Communities First programme. No project will be vetoed as long as we think it is a good idea in terms of the programme. However, in some places, difficulties have arisen when national organisations have given money to projects and communities have sought to run other projects. However, those problems have been successfully resolved.

William Graham: You have previously dismissed my calls for greater safeguards for the accountability, implementation and separation of Communities First from other community regeneration programmes. In Committee this morning, you announced that you would consider evaluation. What made you change your mind?

Edwina Hart: I was persuaded by the need for proper evaluation of the projects and, more importantly, by the points that had been made in the Chamber and in Committee, for which I am grateful.

ddatblygu strategaeth gymunedol, swydd yn y gymuned i ofalu am waith datblygu cymunedol ac ystod eang o weithgareddau. Yn Alway, yr ydym yn darparu arian ar gyfer swyddog datblygu cymunedol, rheolwr gweinyddol a chylchlythyr cymunedol. Yr ydym bellach wedi datblygu'r prosiectau yn llwyddiannus. Yr wyf yn falch o'r cyfraniad a wnaed gan yr holl bartneriaid, yn enwedig Dinas Casnewydd.

Janet Ryder: A allwch chi gadarnhau a gyflwynwyd unrhyw grantiau i sefydliadau cenedlaethol ar gyfer datblygu prosiectau mewn wardiau unigol pan nad yw'r cynigion hynny wedi dangos cysylltiadau cryf â'r wardiau hynny a heb iddynt gael eu derbyn gan y partneriaethau lleol? Os yw hyn yn wir, pa gamau a gymerir i sicrhau y caiff yr holl geisiadau sy'n effeithio ar wardiau unigol eu pasio gan y bartneriaeth leol ac y dangosir yn glir eu bod wedi eu datblygu yn y ward benodol honno?

Edwina Hart: Ni fyddaf yn gwrthod caniatáu i sefydliad cenedlaethol gynnal prosiectau ar draws Cymru fel rhan o raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Ni chaiff unrhyw brosiect ei wrthod cyn belled ag y byddwn yn credu ei fod yn syniad da o ran y rhaglen. Fodd bynnag, mewn rhai mannau, cododd anawsterau pan roddodd sefydliadau cenedlaethol arian i brosiectau a phan fydd cymunedau wedi ceisio cynnal prosiectau eraill. Fodd bynnag, datryswyd y problemau hynny yn llwyddiannus.

William Graham: Yr ydych wedi anwybyddu fy ngalwadau yn y gorffennol am well diogelwch ar gyfer atebolrwydd, gweithredu a gwahanu Cymunedau yn Gyntaf oddi wrth raglenni adfywio cymunedol eraill. Yn y Pwyllgor y bore yma, cyhoeddasoch y byddech yn ystyried gwerthuso. Beth a wnaeth ichi newid eich meddwl?

Edwina Hart: Fe'm darbwyllwyd gan yr angen i werthuso'r prosiectau'n gywir ac, yn anad dim, gan y pwyntiau a wnaed yn y Siambr ac yn y Pwyllgor, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar amdanynt.

**Comisiwn Sunderland
Sunderland Commission**

C2 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y broses ymgynghori ar argymhellion comisiwn Sunderland? (OAQ21051)

Edwina Hart: The consultation period on the Commission on Local Government Electoral Arrangements in Wales, the Sunderland commission, ended on the 31 October. I considered the consultation responses and presented them to the Local Government and Housing Committee this morning.

David Lloyd: Pryd y byddwch yn gweithredu argymhellion adroddiad Sunderland?

Edwina Hart: In Committee this morning, I indicated a way forward in terms of examining the recommendations of the Sunderland report. Some of the recommendations have cross-party support in the Committee. I am minded to put a paper to the second meeting of the Committee in January to take forward those issues so that we can ensure that the good work of the Sunderland commission is examined. There is also an issue surrounding lowering the voting age to 16. I suggested that I would put a paper on that to the Committee in February so that we can have a cross-party discussion on the merits of introducing voting at age 16. We could then make the necessary representations to the UK Government, providing we have support for that in the Chamber.

As regards the recommendations on proportional representation, I indicated to the Committee that I was not happy to take any evidence on the matter in light of Committee discussions, particularly during this National Assembly term. Of course, that matter will be subject to further discussion at the next meeting of the Local Government and Housing Committee.

Kirsty Williams: A recent survey by the Electoral Reform Society found 8.5 to one in favour of introducing a proportional representation system for local government

Q2 David Lloyd: Will the Minister provide an update on the consultation process on the recommendations of the Sunderland commission? (OAQ21051)

Edwina Hart: Daeth y cyfnod ymgynghori ar y Comisiwn ar Drefniadau Etholiadol Llywodraeth Leol yng Nghymru, comisiwn Sunderland, i ben ar 31 Hydref. Ystyriais yr ymatebion ymgynghori a'u cyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y bore yma.

David Lloyd: When will you implement the recommendations of the Sunderland report?

Edwina Hart: Yn y Pwyllgor y bore yma, dangosais ffordd ymlaen o ran archwilio argymhellion adroddiad Sunderland. Cafwyd cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Pwyllgor i rai o'r argymhellion. Bwriadaf gyflwyno papur gerbron ail gyfarfod y Pwyllgor ym mis Ionawr i ddatblygu'r materion hynny er mwyn inni allu sicrhau y caiff gwaith da comisiwn Sunderland ei archwilio. Mae cwestiwn hefyd yn ymwneud â gostwng yr oedran pleidleisio i 16. Awgrymais y byddwn yn cyflwyno papur ar hynny gerbron y Pwyllgor ym mis Chwefror er mwyn inni allu cynnal trafodaeth drawsbleidiol ar fanteision newid yr oedran pleidleisio i 16. Yna galledd gyflwyno'r sylwadau angenrheidiol i Lywodraeth y DU, ar yr amod y cefnogir hynny yn y Siambr.

O ran yr argymhellion ar gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol, dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor nad oeddwn yn fodlon cymryd unrhyw dystiolaeth ar y mater yng ngoleuni trafodaethau'r Pwyllgor, yn enwedig yn ystod y tymor hwn o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Wrth gwrs, bydd y mater hwnnw'n agored i drafodaeth bellach yng nghyfarfod nesaf y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai.

Kirsty Williams: Darganfu arolwg diweddar gan y Gymdeithas Diwygio Etholiadol bod 8.5 i un o blaid cyflwyno system cynrychiolaeth gyfrannol ar gyfer etholiadau

elections. Will you comment on the findings of that poll and will you take them on board as part of your consultation exercise on the Sunderland commission report.

Edwina Hart: Obviously, I consulted on the Sunderland report, which, from the consultations, came out against proportional representation.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Are you pleased that the Liberal Democrats no longer seem to regard it as an issue of confidence that the Sunderland commission's proposals on proportional representation will go forward? Would you like to be able to ditch them or are you pleased that they are likely to be part of any future coalition, should that ever happen?

Edwina Hart: I do not intend to be part of any future coalition; I intend for Labour to win a majority in the next Assembly elections.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am not sure whether that arose out of this question, but I foresee that this issue will emerge often between now and next May.

2:10 p.m.

Tai yn y Gymru Wledig Rural Housing in Wales

C3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud yn ystod gweddill tymor y Llywodraeth er mwyn mynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â thai yn y Gymru wledig? (OAQ21066)

Edwina Hart: I recently announced that the amount available to supplement rural homebuy allocations was being increased from £1.5 million to £2.25 million. We are also reviewing the operation of the homebuy scheme and introducing an Assembly Order to increase the number of rural areas where restrictions may apply on sales under the right-to-acquire scheme and re-sales under the right-to-buy scheme.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y

llywodraeth leol. A wnewch chi sylwadau ar ganfyddiadau'r arolwg hwnnw ac a ystyriwch hwy fel rhan o'ch ymgynghoriad ar adroddiad comisiwn Sunderland?

Edwina Hart: Yn amlwg, ymgynghorais ar adroddiad Sunderland, a oedd, yn sgîl yr ymgynghoriadau, yn erbyn cynrychiolaeth gyfrannol.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A ydych yn falch nad ymddengys bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol bellach yn ffyddiog y bydd cynigion comisiwn Sunderland ar gynrychiolaeth gyfrannol yn cael eu cyflwyno? A hoffech allu cael gwared ohonynt neu a ydych yn falch eu bod yn debygol o fod yn rhan o unrhyw glymblaid yn y dyfodol, pe byddai hynny'n digwydd?

Edwina Hart: Ni fwriadaf fod yn rhan o unrhyw glymblaid yn y dyfodol; fy mwriad i yw y bydd Llafur yn ennill mwyafrif yn etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn siŵr a gododd hynny o'r cwestiwn hwn, ond rhagwelaf y bydd y mater hwn yn codi'n aml rhwng nawr a mis Mai nesaf.

Q3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What does the Minister plan to do during the remainder of the Government term to address rural housing issues in Wales? (OAQ21066)

Edwina Hart: Yn ddiweddar, cyhoeddais y caiff y swm sydd ar gael i'w ychwanegu at ddyraniadau'r cymorth prynu cartref yng nghefn gwlad ei gynyddu o £1.5 miliwn i £2.25 miliwn. Yr ydym hefyd yn adolygu'r broses o weithredu'r cynllun prynu cartref ac yn cyflwyno Gorchymyn y Cynulliad i gynyddu nifer yr ardaloedd gwledig lle y gall cyfyngiadau fod yn berthnasol iddynt ar werthiannau o dan y cynllun hawl i gael meddiant ac ailwerthiadau o dan y cynllun hawl i brynu.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister

Gweinidog ystyried cynnal archwiliad o dai mewn ardaloedd gwledig i ganfod beth yw'r sefyllfa bresennol a pha un a oes angen tai newydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny ai peidio? Pe bai archwiliad o'r fath yn awgrymu bod digon o dai i ddiwallu angen yr ardaloedd hynny, a fyddai'n ystyried gosod cymalau yn y Gorchymyn sy'n ffafrio angen ac amodau lleol?

Edwina Hart: I will certainly consider those suggestions. Assessing housing issues is a matter for local authorities in the first instance. However, I want to be proactive in taking this particular agenda forward. I will speak with my officials about the further work that can be undertaken.

Mick Bates: How will you ensure that residents in our small rural market towns have sufficient open community space, especially when it is the Assembly—through its agent the Welsh Development Agency—that is selling land used for such purposes? Many of my constituents who live in Vaynor, Newtown have difficulties in understanding why building should take place on a green open space that has been used for recreation for 20 years.

Edwina Hart: There are some planning matters associated with that issue, and also in terms of what happens in the context of the Welsh Development Agency. I will raise the issues you mentioned with regard to the WDA and the utilisation of space with my colleague, the Minister for Economic Development. However, I believe that we would all agree that it is important to protect public space because it is a valuable asset.

David Davies: Do you agree that the rural housing shortage is being exacerbated by the number of people buying second or even third homes in the countryside? Do you also agree that, before entering into any form of property purchase, people should get sound financial advice from a reputable source? [*Laughter.*]

Edwina Hart: Your last point is particularly appropriate because it is important that people get proper financial advice when they enter into such undertakings. There are many

consider undertaking an audit of housing in rural areas to establish what the current situation is and whether new houses are needed in those areas? If such an audit indicated that there was sufficient housing to meet the need in those areas, would she consider inserting clauses in the Order that favour local need and conditions?

Edwina Hart: Byddaf yn sicr yn ystyried yr awgrymiadau hynny. Mater i awdurdodau lleol yw asesu materion tai yn y lle cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn fod yn rhagweithiol wrth ddatblygu'r agenda arbennig hon. Siaradaf â'm swyddogion am y gwaith pellach y gellir ei wneud.

Mick Bates: Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod gan drigolion ein trefi marchnad bach yng nghefn gwlad ddigon o le agored yn y gymuned, yn enwedig pan mai'r Cynulliad—drwy ei asiant, sef Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru—sy'n gwerthu tir i'w ddefnyddio at ddibenion o'r fath? Mae llawer o'm hetholwyr sy'n byw yn y Faenor, y Drenewydd yn ei chael yn anodd i ddeall pam y dylid adeiladu ar le agored gwyrdd a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer hamdden am 20 mlynedd.

Edwina Hart: Mae rhai materion cynllunio sy'n gysylltiedig â'r achos hwnnw, a hefyd o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd yng nghyd-destun Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Codaf y materion y soniasoch amdanynt o ran y WDA a defnyddio gofod gyda'm cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd. Fodd bynnag, credaf y byddai pawb ohonom yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig diogelu mannau cyhoeddus am eu bod yn ased gwerthfawr.

David Davies: A gytunwch fod y prinder tai mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn cael ei ddwysáu gan nifer y bobl sy'n prynu ail gartref neu hyd yn oed drydydd cartref yng nghefn gwlad? A gytunwch hefyd y dylai pobl, cyn dechrau prynu eiddo o unrhyw fath, gael cyngor ariannol cadarn o ffynhonnell ddibynadwy? [*Chwerthin.*]

Edwina Hart: Mae eich pwynt olaf yn arbennig o briodol oherwydd ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl yn cael cyngor ariannol priodol pan fyddant yn ymgymryd â phethau

professionals who can ably assist individuals. On the purchase of second and third homes, we need to welcome people into our communities. However, sometimes we must recognise that that can cause problems for the indigenous population.

o'r fath. Mae llawer o bobl broffesiynol a all gynorthwyo unigolion. O ran prynu ail a thrydydd cartref, mae angen inni groesawu pobl i'n cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, weithiau mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod y gall hyn achosi problemau i'r boblogaeth gynhenid.

Mentrau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad **Assembly Government Initiatives**

C4 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn derbyn cyllid digonol i weinyddu mentrau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad? (OAQ21049)

Edwina Hart: I meet regularly with local authority representatives to discuss a range of issues, including funding. I carefully consider any new burdens placed on authorities to administer Assembly Government initiatives and ensure that I am satisfied that they are funded appropriately.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn mai profiad sawl awdurdod lleol yw bod rhai mentrau a pholisïau newydd a gaiff eu cyflwyno gan y Cynulliad, megis rhoi tocynnau teithio am ddim ar fysiau i'r henoed a sicrhau o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol a Gofal Cymunedol 1990 y caiff gwasanaethau, megis gofal, eu cynnig i'r henoed am ddim, yn ormod o faich ariannol arnynt? Mae awdurdodau yn gorfod cymryd arian oddi wrth wasanaethau eraill a ddarperir ganddynt. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau y bydd yn ystyried hyn yn ofalus a, lle nad oes gan awdurdodau adnoddau digonol, y bydd y Cynulliad yn cyllido'r gwasanaethau a gyflwynwyd ganddo?

Edwina Hart: We have been generous in terms of the local government settlement again this year. In real terms, when you compare the situation with that in England, Welsh local authorities have done well in the main. However, we accept that there are differences across local government as a result of the formula used and the impact of census figures. I carefully consider any burdens that may be placed on local authorities. On the provision of the excellent free bus pass scheme, which we are extending to include men over 60 years of

Q4 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): How does the Minister ensure that local authorities are adequately funded to administer Assembly Government initiatives? (OAQ21049)

Edwina Hart: Byddaf yn cwrrd yn rheolaidd â chynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol i drafod amrywiaeth o faterion, gan gynnwys ariannu. Byddaf yn ystyried unrhyw feichiau newydd a roddir ar awdurdodau i weinyddu mentrau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ofalus ac yn sicrhau fy mod yn fodlon y cânt eu hariannu'n briodol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Does the Minister accept that the experience of many local authorities is that some of the new schemes and policies that are introduced by the Assembly, such as free bus passes for the elderly and ensuring under the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 that services such as care are offered free of charge to the elderly, place too great a financial burden on them? Authorities have to take money from other services they provide. Will the Minister ensure that she will consider this carefully and that, where authorities do not have adequate resources, the Assembly will fund the services that it has introduced?

Edwina Hart: Buom yn hael o ran y setliad llywodraeth leol eto eleni. Mewn termau real, wrth gymharu'r sefyllfa â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr, mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru wedi gwneud yn dda ar y cyfan. Fodd bynnag, derbyniwn fod gwahaniaethau ar draws llywodraeth leol o ganlyniad i'r fformiwla a ddefnyddiwyd ac effaith ffigurau'r cyfrifiad. Ystyriaf unrhyw feichiau y gellid eu gosod ar awdurdodau lleol yn ofalus. O ran darparu'r cynllun tocynnau i deithio am ddim ar fysiau, a oedd yn gynllun ardderchog yr ydym yn ei ymestyn i gynnwys dynion dros 60 oed,

age, there was agreement on how we would deal with that matter. When technology prevails and everyone can use a Switch card, we will be able to consider the whole issue of payment on the back of how much money was expended. These are ongoing issues, which I am continuously discussing with the Minister responsible for transport, Sue Essex. As regards your other points, I will try to ensure that sufficient funds are made available for special grants and that proper analysis is carried out at that stage.

Richard Edwards: My question is a variation on the previous question. How do you ensure that local authorities spend funds allocated for Assembly Government initiatives on those initiatives?

Edwina Hart: We must recognise that, in the main, money to local government is unencumbered, outside the special grant regime, so that local authorities can use the money according to what they regard as the needs of their area. They are then answerable to the electorate in respect of their decisions. We have considered the general trends that we want to have in Assembly policy, and we want to ensure that the policy agreements cover those trends and that local authorities then match up to those policy agreements.

David Ian Jones: Returning to the issue of free bus passes, as you know, people in south Wales are extremely concerned that the level of funding is insufficient. It is possible that that funding level will have to be reviewed, which in turn may lead to the North Wales region losing out. Next year, the scheme will be extended to men over the age of 60, which is a cause of extreme concern to local authorities in the North. Can you give an unequivocal undertaking that no local council tax payers will be asked to pick up the tab for those services this year or in years to come?

Edwina Hart: The 22 local authorities across Wales that you talk to must be completely different to the 22 that I talk to. The Minister responsible for transport and I have raised specific issues with certain local authorities. However, in the end, we have given a

cytunwyd ar sut y byddem yn ymdrin â'r mater. Pan fydd technoleg yn trechu ac y gall pawb ddefnyddio cerdyn Switch, byddwn yn gallu ystyried yr holl fater o dalu yn sgîl faint o arian a wariwyd. Mae'r rhain yn faterion cyfredol, yr wyf yn eu trafod yn barhaus gyda'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth, Sue Essex. O ran eich pwyntiau eraill, ceisiaf sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael ar gyfer grantiau arbennig ac y cynhelir dadansoddiad priodol ar yr adeg honno.

Richard Edwards: Amrywiad ar y cwestiwn blaenorol yw fy nghwestiwn i. Sut ydych chi'n sicrhau bod yr awdurdodau lleol yn gwario arian a ddyrannwyd ar gyfer mentrau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar y mentrau hynny?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, nad yw'r arian i lywodraeth leol wedi'i bridianu, y tu allan i'r system grant arbennig, fel y gall awdurdodau lleol ddefnyddio'r arian yn unol â'r hyn yr ystyriant yw anghenion eu hardal. Maent wedyn yn atebol i'r etholwyr o ran eu penderfyniadau. Yr ydym wedi ystyried y tueddiadau cyffredinol yr ydym am eu hymgorffori ym mholisiau'r Cynulliad, ac yr ydym am sicrhau bod cytundebau polisi yn cwmpasu'r tueddiadau hynny a bod awdurdodau lleol wedyn yn cydymffurfio â'r cytundebau hynny.

David Ian Jones: Gan ddychwelyd at y mater o docynnau teithio ar fysiau am ddim, fel y gwyddoch, mae pobl yn y De yn bryderus iawn nad oes digon o arian ar gael. Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen adolygu lefel yr ariannu, a allai, yn ei dro, olygu y bydd rhanbarth Gogledd Cymru ar ei cholled. Y flwyddyn nesaf, estynnir y cynllun i gynnwys dynion dros 60 oed, sy'n achos pryder mawr i'r awdurdodau lleol yn y gogledd. A allwch roi sicrwydd diamwys na ofynnir i dalwyr y dreth gyngor leol dalu am y gwasanaethau hynny eleni neu mewn blynnydoedd i ddod?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n rhaid bod y 22 awdurdod lleol ledled Cymru yr ydych yn siarad â hwy yn hollol wahanol i'r 22 yr wyf i'n siarad â hwy. Mae'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth a minnau wedi codi materion penodol gyda rhai awdurdodau

commitment that funding will be made available and will continue to be made available. I do not want any more scaremongering about pensioners' travel, which has been an enormous success. It is better to be on the bus than in the waiting room of the doctor's surgery.

lleol. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, yr ydym wedi gwneud ymrwymiad y bydd arian ar gael ac y bydd yn parhau i fod ar gael. Nid wyf am godi bwganod mwyach am drafnidiaeth i bensynwyr, sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Mae'n well bod ar y bws nag yn ystafell aros y feddygfa.

Cytundebau Polisi Policy Agreements

Q5 Brian Gibbons: Can the Minister give an update on policy agreements made between the National Assembly and local government in Wales? (OAQ21137)

C5 Brian Gibbons: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cytundebau polisi rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru? (OAQ21137)

Edwina Hart: I am currently looking at the first batch of policy agreements that we have entered into. I am generally well satisfied that local authorities have met the targets set out in the agreements and they will thus receive the performance incentive money that they require as part of this year's settlement. I am now considering future policy agreements and am having discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association. I will update members of the Local Government and Housing Committee when the discussions have proceeded further.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn edrych ar y gyfres gyntaf o gytundebau polisi a wnaethom ar hyn o bryd. Yn gyffredinol, yr wyf yn fodlon iawn bod awdurdodau lleol wedi cyrraedd y targedau a nodwyd yn y cytundebau ac y byddant felly yn derbyn yr arian cymhelliant perfformio sydd ei angen arnynt fel rhan o setliad eleni. Yr wyf bellach yn ystyried cytundebau polisi ar gyfer y dyfodol ac yn cael trafodaethau â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai pan fydd y trafodaethau wedi datblygu ymhellach.

Brian Gibbons: Scarcely a week goes by without some organisation approaching us to ask for money to be ring-fenced in advance of spend. Do you agree that the crucial test of local government performance is not the input but the outcome and its ability to deliver services to local communities?

Brian Gibbons: Prin y bydd wythnos yn mynd heibio heb i ryw sefydliad gysylltu â ni i ofyn a ellir neilltuo arian cyn ei wario. A gytunwch nad y mewnbwn yw'r prawf hanfodol o berfformiad llywodraeth leol, ond yr allbwn a'i gallu i ddarparu gwasanaethau i gymunedau lleol?

Edwina Hart: I agree—it is a matter of output. The Wales Improvement Plan is a positive way by which we can monitor the output of local government in Wales. You are right, the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. Local authorities across Wales continue to deliver well.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf—mater o allbwn ydyw. Mae Cynllun Gwella Cymru yn ffordd gadarnhaol o fonitro allbwn llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn gywir, wrth ei flas mae profi bwddin. Mae awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru'n parhau i gyflawni'n dda.

Jonathan Morgan: Looking at specific outputs in Cardiff, I could refer to the provision for special educational needs in the capital city. Cardiff's performance in this field is poor, with uncertain prospects for improvement. We could also refer to the provision of social services in the city, which

Jonathan Morgan: Gan edrych ar allbynnau penodol yng Nghaerdydd, gallwn gyfeirio at y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig yn y brif ddinas. Mae perfformiad Caerdydd yn y maes hwn yn wael, heb fawr o ragolygon y bydd yn gwella. Gallem hefyd gyfeirio at y ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau

is poor and which also has uncertain prospects for improvement. Do any policy agreements exist between the National Assembly and Cardiff County Council to help it raise its achievement levels in those delivery areas? Do any such agreements exist with any local authority in Wales?

Edwina Hart: We obviously have a policy agreement to look at the 70 targets and our policy direction. However, we must recognise that the purpose of reports on local authorities is to examine what is going on and to suggest improvements. All the local authorities that have been involved in this process, including Cardiff, have been ready and willing to take on board all the points that have emerged from these reports, to discuss them with the relevant Government Ministers and to seek to improve services. The majority of local authorities should be congratulated on the open way in which they have dealt with those issues.

David Lloyd: Will the Minister encourage local authorities to take into consideration the banning of smoking in any new planning applications for public buildings that are approved?

Edwina Hart: I am not responsible for planning but I will certainly raise that issue with the Welsh Local Government Association.

cymdeithasol yn y ddinas, sydd hefyd yn wael a heb ragolygon pendant y bydd yn gwella. A oes unrhyw gytundebau polisi'n bodoli rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Chyngor Dinas Caerdydd i'w helpu i wella ei ddarpariaeth yn y meysydd hynny? A oes unrhyw gytundebau o'r fath yn bodoli gydag unrhyw awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n amlwg bod gennym gytundeb polisi i edrych ar y 70 targed a'n cyfeiriad o ran polisi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod mai pwrpas yr adroddiadau ar awdurdodau lleol yw archwilio'r hyn sy'n digwydd ac awgrymu gwelliannau. Bu'r holl awdurdodau lleol a oedd yn rhan o'r broses hon, gan gynnwys Caerdydd, yn fodlon ac yn barod i ystyried yr holl bwyntiau a ddeilliodd o'r adroddiadau hyn, i'w trafod gyda Gweinidogion perthnasol y Llywodraeth ac i geisio gwella gwasanaethau. Dylid llongyfarch y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau lleol am y ffordd agored y maent wedi ymdrin â'r materion hynny.

David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog annog awdurdodau lleol i ystyried gwahardd ysmygu fel rhan o unrhyw geisiadau cynllunio newydd ar gyfer adeiladau cyhoeddus a gaiff eu cymeradwyo?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am gynllunio ond byddaf yn sicr yn codi'r mater hwnnw gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru.

Cwm Cynon Cynon Valley

Q6 Christine Chapman: Will the Minister make a statement about Welsh Assembly Government community development initiatives benefiting Cynon Valley? (OAQ21072)

Edwina Hart: Several community development initiatives benefit Cynon Valley. For example, through the Communities First programme, £1.7 million has been allocated to drive forward community regeneration in areas across Cynon Valley. In addition, under Objective 1, priority 3, over £9 million has been committed to projects across Rhondda Cynon Taf, some of which benefits Cynon Valley.

C6 Christine Chapman: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y mentrau datblygu cymunedol sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru er lles Cwm Cynon? (OAQ21072)

Edwina Hart: Mae sawl menter datblygu cymunedol er lles Cwm Cynon. Er enghraifft, drwy'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, neilltuwyd £1.7 miliwn i hybu adfywiad cymunedol mewn ardaloedd ar draws Cwm Cynon. Yn ogystal, o dan Amcan 1, blaenoriaeth 3, ymrwymwyd dros £9 miliwn i brosiectau ar draws ardal Rhondda Cynon Taf, y mae rhai ohonynt er lles Cwm Cynon. Mae'r rhaglen cymunedau, cyfleusterau a

The communities, facilities and activities programme provides further opportunities for community groups in Cynon Valley to access funding to improve community facilities and to develop community activities.

gweithgareddau yn rhoi cyfleoedd pellach i grwpiau cymunedol yng Nghwm Cynon gael gafael ar arian i wella cyfleusterau cymunedol ac i ddatblygu gweithgareddau cymunedol.

2:20 p.m.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the extra investment in areas such as Cynon Valley. You mentioned Communities First and Objective 1, and we must not forget the massive boost in the budget awarded to Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, by the Labour-led Assembly. Do you agree that how the money is spent will affect the long-term future of areas like mine, and that we must encourage people with top quality skills to work with our communities and also enable the community itself to play an active part in its regeneration?

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y buddsoddiad ychwanegol mewn ardaloedd fel Cwm Cynon. Soniasoch am Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ac Amcan 1, ond ni ddylem anghofio'r cynnydd anferth yn y gyllideb a ddyfarnwyd i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, gan y Cynulliad dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur. A gytunwch y bydd sut y caiff yr arian ei wario yn effeithio ar ddyfodol hirdymor ardaloedd fel fy ardal i, a bod rhaid inni annog pobl gyda sgiliau o'r radd flaenaf i weithio gyda'n cymunedau a hefyd galluogi'r gymuned ei hun i chwarae rhan weithredol y gwaith o'i hadfywio?

Edwina Hart: I am pleased that Rhondda Cynon Taf—a deprived area of Wales—has done well from Government funding since 1999. In 2003-04 Rhondda Cynon Taf will receive a 10.2 per cent increase in its general and hypothecated grant support from the Assembly Government. That results from how the formula works and it is important to say that the area will benefit greatly from our new deprivation grant. The grant per capita in Rhondda Cynon Taf during 2003-04 will be £1,142—the fourth highest in Wales.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn falch bod Rhondda Cynon Taf—ardal ddfreintiedig yng Nghymru—wedi elwa ar arian y Llywodraeth ers 1999. Yn 2003-04 bydd Rhondda Cynon Taf yn derbyn cynnydd o 10.2 y cant yn ei chymorth grant cyffredinol a phriodiannol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hynny'n deillio o sut mae'r fformiwla'n gweithio ac mae'n bwysig dweud y bydd yr ardal yn elwa llawer ar ein grant amddifadedd newydd. Bydd grant Rhondda Cynon Taf yn ystod 2003-04 yn £1,142 y pen—y pedwerydd uchaf yng Nghymru.

Pauline Jarman: I agree with Christine Chapman—how money is spent is vitally important and we all know what happened during the pre-1999 era. One project that would greatly assist the regeneration of Cynon valley south—especially the Communities First areas of Penrhiw-ceibr and Mountain Ash west—are southern and northern cross-valley links. How do your Cabinet colleagues understand the cross-cutting and joined-up nature of Communities First delivery when dealing with capital investment?

Pauline Jarman: Cytunaf â Christine Chapman—mae sut y caiff arian ei wario yn hollbwysig a gŵyr pawb ohonom beth a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y cyfnod cyn 1999. Un prosiect a fyddai'n cynorthwyo'r gwaith o adfywio de cwm Cynon yn fawr—yn enwedig ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf Penrhiw-ceibr a gorllewin Aberpennar—yw cysylltiadau ar draws y cymoedd o'r de i'r gogledd. Sut mae eich cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet yn deall natur drawsbynciol a chydgyssylltiedig y gwaith o gyflwyno prosiectau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wrth ymdrin â buddsoddiad cyfalaf?

Edwina Hart: We considered these issues, and the one that you raised is interesting—links would certainly benefit the communities

Edwina Hart: Ystyriwyd y materion hyn, ac mae'r un a godwyd gennych yn ddi-ddorol—byddai cysylltiadau yn sicr o fudd i'r

that you mentioned. This is taken into account in the Communities First cross-cutting agenda but I will give further consideration to that issue now that you have raised it with me.

cymunedau y soniasoch amdanynt. Caiff hyn ei ystyried fel rhan o agenda drawsbynciol Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ond byddaf yn ystyried y mater ymhellach gan eich bod wedi ei godi gyda mi.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7 (OAQ21052) has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 7 (OAQ21052) yn ôl.

Gwariant Arfaethedig ar Dai Proposed Expenditure on Housing

C8 Dafydd Wigley: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwariant arfaethedig ar dai yn ystod y tair blynedd nesaf? (OAQ21048)

Q8 Dafydd Wigley: Will the Minister make a statement on the proposed expenditure on housing over the next three years? (OAQ21048)

Edwina Hart: In the draft budget, which I announced in October, housing expenditure for the next three years was increased by some £66 million, compared with the amount that I anticipate spending during this financial year. This is net of housing revenue account subsidy, which is our newly managed expenditure, and ring-fenced for this purpose only.

Edwina Hart: Yn y gyllideb ddrafft, a gyhoeddwyd gennyf ym mis Hydref, rhoddwyd tua £66 miliwn ychwanegol i wariant ar dai ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf, o'i gymharu â'r swm y rhagwelaf ei wario yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Nid yw hyn yn cynnwys cymhorthdal cyfrif refeniw tai, sef ein gwariant a reolir o'r newydd, ac a neilltuwyd at y diben hwn yn unig.

Dafydd Wigley: Ar ddiwrnod pryd y mae'r ystadegau digartrefedd wedi effeithio arnom ni oll, a ydyw'r Gweinidog yn hapus bod adnoddau digonol wedi'u darparu ar gyfer tai? O gofio bod miloedd o bobl wedi bod yn disgwyl, nid misoedd, ond blynnyddoedd i dderbyn grantiau i adnewyddu eu cartrefi, ai diffyg adnoddau neu ddiffygio llywodraeth leol sydd ar fai am ddiffyg cynnydd yn hyn o beth?

Dafydd Wigley: On a day when the homelessness statistics have impacted on all of us, is the Minister happy that adequate resources have been provided for housing? Bearing in mind that thousands of people have been waiting, not months, but years for housing renewal grants, is lack of resources or local government failure to blame for lack of progress in this regard?

Edwina Hart: There are many issues concerning housing and I share your concern about homelessness. We had a discussion in the Local Government and Housing Committee meeting this morning about a tragic case raised by Pauline Jarman—the case of four pregnant women who are homeless and on the streets of Cardiff. My officials are discussing some of these issues with Cardiff County Council, because there is a major homelessness problem in the city. As I indicated in Committee today, we have been a victim of our own success—by extending the categories, we have made homelessness more visible in many areas, and we must recognise that we must live up to the demand. I do not think that there is fault on any part:

Edwina Hart: Mae llawer o faterion yn ymwneud â thai, a rhannaf eich pryder ynghylch digartrefedd. Cawsom drafodaeth yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y bore yma am achos trist a godwyd gan Pauline Jarman—achos pedair merch feichiog sy'n ddigartref ac yn byw ar strydoedd Caerdydd. Mae fy swyddogion yn trafod rhai o'r materion hyn gyda Chyngor Dinas Caerdydd, oherwydd mae digartrefedd yn broblem fawr yn y ddinas. Fel y nodais yn y Pwyllgor heddiw, daeth problemau eraill yn sgîl ein llwyddiant—drwy ymestyn y categorïau, yr ydym wedi gwneud digartrefedd yn fwy amlwg mewn sawl ardal, a rhaid inni gydnabod bod rhaid inni ateb y galw. Ni chredaf fod bai ar neb am hyn:

sufficient resources are allocated and I told the Committee today that I will give further consideration to the commitment to homelessness, in the light of some of the issues that have been raised.

Peter Rogers: Minister, you obviously recognise that homelessness is rapidly increasing—it is even spreading to rural areas. In Anglesey, my own area, I think that there are another 14 homeless people, making a total of 110. It is a severe problem and it now seems that many more young people are homeless. Are there any lessons to be learned? Too many people leave education without qualifications; and these people are now homeless. Perhaps we should tackle homelessness in another way, by ensuring that we have an education system that is fair to everyone.

Edwina Hart: Homelessness has been an issue in rural areas, but people have not focused on it. Regarding young people, a variety of circumstances—changes in family structures and so on—can mean that people are not comfortable living at home. However, there are homelessness issues that must be tackled as part of this particular agenda, and I would be happy to take your points on board and do some further work with officials.

dyrennir digon o adnoddau a dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor heddiw y byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth bellach i'r ymrwymiad i ddigartrefedd, o gofio rhai o'r materion a godwyd.

Peter Rogers: Weinidog, mae'n amlwg eich bod yn cydnabod bod digartrefedd yn cynyddu'n gyflym—mae hyd yn oed yn lledu i ardaloedd gwledig. Yn Ynys Môn, fy ardal i, credaf fod 14 person digartref arall, sy'n gwneud cyfanswm o 110. Mae'n broblem ddifrifol ac ymddengys fod llawer mwy o bobl ifanc yn ddigartref yn awr. A oes gwersi i'w dysgu? Mae gormod o bobl yn gadael addysg heb gymwysterau; ac mae'r bobl hyn yn ddigartref bellach. Efallai y dylem fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd mewn ffordd arall, drwy sicrhau bod gennym system addysg sy'n deg i bawb.

Edwina Hart: Mae digartrefedd wedi bod yn broblem mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ond nid yw pobl wedi bod yn canolbwyntio arno. O ran pobl ifanc, gall amgylchiadau amrywiol—newidiadau yn strwythur y teulu ac ati—olygu nad yw pobl yn gyfforddus yn byw gartref. Fodd bynnag, mae materion sy'n ymwneud â digartrefedd y mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â hwy fel rhan o'r agenda arbennig hon, a byddwn yn hapus i ystyried eich pwyntiau a gwneud rhagor o waith gyda swyddogion.

Y Dreth Gyngor Council Tax

Q9 David Davies: What impact will Assembly funding have on council tax in the next financial year? (OAQ21043)

Edwina Hart: The setting of council tax is a matter for individual authorities.

David Davies: As you well know, the level at which council tax is set depends upon how much money comes from the Assembly. Over the last three years, the inhabitants of Monmouthshire have faced inflation-busting rises in their council tax bills while the Assembly has siphoned money off into Labour fiefdoms in the Valleys, such as the one mentioned earlier, which cannot keep their books in order. Can you assure us that

C9 David Davies: Pa effaith fydd arian gan y Cynulliad yn ei gael ar y dreth gyngor yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. (OAQ21043)

Edwina Hart: Mater i awdurdodau unigol yw pennu treth gyngor.

David Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r lefel y pennir treth gyngor arni yn dibynnu ar faint o arian a ddaw o'r Cynulliad. Dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, mae trigolion Sir Fynwy wedi wynebu cynnydd sy'n fwy na chwyddiant yn eu biliau treth gyngor tra bod y Cynulliad wedi dargyfeirio arian i gadarnleoedd Llafur yn y Cymoedd, fel yr un a grybwyllwyd yn gynharach, na allant gadw trefn ar eu llyfrau. A allwch ein sicrhau na

this will not happen again in the next financial year?

Edwina Hart: Ultimately, in terms of the local government settlement, the money that is put into the pot is divided according to a formula that has been agreed by all parties. I referred to the settlement for Rhondda Cynon Taf. It has areas of massive deprivation, which are appropriately rewarded through the formula.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhannu fy mhryder y bydd cyllideb yr heddlu, a'r codiad cyflog haeddianol y gobeithiaf y bydd y diffoddwyr tân yn ei dderbyn maes o law, yn effeithio yn andwyol ar gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol? A oes modd iddi eu cynorthwyo yn hynny o beth?

Edwina Hart: As I indicated in Committee this morning, I will consider what happens with regard to the firefighters' settlement because, as local authorities are the fire authorities, there will be funding issues. However, I have not yet reached agreement with the Home Office about the figures for the police settlement. I will keep the Local Government and Housing Committee updated on this issue. I want to ensure that Welsh forces benefit as much as English forces in any settlement. We must also recognise that a hue and cry always ensues when considerable additional money is added to the police precept.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. Succinct answers enable us to get through more questions. That remark is not directed at the Minister for Environment, by the way.

The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex): I am sure that it is not.

The Presiding Officer: I appreciate that some Ministers' portfolios are more complex than others.

fydd hyn yn digwydd eto yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf?

Edwina Hart: Yn y pen draw, o ran y setliad llywodraeth leol, rhennir yr arian sydd ar gael yn ôl fformiwla y cytunwyd arni gan yr holl bleidiau. Cyfeiriais at y setliad ar gyfer Rhondda Cynon Taf. Mae ganddo ardaloedd o amddifadedd difrifol, y dyfernir yr arian priodol iddynt drwy'r fformiwla.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Does the Minister share my concern that the police budget, and the deserved pay increase that I hope that firefighters will receive before long, will adversely affect local authorities' budgets? Is there any way in which she can assist them in this matter?

Edwina Hart: Fel y soniais yn y Pwyllgor y bore yma, byddaf yn ystyried yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd o ran setliad y diffoddwyr tân oherwydd, gan mai'r awdurdodau lleol yw'r awdurdodau tân, bydd problemau o ran ariannu. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf wedi dod i gytundeb eto gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch y ffigurau ar gyfer setliad yr heddlu. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf am sicrhau bod lluoedd Cymru yn elwa cymaint â lluoedd Lloegr mewn unrhyw setliad. Rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod bod stŵr mawr yn dilyn bob tro pan gaiff arian ychwanegol sylweddol ei ychwanegu at argymhelliad yr heddlu.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Mae atebion cryno yn ein galluogi i fynd drwy fwy o gwestiynau. Nid yw'r sylw hwnnw wedi'i gyfeirio at y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, gyda llaw.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex): Derbyniaf hynny.

Y Llywydd: Gwerthfawrogaf fod portffolios rhai Gweinidogion yn fwy cymhleth nag eraill.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd Questions to the Minister for Environment

Gwelliannau i'r A5/A483 Improvements to the A5/A483

Q1 Alison Halford: Will the Minister give an undertaking to ensure that the road improvements to the A5/A483 will occur in the very near future? (OAQ21109)

The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex): The Welsh Assembly Government has been supportive of the findings of the recent A5/A483 Shrewsbury to Chester road-based study commissioned by the Government for the west Midlands. It is not currently in the Welsh trunk road forward programme. Welsh Assembly Government officials, in conjunction with the Highways Agency, are progressing a route management strategy.

Alison Halford: Residential development is spiralling out of control, particularly in Ewloe—and I should declare an interest as I live there—thus putting strain on already over-congested roads in Flintshire. When Welsh planning inspectors grant approval for yet more houses, what consideration do they give to the adequacy or otherwise of the road infrastructure in reaching their decision?

Sue Essex: They consider and assess the highway statistics presented by the local authority and the potential developer, particularly those on projected traffic on the highway route, and make a decision accordingly.

Gareth Jones: Datganodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth yr wythnos hon fod £5.5 biliwn o arian newydd yn cael ei ddyrannu ar gyfer prosiectau trafnidiaeth yn Lloegr. Pryd y clywn ddatganiad cyffelyb yng Nghymru? Pe dyrennir yr arian yn ôl fformiwla Barnett, byddai hynny'n golygu tua £330 miliwn ychanegol ar gyfer ein priffyrdd—mwy na dwbl y cyfanswm ar gyfer blaenraglen cefnffyrdd Cymru am y tair blynedd nesaf. Pa gyfran o'r arian hwnnw y byddech yn debygol o'i glustnodi ar gyfer cefnffyrdd? Pe deuai'r cyfan o'r arian i drafnidiaeth, a geisich gynyddu nifer y

C1 Alison Halford: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwymo i sicrhau y bydd gwelliannau yn cael eu gwneud i ffyrdd yr A5/A483 yn y dyfodol agos iawn? (OAQ21109)

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex): Bu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gefnogol i ganfyddiadau'r astudiaeth ddiweddar ar ffyrdd yr A5/A483 o'r Amwythig i Gaer a gomisiynwyd gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer gorllewin Canolbarth Lloegr. Nid yw ym mlaenraglen cefnffyrdd Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae swyddogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mewn cydweithrediad â'r Asiantaeth Briffyrdd, yn datblygu strategaeth rheoli ffyrdd.

Alison Halford: Mae'r gwaith o ddatblygu adeiladau preswyl yn mynd allan o reolaeth, yn enwedig yn Ewlo—a dylwn ddatgan buddiant gan fy mod yn byw yno—gan roi straen ar ffyrdd sydd eisoes yn rhy brysur yn Sir y Fflint. Pan fydd arolygwyr cynllunio yng Nghymru yn rhoi caniatâd i adeiladu rhagor o dai, pa ystyriaeth a roddant i ddigonolrwydd neu annigonolrwydd seilwaith y ffyrdd wrth benderfynu?

Sue Essex: Maent yn ystyried ac yn asesu'r ystadegau priffyrdd a gyflwynir gan yr awdurdod lleol a'r darpar ddatblygwr posibl, yn enwedig y rhai hynny ar draffig amcanol ar lwybr y briffordd, a gwneud penderfyniad yn unol â hynny.

Gareth Jones: The Secretary of State for Transport stated this week that £5.5 billion of new money will be allocated to transport projects in England. When will we hear a similar statement in Wales? Were the money allocated according to the Barnett formula, that would mean around an additional £330 million for our highways—more than double the total for Wales's trunk road forward programme for the next three years. What proportion of that money would you be likely to earmark for trunk roads? Were all that money to go to transport, would you try to increase the number of schemes under the

cynlluniau yn y flaenraglen, cwblhau'r flaenraglen mewn hanner yr amser, neu ailgyfeirio'r arian i drafndiaeth gyhoeddus?

Sue Essex: Alistair Darling's announcement yesterday referred to England only and the money that England will largely allocate to widening strategic motorway routes that suffer from heavy congestion. Our forward programme for trunk roads was announced earlier this year and we set out the key expenditure in the budget.

John Griffiths: You know that we continue to see accidents almost daily on the M4 around Newport, especially around the Brynglas tunnels. What is the latest position on traffic management or other measures to prevent those accidents?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is on the A5/A483. However, I am feeling generous today.

2:30 p.m.

Sue Essex: We are putting considerable effort into making better use of the highways to encourage more intelligent driving. We cannot directly influence driving culture and how people behave on the road, but we can try to encourage better driving. Statistics show that accidents on the M4, particularly near Newport, cause huge problems. Making better use of highways involves using signage to get people to anticipate and to use the appropriate speed for the conditions and level of traffic. If we can get drivers to think ahead and take notice of warnings that pays dividends. There have been times when I have driven on that motorway and a sign has appeared warning drivers to reduce their speed due to adverse weather conditions, for example. Ninety per cent of drivers will slow down, but, unfortunately, 10 per cent will not. If we can get people to take heed of warnings, we can make the M4 much safer.

forward programme; complete the forward programme in half the time; or divert the money to public transport?

Sue Essex: Yr oedd cyhoeddiad Alistair Darling ddoe yn cyfeirio at Lloegr yn unig a'r arian y bydd Lloegr yn ei ddyrannu'n bennaf at ledu llwybrau traffyrdd strategol sy'n dioddef o draffig trwm. Cyhoeddwyd ein blaenraglen ar gyfer cefnffyrdd yn gynharach eleni a nodwyd y gwariant allweddol yn y gyllideb.

John Griffiths: Gwyddoch ein bod yn parhau i weld damweiniau bron bob dydd ar yr M4 ger Casnewydd, yn enwedig o amgylch twnneli Brynglas. Beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran rheoli traffig neu fesurau eraill i atal y damweiniau hynny?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â'r A5/A483. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn teimlo'n hael heddiw.

Sue Essex: Yr ydym yn ymdrechu'n galed i wneud gwell defnydd o'r priffyrdd i annog pobl i yrru'n fwy deallus. Ni allwn ddylanwadu'n uniongyrchol ar y diwylliant gyrru a'r modd y mae pobl yn ymddwyn ar y ffordd, ond gallwn annog pobl i yrru'n well. Dengys ystadegau fod damweiniau ar yr M4, yn enwedig ger Casnewydd, yn peri problemau mawr. Mae gwneud gwell defnydd o briffyrdd yn cynnwys defnyddio arwyddion i gael pobl i ragweld ac i ddefnyddio'r cyflymder priodol ar gyfer yr amodau a maint y traffig. Os gallwn gael gyrwyr i feddwl ymlaen llaw a chymryd sylw o rybuddion, byddai hynny'n talu ffordd. Bu adegau pan fûm yn gyrru ar y draffordd honno ac ymddangosodd arwydd yn rhybuddio gyrwyr i arafu oherwydd tywydd gwael, er enghraifft. Bydd 90 y cant o yrwyr yn arafu ond, yn anffodus, ni fydd 10 y cant yn gwneud hynny. Os gallwn gael pobl i gymryd sylw o rybuddion, gallwn wneud ffordd yr M4 yn llawer mwy diogel.

Treftadaeth Adeiledig Caerdydd Cardiff's Built Heritage

Q2 David Melding: Will the Minister make a statement on measures to promote Cardiff's

C2 David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar fesurau i hyrwyddo treftadaeth

built heritage as a world centre of Victorian and Edwardian architecture? (OAQ21097)

Sue Essex: I applaud the Cultural Capital of Europe bid, which acknowledges the quality of Cardiff's Victorian arcades and Edwardian buildings in the civic centre. They stand comparison with the best buildings in other major cities of Britain and, together with Cardiff Castle, are recognised internationally as a high point in Victorian architecture.

David Melding: I understand that Dublin is now the third most popular city in Europe among tourists. It makes much of its Georgian inheritance. However, I believe that Cardiff undervalues the magnificence of its public architecture and of many of its domestic dwellings. We need to market Cardiff as the greatest city in Britain for Victorian and Edwardian architecture. Will you add your voice to calls for No. 20 Park Place—commonly known as Burgess House—to be put to fit use? It currently stands empty, but is the greatest medium-sized Victorian house in Britain.

Sue Essex: I also love our heritage in Cardiff. Before becoming an Assembly Member, I was involved in taking action with regard to designated conservation areas. I do not think that we have to say that it is the greatest city in Britain. We do not have to make comparisons; we can just say that it is a great city. The arcades in particular are hugely attractive to people. When tourists from all over the world visit the city, they often say that the arcades are jewels and are not publicised enough. Your point is important, and the architecture in Cardiff was a key component of the Cultural Capital of Europe bid.

I am concerned about Burgess House. It is a Grade II listed building and one of the most important buildings in Wales. However, it is privately owned. The local authority and CADW are watching the situation carefully. We have tried to encourage development to

adeiledig Caerdydd fel un o ganolfannau'r byd o ran pensaerniaeth Fictoraidd ac Edwardaidd? (OAQ21097)

Sue Essex: Cymeradwyaf y cais i fod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop, sy'n cydnabod ansawdd arcedau Fictoraidd Caerdydd a'r adeiladau Edwardaidd yn y ganolfan ddinesig. Gellir eu cymharu â'r adeiladau gorau mewn dinasoedd mawr eraill ym Mhrydain ac, ynghyd â Chastell Caerdydd, cânt eu cydnabod yn rhyngwladol fel uchafbwynt pensaerniaeth Fictoraidd.

David Melding: Deallaf mai Dulyn bellach yw'r drydedd ddinas fwyaf poblogaidd yn Ewrop ymhlith twristiaid. Mae'n manteisio llawer ar ei hetifeddiaeth Sioraidd. Fodd bynnag, credaf nad yw Caerdydd yn llawn werthfawrogi ysblander ei phensaerniaeth gyhoeddus a llawer o'i hanheddau domestig. Mae angen inni farchnata Caerdydd fel y ddinas orau ym Mhrydain ar gyfer pensaerniaeth Fictoraidd ac Edwardaidd. A wnewch chi ymuno â'r galwadau i Rif 20 Plas y Parc—a elwir ar lafar yn Burgess House—i gael ei roi at ddefnydd addas? Saif yn wag ar hyn o bryd, ond dyma'r tŷ Fictoraidd canolig ei faint gorau ym Mhrydain.

Sue Essex: Mae gennyf finnau hefyd feddwl mawr o'n treftadaeth yng Nghaerdydd. Cyn dod yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad, yr oeddwn yn chwarae rhan mewn gwaith i ddynodi ardaloedd cadwraeth. Ni chredaf fod angen inni ddweud mai dyma'r ddinas orau ym Mhrydain. Nid oes angen inni wneud cymariaethau; gallwn ddweud ei bod yn ddinas wych. Mae'r arcedau yn arbennig yn ddiadrol iawn i bobl. Pan fydd twristiaid o bob rhan o'r byd yn ymweld â'r ddinas, byddant yn aml yn dweud bod yr arcedau yn dlysau ac na chânt ddigon o gyhoeddusrwydd. Mae eich pwynt yn bwysig, ac yr oedd pensaerniaeth yn rhan allweddol o'r cais i fod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop.

Yr wyf yn bryderus ynglŷn â Thŷ Burgess. Mae'n adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II ac yn un o'r adeiladau pwysicaf yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, eiddo preifat ydyw. Mae'r awdurdod lleol a CADW yn cadw llygad barcud ar y sefyllfa. Yr ydym wedi ceisio annog gwaith

take place there because a building that is not used is a building in danger. We are keeping a close eye on that situation to ensure that it does not deteriorate.

Owen John Thomas: Cardiff has one of the most magnificent collections of early twentieth century public buildings located in Cathays park. We can all be proud of that. Do you agree that if the city fathers at the time had shown the same pathetic paucity of ambition as the present Conservative Assembly Members have shown in relation to the new Assembly debating Chamber, none of those buildings would have been built? Will you use your influence to ensure that the National Assembly will have as fine a building, reflecting the age in which we live, as those our forebears provided for their city and country?

Sue Essex: I was amused to read the newspaper headlines that appeared at the time that City Hall was built. People were outraged and shocked that such a terrible building was being considered. Now, almost 100 years on—I think that it was built around 1910—we think that it is a superb building. You are right to say that the people of every era have a responsibility to produce good quality buildings that reflect their time. I am keen to see modern designs, whether in public or private buildings, that will act as good reminders for the generations to follow of what we contributed to design.

datblygu yno gan fod adeilad na chaiff ei ddefnyddio yn adeilad sydd mewn perygl. Yr ydym yn cadw llygad barcud ar y sefyllfa honno er mwyn sicrhau na fydd y tŷ yn dirywio.

Owen John Thomas: Mae gan Gaerdydd un o'r casgliadau mwyaf mawreddog o adeiladau cyhoeddus o ddechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif wedi eu lleoli ym Mharc Cathays. Gall pob un ohonom ymfalchïo yn hynny. A gytunwch na fyddai yr un o'r adeiladau hynny wedi cael eu hadeiladu pe bai'r henaduriaid dinesig ar y pryd wedi bod yr un mor druenus o ddiuchelgais ag y mae'r Aelodau Cynulliad Ceidwadol wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â Siambr ddadlau newydd y Cynulliad? A ddefnyddiwch eich dylanwad i sicrhau y bydd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol adeilad yr un mor gywrain, sy'n adlewyrchu yr oes yr ydym yn byw ynddi, ag y darparodd ein cyn-deidiau ar gyfer eu dinas a'u gwlad?

Sue Essex: Cefais fy nifyrru wrth ddarllen y penawdau papurau newydd a ymddangosodd pan adeiladwyd Neuadd y Ddinas. Yr oedd pobl wedi eu cythruddo a'u dychryn fod adeilad mor ddychrynlyd yn cael ei ystyried. Bellach, bron 100 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach—credaf iddo gael ei adeiladu tua 1910—credwn ei fod yn adeilad gwych. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod gan bobl o bob cyfnod gyfrifoldeb i greu adeiladau o ansawdd da sy'n adlewyrchu eu hoes hwy. Yr wyf yn awyddus i weld cynlluniau modern, boed hynny mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus neu breifat, a fydd yn atgoffa'r cenedlaethau a ddaw o'r hyn a gyfranogwyd gennym i faes dylunio.

Cynllun Gweithredu Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development Action Plan

C3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar hynt datblygiad y fersiwn diweddaraf a'r cynllun gweithredu datblygu cynaliadwy? (OAQ21118)

Q3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Can the Minister make a statement on progress on the development of an updated version of the sustainable development action plan? (OAQ21118)

Sue Essex: I hope to produce an update of the action plan in the early part of next year.

Sue Essex: Gobeithiaf ddiweddarau'r cynllun gweithredu ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A yw'r Gweinidog yn rhannu fy mhryder bod problemau gydag amserlen y cynllun datblygu ar hyn o bryd, a

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Does the Minister share my concern that there are currently problems with the timetable for this

bod nifer o faterion yn y cynllun presennol sydd heb eu gweithredu? Nid oes ymdrech ychwaith wedi bod i ychwanegu at y cynllun gweithredu. Byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai honno'n ddogfen fyw ac y byddai'n datblygu. Er enghraifft, yn yr adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynllun gweithredu 2001-02, ceir sôn am fio-amrywiaeth, ac am gynnwys hynny fel rhan o'r offer cynaliadwyedd gyda grŵp bio-amrywiaeth Cymru. A yw hyn hyd yn oed wedi ei drafod gyda'r grŵp?

Sue Essex: 'Concern' is far too strong a word. I do not like timescales to slip, but if you consider our work on sustainable development, you will see that we have traded some areas off against others in terms of the timescale. We have focused on some matters that have been slow to develop. Also, when opportunities have come along, we have seized them. That, to me, has proved useful. For example, we were able to play a strong part in the Johannesburg summit. Preparation for that summit and work on subsequent actions were not included in our original timetable, but we saw the opportunity and seized it, and everyone would agree that it was right to do that.

On the group, its membership was small, but it now has supplementary members, so we will be able to catch up on some of the matters to which you referred and which had slipped in terms of the timetable. To reassure you, I intend to meet the representatives, either next week or early in the new year, and we can take up some of those matters in detail then.

Christine Gwyther: Sue, anybody with an interest in renewable energy will have been pleased last night to see the *Wales Today* news programme showcase Richard Ayre's tidal power project in Pembrokeshire. Perhaps viewers did not realise that, without the environment development fund, which the Assembly paid for, that project would never have got past the prototype stage. What are your plans for the environment development fund?

Sue Essex: First, we are renaming it the

development plan, and that many issues in the current plan have not been implemented. Neither has an attempt been made to add to the action plan. I would hope that that document would be a living one and would develop. For example, in the annual report on the action plan for 2001-02, reference is made to biodiversity, and of building that into the sustainability tools with the Welsh biodiversity group. Has this even been discussed with the group?

Sue Essex: Mae 'pryder' yn air llawer rhy gryf. Ni fyddaf yn hoffi gweld amserlenni yn methu, ond pe baech yn ystyried ein gwaith ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, byddech yn gweld ein bod wedi canolbwyntio ar rai meysydd ar draul meysydd eraill o ran yr amserlen. Yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio ar rai materion a fu'n araf yn datblygu. Hefyd, pan fo cyfleoedd wedi codi, yr ydym wedi manteisio arnynt. I mi, mae hynny wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol. Er enghraifft, yr oeddem yn gallu chwarae rhan gadarn yn uwchgynhadledd Johannesburg. Ni chafodd y gwaith paratoi na'r gweithgareddau dilynol eu cynnwys yn ein hamserlen wreiddiol, ond gwelwyd y cyfle a chymerwyd mantais ohono, a byddai pawb yn cytuno mai dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud.

O ran y grŵp, yr oedd ei aelodaeth yn fach, ond mae ganddo aelodau atodol bellach, felly byddwn yn gallu dychwelyd at rai o'r materion y cyfeiriasoch atynt a nad oeddent wedi'u cyflawni yn ôl yr amserlen. Er mwyn eich sicrhau, bwriadaf gwrdd â chynrychiolwyr, naill ai yr wythnos nesaf, neu yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd, a gallwn drafod rhai o'r materion hynny yn fanwl bryd hynny.

Christine Gwyther: Sue, byddai unrhyw un sydd â diddordeb mewn ynni adnewyddadwy wedi bod yn falch o weld rhaglen newyddion *Wales Today* yn dangos prosiect grym llanw Richard Ayre yn Sir Benfro. Efallai nad oedd gwylwyr yn sylweddoli na fyddai'r prosiect hwnnw wedi datblygu y tu hwnt i fod yn brototeip, heb y gronfa ddatblygu amgylcheddol, a dalodd y Cynulliad amdani. Beth yw eich cynlluniau ar gyfer y gronfa ddatblygu amgylcheddol?

Sue Essex: Yn gyntaf, byddwn yn ei hail-

sustainable development fund, because that title better reflects what it delivers. When I gave the report on the monitoring and evaluation of that fund in national parks and in areas of outstanding natural beauty, we could see that it was delivering practical sustainable development schemes and innovative ideas such as the one mentioned. We are continuing with that. I hope that it will bring forward some new ideas that can be taken up, not just in the national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty, but across Wales, and perhaps beyond our boundaries.

enwi'n gronfa ddatblygu cynaliadwy, gan fod y teitl hwnnw yn adlewyrchu'n well yr hyn a gyflawna. Pan gyflwynais yr adroddiad ar waith monitro a gwerthuso'r gronfa honno mewn parciau cenedlaethol ac ardaloedd o harddwch naturiol eithriadol, gallem weld ei bod yn darparu cynlluniau datblygu cynaliadwy ymarferol a syniadau dyfeisgar fel yr un y cyfeiriasoch ato. Yr ydym yn parhau â hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn cyflwyno rhai syniadau newydd y gellir gweithredu arnynt, nid yn unig yn y parciau cenedlaethol ac ardaloedd o harddwch naturiol eithriadol, ond ledled Cymru, ac efallai y tu hwnt i'n ffiniau.

Odyn Sment yn Padeswood, yr Wyddgrug Cement Kiln at Padeswood, Mold

Q4 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on plans by the Environment Agency to hold surgeries for the public to discuss the development of a new cement kiln at Padeswood, Mold? (OAQ21129)

C4 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gynlluniau Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i gynnal cymorthfeydd ar gyfer y cyhoedd i drafod datblygiad odyn sment newydd yn Padeswood, yr Wyddgrug? (OAQ21129)

Sue Essex: As part of the consultation process for the determination of a pollution prevention and control licence application, the Environment Agency held a series of surgery meetings with interested parties on 5 and 6 December at the Penyffordd War Memorial Institute.

Sue Essex: Fel rhan o'r broses ymgynghori ar gyfer penderfynu ar gais am drwydded atal a rheoli llygredd, cynhaliodd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd gyfres o gymorthfeydd gyda phartïon a oedd â diddordeb ar 5 a 6 Rhagfyr yn Sefydliad Coffadwriaeth y Rhyfel ym Mhenyffordd.

Eleanor Burnham: Minister, I have taken a keen interest in this important issue and I believe that these surgeries are an example of the environmental aspects of proposals being fully considered, as well as a good example of co-operation between Castle Cement Ltd and the Environment Agency to ensure safe and efficient production. Do you agree that such consultations undertaken by the Environment Agency will ensure that any environmental concerns will be fully audited, while also securing 218 vital jobs for this area in north Wales?

Eleanor Burnham: Weinidog, yr wyf wedi cymryd diddordeb mawr yn y mater pwysig hwn a chredaf fod y cymorthfeydd hyn yn enghraifft o'r agweddau amgylcheddol ar gynigion yn cael eu hystyried yn llawn, yn ogystal ag enghraifft dda o gydweithio rhwng Castle Cement Ltd ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i sicrhau gwaith cynhyrchu diogel ac effeithiol. A gytunwch y bydd ymgynghoriadau o'r fath a gynhelir gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn sicrhau y caiff unrhyw bryderon amgylcheddol eu harchwilio'n llawn, ac ar yr un pryd y byddant yn sicrhau 218 o swyddi hanfodol ar gyfer yr ardal hon o'r Gogledd?

Sue Essex: As part of any new licensing regime, I actively encourage the Environment Agency to get out and about, to listen and to explain matters to people. Often, the issues are complicated and technical, and so I

Sue Essex: Fel rhan o unrhyw gyfundrefn drwyddedu newydd, byddaf yn annog Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i fynd allan a gwrandao ar bobl ac egluro'r materion iddynt. Yn aml, mae'r materion yn gymhleth ac yn

applaud its approach in holding surgeries. That happened in my constituency with regard to a different issue, and that approach shows the public that every attempt is being made to explain matters and to listen to their concerns. Hopefully, if a licence is then awarded, that will be taken through in terms of providing feedback on monitoring to people.

David Ian Jones: Minister, you will be aware of the massive public concern over the Padeswood project, which led to great protests before the planning application was granted. The local perception is that the grant of a permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 is a matter of form and of rubber-stamping decisions that have already been made. As you said, there have been two days of surgeries, with slots of 15 minutes. The Environment Agency representative would be lucky to see 100 people during that period. Will you put pressure on the Environment Agency to ensure that public meetings take place so that as many people as possible can put their points of view to the agency's officers?

2:40 p.m.

Sue Essex: It is important—and I am sure that you will convey this message—that the planning decision and permit processes are separate; they stand independently of each other. The planning decision was made by a planning decision committee in the Assembly, chaired, I think, by Richard Edwards. In terms of the Environment Agency, it is not for me to tell it what form its consultation must take and whether it should be conducted by means of public meetings or mobile surgeries in caravans or whatever. It is for the agency to decide on that. All I would require is that consultation is as extensive as possible, to ensure that people feel that they have had a chance to have their say.

Richard Edwards: The Nantygwyddon investigation made recommendations about increasing the Environment Agency's public accountability. Will you give the Assembly a progress report on the implementation of

dechnegol, felly cymeradwyaf ei ymagwedd tuag at gynnal cymorthfeydd. Digwyddodd hynny yn fy etholaeth i mewn cysylltiad â mater gwahanol, a dengys yr ymagwedd honno i'r cyhoedd y gwneir pob ymdrech i geisio egluro'r materion a gwranddo ar eu pryderon. Y gobaith yw, os rhoddir trwydded, y gweithredir ymhellach ar hynny o ran rhoi adborth ar fonitro i bobl.

David Ian Jones: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r pryder enfawr ymhlith y cyhoedd am brosiect Padeswood, a arweiniodd at brotestiadau mawr cyn i'r cais cynllunio gael ei ganiatáu. Y canfyddiad lleol yw bod rhoi trwydded o dan Reoliadau Atal a Rheoli Llygredd (Cymru a Lloegr) 2000 yn digwydd yn awtomatig ac yn fater o roi sêl bendith ar benderfyniadau a wnaed eisoes. Fel y dywedaso, bu dau ddiwrnod o gymorthfeydd, gyda chyfnodau o 15 munud. Byddai cynrychiolydd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn ffodus i weld 100 o bobl yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. A wnewch chi bwysio ar Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i sicrhau eu bod yn cynnal cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus er mwyn i gynifer o bobl â phosibl gael cyfle i roi eu barn i swyddogion yr asiantaeth?

Sue Essex: Mae'n bwysig—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cyfleu'r neges hon—fod y penderfyniad cynllunio a'r gweithdrefnau trwyddedu ar wahân; maent yn annibynnol ar ei gilydd. Gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad cynllunio gan bwyllgor penderfyniadau cynllunio yn y Cynulliad, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Richard Edwards, fe gredaf. O ran Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, nid fy lle i yw dweud wrthi pa fath o ymgynghoriad y dylai ei gynnal a pha un a ddylai gael ei gynnal drwy gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus ynteu gymorthfeydd symudol mewn carafannau neu beth bynnag. Penderfyniad yr asiantaeth yw hynny. Y cyfan y byddwn yn ei fynnu yw bod yr ymgynghoriad mor eang â phosibl, er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn teimlo iddynt gael y cyfle i fynegi barn.

Richard Edwards: Gwnaeth archwiliad Nantygwyddon argymhellion ynglŷn â chynyddu atebolrwydd cyhoeddus Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. A roddwch adroddiad o gynnydd i'r Cynulliad ar weithredu'r

those recommendations?

Sue Essex: You are right to remind us that one of the valuable outcomes of that investigation was a focus on the requirement for the Environment Agency, as a public organisation, not only to do its job, but to be seen to do its job. The kind of issues we have been talking about in terms of Padeswood have arisen in the Nantygwyddon recommendations. It does not only relate to the Environment Agency, but to the use of the environmental council—I think that that is what it is called—which I think that Christine Chapman has used in Cynon Valley. The Environment Agency has a role, but perhaps other agencies may be able to act as go-betweens in terms of the public's concerns and operations taking place on the ground.

Janet Ryder: To return to the point made by David Jones, there is great public concern about the granting and forming of these licences, not only for the kiln in Padeswood, but for the incinerator in Wrexham, for which the council has, thankfully, rejected planning permission. However, there is still a big question mark over whether it will go ahead. What assurances can you give that licences will be formed for each case, and how will you ensure that they are policed adequately? That is of grave concern to everyone.

Sue Essex: The public does have concerns. However, that should not lead to the assumption that the process is not right or proper. The Environment Agency is entrusted with the job of issuing licences, and it must go through that process properly and efficiently. If you, or any other Members, feel that there are instances where that has not happened, please let me know. I am aware, from my dealings with the Environment Agency, that it takes this work seriously, as it is one of its core roles. We are asking the agency, in undertaking this work, to listen to people more and ensure that it provides a proper explanation of the process that it is considering as well as of the process the agency itself follows in doing that work. However, the work does not stop there. You also asked about the monitoring of licences.

argymhellion hynny?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn gywir i'n hatgoffa mai un o ganlyniadau gwerthfawr yr archwiliad hwnnw oedd y ffocws ar y gofyniad ar Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, fel sefydliad cyhoeddus, nid yn unig i wneud ei gwaith, ond hefyd i gael ei gweld yn gwneud ei gwaith. Mae'r math o bryderon yr ydym wedi bod yn eu trafod o ran Padeswood wedi codi yn argymhellion Nantygwyddon. Nid yw'n berthnasol i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn unig, ond cyfeiria at y defnydd o'r cyngor amgylcheddol—credaf mai dyna'r enw arno—credaf i Christine Chapman ei ddefnyddio yng Nghwm Cynon. Mae gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd rôl i'w chwarae, ond efallai y gallai asiantaethau eraill weithredu fel dolen gyswllt o ran pryderon y cyhoedd a'r gweithrediadau sy'n digwydd ar y safle dan sylw.

Janet Ryder: I ddychwelyd at y pwynt a wnaed gan David Jones, mae llawer o bryder ymhlith y cyhoedd ynglŷn â rhoi a ffurfio'r trwyddedau hyn, nid yn unig ar gyfer yr odyrn yn Padeswood, ond y ffwrnais yn Wrecsam, lle mae'r cyngor, diolch byth, wedi gwrthod caniatâd cynllunio. Fodd bynnag, erys amheuaeth pa un a fydd yn mynd yn ei flaen. Pa sicrwydd a allwch ei roi y caiff trwyddedau eu ffurfio ar gyfer pob achos, a sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y cânt eu plismona yn ddigonol? Mae hynny o bryder mawr i bawb.

Sue Essex: Mae gan y cyhoedd bryderon. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai hynny beri i unrhyw un dybio nad yw'r broses yn gywir neu'n briodol. Ymddiriedwyd y gwaith o ddsbarthu trwyddedau yn Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, a rhaid iddi gynnal y broses honno yn briodol ac yn effeithlon. Os ydych chi, neu unrhyw Aelodau eraill, o'r farn bod achlysuron wedi codi lle na ddigwyddodd hynny, gadewch imi wybod. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol, drwy fy ymwneud ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, ei bod yn cymryd y gwaith hwn o ddifrif, gan mai dyma un o'i swyddogaethau craidd. Yr ydym yn gofyn i'r asiantaeth, wrth ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn, wrando mwy ar bobl a sicrhau ei bod yn rhoi eglurhad priodol o'r broses y mae'n ei hystyried yn ogystal â'r broses y mae'r asiantaeth ei hun yn ei dilyn wrth wneud y

Information relating to the monitoring of licences could also be shared with local communities.

Tom Middlehurst: We can hardly criticise the Environment Agency for making itself more visible and accessible. It would be easy to criticise the fact that it has set aside two days for individuals to raise concerns with it. However, as I am sure you would agree, that is only part of the process. In addition to welcoming the agency's work, will you join me in welcoming Castle Cement's establishing of a monitoring and liaison committee to try to assuage the local community's fears? There are real concerns, of which I am sure that you are aware. For example, there is concern about the fact that alternative fuels will be used to fire the new kiln. I am sure that you would agree that the company is acting in an exemplary way to try to reassure people that the process will be safe and that they should not be afraid.

Sue Essex: It is true that as well as seeing a change in how the Environment Agency operates, we have also seen a change in how many companies operate. They know that people have concerns and want to know about the processes that a company may use. I would applaud and encourage companies, wherever they may be, to try to establish contact with communities and work together with their neighbours.

gwaith hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna ddiwedd y gwaith. Gofynasoch hefyd am waith monitro'r trwyddedau. Gallai'r wybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â monitro trwyddedau hefyd gael ei rhannu â chymunedau lleol.

Tom Middlehurst: Prin iawn y gallwn feirniadu Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd am wneud ei hun yn fwy amlwg a hygyrch. Byddai'n hawdd beirniadu'r ffaith ei bod wedi neilltuo deuddydd i alluogi unigolion i godi pryderon gyda hi. Fodd bynnag, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, dim ond rhan o'r broses yw hynny. Yn ychwanegol at groesawu gwaith yr asiantaeth, a ymunwch â mi i groesawu penderfyniad Castle Cement i sefydlu pwyllgor monitro a chydlynu i geisio lleddfu ofnau'r gymuned leol? Mae pryderon difrifol yn bodoli, fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr. Er enghraifft, mae pryder am y ffaith y caiff tanwydd amgen ei ddefnyddio i danio'r odyn newydd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod y cwmni'n ymddwyn mewn ffordd ardderchog i geisio sicrhau pobl y bydd yn broses yn un ddiogel ac na ddylent ofni.

Sue Essex: Yn ogystal â gweld newid yn y ffordd y mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn gweithredu, mae'n wir ein bod wedi gweld newid hefyd yn y ffordd y mae cwmnïau yn gweithredu. Gwyddant fod gan bobl bryderon a'u bod am gael gwybod am y gweithdrefnau y gallai cwmnïau eu defnyddio. Byddwn yn cymeradwyo ac yn annog cwmnïau, lle bynnag y byddant, i geisio cysylltu â chymunedau a chydweithio â'u cymdogion.

Ailgylchu Defnyddiau Plastig yng Nghymru Plastics Recycling in Wales

Q5 Val Lloyd: Can the Minister make a statement about plastics recycling in Wales? (OAQ21104)

Sue Essex: In 2001, Wales produced 73,000 tonnes of household and commercial plastic packaging waste, of which 12 per cent was recycled. We are providing £69 million between 2001-02 and 2004-05 to improve local authority waste management, including the recycling of plastics. We have also supported a Creating Welsh Markets for Recyclates project to recycle 3,000 tonnes of plastic, including in the production of railway

C5 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ailgylchu defnyddiau plastig yng Nghymru? (OAQ21104)

Sue Essex: Yn 2001, cynhyrchodd Cymru 73,000 tonnell o wastraff pecynnu plastig yn y cartref ac yn fasnachol, ac ailgylchwyd 12 y cant ohono. Yr ydym yn darparu £69 miliwn rhwng 2001-02 a 2004-05 i wella rheolaeth gwastraff awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys ailgylchu defnyddiau plastig. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cefnogi prosiect Creu Marchnadoedd yng Nghymru ar gyfer Defnyddiau a Amgylchwyd er mwyn

sleepers and pallets.

ailgylchu 3,000 tunnell o blastig, gan gynnwys cynhyrchu trawstiau a phaledi rheilffordd.

Val Lloyd: That is indeed welcome. However, plastics recycling schemes are currently expensive to operate and provide little financial return because there are few, if any, sustainable local markets for mixed plastics, and such schemes contribute minimally to recycling targets. However, plastics are the fourth biggest component of household waste. Will you consider further incentives to encourage producers and waste managers to invest in the recycling of plastics?

Val Lloyd: Mae hynny yn sicr i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mae cynlluniau ailgylchu defnyddiau plastig yn ddrud i'w gweithredu ar hyn o bryd ac ychydig iawn o elw sydd i'w gael ohonynt, os o gwbl, oherwydd bod ychydig iawn, os o gwbl o farchnadoedd lleol cynaliadwy ar gyfer defnyddiau plastig cymysg, ac mae cynlluniau o'r fath ond yn cyfrannu ychydig i dargedau ailgylchu. Fodd bynnag, defnyddiau plastig yw'r elfen uchaf ond tair o wastraff domestig. A ystyriwch fentrau pellach i annog cynhyrchwyr a rheolwyr gwastraff i fuddsoddi mewn ailgylchu defnyddiau plastig?

Sue Essex: You are right to say that recycling plastics has been problematic. That is partly because of the different types of plastics, but also because of plastic's low value. Plastic takes up a lot of space but its value is low. There are many encouraging schemes in terms of manufacturing processes that use plastics. I mentioned railway sleepers and pallets, and there is much more use being made of the recycled product. I also remind you of the Waste and Resources Action Programme, the organisation that we helped fund, along with the UK Government. It is carrying out much research on how we can use difficult materials and on how to develop the recycling process or the markets for those recycled materials. I applaud the projects that we have seen over the last few years. It is a matter of watching this space over the next few years, as I think that we will see further good developments.

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud bod ailgylchu defnyddiau plastig wedi bod yn broblem. Mae hynny yn rhannol oherwydd y gwahanol fathau o blastig, ond hefyd oherwydd y gwerth isel sydd i blastig. Mae plastig yn cymryd llawer o le ond mae ei werth yn isel. Mae sawl cynllun calonogol o ran gweithgynhyrchu sy'n defnyddio defnyddiau plastig. Cyfeiriais at drawstiau a phaledi rheilffyrdd, a gwneir llawer mwy o ddefnydd o'r cynnyrch sydd wedi ei ailgylchu. Fe'ch atgoffaf hefyd o'r Rhaglen Weithredu Gwastraff ac Adnoddau, y sefydliad y gwnaethom gynorthwyo i'w ariannu, ynghyd â Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'n cynnal llawer o waith ymchwil i sut y gallwn ddefnyddio defnyddiau anodd a sut i ddatblygu prosesau ailgylchu neu'r marchnadoedd ar gyfer y defnyddiau hynny sydd wedi cael eu hailgylchu. Cymeradwyaf y prosiectau a welais dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mater o gadw llygaid arno dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf ydyw, gan fy mod o'r farn y byddwn yn gweld datblygiadau da pellach.

Brian Gibbons: Do you not agree, Minister, that it is better not to use plastic in the first place rather than to recycle it? The UK Government's proposals on carrier bags are welcome. That would build on the success of a scheme in the Irish Republic, which has virtually made the carrier bag extinct there.

Brian Gibbons: Oni chytunwch, Weinidog, ei bod yn well peidio â defnyddio plastig yn y lle cyntaf, yn hytrach na'i ailgylchu? Mae argymhellion Llywodraeth y DU ar fagiâu plastig i'w croesawu. Byddai hynny yn adeiladu ar lwyddiant y cynllun yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon, sydd fwy neu lai wedi cael gwared o'r bag plastig yno.

Sue Essex: Yes, that would be nice. You

Sue Essex: Cytunaf, byddai hynny'n braf.

must literally go back to basics—if you do not mind the phrase. The European regulations on packaging and waste products will really make a difference. We work within the structure of the European regulations. A lot of plastic is used in the packaging industry and it is right that Europe has pushed to regulate that. As Brian said, if we can reduce the production of waste in the first place, we can reduce recycling problems. On the carrier bag scheme, if it has been shown to work in Ireland, I would like to see it introduced here. However, that would require a decision from Mr Meacher in London.

Janet Davies: Do you support introducing duties at the production end to encourage manufacturers to reduce the amount of plastic packaging, so that that would be used to recycle it?

Sue Essex: I am not quite sure what you mean by that. Perhaps we can have a conversation about that in the next Committee meeting. If you have a particular example—

Janet Davies *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot allow you a second supplementary, Janet. You are not yet leader of the opposition.

Sue Essex: I refer again to the waste packaging regulations. That is where the issue will bite and it will place responsibilities on the producer. I think that we will see some major changes in Wales over the next couple of years in that regard.

Rhaid yn llythrennol fynd yn ôl i'r hanfodion—os nad oes wahaniaeth gennych am y dywediad. Bydd rheoliadau Ewrop ar gyfer pecynnu a chynnyrch gwastraff yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Yr ydym yn gweithredu o fewn strwythur rheoliadau Ewrop. Defnyddir llawer o blastig yn y diwydiant pecynnu ac mae'n iawn bod Ewrop wedi mynnu rheoleiddio hynny. Fel y dywedodd Brian, os gallwn leihau cynhyrchu gwastraff yn y lle cyntaf, gallwn leihau problemau ailgylchu. O ran y cynllun bagiau plastig, os dangoswyd ei fod yn llwyddiant yn Iwerddon, hoffwn ei weld yn cael ei gyflwyno yma. Fodd bynnag, byddai angen penderfyniad gan Mr Meacher yn Llundain am hynny.

Janet Davies: A gefnogwch y syniad o gyflwyno treth ar y cam cynhyrchu er mwyn annog gweithgynhyrchwyr i leihau'r cyfanswm o becynnu plastig, fel y gallai hynny gael ei ddefnyddio i'w ailgylchu?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn siŵr iawn beth ydych yn ei olygu gan hynny. Efallai y gallwn gael sgwrs am hynny yn y cyfarfod nesaf o'r Pwyllgor. Os oes gennych enghraifft arbennig—

Janet Davies *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf ganiatáu ail gwestiwn atodol i chi, Janet. Nid ydych eto yn arweinydd yr wrthblaid.

Sue Essex: Cyfeiriai eto at y rheoliadau pecynnu gwastraff. Dyma lle y caiff y mater yr argraff fwyaf a bydd yn rhoi cyfrifoldebau ar ysgwyddau'r cynhyrchydd. Credaf y byddwn yn gweld newidiadau mawr yng Nghymru dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf yn hynny o beth.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Point of order. This relates to my response to Dafydd Wigley's short debate on sporting and cultural activities in schools in Wales on 13 November. The following was recorded in the Record of Proceedings:

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Pwynt o drefn. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ymateb a roddais i ddadl fer Dafydd Wigley ar weithgareddau chwaraeon a diwylliannol mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru ar 13 Tachwedd. Cofnodwyd y canlynol yng Nghofnod y Trafodion:

‘We must also improve the opportunities available for young people outside school hours. We have invested £7 million in Dragon Sport, an important initiative which I know that you welcome, and the junior club development, which is targeted at 7 to 11-year-olds and 11 to 16-year-olds respectively, as well as the girls first initiative.’

In fact the £7 million for out-of-hours learning is additional to the Dragon Sport initiative. Therefore, I should have said that we must also improve the opportunities available for young people outside school hours, and plan to invest £7 million in this area. This will complement Dragon Sport, an important initiative that I know you welcome, and the junior club development, which is targeted at seven to 11-year-olds and 11 to 16-year-olds respectively, as well as the Girls First initiative.

Therefore, I set the record straight.

Dafydd Wigley: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad ac am yr arian ychwanegol. Pan wneir datganiad o'r fath, sy'n cyfeirio at ddadl sydd eisioes wedi ei chyhoeddi yn y Cofnod, a oes cyfle i'w chywiro cyn cyhoeddi fersiwn terfynol y Cofnod, Lywydd?

Y Llywydd: Bydd yn rhaid imi gael gair â golygydd Cofnod y Trafodion ynglŷn â hyn. Ni fyddwn am wneud y swydd honno fy hunan. Fodd bynnag, mae modd gosod cyfeiriad mewn cromfachau neu osod cywiriad yn y Cofnod. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd tîm Cofnod y Trafodion wedi nodi'r hyn a ddywedwyd. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am godi pwynt o drefn i gywiro'r cofnod.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 2.47 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 2.47 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo'r Strategaeth ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru Approval of the Strategy for Older People in Wales

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8 in the

‘Rhaid inni hefyd wella'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc y tu allan i oriau ysgol. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £7 miliwn yn Campau'r Ddraig, menter bwysig y gwn eich bod yn ei chrosawu a datblygu'r clybiau iau, a dargedir at rai rhwng 7 ac 11 mlwydd oed, a phobl ifanc rhwng 11 ac 16 mlwydd oed, yn ogystal â'r fenter merched yn gyntaf.’

Mewn gwirionedd, mae'r £7 miliwn ar gyfer dysgu y tu allan i oriau'r ysgol yn ychwanegol at y fenter Campau'r Ddraig. Felly, fe ddylwn fod wedi dweud bod angen inni hefyd wella'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc y tu allan i oriau ysgol, a chynllunio i fuddsoddi £7 miliwn yn y maes hwn. Bydd hyn yn cefnogi Campau'r Ddraig, menter bwysig y gwn eich bod yn ei chrosawu, a datblygu'r clybiau iau, a dargedir tuag at rai rhwng 7 ac 11 mlwydd oed, a phobl ifanc rhwng 11 ac 16 mlwydd oed, yn ogystal â'r fenter Merched yn Gyntaf.

Felly, cywiraf y cofnod.

Dafydd Wigley: I thank the Minister for her statement and for the additional funding. When a statement such as this is made, which refers to a debate that has already been published in the Record, is there an opportunity to correct it before the final version of the Record is published, Presiding Officer?

The Presiding Officer: I shall have to have a word with the editor of the Record of Proceedings about this. I would not wish to do that job myself. However, it is possible to insert a reference in brackets or to insert a correction in the Record. I am sure that the Record of Proceedings team will have noted what has been said. I thank the Minister for raising a point of order to set the record straight.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 3, 4, 5 a 8 yn enw Jocelyn

name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 2, 6 and 7 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

Davies a gwelliannau 2, 6, a 7 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

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

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

the National Assembly:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government strategy for older people in Wales;

1. yn croesawu strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru;

2. recognises that it will enable services across all sectors in Wales to plan to meet the needs of an ageing society and improve services for older people;

2. yn cydnabod y bydd yn galluogi gwasanaethau ar draws pob sector yng Nghymru i gynllunio er mwyn bodloni anghenion cymdeithas sydd â mwy o bobl hŷn a gwella gwasanaethau ar gyfer pobl hŷn;

3. acknowledges that the strategy will contribute to, and be supported by, policies and programmes across the work of the Welsh Assembly Government;

3. yn cydnabod y bydd y strategaeth yn cyfrannu at, ac yn cael cefnogaeth oddi wrth, bolisiâu a rhaglenni ar draws holl feysydd gwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru;

4. endorses the strategy's conclusion that local government has a leading role to play in promoting the interests of older people at the local level and in communities; and

4. yn cymeradwyo canlyniad y strategaeth bod gan lywodraeth leol rôl arweiniol i'w chwarae wrth hyrwyddo buddiannau bobl hn ar lefel leol ac yn y cymunedau; ac

5. supports the proposal to develop the strategy and related action plan with advice from a new national partnership forum for older people and investment of £10 million over the next three years to underpin its implementation. (NDM1254)

5. yn cefnogi'r cynnig i ddatblygu strategaeth a chynllun gweithredu perthynol gyda chynghor oddi wrth y fforwm bartneriaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer pobl hŷn a buddsoddiad o dros £10 miliwn dros y dair blynedd nesaf i gynnal y broses o'i roi ar waith. (NDM1254)

Last May we had a lively debate on the needs of older people in Wales and the recommendations of the advisory group report, 'When I'm 64...and more'. In that debate, there was broad agreement that more could be done to improve the life of our older people. Welsh Assembly Government policies are already taking this forward. Guaranteeing free local bus travel for pensioners and disabled people has been one of the Assembly Government's most popular and successful initiatives. That will be extended to men aged 60 or over from April 2003.

Fis Mai diwethaf, cawsom ddadl fywiog ar anghenion pobl hŷn yng Nghymru ac ar argymhellion adroddiad y grŵp ymgynghorol, sef 'Pan fwyf yn hen a pharchus'. Yn y ddadl honno, cafwyd cytundeb cyffredinol y gellid gwneud rhagor i wella bywyd ein pobl hŷn. Mae polisiâu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes yn datblygu hyn. Bu'r fenter sy'n gwarantu bod pensiynewyr a phobl anabl yn gallu teithio ar fysiau lleol am ddim yn un o fentrau mwyaf poblogaidd a llwyddiannus Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fe'i hestynnir i ddyddion 60 mlwydd oed a throsodd o Ebrill 2003.

We will experience significant change this century in the population's age balance. In Wales, the number of people aged over 60 will increase significantly so that they—or

Fe welwn newid sylweddol yn y ganrif hon o ran cydbwysedd oedran y boblogaeth. Yng Nghymru, bydd cynnydd mawr yn nifer y bobl 60 mlwydd oed a throsodd fel y byddant

should I say we—will make up 28 per cent of the population by 2021. Demographic change on this scale is unprecedented in our recent history and must feature in future policies. Today we are debating this landmark strategy for the Assembly, the first of its type in the UK, which has been developed following extensive consultation. Importantly, it has taken into account the views of many older people. The strategy works across all the Assembly's policy areas, setting out a framework for the next 10 years. Implementation will be delivered by the Assembly, local government, the national health service, the voluntary sector, Assembly sponsored public bodies, and many others, to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is adopted.

2:50 p.m.

The key features of the strategy are: we will establish a new Assembly Government Cabinet committee on the needs of older people, and a national older people's forum for Wales that provides a focus for a cohesive development of policies and programmes; a new impetus to tackle ageism and discrimination against older people; concerted efforts to engage older people more effectively in decisions affecting their lives and communities; new approaches to intergenerational practices; and more integrated services for older people, especially on benefit take-up. It will ensure that local government takes a strategic approach to older people's issues and in responding to an ageing society; it will develop an evidence-based action programme of health promotion for older people; and lead a national debate about the priorities and strategies for meeting older people's housing needs.

Several Assembly programme budgets already include policies and programmes that will benefit older people. We will also make available specific funding of £10 million over the next three years to ensure that the strategy is taken forward effectively. Details of funding arrangements are being developed and will be published when the strategy is formally launched on 30 January. Action

hwy—neu efallai y dylwn i ddweud y byddwn ni—yn cyfrif am 28 y cant o'r boblogaeth erbyn 2001. Ni welwyd newid demograffig ar y raddfa hon erioed o'r blaen yn ein hanes diweddar a rhaid iddo fod yn rhan o bolisiau yn y dyfodol. Heddiw trafodwn y strategaeth hon sy'n garreg filltir i'r Cynulliad, y strategaeth gyntaf o'i bath yn y DU, a ddatblygwyd yn dilyn ymgynghoriad helaeth. Yn bwysig, mae wedi ystyried barn llawer o bobl hŷn. Mae'r strategaeth yn gweithio ar draws holl feysydd polisi'r Cynulliad, gan nodi fframwaith ar gyfer y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Caiff ei gweithredu gan y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, y sector gwirfoddol, cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, a llawer o gyrff eraill, er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn gydgyssylltiedig.

Prif nodweddion y strategaeth yw: byddwn yn sefydlu pwyllgor newydd o Gabinet Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar anghenion pobl hŷn, a fforwm cenedlaethol i bobl hŷn a fydd yn ganolbwynt i ddatblygu polisiau a rhaglenni mewn ffordd gydlynus; sbardun newydd i fynd i'r afael â rhagfarn oed a gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl hŷn; ymdrech fawr i gynnwys pobl hŷn yn fwy effeithiol mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau a'u cymunedau; ymagwedd newydd tuag at arferion rhyng-genhedlaethol; a gwasanaethau mwy integredig i bobl hŷn, yn enwedig o ran hawlio budd-daliadau. Bydd yn sicrhau bod llywodraeth leol yn mabwysiadu ymagweddau strategol tuag at faterion sy'n ymwneud â phobl hŷn ac mewn ymateb i gymdeithas sydd â mwy o bobl hŷn; bydd yn datblygu rhaglen weithredu o hybu iechyd i bobl hŷn sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth; ac yn arwain dadl genedlaethol ynglŷn â'r blaenoriaethau a'r strategaethau ar gyfer diwallu anghenion tai pobl hŷn.

Mae sawl un o gyllidebau rhaglenni'r Cynulliad eisoes yn cynnwys polisiau a rhaglenni a fydd o fudd i bobl hŷn. Byddwn hefyd yn darparu arian penodol sef £10 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf i sicrhau y caiff y strategaeth ei datblygu'n effeithiol. Yr ydym yn gweithio ar fanylion y trefniadau ariannol ar hyn o bryd a chânt eu cyhoeddi pan gaiff y strategaeth ei lansio'n ffurfiol ar

must be driven from the perspective of local needs, and local government will be a key agent for change.

On Jonathan Morgan's amendment 2, we can do better than simply note this important strategy. On amendment 6, the national partnership forum for older people will have an advisory role; it would not be appropriate for it to involve itself in the Executive's role of determining the level of investment required, but it will advise the Executive. On amendment 7, it would not be helpful to restrict the choice of the forum's chair to one particular sector. We want to consult on who and how to appoint the best person for the job. I will not support the amendments for those reasons.

Neither will I support amendments 3, 4, 5 and 8 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Local authorities and the voluntary sector will have a vital role to play in implementing this strategy, but we cannot make open-ended and uncoded budget commitments. It is not appropriate either to tell the Local Government and Housing Committee how its business should be managed. However, I will support amendment 1, which is of a technical nature.

I will mention some of the areas in which this strategy can impact the lives of older people and which emphasise the strategy's relevance across the Assembly. The rapid response adaptations programme will help older and disabled people to remain in their own homes and to return to their homes quickly after a period in hospital. The programme will receive £1 million in each of the next three years.

Fear of crime, although disproportionate to the incidence of crime, can afflict any older person. We will examine how our community safety work can help address this.

The £1.6 million Prime Cymru initiative helps those aged 50 and over to become self-employed. Since April 2001, over 200 older people have established their own businesses with Prime Cymru's assistance.

30 Ionawr. Rhaid i gamau gweithredu gael eu llywio gan anghenion lleol, a bydd llywodraeth leol yn gyfrwng allweddol o newid.

O ran gwelliant 2 Jonathan Morgan, gallwn wneud yn well na nodi'r strategaeth bwysig hon yn unig. O ran gwelliant 6, bydd gan y fforwm partneriaeth cenedlaethol i bobl hŷn rôl ymgynghorol; ni fyddai'n briodol iddo ymwneud â phennu lefel y buddsoddiad sydd ei hangen sef rôl y Weithrediaeth, ond bydd yn rhoi cyngor i'r Weithrediaeth. O ran gwelliant 7, ni fyddai'n fuddiol cyfyngu ar y dewis o gadeirydd y fforwm i un sector arbennig. Hoffem ymgynghori ynglŷn â phwy a sut y dylid penodi'r person gorau i'r swydd. Ni chefnogaf y gwelliannau am y rhesymau hynny.

Ni chefnogaf ychwaith welliannau 3, 4, 5 ac 8 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Bydd gan awdurdodau lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol rôl holl bwysig i'w chwarae i weithredu'r strategaeth hon, ond ni allwn wneud ymrwymadau cyllidebol penagored a heb eu costio. Nid yw'n briodol ychwaith ddweud wrth y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai sut y dylai reoli ei faterion. Fodd bynnag, cefnogaf welliant 1, sy'n dechnogol ei natur.

Cyfeiriaf at rai o'r meysydd lle y gall y strategaeth hon effeithio ar fywydau pobl hŷn ac sy'n pwysleisio bod y strategaeth yn berthnasol ar draws y Cynulliad. Bydd y rhaglen addasiadau ymateb cyflym yn helpu pobl hŷn a phobl anabl i aros yn eu cartrefi a dychwelwyd i'w cartrefi yn gyflym ar ôl bod yn yr ysbyty am gyfnod. Rhoddir £1 filiwn i'r rhaglen ym mhob un o'r tair blynedd nesaf.

Gall unrhyw berson hŷn ddechrau teimlo'n ofnus ynglŷn â throsedd, er y gall yr ofn fod yn anghymesur â nifer y troseddau a gyflawnwyd. Byddwn yn ystyried sut y gall ein gwaith ar ddiogelwch cymunedol helpu i fynd i'r afael â hyn.

Mae menter Prime Cymru gwerth £1.6 miliwn yn helpu pobl 50 oed a throsodd i fod yn hunangyflogedig. Ers Ebrill 2001, mae dros 200 o bobl hŷn wedi sefydlu eu busnesau eu hunain gyda chymorth Prime

Cymru.

Age should no longer be an obstacle to study, and learning should be a lifelong affair. Whereas student support across the UK is often unavailable to older learners, the new Assembly learning grant has no upper age limit.

Many older people take up voluntary work and, in March 2000, I announced funding of £262,000 over three years to support a retired and senior volunteers programme as part of our active communities programme.

I ask Members to endorse this important new strategy for Wales. At the heart of the strategy is the aim that we should give higher priority to older people in all areas of life, and improve the engagement and participation of older people in our society and communities. Ageing concerns us all. Our response to the needs of older people is an important measure of a decent society.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have a list of 13 Members who wish to speak in this debate, and time must also be allowed for the Minister's closing speech. Therefore, Members will have a maximum of three minutes in which to speak, although those who are proposing amendments will have the usual five minutes.

David Lloyd: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: in line 1 add '*for Wales*' after '*the National Assembly*'.

I propose amendment 3. Add at the end of point 1:

and recognises that one of the main issues facing people as they grow older is concern regarding their income.

I propose amendment 4. Add at the end of point 2:

and that the co-operation of voluntary sector organisations will be vital in delivering this strategy and believes that they should be

Ni ddylai oedran fod yn rhwystr mwyach i astudio, a dylai dysgu fod yn rhywbeth gydol oes. Yn wahanol i gymorth i fyfyrwyr ar draws y DU, nad yw yn aml ar gael i ddysgwyr hŷn, nid oes terfyn oedran uchaf i grant dysgu'r Cynulliad.

Mae llawer o bobl hŷn yn ymgymryd â gwaith gwirfoddol ac, ym mis Mawrth 2000, cyhoeddais £262,000 o arian dros dair blynedd i gefnogi rhaglen ar gyfer gwirfoddolwyr wedi ymddeol a hŷn fel rhan o'n rhaglen cymunedau gweithgar.

Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r strategaeth newydd hon i Gymru. Wrth wraidd y strategaeth mae'r nod y dylem roi mwy o flaenoriaeth i bobl hŷn ym mhob rhan o fywyd, a sicrhau ein bod yn cynnwys pobl hŷn yn amlycach yn ein cymdeithas a'n cymunedau a'u bod hwythau yn cyfranogi mwy. Mae heneiddio yn effeithio arnom i gyd. Mae ein hymateb i anghenion pobl hŷn yn llinyn mesur pwysig o gymdeithas wâr.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennyf restr o 13 o Aelodau sy'n dymuno siarad yn y ddatl hon, a rhaid rhoi amser ar gyfer araith y Gweinidog i gloi. Felly, bydd gan yr Aelodau hyd at dair munud i siarad, er y caiff y rhai sy'n cynnig gwelliannau y pum munud arferol.

David Lloyd: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: yn llinell 1, dileu '*mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*' a rhoi yn ei le: '*mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*'.

Cynigïaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 1:

ac yn cydnabod mai un o'r gofidiau mwyaf sy'n wynebu pobl wrth iddynt heneiddio yw gofid ynghylch eu hincwm.

Cynigïaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 2:

ac y bydd cydweithrediad mudiadau gwirfoddol yn hanfodol wrth roi ei strategaeth ar waith a chrêd y dylent gael eu

funded in a way which sustains the long-term provision and development of these services.

hariannu mewn ffordd a fyddai'n sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau hyn yn cael eu darparu a'u datblygu yn y tymor hir.

I propose amendment 5. Add at the end of point 4:

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu at bwynt 4:

and ensures that local authorities are given adequate funding to provide services to older people.

ac yn sicrhau bod arian digonol yn cael ei roi i awdurdodau lleol iddynt allu darparu gwasanaethau i bobl hŷn.

I propose amendment 8. Add as a new point:

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ychwanegu fel pwynt bwled newydd:

instructs the Local Government and Housing Committee to consider the implications of the strategy for older people in Wales on the national housing strategy.

yn cyfarwyddo'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai i ystyried effeithiau'r strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru ar y strategaeth dai genedlaethol.

I welcome this debate on the strategy for older people. As the Minister said, it is a welcome opportunity to focus on all issues involving older people. We do not talk about older people half as often as we should in the Assembly.

Croesawaf y ddadl hon ar y strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae'n gyfle derbyniol i ganolbwyntio ar yr holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â phobl hŷn. Ni thrafodwn bobl hŷn llawn mor aml ag y dylem yn y Cynulliad.

The strategy for older people has already been discussed in Plenary and in Committee. However, it is worth reiterating that, as we grow older, there will be more fit and healthy older people, and we should plan how to manage that situation now. Ideally, there will be more independent living, and more older people will be able to live in their own homes, if they so wish. However, increased support services must be available to enable independent living where it is appropriate. Support services across the board—from the health service, social services, local authorities and the voluntary sector—are mentioned in the strategy. In increasing support services to enable more older people to stay at home, we must focus on chiropody, physiotherapy and general rehabilitation services, as well as improved intermediate care. This also involves social services, in terms of domiciliary care and developing a coherent strategy for the delivery of homecare services. This future vision for housing older people has implications for local authorities and the current debate on housing.

Trafodwyd y strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn eisoes mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ac yn y Pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth nodi eto, wrth inni heneiddio, y bydd mwy o bobl hŷn iach a heini, a dylem gynllunio sut y dylid rheoli'r sefyllfa honno yn awr. Yn ddelfrydol, bydd mwy o bobl yn byw yn annibynnol, a bydd mwy o bobl hŷn yn gallu byw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, os dymunant. Fodd bynnag, rhaid bod mwy o wasanaethau cymorth ar gael i alluogi pobl i fyw'n annibynnol lle y bo'n addas. Cyfeirir at wasanaethau cymorth o bob sector—o'r gwasanaeth iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, awdurdodau lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol—yn y strategaeth. Wrth roi mwy o wasanaethau cymorth i alluogi pobl hŷn i aros yn eu cartrefi, rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar wasanaethau trin traed, ffisiotherapi a gwasanaethau ailsefydlu cyffredinol, yn ogystal â gwell gofal canolraddol. Mae hyn hefyd yn cynnwys gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, o ran gofal yn y cartref a datblygu strategaeth gydlynol ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau gofal yn y cartref. Mae i awdurdodau lleol oblygiadau o ran y weledigaeth ar gyfer anghenion tai pobl hŷn yn y dyfodol a'r ddadl gyfredol ar dai.

In gathering information for the development of the strategy for older people, many presentations that we heard concentrated on the big picture as regards older people. It was highlighted that their main concerns revolve around pensions and pensioner poverty, free personal care for the elderly and the state of the national health service. I welcome this strategy, as far as it goes, but we must not lose sight of the bigger picture and older people's main concerns. Those concerns include pensions, benefit uptake, pensioner poverty, free personal care for the elderly and the state of the national health service, particularly the need for a stroke unit in our major hospitals and care provision for arthritis sufferers.

3:00 p.m.

The strategy is welcome insofar as it goes. Many in the voluntary sector have concerns about how this joint working approach, which involves everybody doing practically everything, will be implemented and what sort of strategic lead will be provided. We must ensure that the strategy is implemented efficiently.

Naturally, the accent on local delivery is to be welcomed as it emphasises the role of local authorities and the voluntary sector. However, that also brings financial implications, which is why we have tabled amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, which seeks increased funding. Plaid Cymru has long held the view that it is necessary to have secure long-term core funding for regional and national voluntary sector bodies that essentially provide statutory services, but which face the uncertainty of long-term funding. If we are to ask the voluntary sector and local authorities to do more, we must give them adequate funding. Then we can all be proud of this strategy, and local authorities and voluntary sector bodies will be able to deliver the services that we all want.

David Melding: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 2: In point 1, replace 'welcomes' with 'notes'.

Wrth gasglu gwybodaeth i ddatblygu'r strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn, canolbwyntiodd llawer o'r cyflwyniadau a glywsom ar y darlun mawr o ran pobl hŷn. Nodwyd mai pensiynau a thlodi pensiynwyr, gofal personol am ddim i'r henoed a chyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yw eu prif bryderon. Croesawaf y strategaeth hon, o ran hynny, ond rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar y darlun mwy a phrif bryderon pobl hŷn. Ymhlith y pryderon hynny mae pensiynau, hawlio budd-daliadau, tldi pensiynwyr, gofal personol am ddim i'r henoed a chyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, yn enwedig yr angen am uned strôc yn ein hysbytai mawr a darparu gofal i bobl sy'n dioddef o arthritis.

Rhaid croesawu'r strategaeth o ran hynny. Mae gan lawer yn y sector gwirfoddol bryderon ynghylch sut yr eir ati i weithio ar y cyd, sy'n golygu bod pawb yn gwneud bron popeth ac ynghylch pa fath o arweinyddiaeth strategol a roddir. Rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff y strategaeth ei gweithredu'n effeithlon.

Yn naturiol, mae'r pwys ar gyflwyno gwasanaethau yn lleol i'w groesawu gan ei fod yn pwysleisio rôl awdurdodau lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol. Fodd bynnag, bydd goblygiadau ariannol hefyd yn sgîl hynny, a dyna'r rheswm pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, sy'n gofyn am ragor o arian. Bu Plaid Cymru o'r farn ers tro bod angen arian craidd hirdymor diogel i gyrff rhanbarthol a chenedlaethol yn y sector gwirfoddol, sy'n darparu gwasanaethau statudol yn y bôn ond sy'n wynebu ansicrwydd arian hirdymor. Os bwriadwn ofyn i'r sector gwirfoddol ac awdurdodau lleol wneud rhagor, rhaid inni roi digon o arian iddynt. Yna gallwn oll ymfalchïo yn y strategaeth hon, a gall awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff y sector gwirfoddol gyflwyno'r gwasanaethau a ddymuna pob un ohonom.

David Melding: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 1, rhoi 'nodi' yn lle 'croesawu'.

I propose amendment 6. In point 5, delete all after *'forum for older people'* and replace with

'and calls for the forum to consult on the level of investment needed to implement the strategy'.

I propose amendment 7. Add as a new point:

'believes the forum for older people should be chaired by an independent person drawn from the voluntary sector'.

I welcome the publication of the strategy and the Government's response. I commend the Government for the amount of time it has devoted to this issue. There is quite substantial agreement across political parties on many of the measures. It is particularly commendable that Wales is the first of the home nations to produce a strategy for older people. That is a key achievement, which we can all enthusiastically welcome.

However, the overall approach is still weak in terms of effective implementation and monitoring. I know that the Minister is committed to a formal launch at the end of January, when perhaps many of those issues will be made clearer. Several issues were raised throughout the consultation exercise—the need for good measures and milestones, the ability to review and the need to measure what financial resources are required and how they are co-ordinated. We will all want those issues to be addressed as the strategy unfolds.

The consultation exercise was wide-ranging, and the Government can be commended on its work. However, we must take the responses to the consultation seriously. While they were supportive, the Government must address the issue of implementation and monitoring with great care.

The overall approach centres on access to services. That is not to say that the strategy focuses solely on that issue, but most of the concerns expressed about older people and the issues that affect them relate in some way

Cynigiau welliant 6. Ym mhwynt 5, dileu popeth ar ôl *'fforwm bartneriaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer pobl hŷn'* ac yn rhoi yn ei le

ac yn galw ar y fforwm i ymgynghori ar lefel y buddsoddi sydd ei hangen i weithredu'r strategaeth.

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

yn credu y dylai'r fforwm ar gyfer pobl hŷn gael ei gadeirio gan berson annibynnol o'r sector gwirfoddol.

Croesawaf gyhoeddiad y strategaeth ac ymateb y Llywodraeth. Cymeradwyaf y Llywodraeth am yr amser y mae wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer y mater hwn. Mae cryn gytundeb ymhlith y pleidiau gwleidyddol ar sawl mesur. Mae'n glodwiw iawn mai Cymru yw'r gyntaf ymhlith pedair gwlad y Deyrnas Unedig i lunio strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Mae hynny yn gyflawniad allweddol, y gall pob un ohonom ei groesawu'n frwd.

Fodd bynnag, erys yr ymagwedd gyffredinol yn wan o ran gweithredu a monitro effeithiol. Gwn fod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i lansio'r strategaeth yn ffurfiol ar ddiwedd Ionawr, pan fydd llawer o'r materion hynny yn fwy eglur o bosibl. Codwyd sawl mater drwy gydol yr ymgynghoriad—yr angen am fesurau a cherrig milltir da, y gallu i adolygu a'r angen i fesur pa adnoddau ariannol sydd eu hangen a sut y dylid eu cydgyssylltu. Dymuna pob un ohonom i'r strategaeth fynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny wrth iddi ddatblygu.

Yr oedd yr ymgynghoriad yn un eang ei gwmpas a gellir cymeradwyo'r Llywodraeth am ei waith. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gymryd yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad o ddifrif. Er eu bod yn gefnogol, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â gweithredu a monitro'r strategaeth yn ofalus iawn.

Yn gyffredinol canolbwyntir ar gael gafael ar wasanaethau. Ni olyga hynny mai dim ond ar y mater hwnnw y mae ffocws y strategaeth, ond mae'r rhan fwyaf o bryderon a fynegwyd gan bobl hŷn a'r materion sy'n effeithio

to their access to services—leisure, education, employment, health and social services. That is an important yardstick and we have come a long way from the culture that existed 20 or 30 years ago, when it was considered acceptable to ration health services and to push younger people further up the queue. Nowadays, the public would rightly find such an approach unacceptable. The amount of treatment that is available to very old people is increasing and can add many quality years to their lives. These are fantastic challenges, and are exactly the sort of challenges that we ought to want to face because they mean that the general level of service is improving. In some respects, the point that older people have as much right to access as younger people has now been taken on board.

We will support Plaid Cymru's amendments. It is right to mention the need for a secure income at retirement age, and problems do exist. I am not condemning one party in particular: the problem of saving for an adequate pension has existed for several generations. We must encourage people to save and address the issues arising from schemes being wound up or companies going bankrupt, leaving poor protection for many pensioners or people about to retire. These are important public concerns.

I also believe that Plaid Cymru's amendment 2 on the voluntary sector is appropriate, and a countermeasure to the Government's emphasis on local authorities. This is right because, although local authorities deliver many of these services, the voluntary sector is an important advocate for older people, and should therefore play a central role.

On the Conservative amendments, the Minister mentioned the chair of the forum for older people, and I believe that she gave a little ground on this because I had feared that a member of the Executive or the ruling group would fill the role. I hope that the Government will at least move from that field of candidates, and draw someone from outside the Government circle. I believe that she has left the door open to this possibility, and I hope that she pursues it. The chair

arnynt yn ymwneud ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd â'u gallu i gael gafael ar wasanaethau—gwasanaethau hamdden, addysg, cyflogaeth, iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae hynny'n llinyn mesur pwysig ac mae pethau wedi newid cryn dipyn ers y diwylliant a fodolai 20 i 30 mlynedd yn ôl pan oedd yn dderbyniol dogni gwasanaethau iechyd a thrin pobl iau yn gynt. Heddiw, byddai'r cyhoedd, yn gwbl gywir, yn ystyried agwedd o'r fath yn annerbyniol. Mae'r driniaeth sydd ar gael i bobl hen iawn yn cynyddu a gall ychwanegu llawer o flynyddoedd o fywyd da i'w bywydau. Mae'r rhain yn heriau aruthrol, a dyma'r union fath o heriau y dylem ddymuno eu hwynebu gan eu bod yn golygu bod lefel gyffredinol y gwasanaeth yn gwella. Ar sawl ystyr, derbyniwyd y pwynt erbyn hyn bod gan bobl hŷn yr un hawl â phobl ifanc i gael gwasanaethau.

Cefnogwn welliannau Plaid Cymru. Mae'n briodol sôn am yr angen am incwm diogel ar oedran ymddeol, ac mae problemau yn bodoli. Ni cholllarnaf un blaid yn benodol: bu problem o ran cynilo ar gyfer pensiwn digonol ers sawl cenhedlaeth. Rhaid inni annog pobl i gynilo a mynd i'r afael â'r materion a gyfyd pan gaiff cynlluniau eu dirwyn i ben neu pan fo cwmnïau yn mynd i'r wal, gan adael llawer o bensiynwyr neu bobl sydd ar fin ymddeol heb fawr o ddiogelwch. Mae'r rhain yn bryderon pwysig i'r cyhoedd.

Credaf hefyd fod gwelliant 2 Plaid Cymru ar y sector gwirfoddol yn briodol, ac yn gwrthbwyso pwyslais y Llywodraeth ar awdurdodau lleol. Mae hyn yn briodol. Er bod yr awdurdodau lleol yn cyflwyno llawer o'r gwasanaethau hyn, mae'r sector gwirfoddol yn eiriolwr pwysig ar ran pobl hŷn, ac felly dylai chwarae rhan ganolog.

O ran gwelliannau'r Ceidwadwyr, cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at gadeirydd y fforwm i bobl hŷn, a chredaf iddi ildio ychydig yn hyn o beth gan fy mod yn ofni mai aelod o'r Weithrediaeth neu'r grŵp mewn grym fyddai'r llenwi'r rôl. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth o leiaf yn symud o ymgeiswyr o'r fath, a dewis rhywun o'r tu allan i gylch y Llywodraeth. Credaf ei bod wedi gadael y drws ar agor i'r posibilrwydd hwnnw, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn mynd ar drywydd

could come from local government or the NHS, but the voluntary sector, because it is such a good advocate for older people, would provide excellent candidates and act as a counterweight to ensure that the strategy remains online.

The forum should also consider funding, not to determine it—the Minister is right to say that this is an Executive responsibility—but to pass some comment on it.

Finally, I commend the work of the all-party group on older people's issues—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You must wind up now because time is tight.

David Melding: I will wind up with this commendation. The secretariat, Age Concern, has carried out great work in responding to this strategy, having examined it in great detail.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Speeches from now on may be no longer than three minutes. I intend to be strict with this. If Members take an intervention, they may have four minutes, but not a second more.

Kirsty Williams: In accordance with that warning, I shall cut straight to the chase, although it is difficult to discuss such a wide-ranging strategy in three minutes. My overriding concern—and I hope that the authors of the strategy will forgive me—is free personal care. I know that the group that wrote the report did not want people to focus solely on this issue because we need to act on the many other issues affecting older people in Wales, and I am confident that this strategy will allow us to do that. However, we cannot escape the fact that free personal care remains a huge issue for older people and their families in Wales, and we need to move forward on it.

The Royal Commission on Long Term Care for the Elderly, and the task group that produced the older persons' strategy, identified the inequity of receiving free care in some settings but having to pay for care in others, and the huge problems that this causes

hynny. Gallai'r cadeirydd ddod o lywodraeth leol neu'r GIG, ond byddai'r sector gwirfoddol, gan ei fod yn eiriolwr cystal ar ran pobl hŷn, yn cynnig ymgeiswyr ardderchog ac yn gwrthbwysio i sicrhau yr aiff y strategaeth rhagddi yn ôl y bwriad.

Dylai'r fforwm hefyd ystyried ariannu, nid er mwyn ei bennu—yr oedd y Gweinidog yn gywir i ddweud mai cyfrifoldeb y Weithrediaeth yw hynny—ond gwneud sylwadau arno.

Yn olaf, cymeradwyaf waith y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar faterion pobl hŷn—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi ddirwyn i ben yn awr am fod amser yn dynn.

David Melding: Gorffennaf drwy roi'r gymeradwyaeth hon. Mae'r ysgrifenyddiaeth, Gofal Henoed Cymru, wedi gwneud gwaith gwych wrth ymateb i'r strategaeth hon, ar ôl ei hystyried yn fanwl iawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni fydd areithiau yn parhau am fwy na thair munud o hyn ymlaen. Bwriadaf fod yn llym yn hynny o beth. Os derbynia Aelod ymyriad, caiff bedair munud, ond pedair munud a dim mwy.

Kirsty Williams: Yn unol â'r rhybudd hwnnw, af at graidd y mater ar unwaith, er ei bod yn anodd trafod strategaeth mor eang mewn tair munud. Fy mhrif bryder i—a gobeithiaf y bydd awduron y strategaeth yn maddau imi—yw gofal personol am ddim. Gwn nad oedd y grŵp a ysgrifennodd yr adroddiad am i bobl ganolbwyntio ar y mater hwn yn unig am fod angen inni weithredu ar lawer o faterion eraill sy'n effeithio ar bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, ac yr wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd y strategaeth hon yn fodd inni wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn anwybyddu'r ffaith fod gofal personol am ddim yn fater o bwys mawr i bobl hŷn a'u teuluoedd o hyd yng Nghymru, ac mae angen inni symud ymlaen o ran hynny.

Nododd y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Ofal Hirdymor i'r Henoed, a'r grŵp gorchwyl a luniodd y strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn, yr annhegwch bod gofal am ddim mewn rhai lleoliadau ond bod yn rhaid talu am ofal mewn lleoliadau eraill, a'r problemau enfawr

for individuals and healthcare systems. Just the other day we learnt that 17 per cent of those experiencing delayed transfers of care are doing so from some form of patient or family choice. In some cases I dare say that one of the problems in moving people out of hospital is that, while they remain there, their care is free. Once people move into the community, they have to pay for their care, and it is no wonder that some resist that move. Therefore this is not only bad news for individuals, but it also causes problems within structures and systems.

I appreciate—as was outlined in the older persons' strategy—that moving forward on the position of free personal care would require primary legislation; we do not have the power in Wales to implement a policy of free personal care. I want the Minister to take this opportunity to reiterate her commitment to the conclusion of the older persons' strategy group that, in principle, care should be free and we should continue to press the UK Government to fully implement the royal commission's findings. However, that would not let us off the hook. We have already seen that the London Government is not prepared to move in this direction, but that does not absolve the National Assembly of responsibility for considering issues in this way. We must continue to press this case in London, and if the Government there is unmoved by it, we must press the case for additional powers and resources for Wales so that we can move forward as Scotland has.

There are also ways within our existing powers to begin to relieve the burden on families and individuals paying for the care of older people. We are beginning to do that with our programme of six weeks' free personal care. However, there are other opportunities for the Assembly to begin to tackle what is a pressing issue for many families.

3:10 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: A growing number of older people feel that the Assembly not only lacks the power to act as it needs to but that

a wyneba unigolion a systemau iechyd gofal o ganlyniad. Dim ond y diwrnod o'r blaen clywsom fod 17 y cant o'r bobl sy'n gorfod aros cyn trosglwyddo gofal yn gohirio trosglwyddo o ran dewis y claf neu'r teulu. Mewn rhai achosion, un o'r problemau o ran symud pobl o'r ysbyty mae'n siŵr yw eu bod yn cael gofal am ddim tra eu bod yn aros yno. Pan fydd pobl yn symud i'r gymuned, rhaid iddynt dalu am eu gofal ac nid oes ryfedd bod rhai yn gwrthod symud. Felly mae hyn nid yn unig yn newyddion drwg i unigolion, ond mae hefyd yn achosi problemau o fewn strwythurau a systemau.

Gwerthfawrogaf—fel y nodwyd yn y strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn—y byddai angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i newid y sefyllfa o ran gofal personol am ddim; nid oes gennym y pŵer yng Nghymru i weithredu polisi o ofal personol am ddim. Hoffwn pe bai'r Gweinidog yn achub ar y cyfle hwn i ymrwymo eto i gasgliad grŵp y strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn na ddylid, mewn egwyddor, godi tâl am ofal a dylem barhau i bwysio ar Lywodraeth y DU i weithredu canfyddiadau'r comisiwn brenhinol yn llawn. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai hynny'n ddihangfa i ni. Yr ydym eisoes wedi gweld nad yw Llywodraeth Llundain yn barod i symud i'r cyfeiriad hwn, ond nad yw hynny'n golygu nad oes cyfrifoldeb ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ystyried materion yn y ffordd hon. Rhaid inni barhau i ddadlau dros hyn yn Llundain, ac os nad yw hynny yn darbwyllo'r Llywodraeth, rhaid inni ddadlau dros bwerau ac adnoddau ychwanegol i Gymru fel y gallwn symud ymlaen fel y gwnaeth yr Alban.

Mae ffyrdd hefyd, o fewn ein pwerau cyfredol, o ddechrau lleihau'r baich ar deuluoedd ac unigolion sy'n talu am ofal pobl hŷn. Yr ydym yn dechrau gwneud hynny drwy ein rhaglen o ofal personol am ddim am chwe wythnos. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfleoedd eraill i'r Cynulliad ddechrau mynd i'r afael â mater sy'n achosi pryder mawr i lawer o deuluoedd.

Owen John Thomas: Teimla nifer cynyddol o bobl hŷn nad oes gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i weithredu yn ôl yr angen ac nad oes gan

the Assembly Government also lacks the will to act as it should do. The 38-page strategy report substantiates those concerns. The implementation of the strategy will cost £10 million over three years, which is equivalent to a penny a day for each of Wales's 600,000 older citizens. The word 'pensions' is mentioned only twice in the report. There is a brief reference to the Assembly's desire to provide free care for older people, but there is an absence of any plans to pursue that ideal.

Many Assembly Members are concerned about the lack of protection provided by the UK Government for people's pension interests. That matter is highlighted by the plight of the former Allied Steel and Wire workforce in Cardiff. This is not a devolved matter, but we have a right to discuss it and, while our constituents are suffering, we have a duty to confront it. We must make Westminster aware of our feelings, to compel the Government to act, or to pass the relevant powers to Cardiff so that we can get on with the job.

The report quotes from the 'United Nations Principles for Older Persons' and refers to independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity. These are fine sentiments, Minister, but how many of those ideals can many older citizens enjoy when their main means of support, namely their pension, is undermined by inadequate or inequitable UK Government policies?

Your report, Minister, should be drawing the Westminster Government's attention to the pensions issue. However, it does not. You should be telling the Government to restore the state pension link to average earnings and to revise the former UK Tory Government's minimal response to the European directive for the protection of workers' company pension entitlements. The Assembly Government should be pressing for the establishment of a guarantee body—as proposed by a Plaid Cymru Member of Parliament, Adam Price—to ensure the payment of employees' pension entitlements in the case of insolvency.

It is hoped that those preparing Labour's

Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yr ewyllys i weithredu fel y dylai. Mae'r adroddiad 38 tudalen ar y strategaeth yn cadarnhau'r pryderon hyn. Bydd yn costio £10 miliwn dros dair blynedd i weithredu'r strategaeth, sy'n cyfateb i geiniog y dydd y pen ar gyfer y 600,000 o ddinasyddion hŷn yng Nghymru. Dim ond dwywaith y cyfeirir at y gair 'pensiynau' yn yr adroddiad. Mae cyfeiriad byr at awydd y Cynulliad i roi gofal am ddim i bobl hŷn, ond nid oes unrhyw gynllun i wireddu'r delfryd hwnnw.

Mae llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn pryderu ynglŷn â'r ffaith na chaiff buddiannau pensiwn pobl eu diogelu gan Lywodraeth y DU. Tanlinellwyd y mater hwnnw gan helbul cyn-weithwyr Allied Steel and Wire yng Nghaerdydd. Nid yw hyn yn fater datganoledig, ond mae gennym hawl i'w drafod a, thra bod ein hetholwyr yn dioddef, mae arnom ddyletswydd i'w wynebu. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod San Steffan yn ymwybodol o'n teimladau, i orfodi'r Llywodraeth i weithredu, neu i drosglwyddo'r pwerau perthnasol i Gaerdydd er mwyn inni fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dyfynnu o'r 'United Nations Principles for Older Persons' ac yn cyfeirio at annibyniaeth, cyfranogiad, gofal, hunangyflawniad ac urddas. Mae'r rhain yn syniadau clodwiw, Weinidog, ond faint o'r delfrydau hynny y gall llawer o ddinasyddion hŷn eu mwynhau pan danseilir eu prif gynhaliath, sef eu pensiwn, gan bolisiau annigonol neu annheg Llywodraeth y DU?

Dylai'ch adroddiad dynnu sylw Llywodraeth San Steffan at fater pensiynau, Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, ni wna hynny. Dylech ddweud wrth y Llywodraeth am adfer y cysylltiad rhwng pensiwn y wladwriaeth ac enillion cyfartalog a diwygio ymateb lleiaf posibl cyn-Llywodraeth Doriaidd y DU i'r gyfarwydddeb Ewropeaidd er diogelu hawliau pensiwn cwmni gweithwyr. Dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn pwysu er mwyn sefydlu corff gwarantu—fel y cynigiwyd gan un o Aelodau Seneddol Plaid Cymru, Adam Price—er mwyn sicrhau y caiff hawliau pensiwn gweithwyr eu talu yn achos ansolfedd.

Y gobaith yw y bydd y rhai sy'n paratoi

belated Green Paper on pensions will also have taken note of the unfair predicament facing some people, such as those who worked for ASW in Cardiff. Otherwise, pensioners of the future will face the possibility that their company pension may be a fraction of what they expected it to be, as well as facing the bleak prospect of a lack of care and a static state pension.

The First Minister's belated promise to reject New Labour's policies only a few months before the Assembly elections is a desperate ploy and a hollow pose unless he is prepared to demand that Westminster gives the National Assembly the right to decide and implement its own policies.

Ann Jones: Our challenge must be to respond to the needs of older people and to recognise and act on the contributions that they can and do make within our communities. There is a wealth of experience among our older people, which can be used effectively to rebuild and help communities. Policy-making can easily become too focused on the idea that older people need to be dependent. Older people are busy in thousands of ways every day, which demonstrates that age is no barrier to embracing new experiences, to older people enjoying themselves, or to the fact that they enrich our society and national life. If we can harness the skills, experience and abilities of this section of the population, our society is likely to be richer economically and in terms of quality of life. The least that we can do for our older people is to show them the respect and dignity that they undeniably deserve and to make them feel that they are an integral part of our society. It is the old-fashioned attitudes of society as a whole that are now seen by many older people as one of the greatest remaining barriers to them fulfilling their potential and living life to the full.

Over the last three years, the Assembly has been putting policies in place that will help older people to play their full part in society. It has extended opportunities for older people to work, learn and volunteer, provided extra help for pensioners and given the most help to those who need it most. We have also

Papur Gwyrdd Llafur ar bensiynau, sydd eisoes yn hwyr, hefyd wedi nodi'r sefyllfa annheg a wyneba rai pobl, megis cynweithwyr ASW yng Nghaerdydd. Fel arall, bydd pensïynwyr yn y dyfodol yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd y bydd eu pensiwn cwmni yn llawer llai na'r hyn yr oeddent yn ei ddisgwyl, yn ogystal â wynebu dyfodol llwm gyda diffyg gofal na phensiwn seydlog gan y wladwriaeth.

Cynllun anobeithiol a safiad ofer yw addewid hwyr y Prif Weinidog i wrthod polisïau Llafur Newydd, a hynny dim ond ychydig fisoedd cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad oni bai ei fod yn barod i fynnu bod San Steffan yn rhoi'r pŵer i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol benderfynu ar ei bolisïau ei hun a'u rhoi ar waith.

Ann Jones: Ein her yn ddi-os yw ymateb i anghenion pobl hŷn a chydabod a gweithredu ar y cyfraniadau y gallant ac y maent yn eu gwneud yn ein cymunedau. Mae cyfoeth o brofiad ymhlith ein pobl hŷn, y gellir ei ddefnyddio'n effeithiol i adfer a helpu cymunedau. Wrth lunio polisïau, hawdd yw canolbwyntio'n ormodol ar y syniad bod angen i bobl hŷn fod yn ddibynnol. Mae pobl hŷn yn weithgar mewn miloedd o ffyrdd bob dydd, sy'n dangos nad yw oedran yn rhwystr i groesawu profiadau newydd, i bobl hŷn fwynhau eu hunain, nac i'r ffaith eu bod yn cyfoethogi ein cymdeithas a'n bywyd fel cenedl. Os gallwn harneisio sgiliau, profiad a galluoedd y rhan hon o'r boblogaeth, mae'n debyg y bydd ein cymdeithas yn gyfoethocach yn economaidd ac o ran ansawdd bywyd. Y peth lleiaf y gallwn ei wneud dros ein pobl hŷn yw rhoi iddynt y parch y maent yn sicr yn ei haeddu a sicrhau eu bod yn teimlo eu bod yn rhan annatod o'n cymdeithas. Teimla llawer o bobl hŷn bellach mai un o'r rhwystrau olaf a mwyaf sy'n eu hatal rhag gwireddu eu potensial a byw bywyd llawn yw agweddau hen ffasiwn cymdeithas.

Dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, mae'r Cynulliad wedi rhoi polisïau ar waith a fydd yn helpu pobl hŷn i chwarae rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas. Mae wedi estyn cyfleoedd i bobl hŷn weithio, dysgu a gwirfoddoli, wedi rhoi mwy o gymorth i bensiynwyr ac wedi rhoi'r cymorth mwyaf i'r rhai sydd fwyaf ei angen.

improved healthcare, provided more transport choice and made public services more responsive. I am proud of the positive changes that we have made, but I want to see even more. We must not ease up on the commitment to improve the lives of older people. I believe that the strategy 'When I am 64...and More' is an example of the way in which we can do this across portfolios. I hope that every Minister will take this challenge seriously, and that our older people can and will play an increased role in our society.

Peter Rogers: One of the most important issues for older people is an effective health service. Today's *Daily Post* reports on an elderly lady in north Wales who has to pay £18,000 for a hip operation because she has suffered in pain for two years on a waiting list, and otherwise faces the prospect of waiting another 18 months before getting an operation. This situation is typical of that of many people in north Wales. At that age, quality of life is crucial.

Any strategy for older people must ensure that provision exists in residential and nursing homes to care for elderly people. There is no escaping the fact that the funding and the lack of recognition of the role of these homes is a problem. That struck home with me last weekend when I visited residential and nursing homes in Ynys Môn and saw the level of investment and the change in staffing regimes to meet the new care standards. However, there is no financial recognition of that to support those homes. Levels of payments in residential homes differ across Wales, and we do not recognise that extra staff are needed for the important care of elderly and mentally infirm people. We are heading for a disaster in terms of bedblocking if we do not maintain and improve these homes. We have not recognised that issue.

There must be a partnership between social services and residential homes. That does not exist in Anglesey; they do not talk to each other. The fees for the homes are low, and I met patients who had been moved into homes in Anglesey from other areas such as

Yr ydym hefyd wedi gwella gofal iechyd, wedi rhoi mwy o ddewis ym maes trafniadaeth ac wedi sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy ymatebol. Ymfalchïaf yn y newidiadau cadarnhaol a wnaethom, ond hoffwn weld rhagor eto. Rhaid inni beidio â llaesu dwylo o ran yr ymrwymiad i wella bywydau pobl hŷn. Credaf fod y strategaeth 'Pan fwyf yn hen a pharchus' yn enghraifft o'r ffordd y gallwn wneud hyn ar draws pob portffolio. Gobeithiaf y bydd pob Gweinidog yn cymryd yr her hon o ddifrif, ac y gall ac y bydd ein pobl hŷn yn chwarae rhan lawnach yn ein cymdeithas.

Peter Rogers: Un o'r materion pwysicaf i bobl hŷn yw gwasanaeth iechyd effeithiol. Yn y *Daily Post* heddiw ceir hanes menyw oedrannus yn y Gogledd sy'n gorfod talu £18,000 am lawdriniaeth ar ei chlun am ei bod wedi bod yn dioddef ers dwy flynedd ar restr aros, ac fel arall yr oedd yn wynebu 18 mis arall cyn cael llawdriniaeth. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn debyg i sefyllfa llawer o bobl yn y Gogledd. Mae ansawdd bywyd yn hollbwysig i bobl o'r fath oedran.

Rhaid i unrhyw strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn sicrhau bod darpariaeth mewn cartrefi preswyl a nyrsio i ofalu am bobl oedrannus. Ni ellir gwadu bod ariannu'r cartrefi hyn a'r diffyg cydnabyddiaeth o'u rôl yn broblem. Fe'm trawyd gan hynny y penwythnos diwethaf pan ymwelais â chartrefi preswyl a nyrsio yn Ynys Môn a gweld y buddsoddiad a'r newidiadau i drefniadau staffio er mwyn cyrraedd y safonau gofal newydd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes cydnabyddiaeth ariannol o hynny i gefnogi'r cartrefi hynny. Mae lefel y taliadau mewn cartrefi preswyl yn amrywio ar draws Cymru, ac ni chydabyddwn fod angen staff ychwanegol ar gyfer y gwaith pwysig o ofalu am yr henoed a phobl â salwch meddwl. Byddwn yn wynebu argyfwng o ran blocio gwelyau os na fyddwn yn cynnal ac yn gwella'r cartrefi hyn. Nid ydym wedi cydnabod y mater hwnnw.

Rhaid cael partneriaeth rhwng gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chartrefi preswyl. Nid yw hynny yn bodoli yn Ynys Môn; nid ydynt yn cyfathrebu â'i gilydd. Mae'r ffioedd ar gyfer y cartrefi yn isel, a bu imi gwrdd â chleifion sydd wedi'u symud i gartrefi yn Ynys Môn o

Denbighshire or Flintshire, where higher fees are paid. These people are moving into homes in Anglesey, and the councils are paying their fees, and yet elderly people from Anglesey or their relatives have to supplement what the council pays on their behalf from their own means. That is discrimination and it must be tackled.

I have written you a letter, Jane, requesting an urgent meeting to explain the problems of bedblocking in north Wales to you. If there is a hiccup in health this winter, there will be chaos throughout north Wales. I urge you to meet me so that I can explain this. You must ensure that these people have quality of life. They do not have it at present. We must recognise this need.

Janice Gregory: This strategy is a landmark and shows the Government's determination to deliver for older members of our society and to embrace the challenges of an ageing population. The strategy's scope is extensive, and I am sure that its outcomes will receive a warm welcome. I will focus my contribution on the commitment to promote and improve the health and wellbeing of older people through integrated planning, service delivery frameworks and more responsive diagnostic and support services.

Members may be aware of a statement of opinion that I tabled on tackling bradycardia in south Wales, where awareness of the condition among patients and practitioners is relatively low. Although bradycardia is not exclusively experienced by older people, many of its symptoms are often mistaken for symptoms of old age. Therefore, it is more likely that the condition will go unnoticed among older bradycardia sufferers. Lack of awareness means that patients are unlikely to visit their general practitioner with suspected bradycardia, and few GPs will immediately recognise the symptoms, and this, coupled with the fact that many older people will receive care from a variety of sources, means that early diagnosis is unlikely.

ardaloedd eraill megis Sir Ddinbych neu Sir y Fflint, lle telir ffioedd uwch. Mae'r bobl hyn yn symud i gartrefi yn Ynys Môn, ac mae'r cynghorau yn talu eu ffioedd, ac eto rhaid i bobl oedranus o Ynys Môn neu eu perthnasau ychwanegu at y swm a delir gan y cyngor ar eu rhan o'u harian eu hunain. Camwahaniaethu yw hynny, a rhaid mynd i'r afael ag ef.

Ysgrifennais lythyr atoch, Jane, yn gofyn am gyfarfod brys â chi i esbonio wrthy ch y problemau o ran blocio gwelyau yn y Gogledd. Os cyfyd rhyw broblem fach ym maes iechyd y gaeaf hwn, aiff pethau yn draed moch ar draws y Gogledd. Fe'ch anogaf i gyfarfod â mi er mwyn imi gael esbonio hyn. Rhaid ichi sicrhau ansawdd bywyd da i'r bobl hyn. Nid oes ganddynt ansawdd bywyd da ar hyn o bryd. Rhaid inni gydnabod yr angen hwn.

Janice Gregory: Mae'r strategaeth hon yn garreg filltir ac yn dangos penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i wella bywydau aelodau hŷn ein cymdeithas ac i wynebu heriau poblogaeth sydd â mwy o bobl hŷn. Mae cwmpas y strategaeth yn eang, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff ei chanlyniadau eu croesawu. Yn fy nghyfraniad canolbwytiaf ar yr ymrwymiad i hybu a gwella iechyd a lles pobl hŷn drwy gynllunio integredig, fframweithiau cyflwyno gwasanaethau a gwasanaethau canfod a chymorth mwy ymatebol.

Efallai y bydd yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol o ddatganiad barn a gyflwynais ar fynd i'r afael â bradycardia yn y De, lle nad oes fawr o ymwybyddiaeth o'r cyflwr ymhlith cleifion a meddygon. Er nad pobl hŷn yn unig sy'n dioddef o fradycardia, yn aml caiff llawer o'i symptomau eu camgymryd am symptomau henaint. Felly mae'n fwy tebygol na chaiff y cyflwr ei ganfod ymhlith dioddefwyr hŷn. Mae diffyg ymwybyddiaeth yn golygu bod cleifion yn annhebygol o fynd i weld eu meddyg teulu oherwydd bradycardia posibl, ac ychydig o feddygon teulu fydd yn adnabod y symptomau ar unwaith, ac mae hyn, ynghyd â'r ffaith y caiff llawer o bobl hŷn ofal o amrywiaeth o ffynonellau, yn golygu ei bod yn annhebygol y caiff y cyflwr ei ganfod yn gynnar.

Certain forms of bradycardia can be treated simply and cheaply by fitting a pacemaker. Members who have signed my statement of opinion will be aware that the *Bridgend and Valleys Recorder* and the *Glamorgan Gem* are campaigning for a pacemaker centre to be established at the Princess of Wales Hospital in Bridgend. I am delighted that the local press is playing a proactive role in raising awareness of the condition and pushing for a pacing centre for the Bridgend area. I cannot stress how important this is for the older people in my constituency.

Over 13,000 people died in Wales in 2000 from circulatory heart disease, a high proportion of whom lived in deprived communities, especially in the south Wales Valleys. When bradycardia is left untreated, patients—particularly older patients—sustain repeated injuries as a result of the condition. Early treatment of bradycardia not only reduces the resource cost to the NHS, but also reduces the human cost, enhancing the patient's quality of life.

3:20 p.m.

South Wales needs an increased number of pacing facilities to add to the currently limited services. The area of Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taff and the Vale of Glamorgan has been identified as needing a pacing centre. I therefore ask the Minister to consider urgently how the pacing rate can be increased in south Wales, particularly given that the Princess of Wales Hospital is bidding for pacing facilities. I invite Members who have not already done so to support the *Bridgend and Valleys Recorder's* campaign to bring life-saving treatment closer to the people of south Wales.

Pauline Jarman: Of the strategy's five key aims, one relates to ensuring the health and wellbeing of older people through integrated service delivery frameworks and another to the provision of high-quality services and support, which enables older people to live as independently as possible in safe and suitable environments. New technology is being used to good effect in Rhondda Cynon Taff to deliver these aims. The success of any

Gellir trin rhai mathau o fradycardia yn syml ac yn rhad drwy osod rheolydd calon. Gŵyr yr Aelodau sydd wedi llofnodi fy natganiad barn fod y *Bridgend and Valleys Recorder* a'r *Glamorgan Gem* yn ymgyrchu dros sefydlu canolfan rheolyddion calon yn Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr wyf yn falch bod y wasg leol yn chwarae rhan ragweithiol i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r cyflwr ac ymgyrchu dros ganolfan rheolyddion calon yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Ni allaf bwysleisio pa mor bwysig ydyw i bobl hŷn yn fy etholaeth.

Bu farw dros 13,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn 2000 o glefyd cylchrediad y galon, gyda chyfran uchel ohonynt yn byw mewn cymunedau difreintiedig, yn enwedig yng nghymoedd y De. Os na chaiff bradycardia ei drin, caiff cleifion—yn enwedig pobl hŷn—anafadau dro ar ôl tro o ganlyniad i'r cyflwr. Mae trin bradycardia yn gynnar nid yn unig yn lleihau'r gost o ran adnoddau i'r GIG, ond mae hefyd yn lleihau'r gost i bobl, gan wella ansawdd bywyd cleifion.

Mae angen mwy o gyfleusterau gosod rheolyddion calon yn y De i ychwanegu at y gwasanaethau cyfyngedig a gynigir yno ar hyn o bryd. Nodwyd bod angen canolfan gosod rheolyddion calon yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Rhondda Cynon Taf a Bro Morgannwg. Felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried ar fyrder sut y gellir cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael rheolyddion calon yn y De, yn enwedig o gofio bod Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru yn gwneud cais am gyfleusterau gosod rheolyddion calon. Gwahoddaf yr Aelodau nad ydynt wedi gwneud hynny eisoes i gefnogi ymgyrch y *Bridgend and Valleys Recorder* i sicrhau bod triniaeth sy'n achub bywydau yn fwy hygyrch i bobl y De.

Pauline Jarman: O blith pum nod allweddol y strategaeth, mae un yn ymwneud â sicrhau iechyd a lles pobl hŷn drwy fframweithiau cyflwyno gwasanaethau integredig ac mae un arall yn ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau a chymorth o safon, sy'n galluogi pobl hŷn i fyw mor annibynnol â phosibl mewn amgylchiadau diogel ac addas. Defnyddir technoleg newydd yn effeithiol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf i gyflawni'r nodau hyn. Caiff

strategy will be measured by its delivery. I pay tribute to Alan Davies, the manager of Carelink services in Aberdare, and his team, for delivering an innovative approach called 'Telecare'. It works by using various peripheral devices, linked via a lifeline alarm unit. The types of devices available include a fall detector. This device, for elderly disabled people who suffer from conditions such as epilepsy, is designed to contact a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week control centre in the event of a fall. Statistics show that older people are more prone to falls and that the resultant injuries are more severe than they are among younger people. Falls cause the highest number of deaths among those aged over 65.

Other devices being developed by the centre include smoke detectors. These are essential in anyone's home, but for an elderly person, who may struggle to exit a burning building, the sooner a fire is detected and acted upon the better. The smoke alarms proposed are radio-linked through a lifeline unit, again alerting a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week control centre to ensure quicker and more effective responses. Detectors for carbon monoxide—the silent killer—used in conjunction with a lifeline unit, would alert the control centre of a possible lethal problem, allowing action to be taken quickly. The centre is also developing a flood detector. Flooding is not life-threatening in itself, but we all know of the upset and depression being flooded can cause. In the early years of dementia, the possibility of leaving taps running is increased and the risk of flooding as a result is real. The centre is also developing thermometers that can be set to detect when the temperature in a home drops below a certain point, thus alerting the control centre of a risk of hypothermia for the older resident.

The centre is also developing a passive infrared intruder alert. Merely by pressing a button before retiring to bed, an older person can feel safer in the knowledge that, in the event of a break-in, the alarm would silently

llwyddiant unrhyw strategaeth ei fesur gan yr hyn a gyflwynir yn ei sgîl. Talaf deyrnged i Alan Davies, rheolwr gwasanaethau Carelink yn Aberdâr, a'i dîm, am gyflwyno gwasanaeth arloesol o'r enw 'Telecare'. Mae'n gweithio drwy ddefnyddio dyfeisiau ymylol amrywiol, wedi'u cysylltu ag uned larwm achub. Ymhlith y mathau o ddyfeisiau sydd ar gael mae synhwyrdd syrthio. Mae'r ddyfais hon ar gyfer pobl anabl oedrannus sy'n dioddef o anhwylderau megis epilepsi yn cysylltu â chanolfan reoli 24 awr y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos, os bydd rhywun yn syrthio. Dengys ystadegau fod pobl hŷn yn fwy tebygol o syrthio ac mae eu hanafiadau yn sgîl hynny yn fwy difrifol nag anafiadau ymhlith pobl iau. Cwmpiaidau sy'n gyfrifol am y nifer fwyaf o farwolaethau ymhlith pobl dros 65 mlwydd oed.

Ymhlith y dyfeisiau eraill a ddatblygir gan y ganolfan mae synwryddion mwg. Mae'r rhain yn hanfodol yng nghartrefi pawb, ond i berson oedrannus, a all gael anhawster i adael adeilad sydd ar dân, po gyntaf y caiff tân ei ganfod ac y gweithredir ar hynny, gorau oll. Mae'r larymau mwg y mae'n eu datblygu wedi'u cysylltu drwy radio ag uned achub, sydd unwaith eto'n cysylltu â chanolfan reoli 24 awr y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos, i sicrhau ymateb cynt a mwy effeithiol. Byddai synwryddion carbon monocsid—y lladdwr mud—o'u defnyddio ar y cyd ag uned achub, yn tynnu sylw'r ganolfan reoli at broblem farwol bosibl, gan ei galluogi i gymryd camau yn gyflym. Mae'r ganolfan hefyd yn datblygu synhwyrdd llifogydd. Nid yw llifogydd ynddynt eu hunain yn berygl bywyd, ond gwyddom oll faint o ofid a thrallod y gall llifogydd eu peri. Yn ystod blynyddoedd cynnar dementia, mae rhywun yn fwy tebygol o adael tapiau yn llifo, ac mae'r risg o ddŵr yn gorlifo o ganlyniad yn un real. Mae'r ganolfan hefyd yn defnyddio thermomedrau y gellir eu gosod i ganfod pan fo tymheredd mewn cartref yn mynd yn is na tymheredd penodol a thrwy hynny dynnu sylw'r ganolfan reoli at risg o hypothermia i'r preswlydd hŷn.

Mae'r ganolfan hefyd yn datblygu larwm is-goch goddefol rhag tresmaswyr. Drwy ddim ond gwasgu botwm cyn mynd i'r gwely, gall person hŷn deimlo'n fwy diogel o wybod y byddai'r larwm yn galw'r ganolfan reoli yn

call the control centre, thus alerting help at once. They are also piloting a telemedicine project, which Dr Gibbons will visit on Monday. That proves that there is already—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Your time is up.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the fact that the report covers several themes. That is good in itself as it demonstrates a more joined-up approach, which has become more evident in Wales since the Assembly's inception. However, I will concentrate on transport. The Welsh Assembly Government's policy of free bus travel for pensioners has been hugely successful. It has struck a chord with many people and, more importantly, it has encouraged older people to be active participants in the community. The decision to include men aged 60 and over in the scheme from April 2003 has been particularly popular.

David Davies: The Member may be aware that local authorities have had the power to introduce reduced-payment schemes for pensioners since 1955. Does she regret that so many Labour authorities have failed to do that over the years?

Christine Chapman: Rhondda Cynon Taff, until the Assembly came into being, was strapped for cash due to deprivation; I am pleased that the Assembly has introduced initiatives to tackle that.

Integration is fundamental in our society. Everybody has the right to participate equally in education, work and cultural life. This policy is helping to restore a community spirit in areas such as the Valleys where different ages and sectors of the community share provision. That is healthy in any community. However, as I have frequently mentioned, bus transport in Cynon valley is far from perfect. My office is flooded with complaints, mostly from older people. Those complaints concern buses not turning up, not stopping for passengers, arriving late and also frequent last-minute route changes. These problems affect older people disproportionately as they rely on buses and

fud pe bai rhywun yn torri i mewn, a thrwy hynny roi gwybod bod angen cymorth ar unwaith. Maent hefyd yn treialu prosiect telafeddygaeth y bydd Dr Gibbons yn ymweld ag ef ddydd Llun. Mae hynny yn profi bod eisoes—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'ch amser ar ben.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y ffaith bod yr adroddiad yn cwmpasu sawl thema. Mae hynny'n beth da ynddo'i hun gan y dengys ymagwedd fwy cydgysylltiedig, sydd wedi dod yn fwy amlwg yng Nghymru ers creu'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, canolbwytiaf ar drafnidiaeth. Bu polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ganiatáu i bensiynwyr deithio ar fysiau am ddim yn hynod lwyddiannus. Mae wedi taro tant gyda llawer o bobl ac, yn bwysicach na hynny, mae wedi annog pobl hŷn i gymryd rhan weithgar yn y gymuned. Bu'r penderfyniad i gynnwys dynion 60 oed a throsodd yn y cynllun o Ebrill 2003 yn boblogaidd iawn.

David Davies: Mae'n bosibl bod yr Aelod yn gwybod fod gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer i gyflwyno cynlluniau tâl is i bensiynwyr ers 1955. A yw'n gresynu fod cymaint o awdurdodau Llafur wedi methu â gwneud hynny dros y blynyddoedd?

Christine Chapman: Yr oedd Rhondda Cynon Taf, hyd i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu, yn brin o arian oherwydd amddifadedd; yr wyf yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi cyflwyno mentrau i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Mae integreiddio yn hanfodol yn ein cymdeithas. Mae gan bawb yr hawl i gymryd rhan gyfartal mewn addysg, gwaith a bywyd diwylliannol. Mae'r polisi hwn yn helpu i adfer ysbryd cymunedol mewn ardaloedd megis y Cymoedd lle mae pobl o wahanol oedran ac o wahanol rannau o'r gymuned yn rhannu darpariaeth. Mae hynny'n beth iach mewn unrhyw gymuned. Fodd bynnag, fel yr wyf wedi crybwyll yn aml, mae trafnidiaeth ar fysiau yng nghwm Cynon yn bell o fod yn ddelfrydol. Caiff fy swyddfa ei llethu gan gwynion, a'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt gan bobl hŷn. Mae'r cwynion hynny yn ymwneud â bysiau nad ydynt yn cyrraedd, bysiau nad ydynt yn stopio i deithwyr, bysiau sy'n

tend not to have the use of cars, as younger people might. It is they who feel the cold while standing for a long time at bus stops. I am aware that the cause of these problems may lie in the poor infrastructure of the Valleys and the traffic management issues with which the local authorities must deal. Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council has a responsibility to deal with this, and I address my concerns to it. There is inequality here, it is unacceptable, and I ask the Minister to work with the Minister responsible for transport on it.

Eleanor Burnham: As a former domiciliary care manager, I welcome chapter IV of the strategy, 'Valuing Older People', with its strategic aim of tackling discrimination against older people wherever it occurs, promoting positive images of ageing and giving older people a stronger voice in society. Ageism and age discrimination must be challenged and addressed. Older people have a wealth of experience and skills to offer to their communities and to society. Often, this group of people is overlooked and disregarded by employers—other than B&Q, perhaps—and we not always recognise the valuable contribution that older people can make to the community. For example, many older people undertake voluntary work for which many younger people are now too busy, as they are raising families and working. Given increasing numbers of older people, we need a cultural and attitudinal sea change. We must wake up and realise that older people are an asset, as this strategy seeks to affirm.

I welcome the establishment of the Cabinet sub-committee on older people's needs, along with the national partnership advisory forum for older people. I also welcome that each local authority will be expected to designate an older persons' champion. It is vital to increase older people's involvement and participation in the communities and the nation's life. I pay tribute to the vibrant community of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire, where my independent, 85-

cyrraedd yn hwyr a llwybrau bysiau yn cael eu newid ar y funud olaf yn rheolaidd. Mae'r problemau hyn yn effeithio ar bobl hŷn mewn ffordd anghymesur gan eu bod yn dibynnu ar fysiau ac fel arfer nid oes ganddynt gar at eu defnydd, fel y gallai fod gan bobl iau. Hwy sy'n teimlo'r oerfel tra'n sefyll am amser hir mewn arosfannau bysiau. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol mai'r rheswm dros y problemau hyn o bosibl yw seilwaith gwael y Cymoedd a'r materion o ran rheoli traffig y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ymdrin â hwy. Mae ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf gyfrifoldeb i ymdrin â hyn, a mynegaf fy mhryderon wrtho. Ceir annhegwch yma, mae'n annerbyniol, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog weithio arno gyda'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth.

Eleanor Burnham: Fel cyn-reolwr gofal yn y cartref, croesawaf bennod IV o'r strategaeth, 'Gwerthfawrogi Pobl Hŷn', gyda'r nod strategol o fynd i'r afael â gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl hŷn lle bynnag y bo'n digwydd, o hyrwyddo delweddau cadarnhaol o heneiddio a rhoi llais cryfach i bobl hŷn mewn cymdeithas. Rhaid herio a mynd i'r afael â rhagfarn oed a gwahaniaethu ar sail oedran. Mae gan bobl hŷn gyfoeth o brofiad a sgiliau i'w cynnig i'w cymunedau ac i gymdeithas. Yn aml, anwybyddir y grŵp hwn o bobl gan gyflogwyr—ar wahân i B&Q efallai—ac nid ydym bob amser yn cydnabod y cyfraniad gwerthfawr y gall pobl hŷn ei wneud i'r gymuned. Er enghraifft, mae llawer o bobl hŷn yn gwneud gwaith gwirfoddol y mae llawer o bobl iau bellach yn rhy brysur i'w wneud, gan eu bod yn magu teulu ac yn gweithio. O gofio'r nifer cynyddol o bobl hŷn, mae angen newid o ran diwylliant ac agwedd. Rhaid inni ddeffro a sylweddoli mai ased yw pobl hŷn, fel y ceisia'r strategaeth hon ei gadarnhau.

Croesawaf y penderfyniad i sefydlu is-bwyllgor Cabinet ar anghenion pobl hŷn, ochr yn ochr â fforwm partneriaeth ymgynghorol cenedlaethol i bobl hŷn. Croesawaf hefyd y ffaith y bydd disgwyl i bob awdurdod lleol ddynodi eiriolwr ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Mae'n holl bwysig sicrhau bod pobl hŷn yn cael eu cynnwys mwy yn y cymunedau a bywyd y genedl a'u bod yn cyfranogi mwy ynddynt. Talaf deyrnged i gymuned fywiog Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, Sir

year-old mother lives. She recently benefited from six weeks' free care after discharge from hospital following a broken arm. She is the chapel deacon and has many friends, and there are wonderful local volunteers who help to run the vibrant community centre in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos and organise interesting outings. However, there is much for us in the Assembly to do. Age Concern, for instance, has voiced disappointment that this strategy does not act on the advisory group's recommendation to create an older people's commissioner, similar to the effective Children's Commissioner for Wales. Finally, while commending this strategy, I would appreciate the Minister's response on the grounds for rejecting that recommendation.

Peter Law: I am pleased to support this strategy for older people and compliment all those associated with it—from the Minister to the working party. It is an important initiative that we should all commend. People should not try to rubbish such strategies or damn them with faint praise. This is a major step forward, as it must be, because our older people have made this country the place it is today. Also, we are all heading the same way ourselves and must remember that. I therefore welcome the strategy. The 21 recommendations in the action plan are important. In looking at them, it is pleasing to see what is being discussed.

Like other Members, I have been lobbied by Age Concern and occupational physiotherapists. I respect some of the points made by them, particularly on the lack of an older persons' commissioner for Wales. I would like to see one appointed, as there is a need for one, and we should pursue the matter in the future. We do not have that now, but that could be considered in future. Also, I note Age Concern's point that the Cabinet sub-committee and the forum, in particular, should be truly representative and its membership should be regularly reviewed. I am sure the Minister would want to do that and that we all agree that a forum is vital for gauging everybody's point of view in providing a good quality of life for older people in future.

Ddinbych, lle mae fy mam annibynnol, sy'n 85 oed, yn byw. Manteisiodd ar y gofal am ddim am chwe wythnos yn ddiweddar ar ôl cael ei rhyddhau o'r ysbyty ar ôl torri ei braich. Mae'n ddiakon capel ac mae ganddi lawer o ffrindiau, ac mae gwirfoddolwyr lleol gwych sy'n helpu i redeg canolfan gymunedol fywiog yn Llandrillo-yn-Rhos a threfnu teithiau diddorol. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer i ni yn y Cynulliad ei wneud. Mae Gofal yr Henoed, er enghraifft, wedi mynegi ei siom nad yw'r strategaeth hon yn gweithredu ar argymhellion y grŵp ymgynghorol i greu comisiynydd pobl hŷn, ar lun y Comisiynydd Plant effeithiol i Gymru. Yn olaf, er fy mod yn cymeradwyo'r strategaeth hon, hoffwn gael ymateb y Gweinidog i'r rheswm dros wrthod yr argymhelliad hwnnw.

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r strategaeth hon ar gyfer pobl hŷn ac yn rhoi clod i bawb a fu'n gysylltiedig â hi—o'r Gweinidog i'r gweithgor. Mae'n fenter bwysig y dylem oll ei chymeradwyo. Ni ddylai pobl geisio lladd ar strategaethau o'r fath na'u glasganmol. Mae hwn yn gam mawr ymlaen, fel y mae'n rhaid iddo fod, gan mai ein pobl hŷn sydd wedi creu'r wlad hon sy'n bodoli heddiw. Hefyd, yr ydym oll yn mynd i'r un cyfeiriad ein hunain a rhaid inni gofio hynny. Felly croesawaf y strategaeth. Mae'r 21 o argymhellion yn y cynllun gweithredu yn bwysig. Wrth eu hystyried, mae'n bleser gweld yr hyn a drafodir.

Fel Aelodau eraill, mae Gofal yr Henoed a ffisiotherapyddion galwedigaethol wedi fy lobïo. Yr wyf yn parchu rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethant, yn arbennig y penderfyniad i beidio â phenodi comisiynydd pobl hŷn i Gymru. Hoffwn weld comisiynydd yn cael ei benodi, gan fod angen un, a dylem fynd ar drywydd y mater yn y dyfodol. Nid oes gennym gomisiynydd ar hyn o bryd, ond gellid ystyried hynny yn y dyfodol. Hefyd, nodaf bwynt Gofal yr Henoed y dylai is-bwyllgor y Cabinet a'r fforwm, yn arbennig, fod yn wir gynrychioliadol ac y dylid adolygu ei aelodaeth yn rheolaidd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog am wneud hynny a bod pob un ohonom yn gytŷn bod fforwm yn holl bwysig i gael amcan o farn pawb o ran rhoi bywyd o ansawdd da i bobl hŷn yn y dyfodol.

3:30 p.m.

Creating a Cabinet sub-committee is groundbreaking, and the £10 million being made available over three years is good news. I am sure that the forum will give us the opportunity to develop these recommendations even further. Local authorities will now have to provide for improving engagement with older people in their communities in their planning systems. Our free bus travel scheme, to which Christine Chapman referred, is wonderful, and we can all be proud of that. However, I will not be satisfied until that is extended to the railways so that our pensioners can also travel free by rail. We should consider this, but as the First Minister said yesterday, the bus travel scheme provides a win-win situation because more buses provide jobs, and pensioners can become mobile. I have seen this in my constituency. There has been a 100 per cent increase in the bus service on one route. That is important because it provides the quality of life that we want for our pensioners.

The health, social care and wellbeing strategies to be developed by local health groups are vital, and the three-year health promotion action plan for our older people is also welcome. This is a good strategy for older people, and it recognises the value of our pensioners.

Rosemary Butler: This is a marvellous consultation document and I ensured that as many older groups as possible in my constituency heard about it. I compliment Charter Housing Association's senior tenants, who rose to the challenge. They held a seminar, produced a report—a copy of which I have here—and came to the Assembly to discuss it with me, and I thank Jane for attending and receiving that report.

They highlighted two issues, one of which is information technology. This is important to the future of the older person in Wales. I had the pleasure of opening a cyber lounge in one of the Charter Housing Association's residences, which has transformed the lives

Mae creu is-bwyllgor Cabinet yn torri tir newydd, ac mae'r £10 miliwn y bwriedir ei ddarparu dros dair blynedd yn newyddion da. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y fforwm yn rhoi cyfle inni ddatblygu'r argymhellion hyn ymhellach fyth. Bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol bellach ddarparu ar gyfer gwella eu cyswllt â phobl hŷn yn eu cymunedau yn eu systemau cynllunio. Mae ein cynllun ar gyfer teithio ar fysiau am ddim, y cyfeiriodd Christine Chapman ato, yn wych, a gall pob un ohonom ymfalchio ynddo. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddaf yn fodlon nes y caiff y cynllun ei ymestyn i'r rheilffyrdd er mwyn i'n pensiynwyr hefyd deithio ar y trŵn am ddim. Dylem ystyried hyn, ond fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe, mae'r cynllun ar gyfer teithio ar fysiau am ddim yn sefyllfa lle mae pawb ar ei ennill gan fod mwy o fysiau yn darparu swyddi, a gall pensiynwyr deithio o le i le. Gwelais hyn yn fy etholaeth. Bu cynnydd o 100 y cant yn y gwasanaeth bws ar un o'r llwybrau. Mae hynny'n bwysig gan ei bod yn rhoi'r ansawdd bywyd a ddymunwn i'n pensiynwyr.

Mae'r strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles i'w datblygu gan grwpiau iechyd lleol yn holl bwysig, ac mae'r cynllun gweithredu tair blynedd ar gyfer hybu iechyd ein pobl hŷn i'w groesawu hefyd. Mae hon yn strategaeth dda ar gyfer pobl hŷn, ac mae'n cydnabod gwerth ein pensiynwyr.

Rosemary Butler: Mae hon yn ddogfen ymgynghori fendigedig a sicrheais fod cynifer o grwpiau pobl hŷn â phosibl yn fy etholaeth wedi clywed amdani. Canmolaf denantiaid hŷn Cymdeithas Tai Charter, sydd wedi ateb yr her. Bu iddynt gynnal seminar, cynhyrchwyd adroddiad ganddynt—mae gennyf gopi ohono yma—a daethant i'r Cynulliad i'w drafod gyda mi, a diolchaf i Jane am fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod a derbyn yr adroddiad hwnnw.

Bu iddynt dynnu sylw at ddau fater. Technoleg gwybodaeth oedd un ohonynt. Mae hyn yn bwysig i ddyfodol pobl hŷn yng Nghymru. Cefais y pleser o agor lolfa ryngwyd yn un o breswylfeydd Cymdeithas Tai Charter, sydd wedi trawsnewid bywydau

of the senior citizens living there. They cannot go out to life, but life has now come to them, and the difference it has made is marvellous. However, they do not like the new push-button answering systems because they feel that they are confusing.

I also highlight the issue of lifelong learning. Tenants feel strongly that learning should be about enjoyment and recreation and they ask for classes with no formal examinations or tests for older people. They also want them to be low-cost or free, and easily accessible, which connects to our free bus pass scheme, which they think is wonderful. Will the Minister talk to her Cabinet colleagues about free classes for older people?

Finally, the first paragraph of their report states that it is important for older people to be treated with respect, politeness and courtesy like everyone else. They say that they do not want to be patronised, but that people should listen to them and hear what they say. They tell us not to be dismissive because they have much experience and knowledge to share and they should be valued. I would be delighted to give a copy of this report to anyone who wants one.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yn dilyn yr hyn a ddywedodd Peter Law, croesawn y strategaeth hon. Mae'n gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Fel y dywedodd David Melding, mae sicrhau ansawdd bywyd i bobl sydd yn mynd yn hŷn yn ein cymdeithas yn sialens enfawr.

Mae llawer o siaradwyr y prynhawn yma wedi pwysleisio cyfraniad y bobl hyn i gymdeithas, ac mae'r pwynt eisoes wedi'i wneud bod yn rhaid iddynt gyfrannu mwy a mwy y dyddiau hyn oherwydd bod gan bobl iau gyfrifoldebau o ran gwaith a theuluoedd, sydd yn ei gwneud yn anodd iddynt gyfrannu yn greadigol tuag at gymdeithas. Mae'r diffyg o ran cyfraniad gwirfoddol creadigol i'n cymdeithas gan bobl iau yn dod yn bryder mawr, a gall pobl hŷn sydd â phrofiad o fywyd ac sydd mewn iechyd da wneud cyfraniad creadigol a chyfoethog.

yr henoed sy'n byw yno. Ni allant fynd allan i weld bywyd, ond erbyn hyn mae bywyd yn dod atynt hwy, ac mae wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth rhyfeddol. Fodd bynnag, nid ydynt yn hoffi'r systemau ateb newydd drwy wasgu botwm am eu bod yn ddrislyd yn eu barn hwy.

Tynnaf sylw hefyd at ddysgu gydol oes. Teimla'r tenantiaid yn gryf y dylai dysgu fod yn rhywbeth i'w fwynhau ac yn rhywbeth adloniadol ac maent yn gofyn am ddsbarthiadau heb arholiadau ffurfiol na phroffion i bobl hŷn. Maent hefyd am iddynt fod yn rhad neu am ddim ac yn hawdd eu cyrraedd, sy'n cysylltu â'n cynllun tocynnau bws am ddim, sy'n wych yn eu barn hwy. A wnaiff y Gweinidog siarad â'i chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet ynglŷn â dosbarthiadau am ddim i bobl hŷn?

Yn olaf, noda paragraff cyntaf eu hadroddiad ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl hŷn yn cael eu trin gyda pharch, moesgarwch a chwarteisi fel pawb arall. Dywedant nad ydynt am gael eu trin yn nawddoglyd, ond y dylai pobl wrando arnynt a chlywed yr hyn a ddywedant. Dywedant wrthym am beidio â'u diystyru oherwydd bod ganddynt lawer o brofiad a gwybodaeth i'w rhannu ac y dylent gael eu gwerthfawrogi. Byddwn yn falch o roi copi o'r adroddiad hwn i unrhyw un sydd am gael copi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Following on from what Peter Law said, we welcome this strategy. It is a step in the right direction. As David Melding said, ensuring quality of life for the ageing population in our community is a huge challenge.

Many speakers this afternoon have emphasised the contribution of older people to society, and the point has already been made that they have to contribute more and more these days as younger people have work and family commitments that make it difficult for them to contribute creatively to society. The lack of a creative, voluntary contribution to society from younger people is becoming a major concern, and older people who have experience of life and who are in good health can make a creative and valuable contribution.

3:30 p.m.

Ar ansawdd bywydau pobl hŷn, mae'n bwysig inni ddiogelu dau beth, sef incwm digonol ar eu cyfer—gan ei bod yn gostus sicrhau safon byw derbyniol yn ein cymdeithas—a gwasanaethau digonol. Mae hynny'n bwysig er mwyn caniatáu i bobl hŷn gadw eu hannibyniaeth. Yr ydym ni, fel plaid, am weld sefyllfa lle y gall pobl aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain cyhyd ag y bo hynny'n ymarferol bosibl. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu nad oes lefel ddigonol o wasanaeth a chefnogaeth ar hyn o bryd i ganiatáu iddynt wneud hynny. Cefnogaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Janice Gregory ynglŷn â bradycardia. Mae'n eithriadol o bwysig bod y gwasanaeth hwnnw ar gael, ac y caiff unrhyw ddatblygiad o ran clefyd y galon ei ganfod yn gynnar.

Mae'n bwysig inni alluogi awdurdodau lleol i gadw cartrefi preswyl o fewn maes eu cyfrifoldeb. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, ond nid yw'r cyllid yno ar hyn o bryd i ganiatáu hynny. Yr ydych mewn perygl o danseilio ymdrechion awdurdodau fel Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i gadw'r cartrefi hyn o fewn maes eu cyfrifoldeb, a fyddai'n sicrhau safonau, cysur a gwasanaeth i hen bobl. Hoffwn ichi wneud ymrwymiad y byddwch yn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn gallu gwneud hyn, heb orfod cymryd arian o gyllidebau eraill.

Hoffwn sôn am sawl peth arall. Yr wyf wedi derbyn cylchlythyr gan Age Concern—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. It is time for the Minister to respond to the debate.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I thank Members for the constructive contributions. Dai, Pauline and many others mentioned the aim of ensuring that independent living for older people is more than a possibility, and how health and wellbeing can be sustained through that independence. I mentioned the rapid response adaptations programme, which will be important on discharge from hospital. On the six weeks of free homecare, I am glad that Eleanor described how that is working in her family's experience. Pauline mentioned the technological developments—they are key, and local authorities across

On the quality of life of older people, it is important that we safeguard two things, namely the provision of a sufficient income—as securing an acceptable standard of living in our society is costly—and adequate services. That is important to enable older people to retain their independence. We, as a party, wish to see a situation whereby people can remain in their own homes as long as is practicably possible. However, I am concerned that the current level of service and support is not sufficient to enable them to do that. I support Janice Gregory's comments on bradycardia. It is exceptionally important that that service is available, and that any cardiac problems are detected early on.

It is important that we enable local authorities to retain responsibility for residential homes. I am sorry, Minister, but the finance needed to allow that to happen is not currently in place. You are in danger of undermining the efforts of authorities such as Carmarthenshire County Council to retain responsibility for these homes, which would safeguard standards, comfort and services for elderly people. I seek a commitment from you that you will ensure that local authorities can do this, without having to use money from other budgets.

I would like to mention several other issues. I received a circular from Age Concern—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'n bryd i'r Gweinidog ymateb i'r ddadl.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt) Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am gyfraniadau adeiladol. Cyfeiriodd Dai, Pauline a llawer o Aelodau eraill at y nod o sicrhau bod byw'n annibynnol yn fwy na phosibilrwydd i bobl hŷn, a sut y gellir cynnal iechyd a lles drwy'r annibyniaeth hwnnw. Cyfeiriais at y rhagen addasiadau ymateb cyflym, a fydd yn bwysig pan ryddheir cleifion o'r ysbty. O ran gofal yn y cartref am ddim am chwe wythnos, yr wyf yn falch bod Eleanor wedi disgrifio sut y mae hynny'n gweithio ym mhrofiad ei theulu. Soniodd Pauline am ddatblygiadau technolegol—maent yn allweddol, ac mae

Wales are promoting the use of technology. It is important that developing health, social care and wellbeing strategies becomes the duty of our local health boards, as Peter Law said.

Local authorities should have champions for older people. If we recognise the importance of local responsibility and local needs, that will take us forward. On the reference to the voluntary sector in Plaid Cymru's amendment 4, we have a powerful voluntary sector in Wales, and Age Alliance Wales will keep us on our toes.

Pauline Jarman: I support wholeheartedly the need for local authorities to have champions for older people. Would it not be a good idea to have a commissioner for older people to act as a national champion?

Jane Hutt: Eleanor also mentioned the advisory group's recommendation that a commissioner for older people be appointed. The UK Government is currently considering the feasibility of establishing a single equality body. It is looking at the work of existing commissions, such as the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, and considering the discrimination legislation. We have not reached the point of ruling this out; we must consider the outcome of the UK Government's considerations. We must recognise that a commissioner's role can be similar to that of an ombudsman; we should consider, for example, how the role of the children's commissioner has been defined and developed. However, we will have the all-important Cabinet sub-committee on older persons, which will include all Ministers, and we will also have the forum for older people. That will take us forward in terms of recognising the needs of older people, and it will have the necessary clout. However, we may well return to the idea of appointing a commissioner.

To return to the voluntary sector, it is important that we recognise that we have a vibrant voluntary sector. We have Age Alliance Wales, and David Melding also drew attention to the all-party group on older

awdurdodau lleol ar draws Cymru'n hyrwyddo'r defnydd o dechnoleg. Mae'n bwysig bod datblygu strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles yn dod yn rhan o ddyletswyddau ein byrddau iechyd lleol, fel y dywedodd Peter Law.

Dylai fod gan awdurdodau lleol eiriolwyr ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Os cydnabyddwn bwysigrwydd cyfrifoldeb lleol ac anghenion lleol, bydd hynny'n gam ymlaen inni. O ran y cyfeiriad at y sector gwirfoddol yng ngwelliant 4 Plaid Cymru, mae gennym sector gwirfoddol pwerus yng Nghymru, a bydd Cynghrair Henoed Cymru yn ein cadw ar flaenau ein traed.

Pauline Jarman: Cefnogaf i'r carn yr angen i awdurdodau lleol gael eiriolwyr ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Oni fyddai'n syniad da cael comisiynydd i bobl hŷn fel eiriolwr cenedlaethol?

Jane Hutt: Cyfeiriodd Eleanor hefyd at argymhellion y grŵp ymgynghorol y dylid penodi comisiynydd i bobl hŷn. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wrthi'n ystyried pa mor ymarferol fyddai sefydlu un corff dros gydraddoldeb. Mae'n ystyried gwaith y comisiynau sy'n bodoli eisoes, megis y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, a'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol, a'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â gwahaniaethu. Nid ydym wedi penderfynu eto a ddylid gwrthod hyn; rhaid inni ystyried canlyniad ystyriaethau Llywodraeth y DU. Rhaid inni gydnabod y gall rôl comisiynydd fod yn debyg i rôl ombwdsmon; dylem ystyried, er enghraifft, sut y cafodd rôl y comisiynydd plant ei diffinio a'i datblygu. Fodd bynnag, bydd gennym yr is-bwyllgor Cabinet hollbwysig ar bobl hŷn, a fydd yn cynnwys pob Gweinidog, a bydd gennym hefyd y fforwm ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Bydd hynny'n gam ymlaen inni o ran cydnabod anghenion pobl hŷn, a bydd yn ddigon pwerus. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ddigon posibl y dychwelwn at y syniad o benodi comisiynydd.

Gan ddychwelyd at y sector gwirfoddol, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod gennym sector gwirfoddol bywiog. Mae gennym Gynghrair Henoed Cymru, a thynnodd David Melding sylw hefyd at y

people. That is not a one-off event; there is ongoing dialogue and the door is always open. That is reflected through our health and social care network and the voluntary sector partnership council. It is also reflected in the development of our local health boards; we have put £3 million into supporting the voluntary sector through our local health boards, which will assist older people in influencing the development of local health and wellbeing strategies.

grŵp trawsbleidiol ar bobl hŷn. Nid digwyddiad unwaith ac am byth mohono; ceir dialog parhaus ac mae'r drws bob amser ar agor. Adlewyrchir hynny drwy ein rhwydwaith iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a chyngor partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol. Fe'i hadlewyrchir hefyd yn y penderfyniad i ddatblygu ein byrddau iechyd lleol; yr ydym wedi rhoi £3 miliwn i gefnogi'r sector gwirfoddol drwy ein byrddau iechyd lleol, a bydd hynny'n helpu pobl hŷn i ddylanwadu ar ddatblygiad strategaethau iechyd a lles lleol.

3:40 p.m.

David, implementation and monitoring are vital. We must get that right and establish a live partnership with the organisations that will implement the strategy, such as Age Alliance Cymru. We must ensure that the Cabinet committee is open, listens and is responsive, that all Ministers have a role to play and that they discuss issues relating to older people at their biannual meetings with the voluntary sector. We know that that is emerging as a result of our Cabinet committee on children and young people's issues. All Assembly divisions are now working together with regard to that and we need to replicate that situation with regard to older people.

David, mae gweithredu a monitro'r strategaeth yn hollbwysig. Rhaid inni wneud hynny'n gywir a sefydlu partneriaeth fyw â'r mudiadau a fydd yn rhoi'r strategaeth ar waith, megis Cynghair Henoed Cymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod pwyllgor y Cabinet yn agored, yn gwrando ac yn ymateb, bod gan bob Gweinidog rôl i'w chwarae a'u bod yn trafod materion sy'n ymwneud â phobl hŷn yn eu cyfarfodydd hanner blyneddol â'r sector gwirfoddol. Gwyddom fod hynny'n datblygu yn sgîl sefydlu ein pwyllgor Cabinet ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â phlant a phobl ifanc. Erbyn hyn mae pob is-adran yn y Cynulliad yn cydweithio o ran hynny ac mae angen inni efelychu'r sefyllfa honno o ran pobl hŷn.

Issues relating to income are vital. Wales has some of the poorest pensioners in the UK. That is why the national minimum income guarantee take-up campaign is so important. It was launched on 30 May 2000 to encourage all those who may be entitled to money to make a claim. We have received 1 million inquiries about the scheme through a tele-claim centre as a result of a mail-shot and a television advert. The Government is spending an extra £6 billion a year in real terms on pensioners as a result of policies introduced since 1997. That includes an additional £2.5 billion for the poorest third of pensioners. We are also feeding into the Partnerships Against Poverty group, which is considering the important issue of pensions credit, and ensuring again that Wales is at the table.

Mae materion sy'n ymwneud ag incwm yn hollbwysig. Mae gan Gymru rai o'r pensynwyr tlotaf yn y DU. Dyna pam mae'r ymgyrch genedlaethol i annog pobl i hawlio gwarant isafswm incwm mor bwysig. Fe'i lanswyd ar 30 Mai 2000 i annog pawb y mae ganddynt hawl o bosibl i'r arian i'w hawlio. Mae 1 filiwn o ymholiadau am y cynllun wedi dod i law drwy ganolfan telehawlio o ganlyniad i ymgyrch drwy'r post a hysbyseb ar y teledu. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwario £6 biliwn yn ychwanegol y flwyddyn ar bensiynwyr mewn termau gwirioneddol o ganlyniad i bolisiau a gyflwynwyd ers 1997. Mae hynny'n cynnwys £2.5 biliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer y traean tlotaf o bensiynwyr. Yr ydym hefyd yn bwydo i mewn i'r grŵp Partneriaethau yn Erbyn Tlodi, sy'n ystyried mater pwysig credyd pensynau, a sicrhau unwaith eto bod Cymru yn rhan o'r trafodaethau.

Owen John, we are talking about £10 million over three years as a catalyst to stimulate the new strategy for older people, which will make a difference to many people's lives. That is only the catalyst or the stimulant. The real issue is the money coming from the mainstream budget, to improve the lives of pensioners. For example, in relation to free bus travel, which has been mentioned several times today, an additional £23 million is going to local authorities this year, increasing to £33 million next year, £34 million in 2004 and £35 million in 2005. That is the mainstream funding that is going directly towards benefiting pensioners.

Christine, it is important that we realise that free bus travel is about extending universal provision for our senior citizens. That is why we are extending the free bus travel scheme to include men aged 60 and over. As Sue Essex said to me earlier, the scheme is about liberating people who have been unable to leave their homes and unable to travel. The traffic commissioners have a role in monitoring how we take forward our integrated transport plan. An extra £7.5 million is going to local government to enable authorities, through their transport services grants, to take an integrated approach—that is important. Our extra funding has kept some bus routes in business.

With regard to funding, Peter, you spoil your attempts to represent north Wales. The health service in north Wales has delivered on its orthopaedic targets, namely that no-one should be waiting more than 18 months for orthopaedic surgery. You failed to give us the facts. You love to sensationalise, dramatise and instigate fear among the people of north Wales. You have not given them the facts on how we have put an additional £17 million into local government for the care home strategy, with an additional £12 million being given over the next two years. Peter, do not instigate fear when the situation is progressing in north Wales.

Peter Rogers: I have given you written evidence, which you have not taken on board.

Owen John, yr ydym yn sôn am ryw £10 miliwn dros dair blynedd i sbarduno'r strategaeth newydd ar gyfer pobl hŷn, a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau llawer o bobl. Catalydd neu sbardun yn unig yw hynny. Y peth pwysig yw'r arian a ddaw o'r brif gyllideb, i wella bywydau pensïynwyr. Er enghraifft, mewn perthynas â'r cynllun teithio ar fysiau am ddim, y cyfeiriwyd ato sawl gwaith heddiw, rhoddir £23 miliwn yn ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol eleni, sy'n cynyddu i £33 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf, £34 miliwn yn 2004 a £35 miliwn yn 2005. Dyna'r arian prif ffrwd a gaiff ei wario'n uniongyrchol er lles pensïynwyr.

Christine, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sylweddoli mai nod y cynllun teithio ar fysiau am ddim yw estyn darpariaeth gyffredin i'n henoed. Dyna pam yr ydym yn ymestyn y cynllun teithio ar fysiau am ddim i gynnwys dynion 60 oed a throsodd. Fel y dywedodd Sue Essex wrthyf yn gynharach, nod y cynllun yw rhoi rhyddid i bobl nad oeddent yn gallu gadael eu cartrefi a theithio. Mae gan y comisiynwyr traffig rôl i'w chwarae o ran monitro sut yr ydym yn datblygu ein cynllun trafndiaeth integredig. Rhoddir £7.5 miliwn yn ychwanegol i lywodraeth leol i alluogi'r awdurdodau, drwy eu grantiau gwasanaethau trafndiaeth, i fabwysiadu ymagwedd integredig—mae hynny'n bwysig. Mae ein harian ychwanegol wedi cynnal rhai llwybrau bysiau.

O ran ariannu, Peter, yr ydych yn difetha'ch ymgais i gynrychioli'r Gogledd. Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn y Gogledd wedi cyrraedd ei dargedau orthopedig, sef na ddylai neb aros am fwy na 18 mis am lawdriniaeth orthopedig. Yr ydych wedi methu â rhoi'r ffeithiau inni. Yr ydych yn hoff iawn o orliwio, dramatiddio a chodi bwganod ymhlith pobl y Gogledd. Nid ydych wedi rhoi'r ffeithiau iddynt o ran sut yr ydym wedi rhoi £17 miliwn yn ychwanegol i lywodraeth leol ar gyfer y strategaeth ar gyfer cartrefi gofal, gyda £12 miliwn ychwanegol yn cael ei roi dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Peter, peidiwch â chodi bwganod pan fo'r sefyllfa'n datblygu yn y Gogledd.

Peter Rogers: Rhoddais dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ichi, nad ydych wedi'i

Why will you not respond to what I am telling you?

Jane Hutt: It is important that we take note of evidence. That is why we have allocated an extra £5 million this winter, in addition to the £12 million, to deal with the pressures on the health service and an additional £2 million for social services. Rhodri Glyn, that is where the additional funding is going. Partnerships exist on the ground and we are assisting local authorities in terms of their own capital estates for the care of the elderly by giving them an additional £20 million in capital allocations.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I acknowledge the £20 million: that is welcome. However, it will cost more to undertake that work within one authority than you are offering to the whole of Wales. How are they supposed to fund that work? They will have to take money from other budgets. If you believe that it is important for residential homes to remain within local authority control, why will you not fund that?

Jane Hutt: More than half the extra money that we have given to local government has gone directly to raise fees in the care home sector. Kirsty raised a point on which, in an earlier debate, I promised to approach the UK Government to fund and implement free personal care. The National Assembly accepted the principle of free personal care on the Royal Commission's recommendation that it should be a matter of UK taxation, benefits and inheritance policy. At present, the UK Government maintains its position that the priority spending on long-term care should be on investment and improving the range and quality of services for older people. However, we will continue to press for the powers to consider the matter in Wales. We will also continue to explore opportunities to alleviate the burden of paying for personal care, as we have done with our six-week home-care package. That is about enabling people, as Dai stated, to be independent in their homes and communities. That takes us back to the all-important issue of health promotion, which Janice and others raised in terms of tackling heart circulatory disease.

hystyried. Pam na wnewch ymateb i'r hyn a ddywedaf wrthyich?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn nodi tystiolaeth. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi dyrannu £5 miliwn ychwanegol y gaeaf hwn, yn ychwanegol at y £12 miliwn, i ymdrin â'r pwysau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd a £2 filiwn ychwanegol ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Rhodri Glyn, yn y meysydd hynny y gwerir yr arian ychwanegol. Mae partneriaethau'n bodoli ar lawr gwlad ac yr ydym yn rhoi cymorth i awdurdodau lleol o ran eu hystadau cyfalaf ar gyfer gofal i'r henoed drwy roi £20 miliwn ychwanegol mewn dyraniadau cyfalaf.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cydnabyddaf y £20 miliwn: mae hynny i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn costio mwy na'r swm yr ydych yn ei gynnig i Gymru gyfan i ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwnnw o fewn un awdurdod. Sut y maent i fod i ariannu'r gwaith hwnnw? Bydd yn rhaid iddynt gymryd arian o gyllidebau eraill. Os credwch ei bod yn bwysig bod cartrefi preswyl yn parhau i gael eu rheoli gan awdurdodau lleol, pam na wnewch chi ariannu hynny?

Jane Hutt: Mae dros hanner yr arian ychwanegol a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol wedi mynd yn uniongyrchol i godi ffioedd yn y sector cartrefi gofal. Cododd Kirsty bwynt, yr addewais ofyn i Lywodraeth y DU ariannu a gweithredu gofal personol am ddim mewn dadl gynharach mewn cysylltiad ag ef. Derbyniodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y dylai egwyddor gofal personol am ddim yn ôl argymhelliad y Comisiwn Brenhinol fod yn rhan o bolisi'r DU ar drethiant, budd-daliadau ac etifeddu. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn dal i fod o'r farn y dylai gwariant blaenoriaethol ar ofal hirdymor fod ar fuddsoddiad a gwella ystod ac ansawdd gwasanaethau ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn parhau i bwysio am bwerau i ystyried y mater yng Nghymru. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i ymchwilio i gyfluoedd i leihau'r baich o dalu am ofal personol, fel y gwnaethom gyda'n pecyn gofal yn y cartref am chwe wythnos. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â galluogi pobl, fel y nododd Dai, i fod yn annibynnol yn eu cartrefi a'u cymunedau. Mae hynny'n mynd â ni yn ôl at fater hollbwysig hybu iechyd, a

The Specialist Health Service Commission for Wales will report to us on this issue in the spring, particularly on pacemakers. We have a champion in the new director of cardiac services who will ensure that we take this issue forward.

It is important to recognise that the Assembly has a range of responsibilities in which we can make a difference to older people's lives. We can ensure that their voices are heard, and that they have influence. As Rosemary said, this is about valuing older people. That is our goal. We see many excellent cases, such as the Charter Housing Association, where older people, some of whom I met with Rosemary, are taking the lead.

godwyd gan Janice ac eraill o ran mynd i'r afael â chlefyd cylchrediad y galon. Bydd Comisiwn Gwasanaeth Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru yn rhoi adroddiad inni ar y mater hwn yn y gwanwyn, yn enwedig o ran rheolyddion calon. Mae gennym eiriolwr yng nghyfarwyddwr newydd y gwasanaethau ar y galon a fydd yn sicrhau ein bod yn datblygu'r mater hwn.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod gan y Cynulliad ystod o gyfrifoldebau lle y gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl hŷn. Gallwn sicrhau y clywir eu llais, a bod ganddynt ddylanwad. Fel y dywedodd Rosemary, mae hyn yn ymwneud â gwerthfawrogi pobl hŷn. Dyna ein nod. Gwelwn lawer o achosion ardderchog, megis Cymdeithas Tai Charter lle mae pobl hŷn, y cyfarfŷm â rhai ohonynt yng nghwmni Rosemary, yn cymryd yr awenau.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 8, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 31.
 Amendment 2: For 8, Abstain 12, Against 31.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Jones, David Ian
 Melding, David
 Rogers, Peter

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn

Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
 Amendment 3: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 19, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 4: For 19, Abstain 1, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Jones, Elin

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Gwelliant 5: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun

Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

3:50 p.m.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 9, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 6: For 9, Abstain 11, Against 31.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, David Ian
Melding, David
Rogers, Peter

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 8, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 7: For 8, Abstain 12, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jones, David Ian
Melding, David
Rogers, Peter

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 8: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant
 Amendment rejected.*

Motion (NDM1254) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government strategy for older people in Wales;

2. recognises that it will enable services across all sectors in Wales to plan to meet the needs of an ageing society and improve services for older people;

3. acknowledges that the strategy will contribute to, and be supported by, policies and programmes across the work of the Welsh Assembly Government;

4. endorses the strategy's conclusion that local government has a leading role to play in promoting the interests of older people at the local level and in communities; and

Cynnig (NDM1254) wedi'i ddiwygio:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn croesawu strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru;

2. yn cydnabod y bydd yn galluogi gwasanaethau ar draws pob sector yng Nghymru i gynllunio er mwyn bodloni anghenion cymdeithas sydd â mwy o bobl hŷn a gwella gwasanaethau ar gyfer pobl hŷn;

3. yn cydnabod y bydd y strategaeth yn cyfrannu at, ac yn cael cefnogaeth oddi wrth, bolisiâu a rhaglenni ar draws holl feysydd gwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru;

4. yn cymeradwyo canlyniad y strategaeth bod gan lywodraeth leol rôl arweiniol i'w chwarae wrth hyrwyddo buddiannau pobl hŷn ar lefel leol ac yn y cymunedau; ac

5. supports the proposal to develop the strategy and related action plan with advice from a new national partnership forum for older people and investment of £10 million over the next three years to underpin its implementation.

5. yn cefnogi'r cynnig i ddatblygu strategaeth a chynllun gweithredu perthynol gyda chynghor oddi wrth y fforwm bartneriaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer pobl hŷn a buddsoddiad o dros £10 miliwn dros y dair blynedd nesaf i gynnal y broses o'i roi ar waith.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion carried.*

Araith y Frenhines The Queen's Speech

The Deputy Presiding Officer: It is a pleasure to welcome the Secretary of State for Wales to the Assembly. He joins us for this debate following his statement on 26 November. I will explain how we intend running this debate in order to allow time for all Members to contribute, if they wish to do so. Members will be aware that, under Standing Order No. 6.3(v), we must allow time for the short debate, which should start at 5 p.m. The First Minister will have 10 minutes to open and close the debate on behalf of the Government of Wales. The Secretary of State will have 10 minutes to speak on behalf of the United Kingdom Government—if interventions are taken, an extra minute may be added. He will be the penultimate speaker. Party leaders will each have five minutes to speak, and all other speakers will have a maximum of three minutes. I have also allowed the Secretary of State to bring two officials into the Chamber, which is unusual. I hope that Members do not mind, however, as the Secretary of State does not have access to e-mail, he may require their assistance.

I have selected amendments 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 2, 3, and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi cynnwys rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer 2002-03;

2. yn nodi bod y Mesurau arfaethedig canlynol yn berthnasol i gyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad:

a) Cyfathrebu (y Pwyllgor Diwylliant)

b) Gofal Cymunedol (y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'n bleser croesawu Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i'r Cynulliad. Mae'n ymuno â ni ar gyfer y ddadl hon yn dilyn ei ddatganiad ar 26 Tachwedd. Egluraf sut y bwriadwn gynnal y ddadl hon er mwyn caniatáu amser i'r holl aelodau gyfrannu, os dymunant wneud hynny. Bydd yr aelodau yn ymwybodol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.3 (v), bod yn rhaid inni ganiatáu amser ar gyfer y ddadl fer, a ddylai ddechrau am 5 p.m. Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn cael 10 munud i agor a chloi'r ddadl ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cael 10 munud i siarad ar ran Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig—os caiff ymyriadau eu derbyn, gellir ychwanegu munud. Ef fydd y siaradwr olaf ond un. Caiff arweinyddion y pleidiau bum munud yr un i siarad, a chaiff pob siaradwr arall uchafswm o dair munud. Yr wyf hefyd wedi caniatáu i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ddod â dau swyddog i mewn i'r Siambr, sydd yn anarferol. Gobeithiaf na fydd gwahaniaeth gan yr Aelodau, fodd bynnag, gan nad oes mynediad gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i e-bost, efallai y bydd angen eu cymorth arno.

Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a 12 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 2, 3, a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the content of the UK Government's legislative programme for 2002-03;

2. notes that the following proposed Bills are of particular relevance to the Assembly's responsibilities:

a) Communications (Culture Committee)

b) Community Care (Health and Social Services Committee)

- c) *Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol)* c) *Health and Social Care (Health and Social Services Committee)*
- d) *Llywodraeth Leol (y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)* d) *Local Government (Local Government and Housing Committee)*
- e) *Diwygio Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth)* e) *Planning Reform and Compulsory Purchase (Environment, Planning and Transport Committee)*
- f) *Masnachu Gwastraff a Gollyngiadau (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth)* f) *Waste and Emissions Trading (Environment, Planning and Transport Committee)*

3. *yn cyfeirio'r Mesurau uchod at y Pwyllgorau Pwnc a nodwyd er mwyn iddynt ystyried ymhellach pa ddarpariaethau y dylent eu gwneud ar gyfer Cymru a sut y gallai'r Cynulliad ddefnyddio'i bwerau newydd, ac yn gofyn i bob Pwyllgor roi adroddiad i'r Cynulliad. (NDM1253)* 3. *remits the above Bills to the Subject Committees indicated for further consideration as to the provisions they should make for Wales and how the Assembly might use its new powers therein, and requests each Committee to report to the Assembly. (NDM1253)*

Cam arall yw'r ddadl hon yn y broses o gyfrannu at, a dylanwadu ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Swyddogaeth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yw amddiffyn, hybu a hyrwyddo Araith y Frenhines. Ein swyddogaeth ni yw bod yn adeiladol a manteisio ar y cyfle i siapio'r Mesurau yn Araith y Frenhines, er mwyn iddynt fod o'r lles mwyaf i Gymru. Dyna strwythur y cynnig sydd ger eich bron heddiw.

This debate is another step in the process of contributing to, and influencing, primary legislation. The role of the Secretary of State of Wales is to defend, further and promote the Queen's Speech. Our function is to be constructive and to take the opportunity to shape the Bills in the Queen's Speech so that they bring maximum benefit to Wales. That is the structure of the motion that is before you today.

Eleni, unwaith eto, yr ydym yn adeiladu ar garreg sylfaen ein record ardderchog o fargeinio gyda San Steffan ynglŷn a chynhyrchu a dylanwadu ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, dair blynedd a hanner yn ôl, yr ydym wedi sicrhau dau Fesur Cymru'n unig—mewn effaith, Mesur bob blwyddyn—cynnydd o 500 y cant o'i gymharu â'r chwarter canrif diwethaf. Yn ogystal, cafwyd o leiaf 24 o Fesurau sy'n gwneud darpariaethau penodol ar ein cyfer ni yng Nghymru, gan ymateb i'n gofynion, ar draws ein holl gyfrifoldebau.

This year, once again, we are building upon the cornerstone of our excellent record of bargaining with Westminster about producing and influencing primary legislation. Since the Assembly's inception, three and a half years ago, we have secured two Wales-only Bills—in effect, a Bill each year—an increase of 500 per cent on the previous quarter of a century. Also, we have had at least 24 Bills that make specific provisions for us in Wales, in response to our needs, across all our areas of responsibility.

Mae'r Mesurau hynny hefyd yn cyfrannu at y broses o adeiladu Cymru gwell. Yn Senedd yr Alban, cyflwynwyd tua 36 o Fesurau, sef rhyw ddwsin bob blwyddyn o'i gymharu â phump bob blwyddyn cyn datganoli.

Those Bills also contribute to the process of building a better Wales. In the Scottish Parliament, around 36 Bills have been introduced, about a dozen each year compared to five each year before devolution.

I have given that simple comparison because we should not get too worked up about Wales-only Bills. For instance, this year, we asked for Bills on land-use planning and Sunday licensing. In a way, we have got them, but for the purposes of legislative convenience, they are being taken forward as part of England and Wales Bills. We all remember the Learning and Skills Bill, which was not a Wales-only Bill, but which did originate in Wales. The Health (Wales) Bill was introduced in draft form a year ago and has now had its second reading. We are still discussing other proposals. That success is a token of our constructive relationship with the Office of the Secretary of State for Wales in particular, and with the Westminster Government in general. It is likely that many of the Bills in this year's programme will give the Assembly new powers. Some Bills are yet to be introduced, although they were not mentioned in the Queen's Speech.

I cannot support amendment 1, in the name of Jocelyn Davies, for the reasons that I outlined at the beginning of my speech. It is simply a standard Plaid Cymru whinge.

I understand the reasons behind amendment 2, in the name of Jonathan Morgan. However, the amendment is simply a crocodile tears one. It reminds us of the failure of previous Conservative Governments to deal with the difficulties that arise with pensions when a company becomes bankrupt or goes into liquidation or administration, taking private pension provision with it. It is still unclear what will happen, but Andrew Smith has made the relevant promises and we await the first intimations from the independent trustee as to how great a shortfall exists in the Allied Steel and Wire pension fund.

Amendments 3 and 11 refer to foundation hospitals. Those amendments are entirely pointless because we have already made it clear that we have no proposals to establish foundation hospitals in Wales. We reject those amendments because there is absolutely no need for them.

Amendment 4, which refers to hunting, is

Rhoddais y gymhariaeth syml honno oherwydd ni ddylem gynhyrfu'n ormodol am Fesurau Cymru'n unig. Er enghraifft, eleni gofynasom am Fesurau ar gynllunio defnydd tir a thrwyddedu ar y Sul. Mewn ffordd, yr ydym wedi eu cael, ond er hwylustod deddfwriaethol, cânt eu dwyn ymlaen fel rhan o Fesurau Cymru a Lloegr. Cofiw'n i gyd y Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau, nad oedd yn fesur Cymru'n unig, ond a darddodd yng Nghymru. Cyflwynwyd y Mesur Iechyd (Cymru) ar ei ffurf ddrafft flwyddyn yn ôl ac mae wedi derbyn ei ail ddarlleniad bellach. Yr ydym yn dal i drafod cynigion eraill. Mae'r llywyddiant hwnnw yn arwydd o'n perthynas adeiladol gyda Swyddfa Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru'n arbennig, a chyda Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gyffredinol. Mae'n debygol y bydd llawer o'r Mesurau yn y rhaglen eleni yn rhoi pwerau newydd i'r Cynulliad. Mae rhai Mesurau eto i'w cyflwyno, er na chyfeiriwyd atynt yn Araith y Frenhines.

Ni allaf gefnogi gwelliant 1, yn enw Jocelyn Davies, am y rhesymau a amlinellais ar ddechrau fy araith. Cwyn arferol Plaid Cymru yn unig ydyw.

Deallaf y rhesymau y tu ôl i welliant 2, yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Fodd bynnag, gwelliant ffug yn unig ydyw. Mae'n ein hatgoffa o fethiant Llywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol i ymdrin â'r anawsterau sy'n codi gyda phensiynau pan fydd cwmni yn mynd yn fethdalwr neu'n cael ei ddiddymu neu'n mynd i ddwylo'r gweinyddwyr, gan fynd â'r ddarpariaeth pensiwn preifat i'w ganlyn. Mae'n dal yn aneglur beth fydd y digwydd, ond mae Andrew Smith wedi gwneud yr addewidion perthnasol ac arhoswn am yr arwyddion cyntaf oddi wrth yr ymddiriedolwr annibynnol ynglŷn â faint o ddiffyg sy'n bodoli yng nghronfa bensiwn Allied Steel and Wire.

Cyfeiria gwelliannau 3 ac 11 at ysbytai sefydledig. Mae'r gwelliannau hynny'n hollol ddiwerth oherwydd yr ydym eisoes wedi ei gwneud yn glir nad oes gennym unrhyw gynigion i sefydlu ysbytai sefydledig yng Nghymru. Gwrthodwn y gwelliannau hynny oherwydd nid oes eu hangen o gwbl.

Mae gwelliant 4, sy'n cyfeirio at hela, yn

interesting. Those on both sides of the debate on hunting in Wales obviously have strongly held views. The Government is proposing to legislate following massive consultation, and on the basis of a free vote in Westminster. Jonathan is a moderate Conservative. There is a difference between a true blue and a moderate Conservative. True blue Conservatives do not think that anything should ever be done for the first time, whereas moderate Conservatives such as Jonathan think that sometimes things should be done for the first time, but not now. He is saying 'Well, whatever your feelings about hunting, can you please not legislate this year'. However, if we were to try to pass the legislation next year, they would still say the same. Legislation has to be passed eventually, if that is what has been decided. Do not hide behind the argument that it is untimely, because that is a false doctrine.

As regards amendment 9 on the same subject, it is not for the Assembly Government to reaffirm resolutions of the Assembly—they stand regardless. The Assembly Government is not going to produce a new policy that throws out a resolution of the Assembly. We have acted in accordance with the earlier resolution, and we will study the new Bill carefully to establish how it affects Wales and what proposals, if any, can be taken forward in line with the resolution. I have heard commentators say that a common form of hunting in Wales, which involves dogs flushing foxes out towards a line of shotguns, is far more likely to meet the terms of the 'utility versus cruelty' argument that has been set out by Alun Michael in the Westminster legislation.

We will support amendments 5, 6 and 7 because it is clear that the Local Government and Housing Committee will be interested in the Community Care (Delayed Discharges) Bill, the Criminal Justice Bill and the Anti-Social Behaviour Bill. It is good to see the Assembly doing exactly what it should by actively seeking to constructively scrutinise legislation. There is no reason why the Committee should not do that.

ddiddorol. Mae gan y rhai sydd ar ddwy ochr y ddadl hela yng Nghymru yn amlwg farn gref ar y mater. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynnig deddfu yn dilyn ymgynghoriad anferth, ac ar sail pleidlais rydd yn San Steffan. Mae Jonathan yn Geidwadwr cymedrol. Mae gwahaniaeth rhwng Ceidwadwr rhonc ac un cymedrol. Nid yw Ceidwadwr rhonc yn credu y dylid gwneud dim byd byth am y tro cyntaf, tra bod Ceidwadwyr cymedrol fel Jonathan yn credu y dylai pethau weithiau gael eu gwneud am y tro cyntaf, ond nid yn awr. Dywed 'Wel, beth bynnag yw eich teimladau ynglŷn â hela, a wnewch chi beidio â deddfu eleni, os gwelwch yn dda'. Fodd bynnag, os byddem yn ceisio pasio deddfwriaeth y flwyddyn nesaf, byddent yn dal i ddweud yr un peth. Mae'n rhaid i ddeddfwriaeth gael ei phasio yn y pen draw, os mai dyna a benderfynwyd. Peidiwch â chuddio y tu ôl i'r ddadl ei fod yn anamserol, oherwydd mae honno'n athrawiaeth ffug.

Ynglŷn â gwelliant 9 ar yr un pwnc, nid mater i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yw cadarnhau penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad—maent yn sefyll doedd a ddelo. Ni fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynhyrchu polisi newydd fydd yn gwyrddroi penderfyniad y Cynulliad. Yr ydym wedi gweithredu yn unol â'r penderfyniad cynharach, a byddwn yn astudio'r Mesur newydd yn ofalus i sefydlu sut y bydd yn effeithio ar Gymru a pha gynigion, os o gwbl, y gellir eu datblygu'n unol â'r penderfyniad. Clywais sylwebyddion yn datgan bod ffurf gyffredin ar hela yng Nghymru, lle mae cŵn yn hela llwynogod i'r agored a'u gyrru tuag at res o ddrylliau, yn llawer mwy tebygol o gyfarfod â'r ddadl 'defnyddioldeb yn erbyn creulondeb' a amlinellwyd gan Alun Michael yn y ddeddfwriaeth yn San Steffan.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau 5, 6 a 7 oherwydd mae'n amlwg y bydd gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ddiddordeb yn y Mesur Gofal Cymunedol (Gohirio Rhyddhau), y Mesur Cyfiawnder Troseddol a'r Mesur Ymddygiad Gwrth-gymdeithasol. Mae'n dda gweld y Cynulliad yn gwneud yn union beth y dylai fod yn ei wneud drwy ymdrechu'n weithredol i archwilio deddfwriaeth yn adeiladol. Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na allai'r Pwyllgor

wneud hynny.

Amendment 8 is yet another standard Plaid Cymru whinge, which tries to anticipate the outcome of the Richard commission. We have made it clear that we will not prejudge the commission's conclusions, so we will certainly not support this amendment. Let the Richard commission get on with its work. Plaid Cymru may want to run on a platform to raise taxes in May—indeed this resolution implies that it will do just that. We will definitely not be doing that.

Cwyn arferol arall o eiddo Plaid Cymru yw gwelliant 8, sy'n ceisio rhagweld canlyniad comisiwn Richard. Fe'i gwnaethom yn glir na fyddwn yn rhagfarnu casgliadau'r comisiwn, felly yn sicr ni fyddwn yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. Gadawer i gomisiwn Richard fwrw ymlaen â'i waith. Efallai fod Plaid Cymru am ymladd yr etholiad ar godi trethi ym mis Mai—yn wir mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn awgrymu mai dyna'n union a wna. Yn sicr, ni fyddwn ni'n gwneud hynny.

4:00 p.m.

It is a shame that Jocelyn Davies did not read the Bill before tabling amendment 10. Clause 16 requires that the Bill will not come into force until and unless the Assembly adopts a commencement Order. Therefore, that is a completely pointless amendment. Plenary would need to adopt detailed regulations before the measures in the Bill were implemented. That would provide the check that the amendment seeks, therefore there is no need for a separate Assembly resolution today.

Gresyn na ddarllenodd Jocelyn Davies y Mesur hwn cyn cyflwyno gwelliant 10. Mae cymal 16 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol na fydd y Mesur yn dod i rym hyd nes ac oni fydd y Cynulliad yn mabwysiadu Gorchymyn cychwyn. Felly, mae hwnnw'n welliant cwbl ddiwerth. Byddai angen i Gyfarfodydd Llawn fabwysiadu rheoliadau manwl cyn y câi'r mesurau yn y Mesur eu gweithredu. Byddai hynny'n darparu'r gwiriad y mae'r gwelliant yn gofyn amdano, felly nid oes angen penderfyniad ar wahân gan y Cynulliad heddiw.

We do not support amendment 12. It is again a piece of slack, half-baked work by Plaid Cymru. It shows complete misunderstanding of primary legislation and of the Barnett formula: the formula is not in primary legislation, it can be changed without any change in primary legislation, and it is not set out in law. I think that Plaid Cymru knows that, but it likes to drag out such issues in a half-baked manner in the Chamber.

Nid ydym yn cefnogi gwelliant 12. Darn o waith llac hanner parod gan Plaid Cymru yw hwn unwaith eto. Mae'n dangos camddealltwriaeth llwyr o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac o fformiwla Barnett: nid yw'r fformiwla yn rhan o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol, gellir ei newid heb unrhyw newid mewn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ac nid yw wedi ei nodi yn y gyfraith. Credaf fod Plaid Cymru yn gwybod hynny, ond mae'n hoffi rhygnu ymlaen ar faterion felly yn ddifeddwl yn y Siambr.

The legislative programme for Westminster for the coming year has been set out. There is no point wasting time now on making additions to that programme. That stage in the process has taken place. We have had great success in influencing the content of the programme. It is now important that we shape the legislation to make it work for the maximum benefit of the people of Wales.

Mae'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol ar gyfer San Steffan ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod wedi ei nodi. Nid oes pwrpas gwastraffu amser yn awr ar wneud ychwanegiadau i'r rhaglen honno. Mae'r cam hwnnw yn y broses wedi digwydd. Yr ydym wedi cael llwyddiant mawr o ran dylanwadu ar gynnwys y rhaglen. Mae'n bwysig yn awr ein bod yn llunio'r ddeddfwriaeth i wneud iddi weithio er budd mwyaf posibl pobl Cymru.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu at ddiwedd pwynt 1:

ond yn gresynu bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi methu ag ymateb yn ddigonol i gynigion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu at ddiwedd 2(b):

a'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai.

Cynigiau welliant 6. Ychwaneger is-bwynt newydd ym mhwynt 2:

Mesur Cyfiawnder Troseddol (Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwanegu is-bwynt newydd ym mhwynt 2:

Mesur Ymddygiad Gwrth-gymdeithasol (Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i drafod gyda Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn rhoi blaenoriaeth i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru newydd a fyddai'n datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau i wneud deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac i amrywio trethi.

Cynigiau welliant 9. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gadarnhau penderfyniad y Cyfarfod Llawn y câi is-ddeddfwriaeth ym Mesur Hela Cymru a Lloegr ei gwneud gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Cynigiau welliant 10. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau nad yw'r mesurau a geir yn y Mesur Gofal Cymunedol i gosbi awdurdodau lleol am eu harafwch wrth ryddhau cleifion yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru heb benderfyniad y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose the following amendment in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: add at the end of point 1:

but regrets the failure of the UK Government to adequately respond to the Welsh Assembly Government's proposals for primary legislation.

I propose amendment 5: add at end of 2(b):

and the Local Government and Housing Committee.

I propose amendment 6. Add a new sub-point to point 2:

Criminal Justice Bill (Local Government and Housing Committee)

I propose amendment 7. Add a new sub-point to point 2:

Anti-Social Behaviour Bill (Local Government and Housing Committee)

I propose amendment 8. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to negotiate within the UK Government to prioritise a new Government of Wales Act that would devolve primary legislative and tax varying powers to the National Assembly.

I propose amendment 9. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to reaffirm the Plenary resolution that secondary legislation within the England and Wales Hunting Bill would be made by the National Assembly.

I propose amendment 10. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that measures contained within the Community Care Bill to penalise local authorities for delayed discharges are not implemented in Wales without a full Plenary resolution.

Cynigiad welliant 11. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod y bydd y mesurau yn y Mesur Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn arwain at sefydlu ysbytai sefydledig a, thrwy hynny, greu system iechyd dwy-haen.

Cynigiad welliant 12. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi methu â dod â Mesur gerbron i adolygu fformwla Barnett er mwyn unioni anghyfiawnder sylfaenol y setliad ariannol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Rhag ofn nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn gwybod, nid gwelliannau Jocelyn Davies yw'r rhain fel y cyfryw, ond gwelliannau grŵp Plaid Cymru. Gobeithiaf ei fod yn derbyn fod grŵp Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi popeth a gyflwynodd Jocelyn yn y gwelliannau.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ceisio cyfiawnhau'r ffaith fod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cytuno i lawer o'r Mesurau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi eu cynnig. Fodd bynnag, ni chyfeiriodd at y ffaith na chafodd nifer o'r Mesurau y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dymuno eu gweld yn Araith y Frenhines eu cynnwys. Mae hynny'n tynnu sylw at y ffaith—a gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog y pwynt hwn—fod Senedd yr Alban wedi gallu deddfu ar faterion y mae'n ystyried yn flaenoriaethiau iddo. Mae'r ffaith nad oes gan y Cynulliad bwerau deddfu yn golygu na dderbyniwyd holl fesurau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gan Senedd San Steffan. Felly, nid ydym yn deall pam na wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ymuno â ni i sicrhau bod consensws yng Nghymru o blaid symud yn fuan tuag at gael senedd ddeddfwriaethol. Byddai'n braf pe bai pobl Cymru'n gwybod yn union lle mae'r Prif Weinidog a'r Blaid Lafur yn sefyll ar hynny cyn yr etholiad.

Er i'r Prif Weinidog geisio cyfeirio at faterion technegol sy'n ei rwystro rhag cefnogi gwelliant 12 ar Barnett, y gwir yw nad yw'n barod i ddod oddi ar y clawdd ar ddyfodol fformiwla Barnett. Gwelsom

I propose amendment 11. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

recognises that measures contained within the Health and Social Care Bill will lead to the establishment of foundation hospitals and therefore the creation of a two-tier health system.

I propose amendment 12. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

deplores the UK Government's failure to bring forward a Bill to review the Barnett formula so as to address the fundamental injustice of the financial settlement to the National Assembly.

Just in case the First Minister does not know, these are not Jocelyn Davies's amendments as such, but amendments by the Plaid Cymru group. I hope that he accepts that the Plaid Cymru group supports everything that Jocelyn tabled in the amendments.

The First Minister has attempted to justify the fact that the Westminster Government has agreed to many of the Bills that the Assembly Government has proposed. However, he did not refer to the fact that many of the Bills that the Assembly Government would have wished to have seen in the Queen's Speech were not included. That highlights the fact—and the First Minister made this point—that the Scottish Parliament has been able to legislate on issues that it considers to be a priority for it. The fact that the Assembly does not have legislative powers means that the Westminster Parliament did not accept all the Assembly Government's measures. Therefore, we do not understand why the First Minister does not join us to ensure that there is consensus in Wales in favour of proceeding quickly towards establishing a legislative parliament. It would be good if the people of Wales knew exactly where the First Minister and the Labour Party stand on that before the election.

Although the First Minister attempted to refer to technical issues that prevent him from supporting amendment 12 on Barnett, the truth is that he is not prepared to come off the fence on the future of the Barnett formula.

erthygl gynhwysfawr gan Ron Davies—a oedd yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn y cyfnod cyn datganoli—yn dadlau'n glir pam bod angen i ni newid system Barnett, sef am nad yw'r system bresennol yn deg. Yn hytrach na chuddio y tu ôl i semanteg ynglŷn â cynnwys gwelliant, dylai'r Prif Weinidog ddweud pa un a yw o blaid diwygio Barnett neu beidio. Dyna'r cwestiwn y bydd yn rhaid iddo ei ateb cyn yr etholiad nesaf.

In past Queen's Speeches, we have seen the Westminster Government often trying to produce new targets to achieve certain aims. This year is no exception as it is trying to give the impression that there will be new targets to tackle anti-social behaviour and crime in the communities. What it often fails to tell us is why all the initiatives that it has introduced since 1997 have failed. Why is it necessary for the Labour Government, during its sixth year in power, to continually introduce new initiatives on issues such as anti-social behaviour? The constant failure to meet targets is a disappointing feature of the Westminster and Assembly Governments. There seems to be a culture developing around New Labour which involves the Government introducing a target, which is missed, and then introducing a new target, which is then abandoned. More new targets are then introduced, and when the Government fails to deliver on those, it forgets about them completely. It is little wonder that people are becoming cynical about politics if the Government constantly attempts to give the impression that it is doing something and yet fails to deliver. That turns people off politics.

We want a Government that will tell us exactly what it intends to do and deliver against any targets it may set. The Assembly Government has consistently failed to deliver on waiting lists. It made a pledge, not a promise, in 1999 that waiting lists would be obliterated. However, there are 80,000 people on waiting lists. The people of Wales will look at this culture of failure during the next Assembly elections. People want results, not rhetoric, and they want delivery rather than

We saw a comprehensive article by Ron Davies—who was Secretary of State during the period prior to devolution—arguing clearly why we need to change the Barnett system, namely because the present system is unfair. Instead of hiding behind semantics about the content of an amendment, the First Minister should say whether or not he is in favour of reforming Barnett. That is the question that he must answer before the next election.

Yn Areithiau'r Frenhines yn y gorffennol gwelsom Lywodraeth san Steffan yn aml yn ceisio cynhyrchu targedau newydd i gyrraedd amcanion arbennig. Nid yw eleni yn eithriad gan ei bod yn ceisio rhoi'r argraff y bydd targedau newydd i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol a throesdu yn y cymunedau. Beth yn aml na fydd yn dweud wrthym yw pam mae'r holl fentrau a gyflwynodd ers 1997 wedi methu. Pam mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Lafur, yn ystod ei chweched blwyddyn mewn grym, gyflwyno mentrau newydd yn barhaus ar faterion megis ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol? Mae'r methiant cyson i gwrdd â thargedau yn nodwedd siomedig o Lywodraethau San Steffan a'r Cynulliad. Ymddengys bod diwylliant yn datblygu o amgylch Llafur Newydd sy'n ymwneud â'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno targed, sy'n cael ei fethu, ac yna'n cyflwyno targed newydd, sydd wedyn yn cael ei esgeuluso. Yna cyflwynir rhagor o dargedau newydd, a phan fydd y Llywodraeth yn methu â chyflawni'r rheini mae'n anghofio'n llwyr amdanynt. Nid yw'n syndod o gwbl bod pobl yn troi'n sinigaidd ynglŷn â gwleidyddiaeth os yw'r Llywodraeth yn gyson yn ceisio rhoi'r argraff ei bod yn gwneud rhywbeth ac yna'n methu â'i gyflawni. Mae hynny'n gwneud i bobl gael llond bol ar wleidyddiaeth.

Yr ydym am gael Llywodraeth a fydd yn dweud wrthym beth yn union y bwriada ei wneud a'i gyflawni yn erbyn unrhyw dargedau a all eu gosod. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi methu â chyflawni ei addewidion ar restrau aros droeon. Rhoddodd ymrwymiad, nid addewid, yn 1999 y byddai rhestrau aros yn cael eu dileu. Fodd bynnag, mae 80,000 o bobl ar restrau aros. Bydd pobl Cymru yn edrych ar y diwylliant hwn o fethiant yn ystod etholiadau nesaf y

more fine words.

We must also remember that, although the First Minister seems to accept that there has been a failure to deliver on health, he seems to think that everything in the economic garden is rosy. Many people at the next election will be disappointed with the Government's failure to deliver on the economic agenda. I hope that, when the First Minister responds to this debate, that he also responds to Don Touhig's invitation to take responsibility for the failure to deliver on Objective 1. We will not allow the First Minister to escape once again from responding to that, because it is clear that he has failed to deliver.

Following the next Assembly elections, the people of Wales will expect a Government that is not full of rhetoric and targets, but a Government that delivers.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 2: add a new point before current point 2 and renumber accordingly:

regrets that the Government has failed to bring forward legislation to address the serious issue of the future of pensions, which is causing concern and suffering to many people in Wales.

I propose amendment 3. Add a new point before current point 2 and renumber accordingly:

regrets that the Government has failed to bring forward legislation for foundation hospitals in Wales.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point before current point 2 and renumber accordingly:

regrets that the government is making the banning of hunting with dogs a high legislative priority.

First Minister, you do not seem to have

Cynulliad. Mae pobl am weld canlyniadau, nid rhethreg, ac maent am weld pethau'n cael eu cyflawni yn hytrach na rhagor o eiriau teg.

Rhaid inni gofio hefyd, er bod y Prif Weinidog yn ymddangos fel pe bai'n derbyn y bu methiant o ran cyflawni'r targedau iechyd, mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn credu bod popeth yn y maes economaidd yn llewyrchus. Bydd llawer o bobl yn siomedig yn ystod yr etholiad nesaf gyda methiant y Llywodraeth i gyflawni'r agenda economaidd. Gobeithiaf, pan fydd y Prif Weinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, y gwnaiff hefyd ymateb i wahoddiad Don Touhig i gymryd y cyfrifoldeb dros y methiant i gyflawni ar Amcan 1. Ni adawn i'r Prif Weinidog ddianc unwaith eto rhag ymateb i hynny, oherwydd mae'n amlwg iddo fethu â mynd â'r maen i'r wal.

Yn dilyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad bydd pobl Cymru yn disgwyl Llywodraeth nad yw'n llawn rhethreg a thargedau, a Llywodraeth sy'n cyflawni.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd cyn y pwynt 2 presennol ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

yn gresynu bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â dwyn ymlaen ddeddfwriaeth i fynd i'r afael â mater difrifol dyfodol pensiynau, sef mater sydd yn achosi pryder a dioddefaint i lawer o bobl Cymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd cyn y pwynt 2 presennol ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

yn gresynu bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â dwyn ymlaen ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer ysbytai sefydledig yng Nghymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd cyn y pwynt 2 presennol ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n weddill yn unol â hynny:

yn gresynu bod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi blaenoriaeth ddeddfwriaethol uchel i wahardd hela â chwn.

Brif Weinidog, nid yw'n ymddangos eich

grasped the fact that amendments, as the leader of Plaid Cymru explained, are tabled in the name of a party's business manager. In seeking to personalise the amendments, you missed the point completely.

It is extraordinary that, in a speech tonight, the First Minister will attack New Labour, while, this afternoon, he is defending it hook, line and sinker. Every improvement that we have suggested has either been dismissed as a whinge or as being superfluous. That is not the case. Take pensions as an example. The pensions crisis has hit home with the redundancies at Allied Steel and Wire. We are not whingeing in this regard; it is a legitimate case that needs answering. It is disappointing that there is no measure in the Queen's Speech to take us forward from the Labour-made pensions crisis. *[Laughter.]* I am pleased that the First Minister finds this funny; he is the only person in the Chamber to do so.

The First Minister: We are all depending on the 1995 legislation. Will you tell us which Government was in power when that legislation was introduced?

Nick Bourne: If you believe that legislation is needed, you should regret—

The First Minister: Answer.

Nick Bourne: Calm down. You will eventually drop this yobbo act and remember that you are supposed to be a statesman and the leader of Wales. *[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. As Nick's time is being taken up, he will have an extra minute.

Nick Bourne: Since 1997—a date the First Minister might recall as the time Labour came to power—this Government has taken £25 billion from our pension funds; £5 billion a year continues to be taken. This means that £400 in tax is being taken every year from every contributing member of a pension scheme. Our pension funds are taxed under Labour in a way they never were before, and there are worrying reports about yet further reductions in the tax incentives for people to

bod wedi deall y ffaith bod gwelliannau, fel yr eglurodd arweinydd Plaid Cymru, yn cael eu cyflwyno yn enw rheolwr busnes plaid. Wrth geisio personoli'r gwelliannau, yr ydych wedi camddeall y pwynt yn llwyr.

Mae'n anhygoel y bydd y Prif Weinidog, mewn araith heno, yn ymosod ar Lafur Newydd tra ei fod yn ei amddiffyn bob cam y prynhawn yma. Mae pob gwelliant a awgrymwyd gennym naill ai wedi cael ei ddiystyru fel cwyn neu fel gwelliant diangen. Nid dyna fel y mae. Cymerwch bensïynau fel enghraifft. Mae'r argyfwng pensiynau wedi taro'n galed gyda'r diswyddiadau yn Allied Steel and Wire. Nid cwyno yr ydym o ran hyn; mae'n achos cyfiawn sydd angen ei ateb. Mae'n siom nad oes mesur yn Araith y Frenhines i'n dirwyn ymlaen o'r argyfwng pensiynau a grëwyd gan Lafur. *[Chwerthin.]* Mae'n dda gennyf weld bod y Prif Weinidog yn credu bod hyn yn ddoniol; ef yw'r unig un yn y Siambr sy'n credu hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym i gyd yn dibynnu ar ddeddfwriaeth 1995. A ddywedwch wrthym pa Lywodraeth oedd mewn grym pan gyflwynwyd y ddeddfwriaeth honno?

Nick Bourne: Os credwch fod angen deddfwriaeth, dylech resynu—

Y Prif Weinidog: Atebwch.

Nick Bourne: Peidiwch â chynhyrfu. Byddwch yn y pen draw yn rhoi'r gorau i ymddwyn fel labwst ac yn cofio eich bod i fod yn wladweinydd ac yn arweinydd Cymru. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Gan fod amser Nick yn cael ei gymryd, bydd ganddo funud ychwanegol.

Nick Bourne: Ers 1997—dyddiad y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn ei gofio o bosibl fel yr amser y daeth Llafur i rym—mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi mynd â £25 biliwn o'n cronfeydd pensiynau; mae £5 biliwn y flwyddyn yn dal i gael ei gymryd. Golyga hyn fod £400 mewn treth yn cael ei gymryd oddi ar bob aelod sy'n cyfrannu at gynllun pensiwn bob blwyddyn. Caiff ein cronfeydd pensiwn eu trethu o dan Lafur mewn modd na ddiwyddodd erioed o'r blaen, ac mae

save. We already have a situation where half of those aged under 25 have less than £50 of savings to their name. We now have the lowest savings ratio in this country in 40 years. Fewer than four in 10 final salary schemes are open to new members, and the situation is deteriorating rapidly. Most people's expectations of a comfortable retirement are being dashed. It is against that background that we proposed amendment 2, and it is a great shame that the Labour Party is unable to see the sense in that, particularly given our first-hand experience of the disastrous situation at Allied Steel and Wire.

Even Labour MPs cannot escape. Frank Field, the former welfare reform Minister, recently admitted that we are on the verge of a pensions meltdown. These were the words of a member of the First Minister's party, in power since 1997. There were no bold measures in the Queen's Speech to address the pensions situation, only plans to scrap tax breaks on pensions for hard-working savers. There was no Bill to reform pensions, despite the fact that millions of British people who are currently working will receive little or no income in retirement because of the way pensions have been hit.

4:10 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: Why did you make your proposals on pensions a fortnight after Plaid Cymru made its proposals on the same subject? You have copied our policy in proposing the establishment of a pensions guarantee board.

Nick Bourne: I would love to give you the comfort of saying that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery but, as your proposals achieved so little press, I do not think that anyone was aware of them. You have managed to give them a free plug now, so perhaps a couple of people will have picked up on your points.

The First Minister: The pensions protection legislation, to which your amendment 2

adroddiadau pryderus am ostyngiadau pellach yn y manteision treth i bobl gynilo. Mae gennym sefyllfa eisoes lle mae gan hanner y rheini o dan 25 oed lai na £50 o gynilion i'w henw. Bellach mae gennym y gymhareb gynilo isaf yn y wlad hon ers 40 mlynedd. Mae llai na phedwar o bob 10 o gynlluniau cyflog terfynol yn agored i aelodau newydd, ac mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu'n gyflym. Mae disgwyliadau'r rhan fwyaf o bobl o gael ymddeoliad cyfforddus yn cael eu chwalu. Yn erbyn y cefndir hwnnw y cynigiwyd gwelliant 2 gennym, ac mae'n drueni mawr na all y Blaid Lafur weld y synnwyr yn hynny, yn arbennig o gofio ein profiad uniongyrchol o'r sefyllfa drychinebus yn Allied Steel and Wire.

Ni all ASau Llafur ddianc hyd yn oed. Cyfaddefodd Frank Field, y cyn Weinidog diwygio lles ein bod ar fin gweld diflaniad pensiynau. Geiriau aelod o blaid y Prif Weinidog, a fu mewn grym ers 1997, oedd y rhain. Nid oedd mesurau beiddgar yn Araith y Frenhines i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa bensynau, dim ond cynlluniau i ddileu manteision treth ar bensynau i gynilwyr sy'n gweithio'n galed. Nid oedd Mesur i ddiwygio pensiynau, er gwaetha'r ffaith y bydd miliynau o bobl Prydain sy'n gweithio ar hyn o bryd yn derbyn ychydig neu ddim incwm o gwbl yn ystod eu hymddeoliad oherwydd yr effaith ar bensynau.

Owen John Thomas: Pam y gwnaethoch eich cynigion ar bensynau bythefnos ar ôl i Blaid Cymru wneud ei chynigion ar yr un pwnc? Yr ydych wedi efelychu ein polisi wrth gynnig sefydlu bwrdd gwarantu pensiynau.

Nick Bourne: Byddai'n dda gennyf roi'r cysur ichi o ddweud mai dynwared yw'r ffurf fwyaf didwyll o wenieithu ond, gan i'ch cynigion chi dderbyn cyn lleied o sylw yn y wasg, nid wyf yn credu bod unrhyw un yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Yr ydych wedi llwyddo i roi hysbyseb am ddim iddynt yn awr, felly efallai y bydd ambell un wedi sylwi ar eich pwyntiau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y ddeddfwriaeth diogelu pensiynau, y cyfeiria eich gwelliant 2 ato, yw

refers, is the 1995 Act passed by your Government after the Robert Maxwell disaster. If it is inadequate, it is because your Government made it inadequate.

Nick Bourne: That was an example of the First Minister's familiar ploy of suggesting that, because something happened in the past under a Conservative Government, it can never be amended or altered under any subsequent Government. He has done the same with the euro by saying that my party opposes its introduction. If you believe that something is wrong, for goodness' sake bring forward legislation to put it right.

Alun Cairns: Perhaps you would be interested to know that the Labour Party supported the legislation in question in 1995.

Nick Bourne: That was a very telling intervention.

There is a Bill in the Queen's Speech to ban fox hunting. This is a Bill to criminalise some of our most law-abiding citizens in another of urban Labour's swipes at the traditions of the countryside. It is another swipe at civil liberties and at the rural community that suffered most as a result of foot and mouth disease and which remembers this Government's refusal to hold a full, independent public inquiry into the outbreak.

Sadly, the Government is not part of the solution; under Labour, it is part, if not all, of the problem. Even on the rare occasions when the Labour Government at Westminster seems to come up with something sensible, such as the proposal on foundation hospitals, the First Minister seems able to ignore it. We are not moving in the same direction as Labour in Westminster, as we want every hospital, not just an elite, to be a foundation hospital. We want something to be done to improve healthcare in Wales. All hospitals in Wales should be insulated from the stifling day-to-day political control of the Minister for Health and Social Services. All doctors and nurses should be entrusted with greater freedom to innovate, and all patients should be empowered with choice. Thanks to New Labour, only a select few hospitals in

Deddf 1995 a basiwyd gan eich Llywodraeth chi ar ôl trychineb Robert Maxwell. Os yw'n annigonol, mae hynny oherwydd i'ch Llywodraeth chi ei gwneud yn annigonol.

Nick Bourne: Dyna enghraifft o ddyfais gyfarwydd y Prif Weinidog o awgrymu, oherwydd i rywbeth ddigwydd yn y gorffennol o dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol, ni all fyth gael ei wella neu ei newid o dan unrhyw Lywodraeth ddilynol. Gwnaeth yr un peth gyda'r ewro drwy ddweud bod fy mhlaid yn gwrthwynebu ei chyflwyno. Os ydych yn credu bod rhywbeth yn anghywir, yna er mwyn popeth cyflwynwch ddeddfwriaeth i'w gywiro.

Alun Cairns: Efallai y byddai diddordeb gennych wybod i'r Blaid Lafur gefnogi'r ddeddfwriaeth dan sylw yn 1995.

Nick Bourne: Yr oedd yr ymyriad hwnnw'n ddadlennol iawn.

Mae Mesur yn Araith y Frenhines i atal hela llwynogod. Mesur yw hwn i wneud rhai o'n dinasyddion sydd fwyaf ufudd i'r gyfraith yn droseddwr. Dyma un o ergydion arall Llafur trefol yn erbyn traddodiadau cefn gwlad. Mae'n ergyd arall i hawliau sifil ac i'r gymuned wledig a ddiodefodd fwyaf o ganlyniad i glwy'r traed a'r genau ac sy'n cofio i'r llywodraeth hon wrthod cynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus annibynnol, llawn i'r achosion o'r clwyf.

Yn anffodus nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn rhan o'r ateb; o dan Lafur, mae'n rhan o'r broblem, os nad y broblem gyfan. Hyd yn oed ar yr adegau prin pan fydd y Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan yn cynhyrchu rhywbeth synhwyrol, megis y cynnig ar ysbytai sefydledig, ymddengys fod y Prif Weinidog yn gallu ei anwybyddu. Nid ydym yn symud yn yr un cyfeiriad â Llafur yn San Steffan, gan ein bod am i bob ysbyty, nid y rhai gorau yn unig, i fod yn ysbyty sefydledig. Yr ydym am i rywbeth gael ei wneud i wella gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Dylai pob ysbyty yng Nghymru gael ei hynysu rhag rheolaeth wleidyddol lesteiriol y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o ddydd i ddydd. Dylid ymddiried mwy o ryddid i bob meddyg a nyrs arloesi, a dylid rhoi grym dewis i gleifion. Diolch i Lafur

England will have these laudable freedoms. Thanks to old Labour in Wales, no hospital will have them.

The number of out-patients waiting to see a consultant has more than doubled since 1997. Despite all the talk of increases in health expenditure—there have been some increases—in the three years since the advent of the Assembly, in-patient activity has fallen. Bedblocking is a new phenomenon that has proliferated under New Labour. Approximately 2,000 care home places have been lost in Wales since 1999. There is also an NHS staff vacancy crisis. When we make any suggestion about improving the situation, the First Minister says that we are whingeing. We have an over-centralised, over-politicised and over-bureaucratised health service, and it is time that it was put right.

There are no bold measures in the Queen's Speech to tackle the fundamental problems of Wales, and it is for this reason that we proposed our amendments and will vote against the motion.

Peter Black: Important as this debate is, the present constitutional settlement means that it is more important to us now than it would be if the Assembly had the powers to deliver some of the Bills included in the Queen's Speech. If we are to deliver a large part of our agenda, we are dependent on the Westminster Government to do so. While I am pleased that we have secured a Health (Wales) Bill, I am disappointed that our request for a St David's Day Bill, and many more, have effectively been ignored. That is regrettable, but inevitable within the present framework. Ultimately, if we are to influence the political agenda in Wales by, for instance, abolishing tuition fees and abolishing prescription charges and reintroducing free dental checks for all, or even making St David's Day a public holiday, we need to have primary law-making powers.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas and Peter Law *rose*—

Newydd, dim ond ychydig o ysbytai dethol yn Lloegr gaiff y cyfleoedd hyn, sydd i'w canmol. Diolch i hen Lafur yng Nghymru ni fydd unrhyw ysbyty yn eu cael.

Mae nifer y cleifion allanol sy'n disgwyl i weld ymgynghorydd wedi mwy na dyblu ers 1997. Er gwaethaf yr holl siarad am gynnydd mewn gwariant iechyd—bu peth cynnydd—yn y tair blynedd ers dyfodiad y Cynulliad, mae gweithgaredd cleifion mewnol wedi gostwng. Mae blocio gwelyau yn ffenomenon newydd sydd wedi cynyddu o dan Lafur Newydd. Collwyd oddeutu 2,000 o leoedd mewn cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru ers 1999. Mae hefyd argyfwng swyddi gwag yn y GIG. Pan wnawn unrhyw awgrym ynglŷn â gwella'r sefyllfa, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn dweud ein bod yn cwyno. Mae gennym wasanaeth iechyd sydd wedi'i or-ganoli, wedi ei or-wleidyddoli ac sy'n or-fiwrocraidaidd, ac mae'n bryd cywiro hynny.

Nid oes unrhyw fesurau beiddgar yn Araith y Frenhines i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau sylfaenol Cymru, ac am y rheswm hwn y cynigiasom ein gwelliannau ac y byddwn yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig.

Peter Black: Bwysiced ag ydyw'r ddadl hon, golyga'r setliad cyfansoddiadol presennol ei bod yn bwysicach inni nawr nag y byddai pe bai gan y Cynulliad y grymoedd i gyflawni rhai o'r Mesurau a gynhwysir yn Araith y Frenhines. Os ydym i gyflawni rhan fawr o'n hagenda, yr ydym yn dibynnu ar lywodraeth San Steffan i wneud hynny. Er fy mod yn falch inni gael Mesur Iechyd (Cymru), yr wyf yn siomedig bod ein cais am Fesur Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, a llawer mwy, i bob pwrpas wedi eu hanwybyddu. Gresyn am hynny, ond mae'n anorfod o fewn y fframwaith presennol. Yn y pen draw, os ydym i ddylanwadu ar yr agenda wleidyddol yng Nghymru, er enghraifft, drwy ddiddymu ffioedd hyfforddi a diddymu taliadau presgripsiwn ac ailgyflwyno archwiliadau deintyddol am ddim i bawb, neu hyd yn oed wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus, mae angen inni gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas a Peter Law *a gododd*—

The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support amendment 1 because we are not happy with the way in which the Westminster Cabinet has dealt with the Government's requests.

I will take an intervention, Peter.

Peter Law: After that great announcement on behalf of the Liberal acrobats that you will support amendment 1, does this treachery mean that will resign as a Deputy Minister?

Peter Black: I could never hope to match your acrobatic skills. These matters relate to Westminster legislation, which is not covered in the partnership agreement. This is understood by the Government.

The work of the Richard commission has the potential to influence the agenda in this regard and provides the levers we need to get the extra powers we desire. We do not believe, therefore, that it is right at this stage to pre-empt the commission's conclusions.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you take an intervention?

Peter Black: I will continue, as I only have a limited amount of time. Therefore, although we strongly support amendment 8, we will abstain in the vote. I will allow Rhodri to make an intervention now.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I was intrigued by your comments about the First Minister's attempts to influence the contents of the Queen's Speech and your use of the word 'ignored'. You said that, in attempting to include a Bill to make St David's Day a public holiday, along with other measures that the Liberal Democrats would like to see in the Queen's Speech, the First Minister was ignored. Are you telling us that the First Minister is totally ineffective in his dealings with Westminster?

Peter Black: I would have thought, Rhodri Glyn, that even you would have known that my comments were a criticism of the Westminster Government, not of the Assembly Government. The current

Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi gwelliant 1 oherwydd nid ydym yn hapus â'r ffordd yr ymdriniodd Cabinet San Steffan â cheisiadau'r Llywodraeth.

Derbyniaf ymyriad, Peter.

Peter Law: Ar ôl y cyhoeddiad mawr hwnnw ar ran yr acrobatiaid Rhyddfrydol eich bod yn mynd i gefnogi gwelliant 1, a yw'r brad hwn yn golygu y byddwch yn ymddiswyddo fel Dirprwy Weinidog?

Peter Black: Ni allwn i fyth obeithio efelychu eich sgiliau acrobatig chi. Mae'r materion hyn yn ymwneud â deddfwriaeth San Steffan, nad yw'n cael ei gwmpasu yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn deall hyn.

Mae gan gomisiwn Richard y gallu i ddylanwadu ar yr agenda yn hyn o beth a darpara'r ffyrdd sydd eu hangen arnom i gael y pwerau ychwanegol a ddymunwn. Ni chredwn, felly, ei bod yn iawn inni ar yr adeg hon ragweld casgliadau'r comisiwn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Peter Black: Parhaf, gan fod fy amser yn brin. Felly, er ein bod yn cefnogi gwelliant 8 yn gryf, byddwn yn ymatal yn y bleidlais. Caniatâf i Rhodri ymyrryd yn awr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Parodd eich sylwadau am ymdrechion y Prif Weinidog i ddylanwadu ar gynnwys Araith y Frenhines a'ch defnydd o'r gair 'anwybyddu' gryn chwilfrydedd imi. Dywedasoich fod y Prif Weinidog, wrth ymdrechu i gynnwys Mesur i wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus, ynghyd â mesurau eraill y carai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eu gweld yn Araith y Frenhines, wedi ei anwybyddu. Ai dweud wrthym yr ydych bod y Prif Weinidog yn gwbl aneffeithiol yn ei ymwneud â San Steffan?

Peter Black: Byddwn wedi meddwl, Rhodri Glyn y byddech chi, hyd yn oed, yn gwybod fod fy sylwadau yn feirniadaeth ar Lywodraeth San Steffan nid ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae Llywodraeth bresennol y

Assembly Government is doing everything right in the way in which it requests Bills for Wales to be included in the Queen's Speech. It is then a matter for the Westminster Government to decide what we receive.

The parts of the Queen's Speech that cause me most concern are some of the measures on criminal justice. I am pleased that, if amendments 5, 6 and 7 are carried, the Local Government and Housing Committee will have the opportunity to scrutinise the Criminal Justice Bill and the Anti-Social Behaviour Bill. The National Assembly has taken a keen interest in this agenda, and the Finance Minister's work with the police and other agencies on anti-social behaviour, drugs, alcohol, and other matters, is much valued across Wales.

Those charged with keeping law and order need the tools to do the job. However, a balance must be struck in ensuring that justice is seen to be done and in enforcing the rights of victims. The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome many of the proposed reforms, especially the introduction of Custody Plus, which is a rational alternative to short prison sentences. Prisons are already overcrowded, and our procedures for releasing prisoners often add to other burdens, such as homelessness and unemployment, which can lead to repeat offences.

The Government's belief that removing judicial safeguards will improve the lot of victims is, in my view, misplaced. Ninety per cent of crimes are never solved. The vast majority of those who come before the courts plead guilty. However, this Bill chooses to concentrate on the small minority that asserts its right to be innocent until proven guilty. Reducing the right to trial by jury risks eroding a cornerstone of British justice. Jury trials require transparency, as they require lawyers to explain their reasoning and evidence to a lay audience. That is how it should be. Equally, abolishing the double jeopardy rule risks causing serious problems in the criminal justice system.

Cynulliad yn gwneud popeth yn gywir yn y modd y mae'n gwneud cais i Fesurau ar gyfer Cymru gael eu cynnwys yn Araith y Frenhines. Yna mater i Lywodraeth San Steffan yw penderfynu beth a dderbyniwn.

Y rhannau o Araith y Frenhines sy'n achosi'r mwyaf o bryder imi yw rhai o'r mesurau ar gyfiawnder troseddol. Yr wyf yn falch, os bydd gwelliannau 5, 6 a 7 yn cael eu derbyn, y bydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai yn cael cyfle i graffu ar y Mesur Cyfiawnder Troseddol a'r Mesur Ymddygiad Gwrth-Gymdeithasol. Cymerodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddiddordeb byw yn yr agenda hon, ac mae gwaith y Gweinidog Cyllid gyda'r heddlu ac asiantaethau eraill ar ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol, cyffuriau, alcohol, a materion eraill, yn cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr ledled Cymru.

Mae angen y modd i wneud y gwaith ar y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am gadw cyfraith a threfn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid taro cydbwysedd o ran sicrhau y gwelir bod cyfiawnder yn cael ei weithredu ac o ran sicrhau hawliau dioddefwyr. Croesawa Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru lawer o'r diwygiadau a gynigir, yn arbennig cyflwyno Custody Plus, sydd yn ddewis rhesymol yn lle dedfrydau byr o garchar. Mae carchardai eisoes yn orlawn ac mae'n gweithdrefnau ar gyfer rhyddhau carcharorion yn aml yn ychwanegu at feichiau eraill, megis digartrefedd a diweithdra, a all arwain at aildroseddau.

Mae cred y Llywodraeth y bydd symud diogelwch barnwrol cyfreithiol yn gwella sefyllfa dioddefwyr, yn fy marn i, yn anghywir. Ni ddatrysir naw deg y cant o droseddau. Mae mwyafrif llethol y rhai sy'n ymddangos gerbron y llys yn pledio'n euog. Fodd bynnag, dewisa'r Mesur hwn ganolbwyntio ar y lleiafrif bach sy'n mynnu eu hawl i fod yn ddiueuog hyd nes iddynt gael eu profi'n euog. Gallai lleihau'r hawl i dreial gerbron reithgor erydu conglfaen cyfiawnder Prydeinig. Mae treial gerbron rheithgor yn gofyn am dryloywder, gan eu bod yn mynnu bod cyfreithwyr yn esbonio eu rhesymeg a'u tystiolaeth i gynulleidfa leyg. Dyna sut y dylai fod. Yn yr un modd, gallai dileu'r rheol erlyniad dwbl achosi problemau difrifol yn y system cyfiawnder troseddol.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats want to see a lot more for Wales in this Queen's Speech—a commission for the nations and regions to ensure we receive fair funding according to our needs; free personal care for the elderly; more powers for the Assembly; a pension system that protects people's future pension rights; and a commitment to introducing a Bill to hold a referendum on joining the euro. We would also like to see further constitutional reform to introduce fair voting at all levels, as well as a directly elected House of Lords.

These Bills will have a huge impact on the way in which the United Kingdom is governed. Our priority must be to take control of our own destiny. I hope that the Richard commission will provide us with the recommendations to enable us to do that. It will then be up to the Westminster Government to pass that reform.

David Lloyd: I will concentrate on the measures relating to health and social services. Plaid Cymru is disappointed with the limited scope of the Health (Wales) Bill. While welcoming community health councils, this Bill is a missed opportunity for health in Wales, particularly in terms of the amendments defeated in the Assembly on prohibiting smoking in buildings with public access and securing permissive powers to allow free personal care for the elderly. Such amendments would have provided a worthy widening of the scope of any health Bill for Wales.

The Community Care (Delayed Discharges) Bill makes provision for local authorities to be fined for delayed transfers of care, thereby undermining even further their ability to provide discharge care plans for elderly and vulnerable people. Morrision Hospital in Swansea was fined £215,000 a few years ago for failing to meet a waiting list requirement. This undermined the hospital's ability to treat more patients. I can well remember the anger at such a crass state of affairs. The hospital was left with even less money to develop services. Fining local authorities will cause hostility between health services and social services, and creating a blame culture

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am weld llawer mwy i Gymru yn Araith y Frenhines—comisiwn i'r cenhedloedd a'r rhanbarthau i sicrhau ein bod yn derbyn arian teg, yn unol â'n anghenion; gofal personol am ddim i'r henoed; mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad; system bensiwn sy'n diogelu hawliau pensiwn pobl yn y dyfodol; ac ymrwymiad i gyflwyno Mesur i gynnal refferendwm ar ymuno â'r ewro. Carem hefyd weld diwygio cyfansoddiadol pellach i gyflwyno pleidleisio teg ar bob lefel, yn ogystal â Thŷ'r Arglwyddi wedi'i ethol yn uniongyrchol.

Caiff y Mesurau hyn effaith enfawr ar y modd y mae'r Deyrnas Unedig yn cael ei llywodraethu. Rheoli ein tynged ein hunain ddylai ein blaenoriaeth fod. Gobeithiaf y bydd comisiwn Richard yn darparu argymhellion inni wneud hynny. Penderfyniad Llywodraeth San Steffan wedyn fydd pasio'r diwygiad hwnnw ai peidio.

David Lloyd: Canolbwyntiaf ar y mesurau yn ymwneud ag iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae Plaid Cymru yn siomedig â chwmpas cyfyngedig Mesur Iechyd (Cymru). Er gwaethaf croesawu cynghorau iechyd cymuned, mae'r Mesur hwn yn gyfle a gollwyd ar gyfer iechyd yng Nghymru, yn enwedig o ran gwelliannau a wrthodwyd yn y Cynulliad ar wahardd ysmygu mewn adeiladau â mynediad i'r cyhoedd, a sicrhau pwerau caniataol i roi gofal personol am ddim i'r henoed. Byddai gwelliannau o'r fath wedi ymestyn cwmpas unrhyw Fesur iechyd i Gymru yn deilwng.

Mae'r Mesur Gofal Cymunedol (Gohirio Rhyddhau) yn gwneud darpariaeth i awdurdodau lleol gael eu dirwyo am oedi gyda throsglwyddo gofal, gan danseilio hyd yn oed ymhellach eu gallu i ddarparu cynlluniau gofal i'r henoed a phobl ddiamddiffyn wedi iddynt gael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty. Cafodd Ysbyty Treforys, Abertawe ddirwy o £215,000 rai blynyddoedd yn ôl am fethu â chwrdd â gofyniad rhestr aros. Tanseiliodd hyn allu'r ysbyty i drin rhagor o gleifion. Cofiaf yn dda y dicter am y sefyllfa affwysol honno. Gadwyd yr ysbyty â hyd yn oed llai o arian i ddatblygu gwasanaethau. Bydd dirwyo

between these services is not a recipe for joint working. What about the elderly people who will be caught in the middle? Plaid Cymru's amendment 10 seeks to ensure that, should measures to penalise local authorities be touted, a full Plenary debate is held on the subject.

4:20 p.m.

In closing, I reiterate our opposition to foundation hospitals. Plaid Cymru believes that these hospitals are divisive and lead to fragmenting care and a two-tier system that will further worsen health inequalities.

Alison Halford: Every Christmas, I receive cards from prisoners who persistently deny their guilt. They wait years to appeal against their convictions, and then lawyers extinguish the glimmer of freedom they believe they should have. These men have been let down by the system. The roll call of these victims of justice, or perhaps injustice, is depressingly long: it includes the Guildford Four, the Birmingham Six and the Cardiff Three. The Crown Prosecution Service has badly lost its way, as the cases on the murders of Damilola Taylor and Stephen Lawrence testify.

The 1980s legal system underwent a thorough review in an attempt to convict the guilty and avoid the 'did the butler do it' mentality. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 should have helped. It led to tape-recorded interviews to avoid the notorious verbals, lay visitors were allowed 24-hour access to cells, and the CPS—better renamed the criminally pathetic service—took over prosecution decisions.

The Queen's Speech proposals will remove a jury in certain cases and allow the prosecution to have another go at getting a conviction if the first one flounders and trot out previous convictions before a guilty

awdurdodau lleol yn achosi drwgdeimlad rhwng awdurdodau ieched a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, ac ni fydd creu hinsawdd o feio'i gilydd yn hwyluso cydweithio. Beth am y bobl oedrannus a gaiff eu dal yn y canol? Mae gwelliant 10 Plaid Cymru yn ceisio sicrhau os bydd mesurau i gosbi awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu pedlera, y caiff dadl lawn ei chynnal ar y pwnc yn y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Wrth gloi, ailddatganaf ein gwrthwynebiad i ysbytai sefydledig. Cred Plaid Cymru fod yr ysbytai hyn yn peri rhwyg ac yn arwain at ddarnio gofal a system ddwy haen a fydd yn gwaethygu anghyfartaleddau ieched ymhellach.

Alison Halford: Bob Nadolig, derbynias gardiau gan garcharorion sy'n mynnu'n gyson eu bod yn ddieuog. Disgwylliant am flynyddoedd i apelio yn erbyn eu dedfrydau, ac yna bydd cyfreithwyr yn diffodd unrhyw obaith o'r rhyddid y credant y dylent ei gael. Siomwyd y dynion hyn gan y system. Mae rhestr y dioddefwyr cyfiawnder, neu efallai anghyfiawnder hyn, yn dorcalonnus o faith: mae'n cynnwys Pedwar Guildford, Chwech Birmingham a Thri Caerdydd. Mae Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron wedi colli ei ffordd yn llwyr fel y dengys achosion llofruddiaeth Damilola Taylor a Stephen Lawrence.

Yn yr 1980au adolygwyd y system gyfreithiol yn drwyadl mewn ymdrech i ddedfrydu'r euog ac osgoi'r meddylfryd 'ai'r bwltler gyflawnodd y drosedd'. Dylai Deddf yr Heddlu a Thystiolaeth Droseddol 1984 fod wedi cynorthwyo yn hyn o beth. Arweiniodd at gyfweiliadau wedi eu recordio ar dâp i osgoi y rhai llafar diarhebol, caniatwyd mynediad 24 awr i'r celloedd i ymwelwyr lleyg, a chymerodd Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron—byddai'n well ei enwi'n wasanaeth erlyn pathetig—y cyfrifoldeb dros benderfynu erlyn.

Bydd cynigion Araith y Frenhines yn dileu rheithgor mewn rhai achosion arbennig ac yn caniatáu i'r erlyniad gael cyfle arall i geisio cael dedfryd os bydd y cyntaf yn methu a rhestru dedfrydau blaenorol cyn i berson gael

verdict has been reached.

David Davies: Will you give way?

Alison Halford: No.

Making it easier to get a conviction is fine, but we have seen how trials can go wrong. The Home Secretary is right to challenge the growing yobbism that blights lives, but it seems that he has just accepted what the police want. If the police lose cases in court, it is not always the fault of devious lawyers on legal aid, wrecking their prosecutions. Part of the problem is that the police are not very good at investigating certain types of crime, and the CPS is frequently too witless to provide an effective check. Its chief, David Calvert-Smith, said recently that the service is forced to rely on the truthfulness of police work, as it does not interview witnesses itself. That is a worrying comment.

Police officers must be constantly trained to interview, listen, read body language, challenge their own assumptions and not take the easy route of making the crime fit the suspect. Interview training was invented with expert help when I was training suprema in Merseyside in the 1980s. The jacks loved the course. For the first time, they were given the tool kit to do their job, by being taught meaningful interview skills that brought accurate results. Is this course taught now? Police also need better on-the-job supervision.

William Graham: I will refer to aspects of the Housing Bill, particularly sellers' packs. One wonders whether these might have helped with the purchase of flats built on a converted car park in Bristol. I would welcome remarks from the Secretary of State on that subject.

Although the Extradition Bill is a reserved matter, it is of interest to citizens in Wales. The 2001 census revealed that about 2 per cent of Wales's population is black or of an ethnic minority. Recent public statistics show

ei ddyfarnu'n euog.

David Davies: A wnewch chi ildio?

Alison Halford: Na wnaf.

Mae ei gwneud hi'n haws i gael collfarn yn iawn, ond yr ydym wedi gweld sut y gall achosion fynd o chwith. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn gywir i herio'r iobyddiaeth sy'n bla ar fywydau, ond ymddengys ei fod wedi derbyn beth y mae'r heddlu am ei gael yn ddigwestiwn. Os yw'r heddlu yn colli achos yn y llys, nid yw bob amser yn fai cyfreithwyr dichellgar sy'n ennill cymorth cyfreithiol, sy'n dryllio eu herlyniadau. Rhan o'r broblem yw nad yw'r heddlu'n ymchwilio i rai mathau o droseddau yn dda iawn, ac mae'r CPS yn aml yn rhy dwp i gynnig gwiriad effeithiol. Dywedodd David Calvert-Smith, ei bennaeth, yn ddiweddar bod y gwasanaeth yn gorfod dibynnu ar onestrwydd gwaith yr heddlu, gan nad yw'n cyfweld â thystion ei hunan. Mae hyn yn destun pryder.

Rhaid i swyddogion yr heddlu gael eu hyfforddi yn gyson i gyfweld, gwranddo, deall symudiadau corfforol, herio eu rhagdybiaethau ac nid defnyddio'r ffordd hawdd o wneud i'r un sydd o dan amheuaeth ffitio'r drosedd. Dyfeisiwyd hyfforddiant cyfweld gyda chymorth arbenigol pan oeddwn i yn bennaeth hyfforddi ar lannau Merswy yn yr 1980au. Yr oedd y jacs wrth eu bodd â'r cwrs. Am y tro cyntaf, cawsant yr offer i wneud eu gwaith, drwy gael eu dysgu mewn sgiliau cyfweld ystyrllon a arweiniai at ganlyniadau cywir. A yw'r cwrs hwn yn cael ei ddysgu yn awr? Mae angen gwell arolygiaeth hefyd ar yr heddlu wrth iddynt weithio.

William Graham: Cyfeiriaf at agweddau ar y Mesur Tai, yn enwedig pecynnau gwerthwyr. Tybed a gynorthwyodd y rhain efallai gyda phrynu fflatiau a godwyd ar faes parcio a addaswyd ym Mryste? Byddai'n dda gennyf gael sylwadau gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y pwnc hwnnw.

Er bod y Mesur Estraddodi yn fater heb ei ddatganoli, mae o ddiddordeb i ddinasyddion yng Nghymru. Datgelodd cyfrifiad 2001 fod tua 2 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru yn ddu neu o leiafrif ethnig. Yn ddiweddar, dengys

that over 100,000 immigrants have entered the United Kingdom. How many of these people will come to Wales, as this may have a substantial impact upon our well-balanced racial relations?

The Local Government Bill shows Labour once again promising more autonomy for local councils. However, every year, it continues to centralise and reduce local decision-making. It is becoming a common theme across all public services, particularly with the police, the fire service, health and education, that Labour's red tape and bureaucracy are ineffective, expensive and undermine public sector workers' morale.

In terms of new bureaucracy, the replacement of compulsory competitive tendering by Best Value has not been a success. Best Value has led to an excessively bureaucratic, centralising inspectorate regime. The system is so complex that councils are returning to the old days of unchallenged, uncompetitive, in-house awards. The Finance Minister has conceded that Best Value inspection has not worked. Local authorities are fed up with the bureaucracy; reports tell them that they cannot improve, and the purpose of Best Value is to improve. The Labour leader of the Welsh Local Government Association has stated that councils are spending more time on process than on service delivery. Even the Audit Commission has found that 23 per cent fewer contracts are being advertised since the end of compulsory competitive tendering.

Following the Green Paper on local government finance it was anticipated that the Local Government Bill would grant councils greater powers to borrow and to charge discretionary services. The Labour-dominated WLGA welcomed the draft Bill, and proposed new measures for freedoms. Will the Secretary of State comment on those matters?

Ron Davies: I did not have a chance the last time that we discussed the Queen's Speech to congratulate Peter Hain on his appointment as Secretary of State for Wales. I do so now, and offer him my warm congratulations.

ystadegau cyhoeddus bod dros 100,000 o fewnfwydwr wedi dod i mewn i'r Deyrnas Unedig. Faint o'r bobl hyn a ddaw i Gymru, gan y gallai hyn gael effaith sylweddol ar ein perthnasau hiliol cytbwys?

Dengys y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol Lafur unwaith eto yn addo mwy o annibyniaeth i gynghorau lleol. Fodd bynnag, bob blwyddyn mae'n parhau i ganoli a lleihau'r gallu i wneud penderfyniadau yn lleol. Mae'n tyfu yn thema gyffredin ym mhob maes gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, yn arbennig gyda'r heddlu, y gwasanaeth tân, iechyd ac addysg, fod biwrocratiaeth Llafur yn aneffeithiol, yn gostus ac yn tanseilio morâl gweithwyr y sector cyhoeddus.

O ran y fiwrocratiaeth newydd, ni fu disodli tendro cystadleuol gorfodol gan Werth Gorau yn llwyddiant. Mae Gwerth Gorau wedi arwain at gyfundrefn arolygiaeth sy'n canoli ac sy'n eithafol o fiwrocrataidd. Mae'r system mor gymhleth fel bod cynghorau yn dychwelyd at yr hen ddyddiau o ddyfarniadau mewnol di-her, anghystadleuol. Cyfaddefodd y Gweinidog Cyllid nad yw'r arolygiadau Gwerth Gorau wedi gweithio. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi blino ar y fiwrocratiaeth; dywed adroddiadau wrthynt na allant wella, a diben Gwerth Gorau yw gwella. Datganodd arweinydd Llafur Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru fod cynghorau yn gwario mwy o amser ar y broses nag a wnânt ar gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth. Mae hyd yn oed y Comisiwn Archwilio wedi darganfod bod 23 y cant yn llai o gontractau yn cael eu hysbysebu ers i dendro cystadleuol gorfodol ddod i ben.

Yn dilyn y Papur Gwyrdd ar gyllid llywodraeth leol rhagwelwyd y byddai'r Mesur Llywodraeth Leol yn rhoi mwy o bwerau i gynghorau i fenthyca ac i godi tâl am wasanaethau dewisol. Croesawodd CLILC a arweinir gan Lafur y Mesur drafft, a chynigiodd fesurau newydd ar gyfer rhyddid. A wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol sylwadau ar y materion hynny?

Ron Davies: Ni chefais gyfle y tro diwethaf inni drafod Araith y Frenhines i longyfarch Peter Hain ar ei benodiad fel Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Gwnaf hynny yn awr ac fe'i llongyfarchaf yn galonnog.

He made a forceful case a few weeks ago in support of the existing arrangements between the National Assembly for Wales, the Wales Office, and the London Government, and said that the arrangements were working well. Unfortunately, not all the evidence supports that. We have had evidence from the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Rural Development and Wales Abroad to the Richard commission, as well as the evidence of at least two other Ministers—the Business Minister and the Finance Minister—who have made forceful cases of their own to the commission, arguing that the National Assembly should have more powers and more functions. They have done so, not from an ideological point of view, but from a practical and pragmatic point of view.

I understand that the present Government aspires to have a distinctive Welsh social policy, and a new policy-making process. No doubt, when the time comes, we will have an interesting debate about that in the Labour Party. However, I have some concerns. The ties that exist between Whitehall and the Treasury at present are too strong under those existing arrangements. Any aspiration we have for carving out a distinctive social policy agenda will be frustrated without a reform of the Barnett formula, on the one hand, and a radical reform of the existing legislative arrangements on the other. I am concerned that the National Assembly is in grave danger of raising unfulfillable expectations. The consequence of that will be twofold. First, it will do nothing for the National Assembly's reputation and esteem and, secondly, if we get it wrong there would potentially be a heavy electoral price to pay.

The present Queen's Speech is unsatisfactory. It is a disappointing response to a bid from the National Assembly, which itself managed to be unrealistic and uninspiring. We have always had separate Welsh Bills—they have been few and far between—as well as Welsh provision in UK Bills. The present piece of legislation relating to the reform of the national health service in Wales is the third piece of Wales-only legislation that we have had in the last six years. Unfortunately, that is not quite as good a record as that of the last Conservative

Gwnaeth achos cryf rai wythnosau yn ôl i gefnogi'r trefniadau presennol rhwng Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, Swyddfa Cymru, a'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain gan ddweud fod y trefniadau yn gweithio'n dda. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r dystiolaeth i gyd yn ategu hynny. Cawsom dystiolaeth gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Chymru Dramor i gomisiwn Richard, ynghyd â thystiolaeth o leiaf ddau Weinidog arall—y Trefnydd a'r Gweinidog Cyllid—a gyflwynodd achosion cryf eu hunain i'r comisiwn, gan ddadlau y dylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael rhagor o bwerau a mwy o swyddogaethau. Gwnaethant hynny, nid o safbwynt ideolegol ond o safbwynt ymarferol a phragmataidd.

Deallaf fod y Llywodraeth bresennol yn dyheu am gael polisi cymdeithasol Cymreig unigryw a phroses llunio polisiau newydd. Yn ddi-os, pan ddaw'r amser, cawn ddadl ddi-ddorol am hynny yn y Blaid Lafur. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf rai pryderon. Mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng Whitehall a'r Trysorlys ar hyn o bryd yn rhy gryf o dan y trefniadau presennol hynny. Bydd unrhyw ddyhead sydd gennym i lunio unrhyw agenda polisi cymdeithasol unigryw yn cael ei lesteirio heb ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett ar y naill law, a diwygiad radical o'r trefniadau deddfwriaethol presennol ar y llaw arall. Yr wyf yn pryderu bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol mewn perygl dybryd o godi disgwyliadau na ellir eu cyflawni. Bydd canlyniad hynny yn ddeublyg. Yn gyntaf, ni wnaiff ddim i enw da a bri y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac, yn ail, os methwn cawn ein cosbi'n drwm yn yr etholiad o bosibl.

Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn anfodhaol. Mae'n ymateb siomedig i gais gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a lwyddodd ei hun i fod yn afrealistig ac yn ddiffiach. Bu gennym Fesurau Cymreig ar wahân erioed—ond buont yn eithriadol o brin—ynghyd â darpariaeth Gymreig ym Mesurau'r DU. Y darn presennol o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â diwygio'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru yw'r trydydd darn o ddeddfwriaeth Cymru'n unig a gawsom yn y chwe blynedd diwethaf. Yn anffodus, nid yw hynny cystal â record y Llywodraeth

Government, which managed three Bills in its five years between 1992 and 1997.

The National Assembly for Wales must be much more assertive on legislation. The London Government, which I support, must be much more responsive to our message from Cardiff, otherwise the case for further substantial, radical, fundamental change in the constitutional relationship between Cardiff and London will be unanswerable.

Janet Ryder: Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour have no doubt been the main planks for the Queen's Speech, and we have seen Tony Blair switch his legislative priorities from public services to crime with the introduction of three main Bills. Of those Bills, the Anti-Social Behaviour Bill will have the greatest impact on matters for which the Assembly has responsibility, that is, creating safer communities. This will be a specific Bill targeting anti-social behaviour, vandalism, graffiti and yobbishness. Rather than individual departments being left to draw up individual proposals, it is proposed that a new unit be established, chaired by David Blunkett, and made up of Ministers, officials and experts, to consider the problems of anti-social behaviour. That unit, by its nature, will consider problems from an English perspective.

4:30 p.m.

We have seen the effect in Wales on police budgets when that happens, when English priorities are placed above those of Wales, but Wales still has to implement them. As Peter Black said, the Local Government and Housing Committee can debate this Bill. However, can the Secretary of State tell me how he intends to ensure that the priorities, the policies and the strategies made in Wales by the Assembly for creating safer communities are given precedence when these new measures are put forward by this unit? The Bill will also revive plans to cut the social security benefits of the parents of tearaway children and of nuisance tenants. Probationary tenancies and parenting Orders will be introduced. Unruly tenants could lose their housing benefits. All those measures

Geidwadol olaf, a lwyddodd i gael tri Mesur yn ei phum mlynedd rhwng 1992 a 1997.

Rhaid i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fod yn llawer mwy pendant ar ddeddfwriaeth. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Llundain, a gefnogaf, fod yn llawer mwy ymatebol i'n neges o Gaerdydd, neu fel arall, bydd yr achos dros gael newid pellach sylweddol, radical a sylfaenol yn y berthynas gyfansoddiadol rhwng Caerdydd a Llundain yn amhosibl i'w gwrthod.

Janet Ryder: Mynd i'r afael â throseddau ac ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol yn ddi-os fu prif bwyslais Araith y Frenhines, a gwelsom Tony Blair yn newid ei flaenoriaethau deddfwriaethol o wasanaethau cyhoeddus i droseddau gyda chyflwyno tri phrif Fesur. O'r Mesurau hynny, y Mesur Ymddygiad Gwrth-Gymdeithasol gaiff yr effaith fwyaf ar faterion y mae gan y Cynulliad gyfrifoldeb drostynt, hynny yw, creu cymunedau diogelach. Bydd hwn yn Fesur penodol yn targedu ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol, fandaliaeth, graffiti ac iobyddiaeth. Yn hytrach na gadael i adrannau unigol baratoi eu cynigion unigol, cynigir sefydlu uned newydd dan gadeiryddiaeth David Blunkett, ac yn cynnwys Gweinidogion, swyddogion ac arbenigwyr, i ystyried problemau ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol. Bydd yr uned, yn ei hanfod, yn ystyried problemau o safbwynt Lloegr.

Gwelsom yr effaith yng Nghymru ar gyllidebau'r heddlu pan ddigwydd hynny, pan roddir blaenoriaethau Lloegr uwchlaw rhai Cymru, ond rhaid i Gymru barhau i'w rhoi ar waith. Fel y dywedodd Peter Black, gall y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai drafod y Mesur hwn. Fodd bynnag, a all yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ddweud wrthyf sut y bwriada sicrhau bod y blaenoriaethau, y polisïau a'r strategaethau a wneir yng Nghymru gan y Cynulliad i greu cymunedau diogelach yn cael blaenoriaeth pan fydd y mesurau newydd hyn yn cael eu cynnig gan yr uned honno? Bydd y Mesur hefyd yn atgyfodi cynlluniau i dorri budd-daliadau nawdd cymdeithasol rhieni plant anystywallt a thenantiaid sy'n niwsans. Bydd tenantiaeth ar brawf a Gorchmynion rhianta yn cael eu

will impact on our housing strategies. It is also proposed to ban the sale of spray paint and marker pens to those aged under 18. I am curious how that measure will be implemented and policed.

There is no doubt that anti-social behaviour is a major issue facing many areas. I was with my colleague, Ieuan Wyn Jones, in Colwyn Bay on Monday meeting various groups. Anti-social behaviour was high on everyone's list. A recent Home Office study found that 37 per cent of people had been the victims of some form of anti-social behaviour, such as vandalism or verbal abuse in the street, and that it affected their quality of life. It was particularly distressing on Monday to hear the reports from many of the ethnic minority groups in Colwyn Bay about the high level of verbal abuse that members of their community must put up with. It is the owners of food outlets or takeaway shops, in particular, who have to deal with that. Verbal abuse is not acceptable at any level, but it is hard to bring a prosecution against verbal, racial abuse of that kind. What does the Secretary of State have to say about that?

It is also difficult to prosecute cases concerning anti-social behaviour when witnesses and victims are too scared to go to court. What consideration is being given to supporting victims and witnesses to ensure that these cases can go forward?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn falch o'r cyfle i gyfrannu i'r ddadl bwysig hon. Yr oedd Araith y Frenhines yn cynnwys llawer o Fesurau pwysig, yn enwedig Mesur Iechyd (Cymru). Yn anffodus, yr oedd yn amhosibl newid y Mesur ynglŷn â rheoli ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Bob blwyddyn mae 7,000 o bobl yn marw o achos ysmegu. Heddiw, gosodais gynnig yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno yn gofyn am Fesur iechyd newydd ar gyfer Cymru er mwyn amddiffyn iechyd y cyhoedd. Yr wyf am sicrhau na fydd ysmegu mewn bwytai, siopau, nac ar gludiant cyhoeddus.

cyflwyno. Gallai tenantiaid afreolus golli eu budd-daliadau tai. Bydd yr holl fesurau hynny yn effeithio ar ein strategaethau tai. Cynigir hefyd rhoi gwaharddiad ar werthu paent chwistrell a pheniau marcio i'r rheini o dan 18 oed. Yr wyf yn chwilfrydig i wybod sut y caiff y mesur hwnnw ei weithredu a'i blismona.

Yn ddi-os mae ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol yn fater o bwys sy'n wynebu sawl ardal. Yr oeddwn yng nghwmni fy nghyd-Aelod, Ieuan Wyn Jones, ym Mae Colwyn ddydd Llun yn cyfarfod amryw o grwpiau. Yr oedd ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol yn uchel ar restr pawb. Dangosodd astudiaeth ddiweddar gan y Swyddfa Gartref fod 37 y cant o bobl wedi dioddef rhyw fath o ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol, megis fandaliaeth neu sarhad ar y stryd, a'i fod yn effeithio ar ansawdd eu bywyd. Yr oedd yn arbennig o annifyr ddydd Llun clywed gan lawer o'r grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig ym Mae Colwyn am y lefel uchel o sarhad yr oedd aelodau eu cymuned yn gorfod ei ddioddef. Perchnogion siopau bwyd neu siopau prydau parod, yn arbennig, sy'n gorfod ymdrin â hynny. Nid yw sarhad yn dderbyniol ar unrhyw lefel, ond mae'n anodd dwyn achos yn erbyn sarhad hiliol o'r math hwnnw. Beth sydd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i'w ddweud ynglŷn â hynny?

Mae'n anodd hefyd dwyn achosion sy'n ymwneud ag ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol pan fydd tystion a dioddefwyr yn rhy ofnus i fynd i'r llys. Pa ystyriaeth a roddir i gefnogi dioddefwyr a thystion i sicrhau y gall yr achosion hyn gael eu dwyn?

Alun Pugh: I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this important debate. The Queen's Speech included many important Bills, particularly the Health (Wales) Bill. Unfortunately, it was impossible to change the Bill on controlling smoking in public places in Wales. Each year, 7,000 people die as a result of smoking. Today, I tabled a motion in the Table Office asking for a new health Bill for Wales to protect the public's health. I want to ensure that there will be no smoking in restaurants, shops or on public transport.

Alun Cairns: Deallaf ran o bwynt Alun Pugh ar ysmegu. Fodd bynnag, a ydyw'n fodlon cyfaddef y ceir yr un math o beryglon o bobl yn marw oherwydd alcohol? A ydyw'n teimlo yr un peth am alcohol?

Alun Pugh: The medical evidence is quite different. I do not say that alcohol does not cause problems, but the toxicity levels are quite different.

The Health (Wales) Bill before Parliament will make a small but useful contribution to improving public health, and I am happy to support it. However, I regret that technical issues prevented the draft Bill from being amended to make an impact on the biggest source of preventable disease in Wales. Some 7,000 deaths are caused by smoking every year in Wales, and those deaths are concentrated in our poorest and most deprived communities.

There is conclusive medical evidence that exposure to tobacco smoke kills and disables non-smokers. Shop workers and catering staff are often paid the legal minimum wage, and must work anti-social hours. There is no reason why people working in these areas should have to run the additional risks of getting cancer or heart disease as a result of their exposure to tobacco smoke. There is also the question of child protection. Tobacco smoke is associated with a variety of medical conditions, ranging from asthma to cot death.

I have therefore tabled no named day motion 1270 today, and am grateful for the support of Kirsty Williams, Dai Lloyd and David Melding for this proposal. The motion, under Standing Order No. 31.9, calls on the UK Government to bring forward a public Bill relating to Wales, which would provide that the Assembly could, by statutory instrument, prohibit all tobacco smoking in public buildings. I welcome further support from all parties and all parts of our nation to reduce the annual 7,000 death toll.

Janet Davies: All primary legislation should

Alun Cairns: I understand part of Alun Pugh's point on smoking. However, is he willing to admit that the same dangers exist of people dying because of alcohol? Does he feel the same about alcohol?

Alun Pugh: Mae'r dystiolaeth feddygol yn dra gwahanol. Nid wyf yn dweud nad yw alcohol yn achosi problemau, ond mae'r lefelau gwenwyndra yn wahanol iawn.

Bydd Mesur Iechyd (Cymru) sydd gerbron y Senedd yn gwneud cyfraniad bach ond defnyddiol at wella iechyd cyhoeddus, ac yr wyf yn hapus i'w gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, gresynaf fod materion technegol wedi atal y Mesur drafft rhag cael ei ddiwygio i effeithio ar y ffynhonnell fwyaf o glefyd y gellir ei atal yng Nghymru. Achosir tua 7,000 o farwolaethau gan ysmegu yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn, ac mae'r marwolaethau hynny ar eu huchaf yn ein cymunedau tlotaf a mwyaf difreintiedig.

Ceir tystiolaeth feddygol bendant bod effaith mwg tybaco yn lladd ac yn anableddu'r rhai nad ydynt yn ysmegu. Telir yr isafswm cyflog cyfreithiol yn aml i weithwyr siopau a staff arlwy, ac mae'n rhaid iddynt weithio oriau anghymdeithasol. Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam y dylai pobl sy'n gweithio yn y mannau hyn fod yn agored i risgiau ychwanegol o gael canser neu glefyd y galon oherwydd eu bod wedi bod yn agored i fwg tybaco. Hefyd mae'r cwestiwn o amddiffyn plant. Cysylltir mwg tybaco ag amrywiaeth o gyflyrau yn amrywio o asthma i farwolaeth yn y crud.

Felly yr wyf wedi cyflwyno cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod 1270 heddiw, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth Kirsty Williams, Dai Lloyd a David Melding i'r cynnig hwn. Geilw y cynnig, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31.9, ar Lywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno Mesur cyhoeddus yn ymwneud â Chymru, a fyddai'n galluogi i'r Cynulliad, drwy offeryn statudol, wahardd ysmegu tybaco mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus. Croesawaf gefnogaeth bellach gan yr holl bleidiau a phob carfan o'n cenedl i leihau'r 7,000 o farwolaethau blynyddol.

Janet Davies: Dylai pob deddfwriaeth

be flexible enough to be adapted to Wales's needs. I will consider the Bills on the environment and on transport. On the draft Nuclear Reform Bill, although it does not particularly concern the Assembly, it is of paramount concern to people in Wales that, within present technological capabilities, nuclear waste is dealt with as safely as possible. Transferring Sellafield, and the earliest nuclear generation sites, from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd to the new liabilities management authority gives some comfort of greater security. The cost of making these sites safe has risen to £48 billion. The reaction of BNFL's chief executive is one of satisfaction. He says that:

'the transfer to the LMA leaves us with a much more robust balance sheet'.

This must not be seen as a green light to forge ahead with new nuclear generators, as decommissioning technology is still inadequate.

On the Railways and Transport Safety Bill, which brings forward legislation to improve procedures, we must realise that the main problem in Wales is the need for adequate services in the first place. We have a Minister who strives diligently to improve rail services, but a Strategic Rail Authority on which Wales lacks representation, and which only last week asked for the new franchise bidders to look for 20 per cent cuts in expenditure. That gives little hope for improved services.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Bill includes a requirement to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill sites. However, in Wales, we must multiply the amount recycled several times over to achieve European targets. There is an even greater need in Wales for us to reduce the total amount of waste produced, but increasing prosperity brings with it a steady growth in waste. In July 2004, the new EU landfill and waste directives come into force. While much good work is done in Wales, the Assembly and responsible waste management bodies struggle to make progress. There is a

sylyfaenol fod yn ddigon hyblyg i gael ei haddasu at anghenion Cymru. Byddaf yn ystyried y Mesurau ar yr amgylchedd ac ar drafnidiaeth. Ar y Mesur Diwygio Niwclear drafft, er nad yw o bwys arbennig i'r Cynulliad, mae o'r pwys mwyaf i bobl Cymru fod gwastraff niwclear yn cael ei drin mor ddiogel â phosibl o fewn y galluoedd technolegol presennol. Mae trosglwyddo Sellafield a'r safleoedd cynhyrchu ynni niwclear cynharaf o British Nuclear Fuels Ltd i'r awdurdod rheoli rhwymedigaethau newydd yn rhoi rhyw gysur o fwy o ddiogelwch. Mae'r gost o wneud y safleoedd hyn yn ddiogel wedi codi i £48 biliwn. Mae ymateb prif weithredwr BNFL yn un o fodlonrwydd. Dywed fod:

y trosglwyddiad i'r awdurdod rheoli rhwymedigaethau yn rhoi mantolen llawer mwy cadarn inni.

Ni ddylid ystyried hyn fel golau gwyrdd i fwrw ymlaen gyda generaduron niwclear, gan fod technoleg ddatgomisiynu yn parhau i fod yn annigonol.

Ar y Mesur Diogelwch Rheilffyrdd a Thrafnidiaeth sy'n cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i wella gweithdrefnau, rhaid inni sylweddoli mai'r brif broblem yng Nghymru yw'r angen am wasanaethau addas yn y lle cyntaf. Mae gennym Weinidog sy'n ymdrechu'n ddyfal i wella gwasanaethau rheilffordd, ond Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol sydd heb gynrychiolaeth o Gymru, ac a ofynnodd mor ddiweddar â'r wythnos diwethaf i'r cynigwyr newydd am y fasnachfaint i geisio torri eu gwariant gan 20 y cant. Nid yw hynny'n rhoi fawr o obaith am wasanaethau gwell.

Mae'r Mesur Masnachu Gwastraff a Gollyngiadau yn cynnwys gofyniad i leihau y swm o wastraff trefol bioddiraddadwy sy'n cael ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, rhaid inni luosi y swm a ailgylchir sawl gwaith i gyrraedd targedau Ewropeaidd. Mae angen mwy hyd yn oed yng Nghymru inni leihau'r swm cyfan o wastraff a gynhyrchir, ond yn dilyn cynnydd mewn ffyniant y mae cynnydd cyson mewn gwastraff. Yng Ngorffennaf 2004, daw cyfarwydddebau gwastraff a chladdu gwastraff newydd yr UE i rym. Er bod llawer o waith da yn digwydd yng

lack of clear strategies for competing waste objectives in the Bill to be considered at Westminster.

Fiscal measures that are the prerogative of the UK Government, are necessary. Tax increases at the production end, to cover the cost of disposal, will probably be unavoidable in order to push manufacturers into reducing the amount of packaging that they use. However, what facilities do we have to deal with hazardous waste, including that from households? We must run hard to even meet those directives, much less get ahead. We need a Grand National winner, but instead we have a cart-horse sent out to plough heavy land.

Tom Middlehurst: Given the amendments to this motion, you would expect Plaid Cymru and the Conservatives to attack the Government. However, you would not expect an attack from your partners in Government. From where I sit, I can see a growing number of knives in the backs of my Labour colleagues, inflicted on them by their so-called partners in Government. Who needs enemies with friends like them? They pay lip service to the underlying principles of Government. They have been part of the Assembly Government's representations to Westminster, yet today, because they do not have the results that we might all have wanted, they choose to oppose or seek to amend the Government's motion. That is typical of their double standards. They abdicate their collective responsibility to the Government of which they are privileged to be a part.

It is interesting to see the empty chair in front of me today. Where is the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group today? Has he anticipated the response to his party's actions? It is time to call time on the Liberal Democrats, and return them to the opposition rows.

Peter Black: I will not respond to what Tom said about us because it is not worth it.

Nghymru, mae'r Cynulliad a chyrrff rheoli gwastraff cyfrifol yn ei chael hi'n anodd gwneud cynnydd. Mae diffyg strategaethau clir ar gyfer amcanion gwastraff sy'n cystadlu â'i gilydd yn y Mesur sydd i'w ystyried yn San Steffan.

Mae mesurau ariannol, sy'n gyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth y DU, yn angenrheidiol. Bydd cynnydd treth ar y pen cynhyrchu i gwrdd â chost gwaredu, fwy na thebyg yn amhosibl i'w osgoi er mwyn gwthio gweithgynhyrchwyr i leihau y swm o ddeunydd pacio a ddefnyddiant. Fodd bynnag, pa gyfleusterau sydd gennym i ymdrin â gwastraff peryglus, yn cynnwys gwastraff peryglus o gartrefi? Rhaid inni ymdrechu'n ddyfal hyd yn oed i gyrraedd y cyfarwyddebau hynny, heb sôn am fod ar y blaen. Mae angen enillydd Grand National arnom, ond yn lle hynny mae gennym geffyl cart a anfonwyd allan i aredig tir trwm.

Tom Middlehurst: O gofio'r gwelliannau i'r cynnig hwn, byddech yn disgwyl i Blaid Cymru a'r Ceidwadwyr ymosod ar y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, ni ddisgwyliech ymosodiad gan eich partneriaid yn y Llywodraeth. Hyd y gwelaf i, mae mwy a mwy o gyllyll yng nghefnau fy nghyd-Aelodau Llafur, maent wedi eu trywanu gan eu partneriaid honedig mewn Llywodraeth. Gyda ffrindiau fel y rhain pwy sydd angen gelynyon? Talant wrogaeth arwynebol i egwyddorion sylfaenol Llywodraeth. Buont yn rhan o sylwadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i San Steffan, eto heddiw, oherwydd na chawsant y canlyniadau y byddem oll wedi dymuno eu cael efallai, dewisant wrthwynebu neu geisio newid cynnig y Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n nodweddiadol o'u safonau dwbl. Cefnant ar eu cyfrifoldeb ar y cyd i'r Llywodraeth y mae'n fraint iddynt fod yn rhan ohoni.

Mae'n ddiddorol gweld y gadair wag o'm blaen heddiw. Pa le mae arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru heddiw? A yw wedi rhagweld yr ymateb i weithredoedd ei blaid? Mae'n bryd dod ag amser y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i ben, a'u dychwelyd i rengoedd y gwrthbleidiau.

Peter Black: Nid ymatebaf i'r hyn a ddywedodd Tom amdanom, gan nad yw'n

However, for his information, Mike German is on ministerial duty outside the Assembly.

werth y drafferth. Fodd bynnag, er gwybodaeth iddo, mae Mike German ar ddyletswydd gweinidogol y tu allan i'r Cynulliad.

4:40 p.m.

Tom Middlehurst: That is an astonishing affront to the Assembly—on the day that we are debating the Queen's Speech, the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group is globetrotting. However, that is what we expect from him, as he is the Minister for globetrotting. He could teach us all a lesson on travelling, and how to make the most of opportunities accrued from travelling.

Tom Middlehurst: Mae hynny'n sarhad rhyfeddol ar y Cynulliad—ar y diwrnod yr ydym yn trafod Araith y Frenhines, mae arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn crwydro'r byd. Fodd bynnag, dyna a ddisgwyliwn ganddo, gan mai ef yw'r Gweinidog dros grwydro'r byd. Gallai ddysgu gwers i bawb ar deithio, a sut i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd sy'n deillio o deithio.

On the Hunting Bill, I cannot support the inclusion of clauses that would allow us to have a different approach in Wales, as this is one occasion when an Act of Parliament should apply to all areas in England and Wales. There is no case for a different approach in Wales to that which would apply, say, in Cumbria. I remain committed to a ban on hunting with dogs. Alun Michael's proposals, if enacted, will snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.

O ran y Mesur Hela, ni allaf gefnogi cynnwys cymalau a fyddai'n caniatáu inni gael ymagwedd wahanol yng Nghymru, gan fod hwn yn un achlysur pan ddylai Deddf Seneddol fod yn gymwys i bob rhan o Gymru a Lloegr. Nid oes dadl dros fabwysiadu ymagwedd wahanol yng Nghymru i'r un a fyddai'n gymwys, dyweder, yng Nghymbria. Yr wyf yn parhau i fod yn ymrwymedig i wahardd hela gyda chŵn. Bydd cynigion Alun Michael, pe cânt eu deddfu, yn troi buddugoliaeth yn fethiant.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Some 10 Members still wish to speak, as well as the Secretary of State—there will not be time for everyone to speak. I will call David Davies next, followed by Delyth Evans and Rhodri Glyn Thomas, for two minutes only, before I call the Secretary of State.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae tua 10 o Aelodau am siarad o hyd, yn ogystal â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol—ni fydd amser i bawb siarad. Galwaf ar David Davies nesaf, ac yna Delyth Evans a Rhodri Glyn Thomas, am ddwy funud yn unig, cyn imi alw ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol.

David Davies: The Queen's Speech will see the introduction of a piece of legislation that will single out one minority—hunters—for discriminatory treatment. I refer to the Hunting Bill, which Tom mentioned. This is being done under the pretext of it being an animal welfare measure, despite the fact that the Government's independent commission stated clearly that a fox dispatched with hounds is dead in a matter of seconds, and that hunting with dogs is preferable to any other means of fox control, such as shooting, gassing or snaring.

David Davies: Bydd Araith y Frenhines yn cyflwyno darn o ddeddfwriaeth a fydd yn dethol un lleiafrif—helwyr—ar gyfer triniaeth wahaniaethol. Cyfeiriaf at y Mesur Hela, y soniodd Tom amdano. Gwneir hyn o dan yr esgus ei fod yn fesur er lles anifeiliaid, er i gomisiwn annibynnol y Llywodraeth nodi'n glir bod llwynog a gaiff ei hela gyda chŵn yn farw o fewn eiliadau, a bod hela gyda chŵn yn well nag unrhyw ffordd arall o reoli llwynogod, megis saethu, gwenwyno â nwy neu flaglu.

If the Government, and Labour Members, were really acting on the grounds of animal

Pe bai'r Llywodraeth, ac Aelodau'r Blaid Lafur, yn gweithredu'n wirioneddol er lles

welfare, they would turn their attention to the many other practices that are currently accepted without question by Labour. Throughout this country every single day thousands of animals are hung upside down, their throats are slit, and they bleed to death before being cut up for food. I find that means of slaughtering livestock rather distasteful. However, I accept it, and I support the right of Muslims and members of other religious minorities to continue with this practice, because I realise that, for followers of certain faiths, it is an intrinsic part of their way of life. As a true believer in tolerance—the Conservative Party, unlike New Labour, believes in tolerance—I believe that we should respect the rights of minorities in this country to pursue their lifestyles, provided that they do not impinge on the rights of others.

This Government is not consistent in any way. It takes the view that some minorities have a right to pursue their chosen lifestyles, while others do not. The deciding factor is whether or not those minorities fall into a politically acceptable category. Fox-hunters are wrongly perceived to be upper-class Conservative voters; they are, however, largely rural dwellers with traditional views on many issues. For that reason, they are hated by the rank and file members of New Labour. Therefore, with a view to winning a few brownie points with its supporters, who are rapidly becoming disillusioned with a Government that came into office promising to clean up politics only to become embroiled in one sleazy scandal after another, from Bernie Ecclestone to Lakshmi Mittal to a row over flats and dodgy financial advisers, New Labour is trying to deflect its critics by throwing them a bone. That bone is hunting. It is transparently not about animal welfare; it is about class hatred and good headlines. If it is hunting this year, next year it will be New Labour, new scandal, and a new ban on something else to appease a few of its supporters.

This legislation is highly discriminatory. If this Bill is passed against a group of people who simply want to be left in peace to pursue

anifeiliaid, byddent yn troi eu sylw at lawer o'r arferion eraill a dderbynnir ar hyn o bryd yn ddi-gwestiwn gan y blaid Lafur. Ledled y wlad hon, bob dydd, caiff miloedd o anifeiliaid eu crogi ben i waered, torrir eu gyddfau, a chânt eu gwaedu i farwolaeth cyn cael eu torri yn ddarnau ar gyfer bwyd. Yn fy marn i mae'r dull hwnnw o ladd anifeiliaid braidd yn ddi-chwaeth. Fodd bynnag, fe'i derbyniaf, a chefnogaf hawl Moslemaid ac aelodau o leiafrifoedd crefyddol eraill i barhau â'r arfer hwn, oherwydd sylweddolaf, i ddilynwyr rhai credoau, ei bod yn rhan annatod o'u ffordd o fyw. Fel un sy'n credu'n gryf mewn goddefgarwch—mae'r Blaid Geidwadol, yn wahanol i Lafur Newydd, yn credu mewn goddefgarwch—credaf y dylem barchu hawliau lleiafrifoedd yn y wlad hon i ddilyn eu ffordd o fyw hwy, ar yr amod nad ydynt yn effeithio ar hawliau eraill.

Nid yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn gyson mewn unrhyw ffordd. Mae'n arddel y farn bod gan rai lleiafrifoedd yr hawl i ddilyn y ffordd o fyw o'u dewis, ond nad oes gan eraill yr un hawl. Y ffactor i bennu hynny yw pa un a yw'r lleiafrifoedd hynny yn syrthio i gategori sy'n wleidyddol dderbyniol. Y canfyddiad anghywir yw bod helwyr llwynogod yn bleidleiswyr Ceidwadol o'r dosbarth uchaf; fodd bynnag, preswylwyr gwledig ydynt yn bennaf gyda barn draddodiadol ar sawl mater. Am y rheswm hwnnw, mae aelodau cyffredin Llafur Newydd yn eu casáu. Felly, gyda'r bwriad o ennill ffafr gyda'i chefnogwyr, sy'n cael eu dadrithio'n gyflym gan Lywodraeth a ddaeth i rym yn addo parchuso gwleidyddiaeth ond yn lle hynny, a aeth i helyntion gydag un sgandal di-chwaeth ar ôl y llall, o Bernie Ecclestone i Lakshmi Mittal i ffrae ynghylch fflatiau ac ymgynghorwyr ariannol amheus, mae Llafur Newydd yn ceisio tynnu sylw ei beirniaid oddi wrth hyn drwy gynnig gwobr gysur iddynt. Y wobron honno yw hela. Yn amlwg, nid yw'n ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid; mae a wnelo ag atgasedd dosbarth a phenawdau da. Os mai hela yw'r pwnc eleni, Llafur Newydd, sgandal newydd a gwaharddiad newydd ar rywbeth arall fydd y pwnc y flwyddyn nesaf i dawelu rhai o'i chefnogwyr.

Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn wahaniaethol iawn. Os caiff y Mesur hwn ei basio yn erbyn grŵp o bobl sydd am gael llongydd i ddilyn

a way of life that has been part of the fabric of the British countryside for centuries, democracy will break down.

Delyth Evans: Canolbwytiaf ar yr elfennau hynny yn Araith y Frenhines sydd yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar gymunedau. Ymddengys bod yr elfen gymunedol hon yn llinyn sydd yn rhedeg drwy'r Mesurau yn rhaglen y Llywodraeth, ac sydd yn cysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'n ffocws ni yn y Cynulliad.

Mae troseddu wedi gostwng 16 y cant yng Nghymru o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur, ond mae problem ymddygiad anghymdeithasol yn parhau, ac yn aml yn tanseilio'r gwaith da a wneir yn y gymuned i wella ansawdd bywyd pobl, ac i wella'r amgylchedd. Dyna pam y mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno pwerau newydd i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad o'r fath, sydd yn cael effaith negyddol a niweidiol ar gymunedau.

Mae'r Mesur Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol hefyd yn bwysig o safbwynt dyfodol ein cymunedau. Yn ogystal â chyflymu a symleiddio'r broses gynllunio, mae'n cynnwys mesurau penodol i Gymru, a fydd yn cyflwyno cynlluniau datblygu unedol newydd, a fydd yn welliant mawr ar y drefn bresennol, ac a fydd yn rhoi llais cryfach i gymunedau yn natblygiad y cynlluniau hynny. Felly, mae potensial i'r newidiadau hyn ddylanwadu'n gadarnhaol ar ddatblygiad ein cymunedau yn y dyfodol.

Bydd Mesur Iechyd (Cymru) yn rhoi llais cryfach i gymunedau yn y ffordd mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn gweithio yng Nghymru. Bydd gan y Mesur Cyfathrebu hefyd oblygiadau tymor hir i gymunedau ledled Cymru, nid yn unig o safbwynt ansawdd a chyrraeddian rhaglenni teledu, ond hefyd o ran datblygu a rheoli band eang, a fydd yn allweddol i lwyddiant economaidd ein cymunedau.

Mae'n glir felly fod gan raglen y Llywodraeth oblygiadau eang i gymunedau ledled Cymru, ac mae'n cyd-fynd â ffocws clir Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar greu cymunedau cryf drwy bolisiau blaengar fel Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, Cymru Ar-lein a'n

ffordd o fyw a fu'n rhan o batrwm cefn gwlad Prydain ers canrifoedd, bydd democratiaeth ar chwâl.

Delyth Evans: I will focus on those elements of the Queen's Speech that directly impact on communities. It appears that this community element is a strand that runs through the Bills in the Government's programme, and which connects directly with our focus in the Assembly.

Crime has fallen by 16 per cent in Wales under the Labour Government but the problem of anti-social behaviour continues, and often undermines the good work done in the community to improve people's quality of life and the environment. That is why the Government is introducing new powers to tackle such behaviour, which has a negative and damaging effect on communities.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill is also important for the future of our communities. In addition to speeding up and simplifying the planning process, it includes specific measures for Wales which will introduce new unitary development plans, which will be a great improvement on the present system, and will give communities a stronger voice in the development of those plans. Therefore, these changes have the potential to positively influence the development of our communities in the future.

The Health (Wales) Bill will give a stronger voice to communities in how the health service operates in Wales. The Communications Bill will also have long-term implications for communities throughout Wales, not only in terms of quality and availability of television programmes, but also in the development and regulation of broadband, which will be crucial to the economic success of our communities.

It is therefore clear that the Government's programme has wide-ranging implications for communities across Wales, and it accords with the Assembly Government's clear focus on creating strong communities with innovative policies such as Communities

pwyslais ar gynaliadwyedd.

Ategaf eiriau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei araith i'r Cynulliad bythefnos yn ôl. Disgrifiodd Peter Hain ddatganoli fel mynegiant o ddinasyddiaeth Gymreig newydd, wedi'i seilio ar ein hymrwymiad cryf fel Cymry i gymuned. Mae'r ymrwymiad hwn yn mynd at wraidd ein hunaniaeth Gymreig. Cefnogaf yn llwyr y datganiad hwnnw, a dyna pam yr wyf yn cefnogi Mesurau pwysig rhaglen y Llywodraeth.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dau funud sydd gennyf, felly byddaf yn benodol. Ar bensiynau, Brif Weinidog, yr ydych wedi cyfeirio yn hir ac yn faith, ac yn emosiynol, at Ddeddf Pensiynau 1995. Mae Alun Cairns yn honni bod y Blaid Lafur wedi cefnogi'r ddeddfwriaeth honno. Sut y bu i chi bleidleisio ar y ddeddfwriaeth honno, Brif Weinidog? Os bu i chi bleidleisio o blaid deddfwriaeth 1995, onid yw'n gyfrifoldeb moesol arnoch bellach i herio'r ddeddfwriaeth honno, os ydych yn derbyn dadl Adam Price ei bod yn gwbl ddiffygiol, a bod pensiynau pobl yn dioddef o ganlyniad iddi?

Ar hela, mae'n amlwg bod y sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn wahanol i sefyllfa Lloegr, a bod arnom angen rheolaeth dros y system drwyddedu yng Nghymru. Gobeithiaf y cawn warrant gan y Prif Weinidog y bydd yn ymladd dros hyn—er bod Peter Black yn teimlo bod y Prif Weinidog yn aneffeithiol yn ei drafodaethau â San Steffan; ni wn, felly, i ba raddau y gallwn ymddiried ynddo i wneud hynny ar ein rhan.

Bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn falch o wybod ein bod wedi cael dadl ar ynni yn amser Plaid Cymru ddoe, â'r pwyslais ar ynni adnewyddadwy; gwn am ei ymrwymiad i hynny. Bydd hefyd eisiau gwybod bod Peter Black, fel Carwyn Jones, bellach yn 'NIMBY': yn hapus i weld ynni adnewyddadwy ym mhob man ond yn eu hetholaethau eu hunain. A wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ailadrodd ei ymrwymiad i ynni adnewyddadwy ac a wnaiff gondemnio'r bobl sydd yn ei wrthwynebu oherwydd ei fod yn anghyfleus

First, Cymru Ar-lein and our emphasis on sustainability.

I echo the words of the Secretary of State in his speech to the Assembly a fortnight ago. Peter Hain described devolution as an expression of a new Welsh citizenship, based on our strong commitment as Welsh people to the community. This commitment goes to the heart of our Welsh identity. I fully support that statement, and that is why I support the important Bills in the Government's programme.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I have only two minutes, so I will be specific. On pensions, First Minister, you have talked at great length and in emotional terms about the Pensions Act 1995. Alun Cairns claims that the Labour Party supported that legislation. How did you vote on that legislation, First Minister? If you voted for the 1995 legislation, is it not now your moral duty to challenge that legislation, if you accept Adam Price's argument that it is wholly deficient, and that people's pensions are suffering as a result of it?

On hunting, it is clear that the situation in Wales is different to that in England and that we must have control over the licensing system in Wales. I hope that the First Minister can guarantee that he will fight for this—although Peter Black thinks that the First Minister is ineffective in his discussions with Westminster; I do not know, therefore, to what extent we can trust him to do this on our behalf.

The Secretary of State will be pleased to hear that we had a debate on energy in Plaid Cymru's time yesterday, with the emphasis on renewable energy; I know of his commitment to this. He will also wish to know that Peter Black, like Carwyn Jones, is now a 'NIMBY': happy to see renewable energy everywhere, except in their own constituencies. Will the Secretary of State reiterate his commitment to renewable energy, and will he condemn those people who oppose it because it is inconvenient for them in their own constituencies? Will he

iddynt yn eu hetholaethau eu hunain? A wnaiff hefyd roi ymrwymiad i strategaeth loer mwyn sicrhau bod y diwydiant glo yn gefn i'r diwydiant ynni adnewyddadwy?

The Secretary of State for Wales (Peter Hain): Thank you for the opportunity to reply to the Queen's Speech debate. On Rhodri Glyn's contribution, I strongly support renewable energy, and I join him in urging everybody to back it when projects come to their communities.

I welcome the opportunity to respond to this afternoon's debate, and I welcome Rhodri Morgan's speech. I have also read the speech that he will deliver tonight at the University of Wales, Swansea, and I endorse it; I recommend that every Member read that speech.

We have good reason to be confident as a nation, as an Assembly, and as a Government at both National Assembly and United Kingdom levels. In the past, when the world did badly, Wales did much worse. However, today, with the world doing badly, Wales is doing much better with regard to jobs, economic growth, interest rates, public investment and stability. We have the lowest public debt of any country in the world, the lowest interest rates for 40 years, the lowest inflation for 30 years, and the lowest unemployment for 25 years. This Queen's Speech builds on that success, with a clear focus on the priorities of the people of Wales—health, education, crime and disorder.

4:50 p.m.

I do not have time to respond to all of the points made. I thank Ron Davies for his congratulations. It was a privilege for me to serve in the Welsh Office with you, Ron. I do not think that we would be meeting here, in the Assembly, were it not for your leadership before and after the 1997 general election.

Ron echoed Ieuan Wyn Jones's comments on the question of there not being enough legislation for Wales. Plaid Cymru is making this argument because it wants an independent Wales with its own parliament.

also commit to a coal strategy to ensure that the coal industry can support the renewable energy industry?

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru (Peter Hain): Diolch ichi am y cyfle i ymateb i'r ddadl ar Araith y Frenhines. O ran cyfraniad Rhodri Glyn, cefnogaf ynni adnewyddadwy yn frwd, ac ymunaf ag ef i annog pawb i'w gefnogi pan ddaw prosiectau i'w cymunedau hwy.

Croesawaf y cyfle i ymateb i ddadl y prynhawn yma, a chroesawaf araith Rhodri Morgan. Yr wyf hefyd wedi darllen yr araith y bydd yn ei thraddodi heno ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Abertawe, ac fe'i cymeradwyaf; argymhellaf y dylai pob Aelod ddarllen yr araith honno.

Mae gennym reswm da dros fod yn hyderus fel cenedl, fel Cynulliad, ac fel Llywodraeth ar lefel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig. Yn y gorffennol, pan oedd y byd yn gwneud yn wael, gwnaeth Cymru yn waeth o lawer. Fodd bynnag, heddiw, gyda'r byd yn gwneud yn wael, mae Cymru yn gwneud yn well o lawer o ran swyddi, twf economaidd, cyfraddau llog, buddsoddiad cyhoeddus a sefydlogrwydd. Ni sydd â'r ddyled gyhoeddus isaf o'i chymharu â gweddill gwledydd y byd, y cyfraddau llog isaf ers 40 mlynedd, y chwyddiant isaf ers 30 mlynedd, a'r diweithdra isaf ers 25 mlynedd. Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn adeiladu ar y llwyddiant hwnnw, gyda chanolbwynt clir ar flaenoriaethau pobl Cymru—iechyd, addysg, trosedd ac anhrefn.

Nid oes gennyf amser i ymateb i bob un o'r pwyntiau a wnaed. Diolchaf i Ron Davies am ei longyfarchiadau. Yr oedd yn fraith imi wasanaethu yn y Swyddfa Gymreig gyda chi, Ron. Ni chredaf y byddem yn cwrdd yma, yn y Cynulliad, oni bai am eich arweinyddiaeth cyn ac ar ôl etholiad cyffredinol 1997.

Ategodd Ron sylwadau Ieuan Wyn Jones ar y cwestiwn nad oes digon o ddeddfwriaeth i Gymru. Mae Plaid Cymru yn dadlau hyn am ei bod am gael Cymru annibynnol gyda'i senedd ei hun. Felly, nid yw'n ddadl

Therefore, it is not a serious argument. The truth is that the Assembly has endorsed the Health (Wales) Bill. We should not judge the Government's legislative commitment on the basis of Wales-only Bills. There are Wales-only clauses in four other Bills, from the Licensing Bill to the Health and Social Care Reform Bill. Having seen the negotiations that produced this Queen's Speech, it is, when compared with legislation for Government departments, a good hit for Wales.

Ron and Ieuan raised the issue of the Barnett formula. Wales will be given £421 million over and above Barnett for Objective 1 funding, which will continue over the next few years.

Cynog Dafis: A wnewch chi ildio?

The Secretary of State for Wales: In a moment.

Identifiable spending in Wales is 18 per cent higher than in England. If we are to consider revising the Barnett formula, we must be extremely careful about how we deal with it in order to ensure that we do not lose out. Plaid Cymru has raised this issue because it wants a separate Wales, which would destroy Wales's prosperity and the quality of services that we have built.

Cynog Dafis: Trist yw clywed dyn mor ddeallus yn yngan cyfres o ystrydebau yn y fath fodd. A yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn fodlon derbyn mai cyfran o'r cyllid Ewropeaidd a ddyrannwyd i Gymru ar gyfer Amcan 1 yw'r £400 miliwn ychwanegol? Y cyfan a wnaeth y Canghellor oedd rhoi cyfran, nid y cyfan, o'r arian Ewropeaidd a oedd yn ddyledus i Gymru.

The Secretary of State for Wales: I do not think that the Member understands the arithmetic or the economics of Objective 1.

Phil Williams *rose*—

The Secretary of State for Wales: The truth is—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Give way.'] I am trying to answer a question; I will deal with Phil Williams after doing so.

ddifrifol. Y gwir yw bod y Cynulliad wedi cymeradwyo Mesur Iechyd (Cymru). Ni ddylem farnu ymrwymiad deddfwriaethol y Llywodraeth ar sail Mesurau i Gymru'n unig. Mae cymalau i Gymru'n unig mewn pedwar Mesur arall, o'r Mesur Trwyddedu i Fesur Diwygio Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol. Ar ôl gweld y negodiadau a gynhyrchodd Araith y Frenhines eleni, mae'n llwyddiant da i Gymru, o'i chymharu â deddfwriaeth ar gyfer adrannau'r Llywodraeth.

Cododd Ron ac Ieuan fater fformiwla Barnett. Rhoddir £421 miliwn i Gymru yn ychwanegol at arian Barnett ar gyfer arian Amcan 1 a fydd yn parhau dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Cynog Dafis: Will you give way?

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Mewn eiliad.

Mae gwariant adnabyddadwy yng Nghymru 18 y cant yn uwch nag yn Lloegr. Er mwyn ystyried diwygio fformiwla Barnett, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus iawn ynghylch y modd y deliwn â hi er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym ar ein colled. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi codi'r mater hwn am ei bod am gael Cymru ar wahân, a fyddai'n dinistrio ffyniant Cymru ac ansawdd y gwasanaethau a grëwyd gennym.

Cynog Dafis: It is sad to hear such an intelligent man reeling off these clichés. Will the Secretary of State accept that the additional £400 million is a proportion of the European funding allocated to Wales for Objective 1? The Chancellor has only given Wales a proportion, not all, of the European funding it was due.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Ni chredaf fod yr Aelod yn deall rhifydddeg nac economeg Amcan 1.

Phil Williams *a gododd*—

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Y gwir yw—[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Ildiwch.'] Yr wyf yn ceisio ateb cwestiwn; deliaf â Phil Williams ar ôl gwneud hynny.

Plaid Cymru argued that Labour would never secure Objective 1; we did. It then argued that we would never get the public spending cover from central Government, which we did.

Phil Williams: You mentioned so-called identifiable expenditure. Do you agree that if you take the Government's spending on so-called non-identifiables such as defence, Government-funded research, capital investment in the Strategic Rail Authority, and so on, average spending per capita in Wales is, by all academic estimates, at or just below the UK average?

The Secretary of State for Wales: No, I do not agree. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] No-one trusts Plaid Cymru's arithmetic, let alone its economic policies; it does not have serious economic policies.

I will deal with some of the issues Nick Bourne raised with regard to pensions later, but I will say now that there is a worldwide crisis in pensions provision because of the fall in share values. This is the problem we face in Britain, and we will address it, in part, by publishing a Green Paper on pensions in the next few days.

David Davies *rose—*

The Secretary of State for Wales: I will not give way; I must make progress and respond to the points raised. I assume that that is why I am here, Deputy Presiding Officer.

On the criticism of our rural policy, we are putting record amounts of investment into rural communities. The Conservatives are opposed to that, as they want to cut public spending and, effectively, disempower rural communities, as they did with their dreadful record on agriculture and their legacy of record farm bankruptcies, BSE and so on. It is interesting that, of all the issues on which they could have concentrated in commenting on the Queen's Speech, the Conservatives—in the person of David Davies in particular—chose to concentrate on hunting. They could have chosen to concentrate on crime, health

Dadleuodd Plaid Cymru na fyddai Llafur byth yn llwyddo gydag Amcan 1; gwnaethom hynny. Yna dadleuodd na fyddem byth yn cael y gwariant cyhoeddus gan Lywodraeth ganolog, ond fe'i cawsom.

Phil Williams: Soniasoch am wariant adnabyddadwy fel y'i gelwir. A gytunwch, o ystyried gwariant y Llywodraeth ar bethau adnabyddadwy fel amddiffyn, ymchwil wedi ei hariannu gan y Llywodraeth, buddsoddiad cyfalaf yn yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol ac yn y blaen, fod gwariant y pen yng Nghymru ar gyfartaledd, yn ôl amcangyfrifon academiaidd, ar lefel cyfartaledd y DU, neu ychydig yn is.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Nac ydw, nid wyf yn cytuno. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Nid oes unrhyw un yn ymddiried yn rhifydddeg Plaid Cymru, heb sôn am ei pholisïau economaidd; nid oes ganddi bolisïau economaidd difrifol.

Deliaf â rhai o'r materion a godwyd gan Nick Bourne o ran pensiynau yn ddiweddarach, ond dywedaf yn awr fod argyfwng byd-eang yn y ddarpariaeth pensiynau, am fod gwerthoedd cyfranddaliadau wedi gostwng. Dyna'r broblem a wynebwn ym Mhrydain, ac ymdriniwn â hi, yn rhannol, drwy gyhoeddi Papur Gwyrdd ar bensiynau yn yr ychydig ddyddiau nesaf.

David Davies *a gododd—*

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Nid ildiaf; rhaid imi fwrw ymlaen ac ymateb i'r pwyntiau a godwyd. Tybiaf mai dyna pam yr wyf yma, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

O ran beirniadu ein polisi gwledig, yr ydym yn buddsoddi'r symiau mwyaf erioed mewn cymunedau gwledig. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwrthwynebu hynny, gan eu bod am dorri gwariant cyhoeddus ac, yn y bôn, ddadrymuso cymunedau gwledig, fel y gwnaethant gyda'u record echrydus ym maes amaethyddiaeth, megis y methdaliadau fferm mwyaf erioed, BSE ac yn y blaen. Mae'n ddiddorol, o'r holl faterion y gallent fod wedi canolbwyntio arnynt wrth roi eu sylwadau ar Araith y Frenhines, fod y Ceidwadwyr—ym mherson David Davies yn arbennig—wedi dewis canolbwyntio ar hela. Gallent fod wedi

or many other issues.

dewis canolbwyntio ar droseddau, iechyd neu lawer o faterion eraill.

Glyn Davies: Why are you doing so then?

Glyn Davies: Pam y gwnewch chi hynny felly?

The Secretary of State for Wales: One of the 20 or so Bills included in the Queen's Speech involves hunting because the House of Commons has consistently voted for a ban on hunting, and we are acting on that mandate.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Mae un o'r 20 neu fwy o Fesurau a gynhwyswyd yn Araith y Frenhines yn cynnwys hela oherwydd bod Tŷ'r Cyffredin wedi pleidleisio'n gyson am waharddiad ar hela, ac yr ydym yn gweithredu ar y mandad hwnnw.

Peter Black attacked us for being too tough on crime. He was well answered by Delyth Evans, who noted that it is our duty to support victims of crime, particularly victims of anti-social behaviour. Janet Ryder also mentioned it in her speech, which was interesting. That may condemn her career in Plaid Cymru, but I am sure that she will survive.

Ymosododd Peter Black arnom am fod yn rhy llym ar droseddau. Fe'i hatebwyd yn dda gan Delyth Evans a nododd mai ein dyletswydd ni yw cefnogi dioddefwyr troseddau, yn arbennig dioddefwyr ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Soniodd Janet Ryder amdano hefyd yn ei haraith, a oedd yn ddiddorol. Efallai y bydd hynny'n condemnio ei gyrfa ym Mhlaid Cymru, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn goroesi.

Dai Lloyd attacked the Health (Wales) Bill, which was endorsed by the National Assembly. It was subject to pre-legislative scrutiny here, and particularly by the Health and Social Services Committee. Dai Lloyd also mentioned foundation hospitals. Jane Hutt and Rhodri Morgan have made it clear that the National Assembly will not introduce foundation hospitals. That is within the Assembly's rights, as values, needs and interests are different in Wales. Devolution was introduced in order to allow different policies to be taken forward, and that is what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing.

Beirniadodd Dai Lloyd Fesur Iechyd (Cymru) a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Craffwyd arno cyn ei ddeddfu yma, ac yn arbennig gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Soniodd Dai Lloyd hefyd am ysbytai sefydledig. Eglurodd Jane Hutt a Rhodri Morgan na fydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cyflwyno ysbytai sefydledig. Mae hynny o fewn hawliau'r Cynulliad, gan fod gwerthoedd, anghenion a buddiannau yn wahanol yng Nghymru. Cyflwynwyd datganoli er mwyn caniatáu i bolisiau gwahanol gael eu datblygu, a dyna'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud.

The Queen's Speech does not deal with legislation alone. Since my statement to Plenary last month, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his pre-budget report, which confirmed the massive increases in Government investment in Wales since Labour came to power. That investment will reach £12.5 billion in three years' time. Of the extra public investment in Wales over the next three years, £2.35 billion will be locked in and delivered on time, despite the worst international economic and trade outlook for a generation. This investment will put Wales on the road to becoming a high-quality, world-class economy, which is vital to our

Nid â deddfwriaeth yn unig y mae Araith y Frenhines yn delio. Ers fy natganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn y mis diwethaf, mae Canghellor y Trysorlys wedi gwneud ei adroddiad cyn y gyllideb, a gadarnhaodd y cynnydd enfawr ym muddsoddiad y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ers i'r blaid Lafur ddod i rym. Bydd y buddsoddiad hwnnw yn cyrraedd £12.5 biliwn ymhen tair blynedd. O'r buddsoddiad cyhoeddus ychwanegol yng Nghymru dros y tair blynedd nesaf, caiff £2.35 biliwn ei neilltuo'n benodol a'i gyflwyno ar amser, er gwaethaf y rhagolygon economaidd a masnach rhyngwladol gwaethaf ers cenhedlaeth. Bydd y

future prosperity.

If we cut public investment, as our Conservative critics demand, there will be an impact on growth, unemployment will rise, and we will be back to the old story of Wales falling behind rather than surging ahead. We are now surging ahead: more than 2,000 new businesses were created in Wales in the first half of this year alone—a 60 per cent increase compared with the same period last year; Finance Wales has injected £17.8 million into 72 new or expanding companies; there has been a rise of nearly 9,000 in self-employed jobs in Wales; 360 enterprise areas have been created in the most deprived wards in Wales, encouraging business start-ups and helping to create new jobs. This is a good news story about Wales and I am determined to champion it. I am determined to talk Wales up, not run it down.

Good news on business means good news on jobs, which is why the unemployment rate in Wales is now lower than the European average, and lower than that of America and Canada. What a contrast to the Conservative years—unemployment in Wales stood at over 100,000 for 14 of the 18 years of Conservative rule. After only five years of Labour Government, and with the National Assembly's contribution, it has fallen to 46,500. Employment in Wales continues to rise four times faster than the UK average. With debt repayments reduced, continued business success and falling unemployment, this Labour Government has managed to do what no Labour or Conservative Government has previously managed to do—it has sustained significant redistribution of wealth.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister always tells us to judge the Assembly Government on its outcomes. The ultimate judgment will be its success in developing wealth within Wales. Why is it that, after more than five years of Labour Government, Wales is poorer in

buddsoddiad hwn yn rhoi Cymru ar y trywydd iawn i ddod yn economi o ansawdd uchel, ac o'r radd flaenaf, sy'n hollbwysig i'n ffyniant yn y dyfodol.

Os cwtogwn ar fuddsoddiad cyhoeddus, fel y mae ein beirniaid Ceidwadol yn ei fynnu, bydd yn effeithio ar dwf, bydd diweithdra yn codi a byddwn yn dychwelyd i'r hen stori lle y mae Cymru ar ei hôl hi yn hytrach na bod ar y blaen. Yr ydym ar y blaen yn awr: crëwyd mwy na 2,000 o fusnesau newydd yng Nghymru yn hanner cyntaf eleni yn unig—cynnydd o 60 y cant o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd; mae Cyllid Cymru wedi chwistrellu £17.8 miliwn i mewn i 72 o gwmnïau newydd neu rai sy'n ehangu; bu cynnydd o bron 9,000 mewn swyddi hunangyflogedig yng Nghymru; crëwyd 360 o ardaloedd menter yn y wardiau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru, gan annog busnesau i gychwyn a helpu i greu swyddi newydd. Mae hon yn stori newyddion da am Gymru ac yr wyf yn benderfynol o'i hyrwyddo. Yr wyf yn benderfynol o hybu Cymru, nid ei beirniadu.

Mae newyddion da am fusnesau yn golygu newyddion da am swyddi, a dyna pam mae'r gyfradd ddiweithdra yng Nghymru yn is yn awr na chyfartaledd Ewrop, ac yn is nag America a Chanada. Y fath gyferbyniad â blynyddoedd y Ceidwadwyr—yr oedd diweithdra yng Nghymru dros 100,000 am 14 o'r 18 o flynyddoedd o dan Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr. Ar ôl dim ond pum mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur, a chyda chyfraniad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mae wedi gostwng i 46,500. Mae cyflogaeth yng Nghymru yn parhau i godi bedair gwaith yn gynt na chyfartaledd y DU. Gydag ad-daliadau dyledion yn lleihau, busnesau yn parhau i lwyddo a diweithdra yn gostwng, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon wedi llwyddo i wneud yr hyn na lwyddodd Llywodraeth Lafur neu Geidwadol arall i'w wneud—mae wedi parhau i ailddosbarthu cyfoeth yn sylweddol.

Alun Cairns: Dywed y Prif Weinidog wrthym bob amser i farnu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar ei chanlyniadau. Y farn derfynol fydd ei llwyddiant wrth ddatblygu cyfoeth o fewn Cymru. Pam, ar ôl mwy na phum mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur, mae Cymru yn

comparison with England than it has been for generations?

The Secretary of State for Wales: The truth is that gross domestic product per capita, wealth and employment have been increasing in Wales. After their shabby record of destroying tens of thousands of jobs in Wales, the Conservatives have no claim to comment on this.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You have 15 seconds to wind up.

The Secretary of State for Wales: I therefore move to my conclusion. However, you will appreciate that I took interventions.

5:00 p.m.

This Queen's Speech takes forward our vision for public services. The partnership between the Assembly and the Government in London is working for Wales, and will continue to do so.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I cannot respond to all the points made within my allocated time. However, I will address the comment on the Porthcawl windfarm, which was aimed at me. [*Laughter.*] I do not know why Alun Cairns is laughing; he is in the same situation. It is a development of 30 wind turbines, some of which will be 600 ft high, and which will be located less than a mile and a half offshore. If a local Member does not at least express concern about that, he is failing in his duties. I am pleased to hear that the Plaid Cymru Members have already taken up their position on this issue.

I turn to other issues. The Tories have again lectured us on financial prudence. Theirs is the party that increased value added tax—a regressive tax that hammers the poorest more than anyone—from 8 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

Cynog Dafis *rose*—

Carwyn Jones: I cannot take interventions. National insurance rates also increased under

dlotach o'i chymharu â Lloegr nag y bu ers cenedlaethau?

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Y gwir yw bod cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen, cyfoeth a chyflogaeth wedi bod yn cynyddu yng Nghymru. Ar ôl eu record wael o ddinistrio miloedd ar filoedd o swyddi yng Nghymru, nid oes gan y Ceidwadwyr yr hawl i roi sylwadau ar hyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennych 15 eiliad i ddirwyn i ben.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru: Gwnaf ddirwyn fy araith i ben felly. Fodd bynnag, byddwch yn gwerthfawrogi imi gymryd ymyriadau.

Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn datblygu ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r bartneriaeth rhwng y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn gweithio i Gymru, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Ni allaf ymateb i'r holl bwyntiau a wnaed o fewn yr amser a neilltuwyd i mi. Fodd bynnag, ymdriniaf â'r sylw am fferm wynt Porthcawl, a anelwyd ataf i. [*Chwerthin.*] Ni wn pam mae Alun Cairns yn chwerthin; mae ef yn yr un sefyllfa. Datblygiad o 30 o dyrbinau gwynt yw hwn, y bydd rhai ohonynt yn 600 o droedfeddi o uchder, ac fe'u lleolir lai na milltir a hanner o'r tir. Os na wnaiff Aelod lleol o leiaf fynegi pryder ynghylch hynny, mae'n methu yn ei ddyletswyddau. Mae'n bleser gennyf glywed bod Aelodau Plaid Cymru eisoes wedi nodi eu safbwynt ar y mater hwn.

Trof at faterion eraill. Mae'r Torïaid unwaith eto wedi rhoi darlith i ni ar ddoethineb ariannol. Eu plaid hwy yw'r un a gynyddodd dreth ar werth—treth atchweliadol sy'n effeithio ar y tlotaf yn fwy nag unrhyw un—o 8 y cant i 17.5 y cant.

Cynog Dafis *a gododd*—

Carwyn Jones: Ni allaf gymryd ymyriadau. Cynyddodd cyfraddau yswiriant gwladol o

the Tories, and unemployment stood at three or four million. How dare they lecture us about financial competence? What did their party do for pensioners? It did nothing about the state pension, it did not have a minimum income guarantee and it did nothing to ensure that pensions increased. That was the Tories' record on pensions; they did nothing for the ordinary pensioner.

The Tories have also mentioned hunting. Theirs is the party that says it wants to ensure civil liberties. Let us bring back cockfighting and bear baiting, shall we? The Tories say that stag hunting is good. If you need to cull stags, you can shoot them; there must be something wrong with your aim if you cannot do so. They also say that it is right to set dogs on hares and to watch hares being torn apart in the name of sport. That is wrong.

David Melding *rose*—

Carwyn Jones: Their party claims to be the party of the countryside. It did nothing when BSE ravaged the land—which caused the problems in farming in the first place—yet it has the nerve to call itself the party of the countryside. Theirs is also the party that claims that trying to ban hunting is about class—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Give way.']

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. David, you cannot remain standing. The first vote must be held in one and a half minute's time, otherwise we will have to adjourn the debate and we will not vote at all today.

Carwyn Jones: Theirs is the party that has the nerve to call itself the party of the countryside after its record on BSE. It is also the party that said that compulsory competitive tendering was a good policy, even though it prevented many farmers from being able to compete and to sell their goods to public authorities.

The Tories also mentioned class war. Compulsory competitive tendering prevented local authorities from buying coal from local

dan y Torïaid hefyd, ac yr oedd rhwng tair a phedair miliwn o bobl yn ddi-waith. Sut y gallant feiddio rhoi darlith i ni ar gymhwyster ariannol? Beth a wnaeth eu plaid hwy i bensiynwyr? Ni wnaeth unrhyw beth am bensiwn y wladwriaeth, nid oedd ganddi warant isafswm incwm ac ni wnaeth unrhyw beth i sicrhau bod pensiynau'n cynyddu. Dyna oedd record y Torïaid ar bensiynau; ni wnaethant unrhyw beth i'r pensiynwr cyffredin.

Mae'r Torïaid wedi sôn hefyd am hela. Eu plaid hwy yw'r un sy'n dweud ei bod am sicrhau iawnderau sifil. Beth am ddod ag ymladd ceiliogod a baetio eirth yn eu hôl? Dywed y Torïaid fod hela ceirw yn dda. Os oes angen i chi ddifa ceirw, gallwch eu saethu; mae'n rhaid na allwch anelu'n gywir os na allwch wneud hynny. Dywedant hefyd ei bod yn iawn hysio cŵn ar ysgyfarnogod a gwylio ysgyfarnogod yn cael eu rhwygo'n ddarnau yn enw chwaraeon. Nid yw hynny'n iawn.

David Melding *a gododd*—

Carwyn Jones: Mae eu plaid yn honni mai hi yw plaid cefn gwlad. Ni wnaeth unrhyw beth pan ddinistriodd BSE y tir—a achosodd y problemau i ffermio yn y lle cyntaf—ac eto mae ganddi'r wyneb i'w galw ei hun yn blaid cefn gwlad. Eu plaid hwy hefyd yw'r un sy'n honni bod ceisio gwahardd hela yn ymwneud â dosbarth—[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Ildiwch.']

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. David, ni allwch barhau i sefyll. Rhaid cynnal y bleidlais gyntaf mewn un funud a hanner, neu bydd yn rhaid inni ohirio'r ddadl ac ni fyddwn yn pleidleisio o gwbl heddiw.

Carwyn Jones: Eu plaid hwy yw'r un sydd â'r wyneb i alw ei hun yn blaid cefn gwlad ar ôl ei record ar BSE. Hi hefyd yw'r blaid a ddywedodd fod tendro cystadleuol gorfodol yn bolisi da, er iddo atal llawer o ffermwyr rhag gallu cystadlu a gwerthu eu nwyddau i awdurdodau cyhoeddus.

Soniodd y Torïaid hefyd am ryfel dosbarth. Ataliodd tendro cystadleuol gorfodol awdurdodau lleol rhag prynu glo o byllau glo

mines. They were forced to buy coal from Colombia, where eight-year-olds dig up the coal. That is the apex of class war, particularly when it is combined with declaring war on the miners and calling them the enemy within. The Tories know all about class war; they practised it themselves.

I turn to Plaid Cymru. Plaid Cymru's response is always the same. If we get four Bills, it wants five; if we get six Bills, it wants eight. How many Bills would be adequate? We have more Wales-only Bills than we have ever had. When we receive money in our block grant from Westminster, Plaid Cymru says that we should receive more. It does not consider from where the money would come or the importance of financial prudence. We now have a partnership between Westminster and Cardiff for the good of the people of Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: I request that the division bell be rung.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Do three Members support the request? I see that they do. Clerk, please ring the bell.

lleol. Fe'u gorfodwyd i brynu glo o Golombia, lle mae plant wyth mlwydd oed yn cloddio'r glo. Dyna uchafbwynt rhyfel dosbarth, yn arbennig pan y'i cyfunir â datgan rhyfel ar y glowyr a chyfeirio atynt fel y gelyn mewnol. Gŵyr y Torïaid bopeth am ryfel dosbarth; gwnaethant arddel hynny eu hunain.

Trof at Blaid Cymru. Mae ymateb Plaid Cymru yr un peth bob amser. Os cawn bedwar Mesur, mae am gael pump; os cawn chwe Mesur, mae am gael wyth. Sawl Mesur fyddai'n ddigonol? Mae gennym fwy o Fesurau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig nag y cawsom erioed. Pan gawn arian yn ein grant bloc gan San Steffan, dywed Plaid Cymru y dylem gael mwy. Nid yw'n ystyried o ble y byddai'r arian yn dod na phwysigrwydd doethineb ariannol. Mae gennym bartneriaeth yn awr rhwng San Steffan a Chaerdydd er budd pobl Cymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Gofynnaf i gloch y bleidlais gael ei chanu.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A oes tri Aelod yn cefnogi'r cais? Gwelaf eu bod. Glerc, canwch y gloch.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 5.04 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 5.04 p.m.*

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.
Amendment 1: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 25.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val

Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
 Amendment 2: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 46.
 Amendment 3: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 46.*

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

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Jones, David Ian
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Dafis, Cynog

Rogers, Peter

Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
 Amendment 4: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison

Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 5: For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun

Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

5:10 p.m.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 3.
Amendment 6: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 3.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Law, Peter
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet

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

Bates, Mick
Evans, Delyth
Halford, Alison

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Law, Peter
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 15, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 33.
 Amendment 8: For 15, Abstain 5, Against 33.*

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

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 9: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
 Amendment 10: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val

Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 38.
 Amendment 11: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 38.*

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

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
 Amendment 12: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 33.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

Motion (NDM1253) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the content of the UK Government's legislative programme for 2002-03; but regrets the failure of the UK Government to adequately respond to the Welsh Assembly Government's proposals for primary legislation;

2. regrets that the Government has failed to bring forward legislation to address the serious issue of the future of pensions, which is causing concern and suffering to many people in Wales;

3. notes that the following proposed Bills are of particular relevance to the Assembly's responsibilities:

a) Communications (Culture Committee)

Cynnig (NDM1253) wedi'i ddiwygio:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi cynnwys rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer 2002-03; ond yn gresynu bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi methu ag ymateb yn ddigonol i gynigion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol;

2. yn gresynu bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu â dwyn ymlaen ddeddfwriaeth i fynd i'r afael â mater difrifol dyfodol pensiynau, sef mater sydd yn achosi pryder a dioddefaint i lawer o bobl Cymru;

3. yn nodi bod y Mesurau arfaethedig canlynol yn berthnasol i gyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad:

a) Cyfathrebu (y Pwyllgor Diwylliant)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>b) Community Care (Health and Social Services Committee) and Local Government and Housing Committee.</i> | <i>b) Gofal Cymunedol (y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol) a'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai.</i> |
| <i>c) Health and Social Care (Health and Social Services Committee)</i> | <i>c) Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol)</i> |
| <i>d) Local Government (Local Government and Housing Committee)</i> | <i>d) Llywodraeth Leol (y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)</i> |
| <i>e) Planning Reform and Compulsory Purchase (Environment, Planning and Transport Committee)</i> | <i>e) Diwygio Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth)</i> |
| <i>f) Waste and Emissions Trading (Environment, Planning and Transport Committee)</i> | <i>f) Masnachu Gwastraff a Gollyngiadau (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth)</i> |
| <i>g) Criminal Justice Bill (Local Government and Housing Committee)</i> | <i>g) Mesur Cyfiawnder Troseddol (Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)</i> |
| <i>h) Anti-Social Behaviour Bill (Local Government and Housing Committee)</i> | <i>h) Mesur Ymddygiad Gwrth-gymdeithasol (Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai)</i> |

4. remits the above Bills to the Subject Committees indicated for further consideration as to the provisions they should make for Wales and how the Assembly might use its new powers therein, and requests each Committee to report to the Assembly.

4. yn cyfeirio'r Mesurau uchod at y Pwyllgorau Pwnc a nodwyd er mwyn iddynt ystyried ymhellach pa ddarpariaethau y dylent eu gwneud ar gyfer Cymru a sut y gallai'r Cynulliad ddefnyddio'i bwerau newydd, ac yn gofyn i bob Pwyllgor roi adroddiad i'r Cynulliad.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.

Amended motion: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 33.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann

Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
 Motion rejected.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Y Gyfundrefn Gludiant yn y Gogledd—Integreiddio neu Ddatgymalu? The Transport System in the North—Integration or Disintegration?

Gareth Jones: Y gyfundrefn—[*Ymyrraeth.*]

Gareth Jones: The system—[*Interruption.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae angen i Aelodau fod yn dawel. Mae'r ddadl fer hon yn bwysig i'r Cynulliad ac i ogledd Cymru.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Members should be quiet. This short debate is important to the Assembly and to north Wales.

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i gael y cyfle i gyflwyno dadl ar destun mor bwysig. Byddaf yn caniatáu i Peter Rogers gyfrannu at y ddadl, ac, os bydd amser yn caniatáu, i Eleanor Burnham ac Alun Pugh hefyd.

Gareth Jones: I am very grateful for the opportunity to present a debate on this important topic. I will allow Peter Rogers to contribute to this debate and, if there is time, Eleanor Burnham and Alun Pugh as well.

Mewn dadl fer, mae'n amhosibl rhestru'r holl bryderon yr wyf i a'm cyd-etholwyr yn eu rhannu ynghylch gweledigaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am gludiant cyhoeddus ac am isadeiledd trafniadaeth yn y Gogledd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl tanlinellu rhai o'r prif bryderon a ddaeth i'm sylw yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf yn ogystal â chyfleu i chi fy mhrofiad i ac eraill wrth ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus, ac i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru beth y mae'n ei wneud ac y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i ddatrys y problemau hyn.

In a short debate, it is impossible to list all the concerns that I share with my constituents about the Assembly Government's vision for public transport and the transport infrastructure in north Wales. However, it is possible to highlight some of the major concerns that have been brought to my attention in recent months and to relate my own experience and that of others in using public transport, and to ask the Government of Wales what it is doing, and what it intends to do, to resolve these problems.

Mae polisi trafniadaeth yn gymhleth ac yn ymwneud â phob lefel o Lywodraeth ynghyd â phlethora o wahanol adrannau, asiantaethau, cwmnïau preifat a chyhoeddus yn ogystal â llu o gyrff statudol, ymgynghorol a gwirfoddol. Clywn yn gyson am weledigaethau ar gyfer y rheilffyrdd, cynlluniau pum mlynedd ar gyfer priffyrdd,

Transport policy is complex and involves Government at all levels, along with a plethora of different departments, agencies, private and public companies, as well as a host of statutory, advisory and voluntary bodies. We often hear of visions for the railways, of five-year plans for highways, of 10-year plans for the railways, of reviews,

cynlluniau 10 mlynedd ar gyfer rheilffyrdd, adolygiadau, strategaethau, fframweithiau, blaengareddau, astudiaethau a chynlluniau gweithredu.

Mae polisi trafndiaeth yng Nghymru wedi'i ysgrifennu mewn polisiâu yn dwyn teitlau mawreddog: 'Gyrru Cymru Ymlaen', 'Cadw Cymru i Symud', 'Cludo Cymru i'r Dyfodol', 'Menter y Dref Wledig a Chefnffordd Pentrefol', 'Fframwaith Gludiant i Gymru', 'Cynllun i Gymru', 'Cymru Well', 'Strategaeth Systemau Cludiant Deallus'—mae'r rhestr yn parhau.

Yna, y *buzzwords* mwyaf oll i bolisi cludiant—strategaeth gludiant gyhoeddus integredig i Gymru.

Mae hyn i gyd yn creu argraff dda, ond tu hwnt i rethreg Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd, beth yw realiti'r sefyllfa yng ngogledd Cymru? A allwn ddweud ein bod ar y ffordd i gael system gludiant wirioneddol integredig, neu a yw cyflwr truenus ein system gludiant gyhoeddus bresennol yn arwydd o'r hyn y gallwn ei ddisgwyl yn y dyfodol? A allwn ymddiried yn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol, neu Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, i gyflawni eu haddewidion?

Beth yw profiad pobl y Gogledd? Mae'n dra gwahanol i ganfyddiad y Llywodraeth. Mae'n gwbl glir i unrhyw un sydd yn barod i agor ei lygaid bod cymunedau ar draws y Gogledd, ac yn enwedig yn f'etholaeth i yng Nghonwy, yn tystio nid i integreiddio, ond yn hytrach i ddatgymaliad y system gludiant gyhoeddus a'i his-adeiledd.

Let us start with the roads. Last March, the A55 at Penmaenbach was reduced to a single carriageway and now has a speed limit of 30 mph enforced by three speed cameras. This was in anticipation of work commencing to strengthen the parapet wall over the railway, work that was deemed necessary as a result of the Selby rail crash. The work, necessary though it may be, has not even started and will not be completed until the end of next year.

strategies, frameworks, initiatives, studies and action plans.

Transport policy in Wales has been written in policy documents with impressive sounding names: 'Driving Wales Forward', 'Keeping Wales Moving', 'Transporting Wales into the Future', 'the Rural Town and Village Trunk Road Initiative', 'Transport Framework for Wales', 'Plan for Wales', 'Better Wales', 'the Intelligent Transport System Strategy'—the list continues.

Then, the biggest buzzwords of all in transport policy—an integrated public transport strategy for Wales.

All this creates a good impression, but behind the rhetoric of this New Labour Government, what is the reality of the situation in north Wales? Can we say that we are on the way to having a truly integrated public transport system or is the abysmal state of our present public transport system a sign of things to come? Can we trust the UK Government, or the Assembly Government, to deliver on their commitments?

What is the experience of people in north Wales? It is certainly different from the Government's perception. It is clear to anyone prepared to open their eyes that communities across north Wales, and especially in my constituency of Conwy, are witnessing not integration, but the disintegration of the public transport system and its infrastructure.

Gadewch inni ddechrau â'r ffyrdd. Fis Mawrth diwethaf, lleihawyd yr A55 ym Mhenmaenbach i un lôn gerbyd a bellach cyflwynwyd cyfyngiad cyflymder o 30 milltir yr awr a orfodir gan dri camera cyflymder. Yr oedd hyn yn rhagweld gwaith a oedd ar ddechrau i gryfhau'r wal erchwyn dros y rheilffordd, y tybiwyd ei bod yn angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i'r ddamwain rheilffordd yn Selby. Nid yw'r gwaith, er ei fod yn angenrheidiol, wedi dechrau ac ni chaiff ei gwblhau tan ddiwedd y flwyddyn nesaf.

At Penmaenbach, north Wales's main east-west route, and a major European route of prime importance, the A55 is reduced to little more than the horse-and-cart track it was 100 years ago. The people of Penmaenmawr and Conwy suffered last year and will suffer next year too. What will be the impact on the tourism economy? We face yet another tourist season blighted by the chaos and misery that this lane closure brought last year. Lest anyone be in any doubt about the importance of tourism to the economy of Conwy and north Wales, let me relate some pertinent facts and figures to you. In Conwy and Gwynedd, tourism is easily the largest sector in terms of revenue and employment.

Ym Mhenmaenbach, y brif ffordd o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin yng ngogledd Cymru, ac un o ffyrdd pwysicaf Ewrop, mae'r A55 ond ychydig mwy na'r trac ceffyl a chart a fu 100 mlynedd yn ôl. Dioddefodd pobl Penmaenmawr a Chonwy y llynedd a byddant yn dioddef y flwyddyn nesaf hefyd. Beth fydd yr effaith ar yr economi dwristiaeth? Yr ydym yn wynebu tymor ymwelwyr arall a fydd wedi'i ddifetha gan yr anhrefn a'r diflastod a ddaeth yn sgîl cau'r lôn hon y llynedd. Rhag ofn y bydd unrhyw un yn amau pwysigrwydd twristiaeth i economi Conwy a gogledd Cymru, gadewch imi rannu rhai ffeithiau a ffigurau â chi. Yng Nghonwy a Gwynedd, twristiaeth yw'r sector mwyaf o bell ffordd o ran refeniw a chyflogaeth.

5:20 p.m.

The overall contribution of tourism to our rural economy exceeds that of agriculture, and 60 per cent of all tourist spending occurs in the peak summer months of July, August and September. Eighty three per cent of all tourist trips are taken by car. Between them, Conwy, at 11 per cent, and Gwynedd, at 16 per cent, account for more than a quarter of all expenditure on overnight tourism in Wales. More than 70 per cent of all tourists come from England and half of them come from only three regions: the north-west, the West Midlands and the south-east. Many tourists come to Wales year after year. What tourist, having experienced the scenery of north Wales from a coach or car stuck in the middle of the A55 will want to repeat the experience? Those tourists could just as easily go elsewhere next year. We cannot afford to lose them. Conwy already has the lowest average wages on the UK mainland. Any drop in tourist revenue, which is worth hundreds of millions of pounds, would have a devastating effect.

Mae cyfraniad cyffredinol twristiaeth i'n heconomi wledig yn fwy nag amaethyddiaeth, ac mae 60 y cant o holl wariant twristiaid yn digwydd yn ystod misoedd brig Gorffennaf, Awst a Medi. Teithiau car yw 83 y cant o holl deithiau twristiaid. Gyda'i gilydd mae Conwy, ar 11 y cant, a Gwynedd, ar 16 y cant, yn cyfrif am fwy na chwarter o'r holl wariant ar dwristiaeth dros nos yng Nghymru. Daw mwy na 70 y cant o'r holl dwristiaid o Loegr a daw eu hanner o dri rhanbarth yn unig: gogledd-orllewin Lloegr, gorllewin canolbarth Lloegr a de-ddwyrain Lloegr. Mae llawer o dwristiaid yn dod i Gymru flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Pa ymwelydd, ar ôl gweld golygfeydd y Gogledd o fws neu gar sy'n sownd yng nghanol yr A55 fydd yn dymuno cael y profiad hwnnw eto? Byddai yr un mor hawdd i'r twristiaid hynny fynd rywle arall y flwyddyn nesaf. Ni allwn fforddio eu colli. Gan Gonwy mae'r cyflogau isaf ar gyfartaledd ar dir mawr y DU eisoes. Byddai unrhyw ostyngiad mewn refeniw twristiaid, sy'n werth cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd, yn cael effaith ofnadwy.

However, even when the work on the bridge is completed, can we expect a return to a dual carriageway and to have the speed cameras removed? That seems doubtful on safety grounds. So is this bottleneck here to stay? Is it not time to abandon this sticking plaster solution and come up with a radical long-

Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed ar ôl i'r gwaith ar y bont gael ei gwblhau, a allwn ddisgwyl dychwelyd i ffordd ddeuol ac i'r camerâu cyflymder gael eu symud? Ymddengys fod hynny'n annhebygol oherwydd rhesymau diogelwch. Felly a fydd y dagfa hon yn parhau? Onid yw'n bryd gwrthod yr ateb dros

term plan? The public of Conwy and our tourist friends have suffered enough. I ask the Minister to consider commissioning a feasibility study into the building of a new tunnel to finally bring the A55 into the twenty first century.

That is not the only bottleneck on the A55. Travel a few miles down the road, and at rush hour, you will hit yet another permanent jam on the Britannia bridge crossing the Menai straits into Anglesey. I also ask the Minister to commission a feasibility study into the costs and practicalities of installing a third lane for traffic on Britannia bridge. Perhaps she already knows the cost of a third lane. If so, will she tell us what the cost is today?

Given the forecast increase in tourism predicted by the British Tourist Authority and the European Union, we should act now. Those figures indicate an increase of between 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent a year in the number of trips and an increase of 6 per cent in expenditure, which will double over 20 to 25 years, and a rise in tourism-related employment of 15 per cent. We dare not interfere with that growth. Add to that forecast increases in tourist and commercial traffic as a result of the expansion of Holyhead port, and the case for action seems proven. Do we have to wait for the situation to get much worse before it gets better?

It was a pleasure to hear the President of the Republic of Ireland address the National Assembly just a week ago. Her presidency has 'building bridges' as its theme. If we can talk about building symbolic bridges in Ireland and across the Celtic sea, can we at least make a start on the real bridge across the Menai straits? Recently, on a BBC1 primetime programme entitled, *UK's Worst? Roads*, I nominated the A470, a road along which I used to make an arduous five-hour journey up and down to Cardiff every week. In truth, I could have named the A55 or the A5, but the A470 was a good choice then and now. In what other UK country does the principal north-south route pass through a small market town? In Llanrwst, one has to

dro hwn a llunio cynllun hirdymor radical? Mae cyhoedd Conwy a'r cyfeillion sy'n ymweld â ni wedi dioddef digon. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried comisiynu astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd i adeiladu twnnel newydd i ddod â'r A55 i mewn i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain, o'r diwedd.

Nid honno yw'r unig dagfa ar yr A55. Teithiwch ychydig filltiroedd i lawr y ffordd, yn ystod yr oriau brig, a chyraeddwch dagfa barhaus arall ar bont Britannia dros y Fenai i mewn i Ynys Môn. Yn ogystal, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gomisiynu astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd i gostau ac ymarferoldeb gosod trydedd lôn ar gyfer traffig ar bont Britannia. Efallai ei bod yn gwybod cost trydedd lôn eisoes. Os felly, a ddywed y gost wrthym heddiw?

O ystyried y cynnydd a ragwelir mewn twristiaeth gan Awdurdod Twristiaeth Prydain a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, dylem weithredu yn awr. Noda'r ffigurau hynny y bydd cynnydd rhwng 2.5 y cant a 3 y cant y flwyddyn yn nifer y teithiau a chynnydd o 6 y cant mewn gwariant, a fydd yn dyblu dros 20 i 25 mlynedd, a chynnydd o 15 y cant mewn cyflogaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â thwristiaeth. Nî feiddiwn ymyrryd â'r twf hwnnw. Ychwanegwch at hynny y cynnydd a ragwelwyd mewn traffig twristiaeth a masnachol o ganlyniad i ehangu porth Caergybi, ac ymddengys fod yr achos dros weithredu wedi'i brofi. A oes rhaid inni aros i'r sefyllfa waethygu llawer mwy cyn iddi wella?

Braint oedd clywed Arlywydd Gweriniaeth Iwerddon yn annerch y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol prin wythnos yn ôl. 'Pontio' yw thema ei harlywyddiaeth. Os gallwn siarad am adeiladu pontydd symbolaidd yn Iwerddon ac ar draws y môr Celtaidd, oni allwn o leiaf ddechrau ar y gwaith ar y bont go iawn ar draws Afon Menai? Yn ddiweddar, ar raglen oriau brig BBC1 yn dwyn y teitl *UK's Worst? Roads*, enwebais yr A470, ffordd yr arferwn wneud taith anodd pum awr arni yn ôl ac ymlaen i Gaerdydd bob wythnos. Mewn gwirionedd, gallwn fod wedi enwi'r A55 neu'r A5, ond yr oedd yr A470 yn ddewis da bryd hynny a heddiw. Ym mha wlad arall yn y DU y mae'r brif lwybr rhwng y gogledd a'r de yn mynd drwy

negotiate a right-angled turn in the middle of the town square. I welcome the work being undertaken at long last on the A470 at Dolwyddelan, even if it will be several years before any major work is undertaken anywhere to the north of there.

However, the Dolwyddelan works have brought with them a fresh set of problems. For the next two and a half years, while construction is underway, communities to the south of Dolwyddelan face virtually being cut off from the rest of the Conwy valley and Llandudno, an important destination. For many people in Blaenau Ffestiniog, for example, Llandudno is where they do the weekly shopping, where they visit the hospital or dentist, and where they go for a night out at the weekend. In terms of combating social exclusion, it ought not to be forgotten that, in deprived communities such as Blaenau Ffestiniog, up to 40 per cent of households do not possess a car.

It is imperative, therefore, that the number and frequency of train services on the Conwy Valley rail line are increased, in the short term at the very least. An alternative suggestion from the Government of Wales as to how to drive north avoiding the roadworks is a non-starter. Speaking as a native of those parts, I can tell you that, in winter, the alternative roads suggested by the Government are suitable only for mountaineers like Alun Pugh, and for mountain goats.

Will the Minister, therefore, take urgent steps to enter into negotiations with the rail authorities, train operators and Gwynedd Council and Conwy County Borough Council to see what can be done to improve train services along the Conwy Valley line? Where else in Britain is a two-hourly service considered sufficient? The First Minister has already indicated a favourable response to this suggestion, which was first put forward by Blaenau Ffestiniog town council. Your response to the town council in May, Minister, was most discouraging, but I hope that the First Minister's comments signify an acknowledgement of the serious difficulties faced by communities such as Blaenau Ffestiniog, and a fresh willingness to tackle

dref farchnad fach? Yn Llanrwst, rhaid troi ar ongl sgwâr ar ganol sgwâr y dref. Croesawaf y gwaith a gynhelir o'r diwedd ar yr A470 yn Nolwyddelan, hyd yn oed os bydd sawl blwyddyn yn mynd heibio cyn y cynhelir unrhyw waith mawr unrhyw le i'r gogledd o'r fan honno.

Fodd bynnag, mae gwaith Dolwyddelan wedi dod â phroblemau newydd. Am y ddwy flynedd a hanner nesaf, tra bo gwaith adeiladu'n mynd rhagddo, torrir cysylltiad cymunedau i'r de i Ddolwyddelan â gweddill dyffryn Conwy a Llandudno, sy'n gyrcfan bwysig, i raddau helaeth. I lawer o bobl ym Mlaenau Ffestiniog, er enghraifft, yn Llandudno y byddant yn siopa'n wythnosol, lle byddant yn ymweld â'r ysbyty neu'r deintydd, a lle byddant yn mynd allan am noswaith ar y penwythnos. O ran ymladd allgáu cymdeithasol, ni ddylid anghofio nad oes hyd at 40 y cant o deuluoedd mewn cymunedau difreintiedig megis Blaenau Ffestiniog yn berchen ar gar.

Mae'n hanfodol, felly, gynyddu nifer ac amllder gwasanaethau trên ar reilffordd Dyffryn Conwy yn y tymor byr o leiaf. Mae'r awgrym arall gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ran sut i yrru i'r gogledd gan osgoi'r gwaith ffyrdd yn fethiant o'r cychwyn. A siarad fel brodor o'r parthau hynny, gallaf ddweud wrthyich fod y ffyrdd amgen a awgrymwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn addas ar gyfer mynyddwyr fel Alun Pugh a geifr mynydd yn unig yn y gaeaf.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog, felly, gymryd camau ar frys i gychwyn trafodaethau â'r awdurdodau rheilffordd, gweithredwyr y trenau a Chyngor Gwynedd a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy i weld yr hyn y gellir ei wneud i wella gwasanaethau trenau ar hyd rheilffordd Dyffryn Conwy? Ble arall ym Mhrydain yr ystyrir gwasanaeth bob dwy awr yn ddigonol? Mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi ymateb yn ffafriol i'r awgrym hwn, a gyflwynwyd gyntaf gan gyngor tref Blaenau Ffestiniog. Yr oedd eich ymateb i'r cyngor tref ym mis Mai, Weinidog, yn siomedig, ond gobeithiaf fod sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog yn arwydd o gydnabyddiaeth o'r anawsterau difrifol sy'n wynebu cymunedau megis Blaenau Ffestiniog, a pharodrwydd newydd i

them.

Let us forget about grand plans for the future for a moment, and concentrate on taking practical action now that will improve the quality of life for thousands of people over the next two and a half years. We need more trains at peak times for workers and shoppers if Conwy valley communities—and Llandudno—are not to unfairly lose out. Do not forget that we need an efficient rail service along the Conwy valley to continue the effective decommissioning of the Trawsfynydd nuclear plant.

It was a notable success for the North Wales Regional Committee that we persuaded Peter Law, the Minister at the time, to invest £500,000 in a north-south rail service. A much smaller investment in the Conwy valley would arguably have as big an impact. Can the Minister confirm that the Strategic Rail Authority recently turned down a bid from the rail passenger partnership led by Conwy council for an additional passenger service on this line?

We must also remember that the introduction of a slate waste freight service along this line will severely curtail the number of passenger train services, unless sufficient passing loops are built. However, I learned recently that the SRA has indicated that it is in favour of the bid by the McAlpine Group proceeding to the first stage before the necessary loops are in place. That is before any formal decision on that bid has been made.

That first stage involves funding of £13 million from the SRA and the Assembly. Will the Minister assure me today that this Government will only support the bid if the necessary improvements to the railway—that is, the loops—are put in place first? We face the real prospect of rail passenger services on this vital line getting worse instead of better as a result of the slate waste freight service. It only takes one of the three freight trains a day to break down for the whole line will grind to a halt. Is it not time for the Minister to adopt

fynd i'r afael â hwy.

Gadewch inni anghofio am gynlluniau mawr ar gyfer y dyfodol am y tro, a chanolbwyntio ar gymryd camau gweithredu ymarferol yn awr a fydd yn gwella ansawdd bywyd miloedd o bobl dros y ddwy flynedd a hanner nesaf. Mae angen mwy o drenau oriau brig arnom ar gyfer gweithwyr a siopwyr, i gymunedau dyffryn Conwy—a Llandudno—beidio â bod ar eu colled a hynny'n annheg. Peidiwch ag anghofio bod angen gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd effeithlon arnom ar hyd dyffryn Conwy er mwyn parhau â'r gwaith digomisiynu ar orsaf ynni niwclear Trawsfynydd yn effeithiol.

Llwyddiant nodedig i Bwyllgor Rhanbarthol y Gogledd oedd inni ddwyn perswâd ar Peter Law, y Gweinidog ar y pryd, i fuddsoddi £500,000 mewn gwasanaeth rheilffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Gellid dadlau y byddai buddsoddiad llawer llai yn nyffryn Conwy yn cael cymaint o effaith. A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau bod yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol wedi gwrthod cais gan y bartneriaeth teithwyr rheilffordd yn ddiweddar, a arweiniwyd gan gyngor Conwy, am wasanaethau ychwanegol i deithwyr ar y llinell hon?

Rhaid inni hefyd gofio y bydd cyflwyno gwasanaeth cludo gwastraff llechi ar hyd y llinell hon yn cwtogi'n llym nifer y gwasanaethau trên i deithwyr oni bai y caiff digon o ddolennau pasio eu hadeiladu. Fodd bynnag, clywais yn ddiweddar fod yr awdurdod wedi nodi ei fod o blaid y cais gan y McAlpine Group yn mynd ymlaen i'r cam cyntaf cyn bod y dolennau angenrheidiol ar waith. Mae hynny cyn y gwneir unrhyw benderfyniad ffurfiol ar y cais hwnnw.

Mae'r cam cyntaf yn cynnwys £13 miliwn o arian gan yr awdurdod a'r Cynulliad. A fydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sicrwydd imi heddiw y bydd y Llywodraeth hon ond yn cefnogi'r cais os caiff y gwelliannau angenrheidiol i'r rheilffordd—y dolennau, hynny yw—eu rhoi ar waith yn gyntaf? Mae'n go debyg y bydd y gwasanaethau teithwyr rheilffordd yn gwaethygu yn hytrach na gwella o ganlyniad i'r gwasanaeth cludo gwastraff llechi. Os bydd un o'r tri thrên cludo y dydd yn torri i lawr bydd y llinell gyfan ar stop. Onid yw'n

a much more interventionist stance?

I also hope that the Government has more success than I have had so far in persuading First North Western trains to at least consider the problem and to discuss the issue with the Llywydd and myself. I wrote to the managing director but received a reply from the customer service department. Its lack of interest in the problem, never mind the solution, reinforces the perception that it is not interested in Wales. Certainly, it has no interest in the all-Wales rail franchise; the sooner we have a successful bidder the better.

When it takes me six or seven hours to make the rail trip to or from Cardiff, is it any wonder that the roads are congested? My researcher left Llandudno Junction for Cardiff one Monday morning at 6 a.m. and could not obtain refreshments for over two hours. He travelled from Bristol at 3.50 p.m. one Sunday in September, and arrived in Llandudno Junction at 11.55 p.m. A traveller whom he met at the journey's end had spent almost nine hours travelling from London. Is this a rail service that we can be proud of?

The scale of underinvestment in our rail services in Wales, in years gone by and now, is frightening. Consider the scale of investment planned for London and south-east England—tens of billions of pounds—and compare that to the £200 million investment in Wales over 10 years. The Barnett formula alone would give us something like £300 million per year.

5.30 p.m.

However, should that be a surprise when one considers that Wales is not represented on the Strategic Rail Authority, and that the chair, Richard Bowker, has never met the Rail Passengers' Committee for Wales?

The North Wales Economic Forum transportation group reminds me that even in the twenty-first century, one cannot get a

bryd i'r Gweinidog fabwysiadu agwedd llawer mwy ymyraethol?

Gobeithiaf hefyd y caiff y Llywodraeth fwy o lwyddiant nag a gefais hyd yn hyn i ddarbwylllo First Northern Trains o leiaf i ystyried y broblem a thrafod y mater gyda'r Llywydd a minnau. Ysgrifennais at y rheolwr gyfarwyddwr ond cefais ateb o'r adran gwasanaethau cwsmeriaid. Mae ei ddiffyg diddordeb yn y broblem, heb sôn am ddod o hyd i'r ateb, yn atgyfnerthu'r canfyddiad nad oes ganddo ddiddordeb yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, nid oes ganddo ddiddordeb ym masnachfaint Cymru gyfan; po gyntaf y cawn ymgeisydd llwyddiannus gorau oll.

Pan fo'n cymryd chwech neu saith awr imi deithio ar y trê'n i Gaerdydd neu yn ôl, a oes ryfedd bod tagfeydd ar y ffyrdd? Gadawodd fy ymchwilydd Gyffordd Llandudno am Gaerdydd un bore Llun am 6 a.m. ac nid oedd modd iddo gael lluniaeth am dros ddwy awr. Teithiodd o Fryste am 3.50 p.m. un dydd Sul ym mis Medi, a chyrhaeddodd Gyffordd Llandudno am 11.55 pm. Yr oedd teithiwr a gyfarfu ar ddiwedd y siwrnai wedi treulio bron i naw awr yn teithio o Lundain. A yw hwn yn wasanaeth rheilffordd y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddo?

Mae graddau'r tanfuddsoddi yn ein gwasanaethau rheilffordd yng Nghymru, yn y gorffennol ac yn awr, yn frawychus. Ystyriwch faint y buddsoddiad arfaethedig ar gyfer Llundain a de-ddwyrain Lloegr—degau o biliynau o bunnoedd—a chymharwch hynny â'r buddsoddiad o £200 miliwn yng Nghymru dros 10 mlynedd. Byddai fformiwla Barnett ar ei ben ei hun yn rhoi rhywbeth tebyg i £300 miliwn y flwyddyn inni.

Fodd bynnag, a ddylai hynny fod yn syndod pan fo rhywun yn ystyried nad yw Cymru wedi'i chynrychioli ar yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol, ac nad yw'r cadeirydd, Richard Bowker, erioed wedi cyfarfod â Phwyllgor Teithwyr Rheilffyrdd Cymru?

Mae grŵp teithio Fforwm Economaidd Gogledd Cymru yn fy atgoffa, hyd yn oed yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, nad oes modd i

through train at any time from north Wales to our regional airport in Manchester—in any event, one cannot get there by train before 8.30 a.m. Is it any wonder that some of us in Wales have justifiable complaints when my Plaid Cymru colleague, Eurig Wyn MEP, revealed that the Strategic Rail Authority has a complete lack of interest in strengthening the rail links between Chester and Holyhead? Will the Minister confirm that all new bidders for the all-Wales franchise have been asked to come up with plans for cost savings of up to 20 per cent? Is that what the UK Secretary of State for Transport, Alistair Darling, means by ‘value for money’—cutbacks? In an era when we are looking to expand rail services and networks, why is the Strategic Rail Authority looking to cut them?

Finally, what, if anything, can Wales expect from the UK Government announcements this week in terms of investment in our transport networks? In what sense is this an integrated transport strategy?

Y Llywydd: Mae’ch amser ar ben, Gareth. Mae’n rhaid imi alw’r Gweinidog i ateb y ddadl. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn barod i ganiatáu i Aelodau a oedd wedi bwriadu siarad ymyrryd.

The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex): Unlike Gareth, I intend to speak to the stated topic, because all I heard was a long rant saying that such and such is not fair and not right. We could all stand up here and do that. The title of your debate refers to ‘integration or disintegration’. My thesis is that, although the system is not perfect and, wherever you are in Wales, you could make a list of matters that you are unhappy about, our progress since devolution is nevertheless on-track to ensure integration. I have not heard anybody—

Peter Rogers *rose*—

Sue Essex: No, Peter. I do not know what the system is now. Was Peter to speak?

rywun gael trênon uniongyrchol ar unrhyw adeg o’r Gogledd i’n maes awyr rhanbarthol ym Manceinion—sut bynnag, ni ellir cyrraedd yno ar drên cyn 8.30 a.m. A oes syndod bod gan rai ohonom yng Nghymru gwynion cyfiawn pan ddatgelodd fy nghyd-aelod Plaid Cymru, Eurig Wyn ASE, nad oes gan yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol unrhyw ddi-ddordeb mewn cryfhau’r cysylltiadau rheilffordd rhwng Caer a Chaerdybi? A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau bod yr awdurdod wedi gofyn i bob ymgeisydd newydd am fasnachfaint Cymru gyfan lunio cynlluniau ar gyfer arbedion cost o hyd at 20 y cant? Ai dyna’r hyn y golyga Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Drafnidiaeth, Alistair Darling, wrth ‘werth am arian’—toriadau? Mewn cyfnod pan ydym yn ceisio ehangu gwasanaethau rheilffordd a rhwydweithiau, pam y mae’r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol yn ceisio eu cwtogi?

I gloi, beth, os o gwbl, y gall Cymru ei ddisgwyl gan gyhoeddiadau Llywodraeth y DU yr wythnos hon o ran buddsoddi yn ein rhwydweithiau trafnidiaeth? Ym mha ffordd y mae hon yn strategaeth drafnidiaeth integredig?

The Presiding Officer: Your time is up, Gareth. I must call on the Minister to reply to the debate. I am sure that she will be prepared to allow Members who had intended to speak to intervene.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex): Yn wahanol i Gareth, yr wyf yn bwriadu siarad am y pwnc dan sylw oherwydd yr unig beth a glywais oedd Gareth yn ei dweud hi am nad oedd hyn a’r llall yn deg nac yn iawn. Gallem oll sefyll yma a gwneud hynny. Mae teitl eich dadl yn cyfeirio at ‘integreiddio neu ddatgymalu’. Fy nadl i yw, er nad yw’r system yn berffaith ac y gallech, lle bynnag yr ydych yng Nghymru, wneud rhestr o faterion yr ydych yn anfodlon yn eu cylch, ein bod ers datganoli eto i gyd ar y trywydd cywir i sicrhau gwasanaethau integredig. Nid wyf wedi clywed neb—

Peter Rogers *a gododd*—

Sue Essex: Na, Peter. Ni wn beth yw’r drefn bellach. A oedd Peter i fod i siarad?

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 6.37(iii), no other Member may speak unless he or she has permission from the Member proposing the topic to do so. However, because we ran out of time for the initial speaker, that could not apply. It is up to you, Minister, to permit an intervention should you wish. However, I suggest to Peter that he holds his fire for a time, so that the Minister can make a few points.

Sue Essex: I do not want to prevent Members from speaking, but time is limited. Two or three people want to speak; Alun Pugh also indicated that he wanted to contribute. It is important that I make some key points, because I have heard a rant that does not bear any relation to my understanding of what is happening—from my antennae in north Wales and from my experience there.

Yes, there are frustrations, and we do not have all of the control here. However, we are using our powers and resources to encourage integration. We are also setting the way forward, which is through working together. Gareth, you ignored our package schemes with local government, and of the operators and government in all its forms working together to move this forward.

We also published the transport framework—it is the first time that we have had such a document in Wales—which places key elements together, including accessibility. There was no mention of accessibility in Gareth's rant. We are considering integration and modal shift—Gareth's rant made no mention of modal shift. We are talking about walking and cycling—he did not mention that either. His only reference to safety was calling for the removal of police cameras. It escapes me why he would think that that is a way forward.

We must work in an integrated way, and I mean that. We must take the elements together, put together programmes that work for different places in Wales, and work with our partners.

Gareth Jones: Will you give way?

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.37(iii), ni chaiff unrhyw Aelod arall siarad oni bai fod ganddo ef neu hi ganiatâd i wneud hynny gan yr Aelod sy'n cynnig y pwnc. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd nad oedd digon o amser ar gyfer y siaradwr cychwynnol, nid yw hynny'n berthnasol. Eich dewis chi, Weinidog, yw caniatáu ymyriad os dymunwch. Fodd bynnag, awgrymaf i Peter ei fod yn ymatal am y tro, i'r Gweinidog gael gwneud rhai pwyntiau.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf am atal Aelodau rhag siarad, ond mae amser yn brin. Mae dau neu dri o bobl am siarad; nododd Alun Pugh ei fod yntau am gyfrannu. Mae'n bwysig fy mod yn gwneud rhai pwyntiau allweddol, gan fy mod wedi gwranddo ar ymosodiad llym gwbl amherthnasol i'm dealltwriaeth o'r hyn sy'n digwydd—o'm cysylltiadau yn y Gogledd ac o'm profiad yno.

Oes, mae rhwystredigaethau, ac nid yw'r rheolaeth i gyd gennym yma. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn defnyddio ein pwerau a'n hadnoddau i annog integreiddio. Yn ogystal, yr ydym yn gosod y ffordd ymlaen, sef drwy gydweithio. Gareth, anwybyddasoch ein cynlluniau pecyn â llywodraeth leol, a'r ffaith bod yr holl weithredwyr a'r llywodraeth yn cydweithio i symud hyn ymlaen.

Yn ogystal, cyhoeddwyd y fframwaith trafnidiaeth—y tro cyntaf inni gael dogfen o'r fath yng Nghymru—sy'n gosod elfennau allweddol ynghyd, yn cynnwys hygyrchedd. Ni chrybwyllwyd hygyrchedd yn ymosodiad Gareth. Yr ydym yn ystyried integreiddio a newid moddol—ni chrybwyllodd Gareth newid moddol yn ei ymosodiad o gwbl. Yr ydym yn sôn am gerdded a seiclo—ni chrybwyllodd hynny ychwaith. Ei unig gyfeiriad at ddiogelwch oedd galw am symud camerâu heddlu. Ni allaf ddeall pam ei fod o'r farn bod hyn yn ffordd ymlaen.

Rhaid inni weithio mewn dull integredig, ac yr wyf yn meddwl hynny. Rhaid inni gymryd yr elfennau gyda'i gilydd, llunio rhaglenni sy'n gweithio ar gyfer gwahanol leoedd yng Nghymru, a gweithio gyda'n partneriaid.

Gareth Jones: A ildiwch?

Sue Essex: No, you have had your chance to speak. Integration is a key objective. It is not the only one, but I will concentrate on that now.

On trunk roads, you must admit that, in terms of the A55 corridor through Anglesey, there has been major improvement in that area. We have not only invested in that, but 10 major schemes are also due for completion in north Wales by 2008: the A470 and the Lledr Valley scheme, which I deliberately brought forward after listening to the concerns of local people. I am sorry that there are difficulties while the work is underway—and I will consider any suggestions that Gareth may have to alleviate them—but that is life. If you look at other schemes that have opened in Gwynedd and Dyfed, you can see positive improvements on roads throughout north-west Wales. Indeed, I have received many responses from people saying how well those roads have been built, how well they are working, and how well they sit within the landscape.

You picked out the north-south route as one of the UK's worst roads; that, quite frankly, was laughable when you compare people's experiences there with people's experiences on the M6 or the M25. If you want to call it the worst road in the UK, you must back that up with evidence, and you clearly cannot do so. There are improvements underway along that road. We all use it; not just you, Gareth. You must respect the geography of the landscape that the road goes through. A package of small-scale improvements are underway that will support the towns along that route, but will also be in character with its landscape.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You are Cardiff-centric.

Sue Essex: It has nothing to do with Cardiff; that is absolute nonsense. Ieuan, you sit there and say that because it is glib, easy stuff to trot out.

Sue Essex: Na wnaif, yr ydych wedi cael eich cyfle i siarad. Mae integreiddio yn amcan allweddol. Nid hwn yw'r unig amcan, ond canolbwytiaf ar hynny yn awr.

O ran cefn ffyrdd, rhaid ichi gyfaddef, o ran coridor yr A55 drwy Ynys Môn, fod gwelliant sylweddol yn y maes hwnnw. Yr ydym nid yn unig wedi buddsoddi yn hynny, ond disgwylir i 10 prif gynllun yn y Gogledd gael eu cwblhau erbyn 2008: yr A470 a'r cynllun Dyffryn Lledr, a gyflwynais yn gynharach na'r bwriad ar ôl gwranddo ar bryderon pobl leol. Mae'n flin gennyf fod anawsterau tra bod y gwaith yn mynd rhagddo—ac ystyriaf unrhyw awgrymiadau y gallai fod gan Gareth er mwyn eu lleddfu—ond fel yna y mae hi. Os edrychwch ar gynlluniau eraill sydd wedi agor yng Ngwynedd a Dyfed, gallwch weld gwelliannau cadarnhaol ar ffyrdd ledled gogledd-orllewin Cymru. Yn wir, yr wyf wedi derbyn llawer o ymatebion gan bobl sy'n dweud pa mor dda yr adeiladwyd y ffyrdd hynny, pa mor dda y maent yn gweithio, a pha mor dda y maent yn cydweddu â'r dirwedd.

Bu ichi ddewis llwybr rhwng y de a'r gogledd fel un o ffyrdd gwaethaf y DU; yr oedd hynny yn chwerthinllyd, a dweud y gwir, pan gymharwch brofiadau pobl yno â phrofiadau pobl ar yr M6 neu'r M25. Os mai hon yw'r ffordd waethaf yn y DU yn eich barn chi, rhaid ichi ategu hynny â thystiolaeth, ac yn amlwg ni allwch wneud hynny. Mae gwelliannau ar waith ar hyd y ffordd honno. Yr ydym oll yn ei defnyddio; nid chi yn unig, Gareth. Rhaid ichi barchu daearyddiaeth y dirwedd y mae'r ffordd yn mynd drwyddi. Mae pecyn o welliannau ar raddfa fach ar waith a fydd yn cynorthwyo'r trefi ar hyd y llwybr hwnnw, ond a fydd hefyd yn cydweddu â'r dirwedd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dim ond Caerdydd sy'n bwysig i chi.

Sue Essex: Nid oes a wnelo hynny dim â Chaerdydd; nonsens llwyr yw hynny. Ieuan, yr ydych yn eistedd yn y fan yna a dweud hynny am ei fod yn rhywbeth rhydd i'w ddweud.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You do not travel on it every weekend.

Sue Essex: I do travel on the A470.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have a personal interest in the A470 as I live on the road, but I will not allow sedentary interventions.

Sue Essex: The road is not ideal, and we know that. However, the A470 goes through some of the most scenic areas in Wales, and so it is not an easy candidate for dualling or other major road improvements. We must consider how we can make improvements, which brings us to the rail service, and where the railway is now. I want investment in rail more than anyone in the Chamber, but that has to be done through another organisation at the moment.

Karen Sinclair: Do you agree that Assembly-subsidised trains—which I catch every week and travel from Wrexham to Cardiff in two and a half hours—have made a significant improvement to north-south links? Do you share my optimism that the increasing number of people using those trains bodes well for future north-south relations?

Sue Essex: Through investment, subsidy and determination, we can make this work. We are getting good results on the usage patterns on the railway, which is a positive change since devolution.

Eleanor Burnham: I commend you, Minister, because you are working extremely hard on our behalf. However, on railways in Wales, having spent many hours talking to various people, including the SRA and interested parties, I believe that we are heading for a Beeching mark II. The SRA is showing scant regard for Wales, insisting on a reduction of up to 20 per cent in funding for the all-Wales rail franchise. I urge you, Minister—and I know that you have our best interests at heart—to ensure that there is no reduction in this all-Wales rail franchise. It is the only region in the UK in which a

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid ydych yn teithio arni bob penwythnos.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn teithio ar yr A470.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb personol yn yr A470 gan fy mod yn byw ar y ffordd, ond ni chaniatâf ymyriadau pan fyddwch ar eich eistedd.

Sue Essex: Nid yw'r ffordd yn ddelfrydol, a gwyddom hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r A470 yn mynd drwy rai o'r ardaloedd harddaf yng Nghymru, ac felly nid yw'n ddewis rhwydd ar gyfer deuoli neu wneud gwelliannau mawr eraill i'r ffordd. Rhaid inni ystyried sut y gallwn wneud gwelliannau, sy'n dod â ni at y gwasanaeth rheilffordd, a lle mae'r rheilffordd ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf am weld buddsoddiad yn y rheilffyrdd yn fwy nag unrhyw un yn y Siambr, ond rhaid gwneud hynny drwy sefydliad arall ar hyn o bryd.

Karen Sinclair: A gytunwch fod trenau sy'n cael cymhorthdal gan y Cynulliad—yr wyf innau yn eu dal bob wythnos a theithio o Wrecsam i Gaerdydd mewn dwy awr a hanner—wedi gwneud gwelliant sylweddol i'r cysylltiadau rhwng y gogledd a'r de? A ydych chi fel minnau'n hyderus bod y nifer cynyddol o bobl sy'n defnyddio'r trenau hynny yn argoeli'n dda ar gyfer cysylltiadau rhwng y gogledd a'r de yn y dyfodol?

Sue Essex: Drwy fuddsoddiad, cymhorthdal a phenderfyniad, gallwn sicrhau bod hyn yn gweithio. Yr ydym yn cael canlyniadau da o ran patrymau defnyddio'r rheilffyrdd, sydd yn newid cadarnhaol ers datganoli.

Eleanor Burnham: Fe'ch cymeradwyaf, Weinidog, am eich bod yn gweithio'n galed iawn ar ein rhan. Fodd bynnag, o ran rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, ar ôl treulio sawl awr yn siarad â gwahanol bobl, yn cynnwys yr Awdurdod ac eraill â diddordeb, credaf ein bod yn mynd i efelychu Beeching. Prin iawn yw'r ystyriaeth y mae'r Awdurdod yn ei dangos tuag at Gymru, yn mynnu cael gostyngiad o hyd at 20 y cant mewn arian ar gyfer masnachfaint Cymru gyfan. Apeliâf arnoch, Weinidog—a gwn eich bod yn gweithredu er ein budd ni—i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw ostyngiad yn y fasnachfaint

reduction is insisted upon. Instead, let us ensure meaningful investment, so that we can support more tourism and general economic development, and reconnect Wales as a nation, which is the least that we deserve.

Sue Essex: That gives me a chance to respond to both yours and Gareth's point. The SRA is commercially testing the market. This is a private venture, so the suggested reductions are not compulsory. It is just asking what can be delivered with a cut in subsidy. Wales and borders is not the only area that is having that line drawn through its funding; all the other franchises are going through this commercial testing as well. I will argue strongly that no reduction be made to our subsidy. In our bidder's document, we have set out clearly what we want to see for the Wales and borders franchise. Again, to Gareth, if we did not have devolution, and had no integrated approach, I have no doubt that we would not have the Wales and borders franchise.

You mentioned tourism, Eleanor, and Gareth talked about Penmaenbach. Of course I regret that there are delays there, but safety is imperative. If you were in Government in Wales, you could not do anything differently, because that is the situation following the Selby rail crash—safety must be paramount. When people started considering the situation there, they found that it was far more complex and difficult than they had imagined. Therefore, we are tackling this in the right way: we are starting the scheme in March 2003, having a break for the worst possible time in terms of tourism, and then going back to work.

Peter Rogers *rose*—

Sue Essex: I will take Peter's intervention in a moment, if that is okay, Presiding Officer. I have spent extensive time with the officers dealing with this issue, and Robert Cone spoke to people in north-west Wales in particular, to explain this. To try to say that

rheilffordd hon i Gymru gyfan. Hwn yw'r unig ranbarth yn y DU lle mynnir cael gostyngiad. Yn lle hynny, gadewch inni sicrhau buddsoddiad ystyrlon, fel y gallwn gefnogi mwy o dwristiaeth a datblygu economaidd cyffredinol, ac ailgysylltu Cymru fel cenedl. Yr ydym yn haeddu hynny o leiaf.

Sue Essex: Rhydd hynny gyfle imi ymateb i'ch pwynt chi a phwynt Gareth. Mae'r Awdurdod yn profi'r farchnad yn fasnachol. Menter breifat yw hon, felly nid yw'r gostyngiadau a awgrymwyd yn orfodol. Mae ond yn gofyn yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni os cwtogir y cymhorthdal. Nid Cymru a'r gororau yw'r unig ardal sy'n cael y cyfyngiad hwn ar ei ariannu; mae pob un o'r masnachfreintiau eraill yn cael eu profi'n fasnachol hefyd. Byddaf yn dadlau'n gryf na wneir unrhyw ostyngiad i'n cymhorthdal. Yn nogfen ein hymgeisydd, yr ydym wedi nodi'n glir yr hyn yr ydym yn dymuno ei weld ar gyfer masnachfaint Cymru a'r gororau. Unwaith eto, i Gareth, pe na bai datganoli gennym, ac nad oedd ymagwedd integredig gennym, nid oes amheuaeth gennyf na fyddai gennym fasnachfaint i Gymru a'r Gororau.

Bu ichi sôn am dwristiaeth, Eleanor, a siaradodd Gareth am Benmaenbach. Wrth gwrs, mae'n anffodus fod oedi yno, ond mae diogelwch yn hanfodol. Pe baech mewn llywodraeth yng Nghymru, ni fyddai modd ichi wneud unrhyw beth yn wahanol, oherwydd dyna'r sefyllfa yn dilyn damwain rheilffordd Selby—rhaid rhoi diogelwch yn gyntaf. Pan ddechreuodd pobl ystyried y sefyllfa honno, canfuont ei bod yn llawer mwy cymhleth ac anodd nag yr oeddent wedi'i ddychmygu. Felly, yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â hyn yn y ffordd gywir: yr ydym yn cychwyn ar y cynllun ym mis Mawrth 2003, gan gael toriad am y cyfnod gwaethaf posibl o ran twristiaeth, ac yna dychwelyd at y gwaith.

Peter Rogers *a gododd*—

Sue Essex: Derbyniaf ymyriad Peter yn y man, os yw hynny'n iawn, Lywydd. Treuliais amser helaeth gyda'r swyddogion sy'n ymdrin â'r mater hwn, a siaradodd Robert Cone â phobl yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru yn arbennig, er mwyn esbonio hyn. Nid yw'n

this will downgrade and destroy tourism does not make sense. You are not doing the tourism industry any good and you are not being realistic about the practical problems of safety, and the difficulties of working there. Let us put that to one side.

5:40 p.m.

Peter Rogers: You are unfair to go on about Gareth ranting. There are strong feelings about these transport links; it is interesting to count how many north Wales Members are present in the Chamber. We hold regular meetings of the North Wales Regional Committee to deal with these concerns. The biggest battle facing the Assembly, as a result of devolution, was to ensure that a transport link was created between north and south Wales. We have failed to do that in our first term. Believe me when I say that there is real concern. The people of Wales want us to ensure a north-south link—it is not only for Assembly Members, but for council officials and the staff of many other organisations. It is the basis for making Wales work.

Sue Essex: Thank you, Peter; I accept your point, because I am sure that it is honestly felt. However, we have demonstrated in our commitment to the north-south railway route that we are prepared to do what you say. We have been considering improvements all along the A470. It is not easy because of the nature of the area, as I have already said.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you give way?

Sue Essex: No, in fairness, you have spoken once, and I know that Alun Pugh wants to contribute. We have also been working closely with north Wales authorities on their package bids. This is about real integration, working on the ground; it is about using concessionary fares to support growth in bus travel; it is about putting money into PTI Cymru, which has an office in Llangefni; it is about giving money through local transport grants to support commercial and community transport; it is about providing information,

gwneud synnwyr i geisio dweud y bydd hyn yn israddio ac yn difetha twristiaeth. Nid ydych yn gwneud unrhyw les i'r diwydiant twristiaeth ac nid ydych yn bod yn realistig am broblemau ymarferol diogelwch, a'r anawsterau o ran gweithio yno. Gadewch inni roi hynny i'r naill ochr.

Peter Rogers: Yr ydych yn annheg i gwyno am ymosodiad Gareth. Teimla pobl yn gryf am y cysylltiadau trafndiaeth hyn; diddorol yw cyfrif faint o Aelodau'r Gogledd sy'n bresennol yn y Siambr. Yr ydym yn cynnal cyfarfodydd rheolaidd o Bwyllgor Rhanbarthol y Gogledd i ymdrin â'r pryderon hyn. Y frwydr fwyaf a wynebai'r Cynulliad, o ganlyniad i ddatganoli, oedd sicrhau bod cysylltiad trafndiaeth yn cael ei greu rhwng gogledd a de Cymru. Yr ydym wedi methu â gwneud hynny yn ein tymor cyntaf. Credwch fi pan ddywedaf fod pryder go iawn. Mae pobl Cymru am inni sicrhau cysylltiad rhwng y gogledd a'r de—nid o ran Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn unig, ond ar gyfer swyddogion cynghorau a staff mewn llawer o sefydliadau eraill. Dyma'r sail ar gyfer gwneud i Gymru weithio.

Sue Essex: Diolch ichi, Peter; derbynïaf eich pwynt, gan fy mod yn siŵr ei fod yn ddiffuant. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi dangos yn ein hymrwymiad i'r llwybr rheilffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de ein bod yn barod i wneud yr hyn a ddywedwch. Yr ydym wedi bod yn ystyried gwelliannau ar hyd pob rhan o'r A470. Nid yw'n hawdd oherwydd natur yr ardal, fel yr wyf wedi dweud eisoes.

Eleanor Burnham: A ildiwch?

Sue Essex: Na wna. I fod yn deg yr ydych wedi siarad unwaith, a gwn fod Alun Pugh am gyfrannu. Yn ogystal, buom yn gweithio'n agos ag awdurdodau gogledd Cymru ar eu ceisiadau cyfansawdd. Mae hyn yn ymwneud ag integreiddio go iawn, sy'n gweithio ar lawr gwlad; mae'n golygu defnyddio prisiau gostyngol i gynnal twf yn y diwydiant bysiau mae'n golygu rhoi arian i mewn i PTI Cymru, sydd â swyddfa yn Llangefni; mae'n golygu rhoi arian drwy grantiau trafndiaeth leol i gynorthwyo

proper shelters and interchanges. These are measures that actually work—if you do not believe me, speak to transport operators in local authority areas. I speak to them, and they have told me, in strong terms, to carry on doing what we have been doing over the last few years, because we are bringing about a change in public transport. That is certainly true of the bus industry, in terms of trying to ensure transport integration. We cannot control how people choose to live their lives. Many people choose to use cars, but we are trying to support a modal shift to ensure that people who do not have access to cars have transport options, and to give people choices so that they themselves decide not to use the car.

Alun Pugh: I know that much good work is going on, but I will bring you back to trains. Travelling from north Wales to the UK capital and to the Welsh capital is often difficult. Do you share my concern that the north Wales line is sometimes seen as a branch line rather than as an integral part of the west coast main line? Do you accept that, unless the single rail franchise for Wales is right, north-south travel on the railways will be well short of twenty-first century standards, despite the considerable amount of Assembly effort that has gone into improving services via Wrexham? Members representing north Wales must travel to Cardiff at least once a week, but many others with discretionary travel opportunities will be put off.

Sue Essex: Like all Members, I am committed to improving Wales's railways. I believe that the Wales and borders franchise is a great opportunity to build the capacity in the railways in a way that we have not seen in recent years. We have had many years in which the service was run down. The financial settlement alluded to will be crucial to getting a good deal for Wales. However, we will have a development programme. We have a 15-year franchise in Wales, for which I argued strongly. The pattern adopted in Wales is different to other franchises. I

trafnidiaeth fasnachol a chymunedol; mae'n golygu darparu gwybodaeth, arosfannau a chyfnewidfeydd priodol. Mae'r rhain yn fesurau sydd wir yn gweithio—os na chredwch fi, siaradwch â gweithredwyr trafndiaeth mewn ardaloedd awdurdod lleol. Yr wyf innau'n siarad â hwy, ac maent wedi dweud wrthyf, yn bendant iawn, am barhau i wneud yr hyn yr ydym wedi bod yn ei wneud dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, oherwydd ein bod yn newid trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n sicr yn wir am y diwydiant bysiau, o ran ceisio sicrhau integreiddio trafndiaeth. Ni allwn reoli sut mae pobl yn dewis byw eu bywydau. Mae llawer o bobl yn dewis defnyddio ceir, ond yr ydym yn ceisio cefnogi newid moddol er mwyn sicrhau bod opsiynau trafndiaeth gan bobl nad oes ganddynt geir, ac i roi dewis i bobl fel eu bod hwythau yn dewis peidio â defnyddio'r car.

Alun Pugh: Gwn fod llawer o waith da yn cael ei wneud, ond hoffwn ddychwelyd at drenau. Mae teithio o ogledd Cymru i brifddinas y DU a phrifddinas Cymru yn anodd yn aml. A rennwch fy mhryder y caiff llinell y Gogledd ei gweld fel llinell gangen weithiau yn hytrach na rhan hanfodol o brif linell arfordir y gorllewin? A dderbyniwch, oni bai fod y fasnachfaint reilffordd i Gymru gyfan yn gywir, y bydd teithio ar reilffyrdd rhwng y gogledd a'r de yn methu safonau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain, o bell ffordd, er gwaethaf yr ymdrech sylweddol gan y Cynulliad i wella gwasanaethau drwy Wrecsam? Rhaid i Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli'r Gogledd deithio i Gaerdydd o leiaf unwaith yr wythnos, ond bydd llawer o bobl eraill sydd â dewis o ran cyfleoedd teithio yn gyndyn o wneud hynny.

Sue Essex: Fel pob Aelod, yr wyf yn ymrwymedig i wella rheilffyrdd Cymru. Credaf fod masnachfaint Cymru a'r gororau yn gyfle gwych i adeiladu'r capasiti yn y rheilffyrdd mewn ffordd nas gwelsom yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Am nifer o flynyddoedd cwtogwyd ar y gwasanaeth. Bydd y setliad ariannol y cyfeiriwyd ato yn hollbwysig i sicrhau bargaen dda i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, bydd cynllun datblygu gennym. Mae masnachfaint 15 mlynedd gennym yng Nghymru, y dadleuais yn gryf drosti. Mae'r patrwm a fabwysiadwyd yng

argued strongly for a 15-year franchise because it gives the successful company an opportunity for growth in Wales, allowing it to make the investment that we want. I appreciate what you say, Alun: I do not consider the north Wales line to be a branch line. I use it when I travel to north Wales. It is a busy line with a large number of stations, serving many communities. We must all work together; I agree with you that the north Wales connection is vital and a mainstream issue for the whole of the UK, whether you are coming to Cardiff or whether you are travelling to London. We must also understand that many people in north Wales, as well as in the rest of Wales, rely on buses. We must ensure that integration exists between buses and railways, to reach out into communities that do not have direct access to the railway service.

I could say a lot more about what we have done with regard to walking and cycling, which is, again, a good story in north Wales; for example, the Sustrans route is there to help tourism. I could say what we have been doing in terms of supporting the green key initiative in Snowdonia, which makes tourist movements easier in the area; I know that it is controversial, but most people here feel that it is a good scheme that is worth supporting. However, if you consider the individual elements of what we are doing, it is all working towards integration. That is backed up by a large amount of money, both for individual and for package schemes. There are frustrations—Gareth mentioned many of them; I will check the Record of Proceedings, and take up his questions.

The trend is towards integration—working together to deliver the service. You must remember that some issues are outside the Assembly's control; I understand your frustration, as I sometimes feel the same. However, sending out the message that transport is disintegrating does a disservice to the communities that you represent. In your heart of hearts, you know that that is not true. Parts of the foundation are in place, and we

Nghymru yn wahanol i fasnachfreintiau eraill. Dadleuais yn gryf dros fasnachfrait 15 mlynedd am ei bod yn rhoi cyfle i'r cwmni llwyddiannus dyfu yng Nghymru, gan ganiatáu iddo wneud y buddsoddiad yr ydym yn ei ddymuno. Gwerthfawrogaf yr hyn a ddywedwch, Alun: nid ystyriaf fod llinell y Gogledd yn llinell gangen. Fe'i defnyddiaf pan fyddaf yn teithio i'r Gogledd. Mae'n llinell brysur a chanddi nifer fawr o orsafoedd, sy'n gwasanaethu llawer o gymunedau. Rhaid inni weithio gyda'n gilydd; cytunaf â chi fod cysylltiad y Gogledd yn hanfodol ac yn fater prif ffrwd i'r DU gyfan, pa un a ydych yn dod i Gaerdydd neu yn teithio i Lundain. Rhaid inni hefyd ddeall bod llawer o bobl yn y Gogledd, yn ogystal â gweddill Cymru, yn dibynnu ar fysiau. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gwasanaethau bysiau a'r rheilffyrdd yn cael eu hintigreiddio, i gyrraedd y cymunedau nad oes ganddynt fynediad uniongyrchol i'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd.

Gallwn ddweud llawer mwy am yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud o ran cerdded a seiclo sydd, unwaith eto, yn newyddion da yn y Gogledd; er enghraifft, mae llwybr Sustrans yno er mwyn helpu twristiaeth. Gallwn ddweud am yr hyn yr ydym wedi bod yn ei wneud o ran cynorthwyo'r fenter allwedd werdd yn Eryri, sy'n ei gwneud yn haws i dwristiaid deithio o fewn yr ardal; gwn fod y fenter yn ddadleuol, ond mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r bobl yma yn teimlo ei fod yn gynllun da sy'n werth ei gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwch elfennau unigol yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud, mae i gyd yn gweithio tuag at integreiddio. Yn sail i hynny mae swm mawr o arian, ar gyfer cynlluniau unigol a chynlluniau cyfansawdd. Mae rhwystredigaethau—crybwyllodd Gareth nifer ohonynt; byddaf yn gwirio Cofnod y Trafodion, ac yn ystyried ei gwestiynau.

Mae'r tueddiad tuag at integreiddio—gweithio gyda'n gilydd i gyflawni'r gwasanaeth. Rhaid ichi gofio bod rhai materion y tu allan i reolaeth y Cynulliad; deallaf eich rhwystredigaeth, gan fy mod innau weithiau'n teimlo'r un peth. Fodd bynnag, mae anfon y neges bod trafndiaeth yn datgymalu yn gwneud anghymwynas â'r cymunedau a gynrychiolwch. Yn nyfnder eich calon, gwyddoch nad yw hynny'n wir.

must keep our nerve on this issue. We must work over the next five or 10 years to ensure that all parts of the foundation, and the house itself, are built.

Mae rhannau o'r sylfaen wedi'u gosod, a rhaid inni fod yn gadarn ar y mater hwn. Rhaid inni weithio dros y pump neu'r 10 mlynedd nesaf i sicrhau y caiff yr holl sylfeini, a'r tŷ ei hun, eu hadeiladu.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 6.5(vii). You will be aware of that Standing Order, which says that the Assembly will, once a year hold a,

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Yr wyf yn codi hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.5(vii). Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r Rheol Sefydlog honno, sy'n dweud y bydd y Cynulliad, unwaith y flwyddyn yn cynnal,

'debate with the Secretary of State for Wales on the Government's legislative programme. The motion for that debate shall remit bills and proposals for bills of particular importance to Wales to the relevant subject committees for further consideration and report'.

dadl gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar raglen ddeddfu'r Llywodraeth. Bydd y cynnig ar gyfer y ddadl honno yn cyfeirio mesurau a chynigion ar gyfer mesurau o bwys penodol i Gymru i'r pwyllgorau pwnc perthnasol i'w hystyried ymhellach ac i adrodd arnynt.

The motion before us today did that—it would have remitted Bills, and proposed Bills of particular importance to Wales, to the relevant Subject Committees. However, in a fit of pique, because it did not like the fact that both Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats voted against one of its proposals, the Government decided to vote down the whole motion. Where does that leave the Subject Committees? I take it, Presiding Officer, that in view of the Government's decision to vote against its own motion, it will not now be possible for these Bills to be remitted to Subject Committees. If the Government wants to remit these Bills, is it not right that it must bring another motion to Plenary? If it has failed on one motion—and this is the interesting question for you, Presiding Officer—is it able to bring forward a second motion to the same end in the same year?

Gwnaeth y cynnig sydd ger ein bron heddiw hynny—byddai wedi anfon Mesurau, a Mesurau arfaethedig sydd o bwysigrwydd penodol i Gymru, yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor Pwnc perthnasol. Fodd bynnag, digiodd y Llywodraeth am nad oedd yn hoffi'r ffaith bod Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfryfol wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn un o'i chynigion, a phenderfynodd wrthod y cynnig cyfan. Beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran y Pwyllgorau Pwnc? Yr wyf yn cymryd, Lywydd, yn wyneb penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i bleidleisio yn erbyn ei gynnig ei hun, na fydd yn awr yn bosibl i'r Mesurau hyn gael eu hanfon yn ôl i'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Os yw'r Llywodraeth am anfon y Mesurau hyn yn ôl, onid yw'n gywir bod yn rhaid iddi gyflwyno cynnig arall i'r Cyfarfod Llawn? Os yw wedi methu ar un cynnig—a hwn yw'r cwestiwn diddorol i chi, Llywydd—a yw'n gallu cyflwyno ail gynnig i'r un perwyl yn yr un flwyddyn.

The Presiding Officer: The facts are as set out by the leader of the opposition; the motion to remit Bills was not approved by the Assembly. Therefore, no formal remitting from Plenary to Subject Committees can take place under that Standing Order. However, it is clearly a matter for the Government, at any time that it wishes, in collaboration with the

Y Llywydd: Saif y ffeithiau fel y'u nodwyd gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid; ni chymeradwywyd y cynnig i anfon Mesurau yn ôl gan y Cynulliad. Felly, ni ellir anfon cynigion yn ôl yn ffurfiol o'r Cyfarfod Llawn i'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc o dan y Rheol Sefydlog honno. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg yn fater i'r Llywodraeth, ar unrhyw adeg a ddymuna,

Chairs of Subject Committees, to set agendas to enable Committees to consider material relating to these Bills. I have given you an interim response; I will study this matter with great constitutional interest, and respond further, probably on Tuesday of next week.

mewn cydweithrediad â Chadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau Pwnc, nodi agendâu i alluogi Pwyllgorau i ystyried deunydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Mesurau hyn. Yr wyf wedi rhoi ateb dros dro ichi; astudïaf y mater â chryn ddiddordeb cyfansoddiadol, ac ymateb ymhellach, ddydd Mawrth nesaf siŵr o fod.

Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.45 p.m.
The session ended at 5.45 p.m.*