



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

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

Dydd Mawrth 29 Hydref 2002

Tuesday 29 October 2002

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

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ddyletswydd arnaf adrodd i'r Cynulliad imi gynrychioli'r corff hwn am y tro cyntaf yng Nghynhadledd Llywyddion Cynulliadau Deddfwriaethol Rhanbarthau Ewrop—CALRE, a gynhaliwyd yn y Senedd-dy Ffleminaid. Anerchais y gynhadledd ar ran Syr David Steel, fy nghydlywydd, a chynnal trafodaethau unigol gyda llywyddion Euskadi—Gwlad y Basg a Chatalwnia, a chydag Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol y Senedd Ffleminaid, gyda golwg ar gydweithrediad pellach rhwng ein haelodau a'n swyddogion.

Mae'n deg adrodd y mynegwyd diddordeb mawr yn yr arweiniad y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn ei gynnig i gynulliadau eraill ym maes technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, ac mewn cyfranogaeth gyhoeddus, y mae diffyg ohono'n broblem gynyddol i senedd-dai etholedig drwy Ewrop. Mynegwyd diddordeb yn ein harweiniad o ran cyfranogaeth gyhoeddus, a gynigir drwy ein gwasanaeth addysg a gwybodaeth gyhoeddus. Paratoir adroddiad manylach ar gyfer cyhoeddi ar y we, a byddwn yn croesawu sylwadau'r Pwyllgor Ewropeaidd a Materion Allanol arno maes o law.

The Presiding Officer: It is my duty to report to the Assembly that I represented this body for the first time at the Conference of Presidents of the European Regional Legislative Assemblies—CALRE, which was held in the Flemish Parliament. I addressed the conference on behalf of Sir David Steel, my fellow presiding officer, and held private discussions with presiding officers from Euskadi—the Basque Country and Catalonia, and with the Secretary General of the Flemish Parliament, with a view to further co-operation between our members and officials.

It is fair to say that great interest was expressed in the example that this Assembly sets to other assemblies in terms of information and communications technology and in public participation, the lack of which is an increasing problem for elected parliaments throughout Europe. Interest was expressed in our promotion of public participation through our public information and education service. A more detailed report will be prepared for publication on the web, and I would welcome the European and External Affairs Committee's views on it in due course.

Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad Election to the Committee on Standards of Conduct

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol Pauline Jarman (Plaid Cymru) i'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad yn lle Brian Hancock (Plaid Cymru). (NDM1188)

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects Pauline Jarman (Plaid Cymru) to the Standards of Conduct Committee in place of Brian Hancock (Plaid Cymru). (NDM1188)

*Cynnig (NDM1188): O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1188): For 41, 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
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister

Ysgol Glinigol i Ogledd Cymru North Wales Clinical School

Q1 Karen Sinclair: Could the First Minister please give an update on the current situation regarding the submitted business case by north Wales health and social care collaborations joint policy board for a north Wales clinical school? (OAQ19652)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I am pleased that the outlined business case was received on 16 October and is currently under urgent consideration. Officials are due to meet the north Wales NHS trusts and their

C1 Karen Sinclair: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr achos busnes a gyflwynwyd gan fwrdd polisi ar y cyd gogledd Cymru ar gydweithio ar iechedd a gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer ysgol glinigol i ogledd Cymru? (OAQ19652)

Prif Weinidog Cymru (Rhodri Morgan): Yr wyf yn falch bod yr achos busnes amlinellol wedi dod i law ar 16 Hydref a'i fod yn cael ei ystyried ar frys ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y swyddogion yn cwrdd â'r

higher education institution partners on 31 October.

Karen Sinclair: Can you assure me that this will be a genuinely north Wales clinical school, encompassing the trusts and the higher education establishments?

The First Minister: Yes. The outline business case proposes developing a distributed clinical school, bringing together the three north Wales trusts, the three north Wales acute hospitals—Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, Ysbyty Maelor and Ysbyty Gwynedd—and the local higher education institutions, with shared infrastructure to support the increased level of teaching.

David Lloyd: A gytunwch mai'r syniad mawr yw cynyddu'r nifer o feddygon, nyrsys a gwelyau, nid ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cytunaf â hanner cyntaf eich cwestiwn. Y syniad mawr yw cynyddu'r nifer o fyfyrwyr yn ein colegau meddygol. Yn 1999, pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad, derbyniwyd 190 o fyfyrwyr y flwyddyn. Bydd y ffigur hwnnw'n cynyddu gan bron 90 y cant i 360 o fyfyrwyr yn 2005 yng ngholeg meddygaeth Caerdydd, ysgol glinigol Abertawe a'r ysgol glinigol yng ngogledd Cymru y cyfeiriais ati. Bydd hynny hefyd yn cynnwys coleg yng Ngwent, os y gallwn ddod i gytundeb ar y mater.

David Ian Jones: We would all welcome the establishment of a medical school in north Wales, particularly those of us who live there. Will you do all in your power to ensure that measures are put in place to encourage staff who are trained at the school to remain in north Wales, where the need for their services is particularly acute?

The First Minister: In developing extensive links between the University of Wales College of Medicine in Cardiff, the NHS, and higher education institutions in north Wales, the new clinical school—assuming that we can crack the last few problems—will be crucial in terms of supporting the evolving infrastructure being developed on an all-Wales basis. It will deliver several key

ymddiriedolaethau GIG yn y Gogledd a'u partneriaid mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch ar 31 Hydref.

Karen Sinclair: A allwch fy sicrhau y bydd hon yn wir ysgol glinigol i'r Gogledd, ac y bydd yn cwmpasu'r ymddiriedolaethau a'r sefydliadau addysg uwch?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gallaf. Mae'r achos busnes amlinellol yn cynnig datblygu ysgol glinigol wasgaredig, a fydd yn dwyn ynghyd y tair ymddiriedolaeth yn y Gogledd, y tri ysbyty aciwt yn y Gogledd—Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, Ysbyty Maelor ac Ysbyty Gwynedd—a'r sefydliadau addysg uwch lleol, gyda seilwaith ar y cyd i gynnal y cynnydd mewn dysgu.

David Lloyd: Do you agree that the big idea is to increase the number of doctors, nurses and beds, not reorganise the health service?

The First Minister: I agree with the first half of your question. The big idea is to increase the number of students in our medical colleges. In 1999, when the Assembly was established, 190 students a year were enrolled. That figure will increase by almost 90 per cent to 360 students a year in 2005 in the Cardiff school of medicine, the clinical school in Swansea and the clinical school in north Wales to which I referred. That will also include a college in Gwent, if we can reach an agreement on the issue.

David Ian Jones: Byddem oll yn croesawu sefydlu ysgol feddygol yn y Gogledd, yn enwedig y rhai ohonom sy'n byw yno. A wnewch bopeth yn eich gallu i sicrhau y caiff mesurau eu rhoi ar waith i annog staff a hyfforddir yn yr ysgol i aros yn y Gogledd, lle y mae angen dybryd iawn am eu gwasanaethau?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Wrth ddatblygu'r cysylltiadau eang rhwng Coleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, y GIG, a'r sefydliadau addysg uwch yn y Gogledd, bydd yr ysgol glinigol newydd—gan gymryd y gallwn ddatrys yr ychydig broblemau sy'n weddill—yn hollbwysig o ran cynnal y seilwaith sy'n cael ei datblygu i Gymru gyfan. Bydd yn cyflawni sawl amcan

strategic objectives to meet the long-term workforce needs of the NHS in Wales. It will also widen access to medical education, enhance health and social care provision for the population of north Wales and enhance the provision of Welsh-medium medical education, which can be crucial in many parts of north Wales, as well as building on established levels of academic excellence to improve healthcare.

strategol allweddol er mwyn bodloni anghenion tymor hir y GIG yng Nghymru o ran ei weithlu. Bydd hefyd yn ehangu'r mynediad i addysg feddygol, yn hybu'r ddarpariaeth o ofal iechyd a chymdeithasol ar gyfer poblogaeth y Gogledd ac yn gwella'r ddarpariaeth o addysg feddygol cyfrwng Cymraeg, a all fod yn hanfodol mewn llawer rhan o'r Gogledd, yn ogystal â chynyddu'r rhagoriaeth academiaidd sefydledig er mwyn gwella gofal iechyd.

Triniaeth Cleifion Mewnol a Chleifion Dydd In-patient and Day-case Treatments

Q2 David Melding: Will the First Minister state how many in-patient and day-case treatments were performed in the 12 months to August 2002? (OAQ19659)

C2 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatgan faint o bobl a gafodd driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol a chleifion dydd yn ystod y 12 mis hyd at fis Awst 2002? (OAQ19659)

The First Minister: I do not have the figures for up to August 2002. The latest published figures are for up to the end of March 2002. The number of elective in-patient and day cases recorded in the year to the end of March 2002 was 263,000, which, including emergency treatments, rises to 589,000 treatments.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid yw'r ffigurau hyd at Awst 2002 gennyf. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd yn rhai ar gyfer y cyfnod hyd ddiwedd Mawrth 2002. Nifer yr achosion cleifion mewnol a chleifion dydd dewisol a gofnodwyd yn y flwyddyn hyd ddiwedd Mawrth 2002 oedd 263,000, sydd, o gynnwys triniaethau brys, yn cyrraedd 589,000 o driniaethau.

David Melding: Do you agree that the reason that those figures have not been published in the last month or so—given that they were due to be published last month—is that they show a decline in the number of treatments given? Is it not the case that you are afraid of publishing them because, at a time when health spending is increasing by a vast amount, we are not treating more patients in Wales?

David Melding: A ydych yn cytuno mai'r rheswm dros beidio â chyhoeddi'r ffigurau hynny yn y mis diwethaf, fwy neu lai—o gofio y dylid bod wedi eu cyhoeddi y mis diwethaf—yw eu bod yn dangos gostyngiad yn nifer y triniaethau a roddwyd? Onid yw'n wir bod arnoch ofn eu cyhoeddi oherwydd, ar adeg pan fo cynnydd aruthrol yn y gwariant ar iechyd, nid ydym yn trin rhagor o gleifion yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: According to the figures that I have just given, you are right to say that the number of patients treated is roughly the same as the number treated for the same period in 2001. I cannot comment on statistics that are not yet published. The problem with all health service statistics is that they constitute estimates and cannot always capture more innovative methods of treatment. They are based on consultant in-patient episodes and do not always include innovations in care such as triage by nurses and so on. It can be difficult to capture both

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yn ôl y ffigurau yr wyf newydd eu rhoi, yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod nifer y cleifion a driniwyd yn weddol debyg i'r nifer a driniwyd yn yr un cyfnod yn 2001. Ni allaf wneud sylw am ystadegau sydd heb eu cyhoeddi eto. Y broblem sydd ynglŷn â'r holl ystadegau am y gwasanaeth iechyd yw mai amcangyfrifon ydynt ac na allant bob amser ddangos dulliau triniaeth mwy arloesol. Maent yn seiliedig ar episodau rhwng ymgynghorwyr a chleifion mewnol ac nid ydynt bob amser yn cynnwys dulliau gofal arloesol fel ymgynghori â

standard NHS treatments in standardised statistics that can measure like with like, as well as innovations in treatment. When you provide new systems of care, do you include them in the statistics? Frequently, they are not included.

2:10 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: Do you agree that performance targets that concentrate solely on throughput can distort clinical priorities? Should not the Assembly adopt a more holistic approach to measuring the NHS's performance?

The First Minister: I could not agree more. We would all prefer a healthier population to healthy-looking statistics. The key to measuring health outcomes is to measure what you have done in the hospital service. However, every time someone is admitted to hospital it is a sign of failure in that he or she needs treatment. You must then recognise that failure and treat the patient. Having fewer admissions to hospital would be a sign of success, but it would not show up in the statistics as they are recorded at present.

Geraint Davies: The waiting times for angiography services for my constituents are still unacceptably long. The problem is being addressed to some extent by the use of expensive private mobile clinics. Do you agree that this is a wasteful way to use public money and that it should only be a short-term measure? Is not the real long-term solution the establishment of permanent CAT labs at district general hospitals such as the Royal Glamorgan Hospital?

The First Minister: Yes. However, temporary measures are sometimes used while you are waiting for the approval of capital programmes to provide the long-term solution. We are currently investing in angiography services. In the meantime, mobile clinics must be provided. I would not dismiss them out of hand, unless they are suggested as a permanent solution. However, in asking your question you accepted that

nyrsys ac yn y blaen. Gall fod yn anodd dangos triniaethau arferol y GIG mewn ystadegau safonol sy'n gallu mesur pethau tebyg i'w gilydd, yn ogystal â dulliau trin arloesol. Pan ydych yn darparu systemau gofal newydd, a ydych yn eu cynnwys yn yr ystadegau? Yn aml, ni chânt eu cynnwys.

Kirsty Williams: A ydych yn cytuno bod targedau perfformiad sy'n canolbwyntio'n gyfan gwbl ar drwygyrch yn gallu ystumio blaenoriaethau clinigol? Oni ddylai'r Cynulliad fabwysiadu dull mwy cyfannol o fesur perfformiad y GIG?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Byddai'n well gan bawb gael poblogaeth iachach yn hytrach nag ystadegau iach eu golwg. Yr hyn sy'n allweddol i fesur canlyniadau iechyd yw mesur yr hyn a wnaethoch yn y gwasanaeth ysbytai. Fodd bynnag, bob tro y derbynnir rhywun i ysbyty, mae'n arwydd o fethiant gan fod arno angen triniaeth. Rhaid ichi gydnabod y methiant hwnnw wedyn a thrin y claf. Byddai derbyn llai i'r ysbyty'n arwydd o lwyddiant, ond ni ellid ei weld yn yr ystadegau fel y cânt eu cofnodi ar hyn o bryd.

Geraint Davies: Mae'r amseroedd aros am wasanaethau angiograffeg ar gyfer fy etholwyr i'n dal i fod yn annerbyniol o hir. Ymdrinnir â'r broblem i ryw raddau drwy ddefnyddio clinigau symudol preifat drud. A gytunwch fod hynny'n wastraff ar arian cyhoeddus ac mai dim ond fel mesur tymor byr y dylid ei ddefnyddio? Onid y gwir ateb tymor hir yw sefydlu labordai tomograffeg echelinol gyfrifiadurol parhaol mewn ysbytai dosbarth cyffredinol fel Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ie. Fodd bynnag, defnyddir mesurau dros dro weithiau wrth ddisgwyl am gymeradwyo rhaglenni cyfalaf i roi'r ateb tymor hir. Yr ydym yn buddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau angiograffeg ar hyn o bryd. Yn y cyfamser, rhaid darparu clinigau symudol. Ni ddylid eu diystyru'n syth, oni bai eu bod yn cael eu hawgrymu fel ateb parhaol. Fodd bynnag, wrth ofyn eich cwestiwn gwnaethoch dderbyn nad oes

they are not intended to be a permanent solution, and they certainly will not be.

bwriad iddynt fod yn ateb parhaol, ac ni fyddant felly yn sicr.

Swyddi wedi eu Colli yng Ngheredigion Job Losses in Ceredigion

C3 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y swyddi sydd wedi eu colli yng Ngheredigion dros fisoedd yr haf? (OAQ19675)

Q3 Elin Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on job losses in Ceredigion during the summer months? (OAQ19675)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r colli swyddi yng Ngheredigion, mewn cwmnïau megis Dewhirst, yn drueni mawr i'r bobl yn Aberteifi a'r cylch a oedd yn gweithio yno. Er hynny, mae'r economi leol yn dangos cryfder yn hytrach na gwendid. Mae diweithdra yn yr ardal, os ystyriwch nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau, mor isel â 2.5 y cant. Dengys hynny gryfder oherwydd mae'n 0.4 y cant yn llai nag ydoedd flwyddyn yn ôl. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed i geisio ail-osod y ffatrïoedd y mae Dewhirst yn eu gwagio ac yr ydym mewn trafodaethau ynghylch rhai ohonynt yn barod.

The First Minister: The job losses in Ceredigion, in companies such as Dewhirst, are a huge blow to those in Cardigan and the surrounding area who worked there. However, the local economy is showing signs of strength rather than of weakness. Unemployment in the area, if you consider the number of benefit claimants, is as low as 2.5 per cent. That is a sign of strength, because it is 0.4 per cent lower than a year ago. We are working hard to try to relet the factories that Dewhirst are vacating and we are already in discussions concerning some of them.

Elin Jones: Mae colledion swyddi ychwanegol at rai Dewhirst, o'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn Aberporth, a hefyd yn Elizabeth the Chef yn Aberystwyth. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd parc technoleg Blaenannerch wrth roi hwb i economi'r Gorllewin. Mae QinetiQ wedi datgan yn ddiweddar na fydd ganddo gyfrifoldeb pellach i chwilio am gyfleoedd masnachol. Bydd y cyfrifoldeb hwnnw gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn. A ydych chi a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd yn barod i gwrdd â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a'r Asiantaeth Arallgyfeirio Amddiffyn i drafod y cyfleoedd masnachol ynghylch gweithgaredd QinetiQ ar gyfer datblygu'r parc technoleg ym Mlaenannerch i roi peth gobaith i'r bobl a gollodd swyddi yng Ngheredigion dros yr haf?

Elin Jones: There are additional job losses to those at Dewhirst, at the Ministry of Defence in Aberporth and also in Elizabeth the Chef in Aberystwyth. You will know of the importance of the Blaenannerch technology park in boosting the economy of west Wales. QinetiQ recently stated that it will no longer be responsible for seeking commercial opportunities. The Ministry of Defence will assume that responsibility. Are you and the Minister for Economic Development willing to meet the MoD and the Defence Diversification Agency to discuss the commercial opportunities arising from QinetiQ's activities in order to develop the technology park at Blaenannerch and give some hope to those who lost their jobs in Ceredigion over the summer?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gallaf roi'r addewid hwnnw. Bûm yno unwaith, a chwrddais â swyddogion o'r Defence Diversification Agency ac o QinetiQ. Gwnaeth Andrew Davies yr un peth yn ystod ei ymweliad ag Aberporth a Blaenannerch. Os oes rhagolygon addawol y cawn fwrw'r prosiect yn ei flaen drwy gyfarfod ac ymweliad arall â Blaenannerch a Pharc y Llyn, gwnawn felly.

The First Minister: I can make that promise. I have been there once, and I met officials from the Defence Diversification Agency and from QinetiQ. Andrew Davies did the same during his visit to Aberporth and Blaenannerch. If there are any promising indications that we can give the project a boost by holding another meeting and visiting Blaenannerch and Parc y Llyn again,

Mae Andrew Davies a minnau yn gytun ar hynny. Yr addewid yw i wneud yn iawn am golledion swyddi yn Aberporth ac o Dewhurst drwy ddatblygu'r parc technoleg ym Mlaenannerch.

Mick Bates: We have continual job losses in a great industry: agriculture. That will be aggravated by the proposed reduction in a safety-net payment vital to hill farmers. Will you explore every avenue to ensure that this safety-net payment will remain and help to keep jobs in agriculture?

The First Minister: If I understand your question correctly, you are referring to payments that will have an impact on Ceredigion. I am not aware of the actual job losses in agriculture, but such job losses are part of a longstanding trend related to the rationalisation of dairy and livestock farming. That trend unfortunately received a boost when BSE caused a marketing problem in the sale of British and Welsh livestock, although there have been some promising signs in that regard recently. If you write to me with the details of your particular concerns about safety-net payments, I will ensure that either I or the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Rural Development and Wales Abroad, Mike German, take up the matter.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi gweld yr adroddiad gan Brifysgol Sheffield Hallam sydd yn dangos bod diweithdra go-iawn yng Nghymru dair gwaith yn uwch nag y mae ef wedi'i honni heddiw ac y mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol yn ei honni? Yn ôl y Llywodraeth, lefel diweithdra Cymru yw 4 y cant, neu 55,000 o bobl, ond mae'r adroddiad yn dangos bod 195,000 o bobl yn ddi-waith yng Nghymru, neu 13.5 y cant o'r boblogaeth. Onid yw hynny'n dangos mai methiant yw polisiau economaidd Llafur yng Nghaerdydd ac yn Llundain?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn siŵr sawl gwers ar ystadegau diweithdra a dderbyniodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid. Mae'r hyn a ddywedais heddiw yn hollol gyson a chywir. Nid oes gwahaniaeth rhwng

then we will do so. Andrew Davies and I agree on that. The promise is to make good the job losses at Aberporth and Dewhurst by developing the technology park at Blaenannerch.

Mick Bates: Yr ydym yn colli swyddi'n barhaus mewn un diwydiant mawr: amaethyddiaeth. Gwaethygir hynny gan y bwriad i leihau un taliad at raid sy'n hollbwysig i ffermwyr mynydd. A wnewch chwilio pob dull a modd i sicrhau y bydd y taliad at raid hwn yn parhau ac yn helpu i gadw swyddi mewn amaethyddiaeth?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Os deallaf eich cwestiwn yn iawn, yr ydych yn cyfeirio at daliadau a gaiff effaith ar Geredigion. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r union swyddi a gollwyd mewn amaethyddiaeth, ond mae colledion swyddi o'r fath yn rhan o hen duedd sy'n ymwneud â rhesymoli ffermio llaeth a da byw. Rhoddwyd hwb i'r tuedd hwnnw, gwaetha'r modd, pan achosodd BSE broblem farchnata o ran gwerthu da byw o Brydain a Chymru, er bod rhai arwyddion gobeithiol yn hynny o beth yn ddiweddar. Os ysgrifennwch ataf gan roi manylion y pryderon penodol sydd gennych ynghylch taliadau at raid, sicrhaf y byddaf fi neu Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Gwledig a Chymru Dramor, Mike German, yn ymdrin â'r mater.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Has the First Minister seen the report from Sheffield Hallam University that shows that the real level of unemployment in Wales is three times higher than he claimed today and than the UK Government claims? According to the Government, unemployment in Wales stands at 4 per cent or 55,000 people, but the report shows that 195,000 people are unemployed in Wales, or 13.5 per cent of the population. Does that not show that Labour's economic policies in Cardiff and London are failing?

The First Minister: I do not know how many lessons the leader of the opposition has had in unemployment statistics. What I have said today is consistent and correct. There is no difference between the real level of

diweithdra go-iawn, i ddefnyddio'i ymadrodd ef, a diweithdra sy'n seiliedig ar y nifer o bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau. Cyn belled ag y cedwir at yr un mesur, gwyddoch a fu cynnydd neu ostyngiad mewn diweithdra. Nid yw gostyniad yn ôl y naill fesur neu'r llall yn dangos methiant na llwyddiant. Mae Ieuan yn ceisio drysu pawb trwy ddweud bod rhyw academydd wedi dangos bod diweithdra—os ystyriwch fesur arall ohono—yn uwch nag ydyw os ystyriwch ef ar sail nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r nifer hwnnw wedi gostwng i'r un lefel ag yr oedd ddiwethaf yn 1975; gallech ystyried hynny yn llwyddiant. Mae'n anffodus nad yw ffigurau cymharol ar gyfer y mesur y cyfeiriodd Ieuan ato yn mynd yn ôl 27 mlynedd. Dim ond trwy ddefnyddio'r mesur o nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau y gellir cymharu'r sefyllfa yn 1975 â sefyllfa heddiw. Nid ydym wedi gweld lefel cyn ised o ddiweithdra ers 27 mlynedd ar y sail hwnnw. Mae hynny'n wir o hyd. Nid oes ots sut y mesurir y diweithdra cyn belled â bod yr hyn a gymharwyd yn gyson.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dylech ddarllen yr adroddiad, Brif Weinidog. Dywed arbenigwyr Prifysgol Sheffield Hallam bod y Llywodraeth yn cuddio gwir effaith diweithdra gan fod nifer o bobl ddi-waith yn derbyn budd-daliadau nad ydynt yn cyfrif ar gyfer ystadegau diweithdra. Dywedwch fod diweithdra yn Ngheredigion yn 4 y cant; yn ôl yr adroddiad y mae'n 12 y cant. Yn ôl y Llywodraeth, mae diweithdra ym Merthyr Tudful yn 7 cant, ond mae'r adroddiad yn datgan ei fod yn 28 y cant. Pryd y sylweddolwch fod polisïau eich Llywodraeth yn golygu bod economi Cymru mewn sefyllfa lawer gwaeth ar ôl pum mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur nag yr oedd ar ôl 18 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Doriaidd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydych yn ailadrodd yr un camsyniad sylfaenol, Ieuan. Y pwynt yw a yw'r duedd yn cynyddu neu'n gostwng. O ddefnyddio cymariaethau cyson, gwelwch fod y duedd o ran diweithdra yn gostwng. Er mwyn dangos pa mor wan yw eich dealltwriaeth, nid yw diweithdra yng Ngheredigion yn 4 y cant, mae'n llawer gwell na hynny: mae'n 2.5 y cant. Dyna a ddywedais bum munud yn ôl. Wrth gwrs, mae'r newyddion hwnnw'n rhy dda o lawer i

unemployment, to use Ieuan's phrase, and unemployment figures based on the number of people claiming benefit. Provided that you keep to the same measure, you will know whether unemployment has increased or decreased. A decrease according to either measure does not mean failure or success. Ieuan is trying to confuse everyone by saying that some academic has shown that unemployment—if you consider another measure of it—is higher than if you consider it on the basis of the number of benefit claimants. However, that number has fallen to a level last seen in 1975; that can be considered to be a success. It is unfortunate that the comparative figures for the measure that Ieuan referred to do not go back 27 years. It is only by using the measure of the number of benefit claimants that the situation in 1975 can be compared with that of today. We have not seen such a low level of employment for 27 years on that basis. That still holds true. It does not matter how you measure unemployment as long as the comparators used are consistent.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You should read the report, First Minister. The experts in Sheffield Hallam University say that the Government is hiding the true effect of unemployment because many unemployed people receive benefits that do not count towards unemployment statistics. You said that unemployment in Ceredigion was at 4 per cent; according to the report it is 12 per cent. According to the Government, unemployment in Merthyr Tydfil is at 7 per cent, but the report states that it is at 28 per cent. When will you realise that this Government's policies mean that the Welsh economy is in a far worse state after five years of Labour Government than it was after 18 years of Tory Government?

The First Minister: You are repeating the same basic misunderstanding, Ieuan. The point is whether the trend is up or down. If you were to use consistent comparators, you would see that the unemployment trend is downward. To show how weak your understanding is, unemployment in Ceredigion is not at 4 per cent, it is far better than that: it is 2.5 per cent. That is what I said five minutes ago. Of course, that news is far too good for you to accept. You reject

chi ei dderbyn. Gwrthodwch y newyddion da hwnnw gan gyfeirio at ffigurau nad ydynt yn gwneud synnwyr heblaw yng nghyd-destun y ffigurau cymharol sydd yn dangos y duedd. Nid oes ots sut y dangosir y duedd, ond rhaid defnyddio'r un ffigurau cymharol er mwyn gallu cymharu. Mae'r duedd yn hollol glir: mae diweithdra wedi gostwng yn sylweddol.

that good news and refer to figures that do not make any sense unless considered in the context of comparative figures that show the trend. It does not matter how that trend is shown, but you must use the same comparators in order to make a comparison. The trend is clear: unemployment has fallen significantly.

Rhaglenni Ffyrdd Newydd New Road Programmes

Q4 Alison Halford: What action is the First Minister taking to ensure that new road programmes are an integrated part of economic development plans? (OAQ19653)

C4 Alison Halford: Pa gamau y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn eu cymryd er mwyn sicrhau bod rhaglenni ffyrdd newydd yn rhan integredig o gynlluniau datblygu economaidd? (OAQ19653)

The First Minister: The transport framework for Wales, published in November 2001, sets the context for developing transport programmes for trunk roads and for local authority road schemes. The trunk road forward programme will specifically help to support economic aims and economic growth in Wales. That is also reflected in 'A Winning Wales'.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Y fframwaith trafndiaeth i Gymru, a gyhoeddwyd yn Nhachwedd 2001, sy'n pennu'r cyd-destun i ddatblygu rhaglenni trafndiaeth ar gyfer cynlluniau cefnffyrdd a ffyrdd awdurdodau lleol. Bydd y flaenraglen cefnffyrdd yn rhoi cymorth penodol i ategu nodau economaidd a thwf economaidd yng Nghymru. Adlewyrchir hynny yn 'Cymru'n Ennill' hefyd.

Alison Halford: Do you share my delight at the 12 per cent increase in the transport budget, which will allow Tom Middlehurst and me to welcome the Deeside Park road scheme that will assist cross-border routes? Do you also share my delight that improvements will be made to my favourite road, the A470? I only regret that I will not spend so much time dashing up and down it after May. Also, do you agree that your Government should be congratulated on the fact that local authorities will also have an increase in their transport grant of some £28 million? Do you share my delight at all these excellent developments?

Alison Halford: A ydych yn ymhyfrydu, fel yr wyf fi, yn y 12 y cant o gynnydd yn y gyllideb trafndiaeth, a fydd yn caniatáu i Tom Middlehurst a minnau groesawu cynllun ffordd Parc Glannau Dyfrdwy a fydd yn hybu llwybrau trawsffiniol? A ydych hefyd yn ymhyfrydu, fel yr wyf fi, yn y ffaith y bydd gwelliannau i'm hoff ffordd, yr A470? Yr unig ofid i mi yw na fyddaf yn treulio cymaint o amser yn brysio'n ôl ac ymlaen arni ar ôl mis Mai. Hefyd, a ydych yn cytuno y dylid llongyfarch eich Llywodraeth ar y ffaith y caiff yr awdurdodau lleol gynnydd hefyd yn eu grant trafndiaeth o ryw £28 miliwn? A ydych yn rhannu fy llawenydd ynghylch yr holl ddatblygiadau rhagorol hyn?

The First Minister: I do, on all three accounts. I also share your regret that after May you will need a different reason to travel down the A470 to Cardiff. I am sure that we all regret that. You are right to mention the A470, because the two major schemes that are under construction at the moment are the A470 Dolwyddelan to Pont yr Afanc scheme

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ydwyf, ar bob un o'r tri chyfrif. Yr wyf finnau'n rhannu'ch gofid y bydd arnoch angen rheswm gwahanol ar ôl mis Mai i deithio i lawr yr A470 i Gaerdydd. Yr wyf yn sicr bod hynny'n ofid gan bawb ohonom. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth sôn am yr A470, oherwydd y ddau gynllun mawr sy'n cael eu hadeiladu ar

and the dualling of the east-west route on the A465 from Tredegar to Dowlais Top. Tenders have been invited for the A494/A550 Deeside Park to Drome Corner scheme and work is expected to start in the new year. These schemes in the Deeside and Queensferry area are to improve links with the trunk road networks of north-west Wales, Ireland and England and with Europe.

Janet Davies: Integrating new road programmes with economic development plans not only requires money, but careful planning. Non-trunk roads are the responsibility of local government but are an important part of the overall strategy. How are you working with the Welsh Local Government Association to address that?

The First Minister: There has been an indicative increase in the transport grant to local authorities of more than £28 million over the next three years. That will support improvement on the ground to give a better integrated transport scheme. With the £430 million in transport grant funding announced in the last two years, it will support the design of road schemes that will address important local economic access issues. That includes the Deeside integrated transport scheme and the new DARTS proposals. That is not of direct interest to you and your constituents. However, it is a typical part of the pattern of our close work with Welsh local government.

Alun Cairns: In response to the First Minister's answer to Alison Halford, I remind him that a 12 per cent increase in a minuscule budget does not amount to much. Does he now recognise the need for a fast road to Cardiff international airport that will allow for further expansion and demonstrate confidence in the south Wales business community?

The First Minister: We keep a close eye on what is happening in terms of access to

hyn o bryd yw cynllun yr A470 o Ddolwyddelan i Bont yr Afanc a deuoli'r llwybr o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ar yr A465 o Dredegar i Dowlais Top. Mae tendrau wedi'u gwahodd ar gyfer cynllun yr A494/A550 o Barc Glannau Dyfrdwy i Drome Corner a disgwylir y bydd y gwaith yn dechrau yn y flwyddyn newydd. Bwriad y cynlluniau hyn yn ardal Glannau Dyfrdwy a'r Fferi Isaf yw gwella'r cysylltiadau â rhwydweithiau cefnffyrdd y Gogledd-orllewin, Iwerddon a Lloegr a chydag Ewrop.

Janet Davies: Mae integreiddio rhaglenni ffyrdd newydd a chynlluniau datblygu economaidd yn gofyn arian, a chynllunio gofalus yn ogystal. Mae ffyrdd heblaw cefnffyrdd yn gyfrifoldeb i lywodraeth leol ond maent yn rhan bwysig o'r strategaeth gyffredinol. Sut yr ydych yn gweithio gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i ymdrin â hynny?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Bu cynnydd dynodol yn y grant trafndiaeth i awdurdodau lleol o fwy na £28 miliwn ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf. Bydd hynny'n cynnal gwelliannau'n lleol er mwyn cael cynllun trafndiaeth integredig gwell. Gyda'r £430 miliwn o arian grant trafndiaeth a gyhoeddwyd yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, bydd yn gymorth i ddyfeisio cynlluniau ffyrdd a fydd yn ymateb i faterion pwysig sy'n codi o ran hygyrchedd economaidd lleol. Mae hynny'n cynnwys cynllun trafndiaeth integredig Glannau Dyfrdwy a'r cynlluniau DARTS newydd. Nid yw hynny o ddiddordeb uniongyrchol i chi a'ch etholwyr. Er hynny, mae'n rhan nodweddiadol o batrwm ein gwaith manwl gyda llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: I ymateb i ateb y Prif Weinidog i Alison Halford, yr wyf yn ei atgoffa nad yw cynnydd o 12 y cant mewn cyllideb fach yn fawr ddim. A yw bellach yn cydnabod yr angen am ffordd gyflym i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd a fydd yn hwyluso ehangu pellach ac yn dangos ffydd yn nghymuned fusnes y De?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydym yn cadw llygad barcud ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd o ran

Bristol and Cardiff international airports, as they are, broadly, located in the same quarter of the country. I do not believe that there is any difference in access to the airports. Both could use improvement but it would be wrong to imply—as I believe you did—that there cannot be expansion at Cardiff international airport because the access road is not up to your standards. That would be the opposite of good marketing for an airport which, with the coming of bmibaby, we would all agree is set for greater achievements. It will soon undergo the same sort of expansion that Bristol airport has seen in recent years in terms of getting flights from no-frills carriers, as has Liverpool airport, which serves the extensive north Wales market.

mynediad i feysydd awyr rhyngwladol Bryste a Chaerdydd, gan eu bod wedi'u lleoli, yn fras, yn yr un rhan o'r wlad. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw wahaniaeth o ran y mynediad i'r meysydd awyr hyn. Byddai gwelliannau o fudd i'r ddau ond anghywir fyddai awgrymu—fel y gwnaethoch chi, yr wyf yn credu—na ellir ehangu maes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd am nad yw'r ffordd fynediad yn cyrraedd eich safonau. Y gwrthwyneb i farchnata da fyddai hynny ar gyfer maes awyr sydd, fel y byddem oll yn cytuno, yn wynebu dyfodol llewyrchus gyda dyfodiad bmibaby. Cyn hir, bydd yn mynd drwy'r un ehangu a welodd maes awyr Bryste yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf o ran cynnig hediadau gan gwmnïau awyrennau rhad, fel y gwnaeth maes awyr Lerpwl, sy'n gwasanaethu marchnad helaeth y Gogledd.

Argyfwng Cyffuriau Drugs Crisis

C5 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y camau sy'n cael eu cymryd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng cyffuriau yng Nghymru? (OAQ19674)

Q5 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on what actions are being taken to tackle the drugs crisis in Wales? (OAQ19674)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth Edwina Hart, sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros faterion camddefnyddio sylweddau, ddatganiad ynghylch canlyniadau'r broses ymgynghori ddiweddar ar strwythur y timau gweithredu cyffuriau ac alcohol yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Yn ogystal, mae wedi rhyddhau datganiad ysgrifenedig sy'n amlinellu manylion y cyrff newydd a fydd yn gyfrifol am fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau ledled Cymru. Bydd y swm sydd wedi'i glustnodi at wella triniaeth a ffyrdd o atal y cynnydd yng nghyflenwad cyffuriau yng Nghymru yn codi gan £11 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

The First Minister: Last week, Edwina Hart, who is responsible for substance abuse matters, made a statement on the results of the recent consultation process on the future structure of the drug and alcohol action teams in Wales. She has also issued a written statement outlining the details of the new bodies that will be responsible for tackling substance abuse throughout Wales. The amount allocated for improving treatment and halting the increase in the supply of drugs in Wales will rise by £11 million over the next three years.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn rhannu fy mhryder bod cymaint o bobl ifanc sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau ac sydd eisiau dod oddi arnynt yn methu â chael y driniaeth angenrheidiol ar hyn o bryd oherwydd bod rhestrau aros ar gyfer yr ychydig welyau sydd ar gael mewn ysbytai, fel Ysbyty Gwynedd, er enghraifft, mor hir fel bod y bobl ifanc hyn yn troseddu dro ar ôl tro i gael arian er mwyn gallu parhau i brynu cyffuriau? A yw'r Prif

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Does the First Minister share my concern that so many young people who are addicted to drugs and who wish to kick the habit cannot get the necessary treatment at present because waiting lists for the few beds available in hospitals, such as Ysbyty Gwynedd, are so long that these young people commit crimes time and time again to fund their habit? Does the First Minister also share my hope that the funding

Weinidog hefyd yn rhannu fy ngobaith y bydd yr arian sydd ar gael yn awr yn helpu i sicrhau y bydd mwy o driniaeth ar gael a'i bod ar gael yn gynt?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gellir dadlau dros gynnwys y pwnc hwn o fewn y portffolio iechyd neu'r portffolio troseddau a diogelwch cymunedol. Bu'n rhaid gwneud penderfyniad, a phenderfynais ei gynnwys o fewn y portffolio troseddau a diogelwch cymunedol. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad yw'r elfen iechyd yn parhau i fod yn bwysig. Mae hynny'n gysylltiedig â'r mater o faint o welyau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer rhoi triniaeth i bobl sy'n ddibynnol ar gyffuriau ac am drechu'r ddibyniaeth honno. Nid yw'r manylion gennyf heddiw ar sut y caiff yr arian ei wario ond addawaf y byddaf i neu Edwina Hart yn ysgrifennu atoch pan fyddant ar gael.

Janice Gregory: I welcome the partnership approach adopted by the Labour-led Assembly Government and the UK Labour Government. Additional funding to tackle alcohol and drug—*[Interruption.]* I do not think that this is a laughing matter and neither do my constituents who are—

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Janice Gregory: Additional funding to tackle alcohol and drug dependency is vital in order to maintain existing projects, such as Brynawel House in Llanharan in my constituency. Will you join me in congratulating the staff and volunteers there for their work in rehabilitating alcohol and drug users?

The First Minister: Yes, I will. This is a difficult area for anyone to work in. Volunteers or paid staff who become involved in this type of work are to be commended because they are dealing with people who are going through the most difficult period in their lives because they are trying to tackle drug dependency. The Mid Glamorgan Council on Alcoholism strongly supports the Brynawel House project and I hope that it continues to successfully reduce the number of those dependent on drugs in Wales, particularly in mid Glamorgan.

available now will help to ensure that more treatment is available and is available sooner?

The First Minister: One could argue that this subject should be included within the health portfolio or the crime and community safety portfolio. A decision had to be made, and I decided to include it in the crime and community safety portfolio. That does not mean that the health element is no longer important. That is related to the issue of how many beds are needed for the treatment of those who are addicted to drugs and who wish to kick the habit. I do not have the details of how the money will be spent with me but I promise that Edwina Hart or myself will write to you when they are available.

Janice Gregory: Croesawaf y dull partneriaeth a fabwysiadodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad dan arweiniad Llafur a Llywodraeth Lafur y DU. Mae arian ychwanegol i ymdrin â—*[Torri ar draws.]* Nid yw hyn yn fater chwerthin yn fy marn i, nac ym marn fy etholwyr, sydd—

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Janice Gregory: Mae arian ychwanegol i ymdrin â dibyniaeth ar alcohol a chyffuriau'n hollbwysig er mwyn cynnal y prosiectau presennol, fel Tŷ Brynawel yn Llanharan yn fy etholaeth i. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch y staff a'r gwirfoddolwyr yno ar eu gwaith yn ailsefydlu defnyddwyr alcohol a chyffuriau?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gwnaf. Mae hwn yn faes anodd i weithio ynddo. Mae gwirfoddolwyr neu staff cyflogedig sy'n ymgymryd â gwaith o'r math hwn i'w canmol gan eu bod yn ymwneud â phobl sy'n mynd drwy gyfnod anoddaf eu bywyd am eu bod yn ceisio trechu dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau. Mae Cyngor Alcoholiaeth Canol Morgannwg yn dra chefnogol i brosiect Tŷ Brynawel a gobeithiaf y bydd yn dal i lwyddo i ostwng nifer y rhai sy'n dibynnu ar gyffuriau yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yng nghanol Morgannwg.

David Ian Jones: As a father, one of my greatest concerns is that my children could become involved with drugs. Do you agree, therefore, that education is an important element in the war against drugs? In that context, do you also agree that the recent public pronouncement by the chief constable of North Wales Police that heroin in itself is not a dangerous drug is not particularly helpful?

The First Minister: The three chief constables of south and mid Wales and the chief constable of north Wales have different views on this issue. However, that should not prevent them from working closer together to achieve the objectives that we all share and on which we are working closely with the Home Office. I was pleased with David Blunkett's announcement on his visit to the Valleys last week that an additional £500,000 would be given to Operation Tarian. The three mid and south Wales police authorities requested that funding and the Home Office has allocated it. We have allocated substantial sums of money, announced in the budget statement last week, to combat drug, solvent and alcohol abuse over the next few years. We must concentrate on that rather than on the public view of the chief constable of North Wales Police, which is different to the view of most other chief constables throughout the country.

Peter Black: Do you agree that the Government's joined-up approach in tackling drug and alcohol abuse—working with the police, helping to fund Operation Tarian, reviewing the drug and alcohol programmes around Wales and promising that more funding for that may be allocated in the final budget—is the best way of dealing with this issue? Do you also agree that this is the best opportunity afforded in some time to turn around the tragedies that are taking place in our communities every day?

The First Minister: Two major changes have taken place. The Assembly Government's substance misuse branch has been integrated into the crime reduction unit.

David Ian Jones: Fel tad, un o'm pryderon mwyaf yw y gallai fy mhlant ddod i ymhel â chyffuriau. A ydych yn cytuno, felly, fod addysg yn elfen bwysig yn y frwydr yn erbyn cyffuriau? Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, a ydych hefyd yn cytuno nad yw'r datganiad cyhoeddus diweddar gan brif gwnstabl Heddlu Gogledd Cymru nad yw heroin ynddo'i hun yn gyffur peryglus yn un arbennig o fuddiol?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae safbwynt tri phrif gwnstabl de a chanolbarth Cymru a phrif gwnstabl gogledd Cymru'n wahanol ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai hynny eu rhwystro rhag cydweithio'n agosach i gyflawni'r amcanion yr ydym oll yn eu rhannu ac yr ydym yn cydweithio'n glòs arnynt â'r Swyddfa Gartref. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed cyhoeddiad David Blunkett ar ei ymweliad â'r Cymoedd yr wythnos diwethaf y byddid yn rhoi £500,000 yn ychwanegol i Ymgyrch Tarian. Tri awdurdod heddlu'r Canolbarth a'r De a ofynnodd am yr arian hwnnw ac mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi'i ddyrannu. Yr ydym ni wedi dyrannu symiau sylweddol o arian, a gyhoeddwyd yn y datganiad cyllideb yr wythnos diwethaf, i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau, toddyddion ac alcohol dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar hynny yn hytrach nag ar farn gyhoeddus prif gwnstabl Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, sy'n wahanol i farn y rhan fwyaf o'r prif gwnstabliad eraill ledled y wlad.

Peter Black: A ydych yn cytuno mai dull cydgysylltiedig y Llywodraeth o fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol—sef gweithio gyda'r heddlu, helpu i ariannu Ymgyrch Tarian, adolygu'r rhaglenni alcohol a chyffuriau o gwmpas Cymru ac addo y gellir dyrannu mwy o arian at hynny yn y gyllideb derfynol—yw'r dull gorau o ymdrin â'r mater hwn? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno mai hwn yw'r cyfle gorau a gafwyd ers cryn amser i wrthdroi'r trychinebau sy'n digwydd yn ein cymunedau bob dydd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae dau newid mawr wedi digwydd. Mae cangen camddefnyddio sylweddau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i hintegreiddio â'r uned

In order to reflect the more social and holistic approach to the treatment and prevention of drug and alcohol abuse, the crime reduction unit has been renamed the community safety unit. The crime reduction partnerships will be able to make use of the additional £2.5 million from the Home Office over the next three years, and the additional £11 million from our budget, which was announced last week.

gostwng troseddu. Er mwyn adlewyrchu'r dull mwy cymdeithasol a chyfannol o drin ac atal camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau, mae'r uned gostwng troseddu wedi'i hailenwi'n uned diogelwch cymunedol. Bydd y partneriaethau gostwng troseddu'n gallu defnyddio'r £2.5 miliwn ychwanegol oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gartref dros y tair blynedd nesaf, a'r £11 miliwn ychwanegol o'n cyllideb ni, a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf.

2:30 p.m.

Rhaglen Amcan 1 The Objective 1 Programme

Q6 Huw Lewis: Will the First Minister make a statement regarding the progress of the Objective 1 programme? (OAQ19680)

C6 Huw Lewis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch hynt y rhaglen Amcan 1? (OAQ19680)

The First Minister: The Objective 1 programme for west Wales and the Valleys is making good progress, with over £380 million now committed to 665 projects across those areas. A quarterly report on the progress of the structural funds programmes will be made to the Economic Development Committee at its meeting this week; some members of that Committee will already have copies of that report.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r rhaglen Amcan 1 ar gyfer y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn gwneud cynnydd da, ac mae dros £380 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo bellach ar gyfer 665 o brosiectau drwy'r ardaloedd hynny. Rhoddir adroddiad chwarterol ar hynt rhaglenni'r cronfeydd strwythurol i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn ei gyfarfod yr wythnos hon; bydd rhai aelodau o'r Pwyllgor hwnnw wedi cael copi o'r adroddiad eisoes.

Huw Lewis: You are right in saying that, overwhelmingly, there is good news in those areas. However, my point relates to a continuing problem, which I raised with you at the beginning of the programme. It concerns the priority 3 themes of community and economic regeneration. In effect, a large portion of those funds is ring-fenced and, therefore, unavailable to Valleys communities such as mine. That has a gearing effect, which means that the injustice is magnified. Will you give an assurance that we can revisit this unfairness at the heart of the programme during the mid-term review?

Huw Lewis: Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud mai newyddion da sydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny gan amlaf o lawer. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwynt sydd gennyf yn ymwneud â phroblem sy'n parhau, ac un y soniais amdani wrthyich ar ddechrau'r rhaglen. Mae'n ymwneud â themâu blaenoriaeth 3 sef adfywio cymunedol ac economaidd. I bob pwrpas, mae cyfran fawr o'r cronfeydd hynny wedi'u pridiannu a, gan hynny, nid ydynt ar gael i gymunedau yn y Cymoedd fel fy un i. Caiff hynny effaith luosi, sy'n golygu bod yr anghyfiawnder yn cael ei chwyddo. A wnewch roi sicrwydd y gallwn ailystyried yr annhegwch hwn sydd wrth wraidd y rhaglen yn ystod yr adolygiad canol tymor?

The First Minister: That is the purpose of a mid-term review. We are approaching the stage of letting contracts for the mid-term review, and the consultants have been appointed for the four or five different

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dyna bwrpas adolygiad canol tymor. Yr ydym yn agosáu at adeg gosod y contractau ar gyfer yr adolygiad canol tymor, a phenodwyd yr ymgynghorwyr ar gyfer y pedair neu bum is-

subsets of Objective 1, Objective 2, URBAN 2 and so on. That is the kind of issue that needs to be considered during a mid-term review. You have expressed the view for a long time that the split between rural and urban Objective 1 Wales in priority 3 is unfair. That is a matter to be considered around the time of the mid-term review.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran cynnydd rhaglen Amcan 1, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod gan bartneriaethau lleol hawl i ddefnyddio hyd at 20 y cant o'u harian ar gyfer prosiectau lleol. O dderbyn yr oedi sylweddol o ran ceisiadau Cyswllt Ffermio, a wnewch ymrwymo heddiw y bydd arian cyfatebol ar gael ar gyfer cymorthdaliadau y gallai partneriaethau lleol eu hestyn i ffermwyr?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn siŵr at beth yn union yr ydych yn cyfeirio ynglŷn â ffermio a chymunedau amaethyddol. Mae'r canran o'r gwariant yn erbyn cyfanswm y rhaglen yn llai ar yr ochr amaethyddol nag ar yr ochr datblygu rhanbarthol a'r ochr datblygu cymdeithasol. Dyna lle bu pethau'n llusgo. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom am un neu ddau o brosiectau sylweddol a fydd, os ydynt yn cael eu gwireddu, yn golygu y caiff yr arian i gyd ei ddefnyddio—ni fydd problem wedi hynny o wario llai na'r cyfanswm. Os ydych yn cyfeirio at broblemau eraill, ysgrifennwch ataf, a sicrhaf y cewch ateb manwl gennyf i neu gan Andrew Davies.

Peter Law: I am sure that you, like me, are delighted that, thanks to the UK Labour Government, Wales is enjoying the benefits of Objective 1, which supports many projects. Your excellent policy of funding the reopening of the Ebbw valley passenger railway in 2005 is one such project. It requires £9 million of Objective 1 funding. Will you fully support the application, which will provide economic opportunities and an improvement in the quality of life for the people of my constituency, Blaenau Gwent, and the neighbouring constituencies that will be served by the line?

The First Minister: I look forward, as I am sure you do, Peter, to riding on the first train. It will be a great day for everyone in the

set wahanol o Amcan 1, Amcan 2, URBAN 2 ac yn y blaen. Dyna'r math o fater y bydd yn rhaid ei ystyried yn ystod adolygiad canol tymor. Yr ydych yn mynegi'r farn ers talwm bod y rhaniad rhwng y rhannau gwledig a threfol o Gymru Amcan 1 ym mlaenoriaeth 3 yn annheg. Mae hynny'n fater i'w ystyried tuag adeg yr adolygiad canol tymor.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: On the progress of the Objective 1 programme, you will be aware that local partnerships are able to use up to 20 per cent of their funds for local projects. Given the long delays in processing Farming Connect applications, will you give a commitment today that match funding will be available for subsidies that local partnerships might wish to offer farmers?

The First Minister: I am not sure to what exactly you are referring with regard to farming and agricultural communities. The percentage of spending against the programme total is less on agriculture than on regional development and social development. That is where things have lagged behind. However, we know of one or two significant projects that will, if they go ahead, ensure that the money is all spent. There will not then be a problem of spending less than the total. If you are referring to other problems, please write to me, and I will ensure that you receive a detailed response, either from myself or from Andrew Davies.

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chi, fel minnau, yn ymhyfrydu yn y ffaith bod Cymru, diolch i Lywodraeth Lafur y DU, yn mwynhau manteision Amcan 1, sy'n cefnogi llawer o brosiectau. Mae'ch polisi rhagorol o ariannu ailagor rheilffordd deithwyr Glyn Ebwy yn 2005 yn un prosiect o'r fath. Mae angen £9 miliwn o arian Amcan 1 ar ei gyfer. A wnewch roi pob cefnogaeth i'r cais, a fydd yn darparu cyfleoedd economaidd ac yn gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl fy etholaeth i, Blaenau Gwent, a'r etholaethau cyfagos a wasanaethir gan y rheilffordd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen, fel yr ydych chithau, Peter, yr wyf yn siŵr, at fynd ar y trê'n cyntaf. Bydd yn

Ebbw valley—things will be even better when we can solve the signal box problem on the main line so that it can serve the Newport end of the Ebbw valley, as well as the Ebbw Vale end. You are right that it is being jointly funded—approximately 50/50—by Objective 1 and a UK transport grant, which is an example of joined-up thinking.

ddiwrnod mawr i bawb yng Nglyn Ebwy—bydd pethau'n well byth pan allwn ddatrys problem y blwch signalau ar y brif reilffordd fel y gall wasanaethu pen Casnewydd i Lyn Ebwy, yn ogystal â phen Glynebwy. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud ei fod yn cael ei ariannu ar y cyd—bron yn gyfartal—gan Amcan 1 a grant trafndiaeth y DU, ac mae hynny'n enghraifft o feddwl cydgyssylltiedig.

Polisi Ysgolion Gwledig y Cynulliad The Assembly's Rural Schools Policy

C7 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch polisi'r Cynulliad ynghylch ysgolion gwledig? (OAQ19666)

Q7 Eleanor Burnham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Assembly's rural schools policy? (OAQ19666)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cefnogaf Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yn ei gwaith o sefydlu polisi clir i'r Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth ar ysgolion gwledig ac ysgolion bach. Ym mis Hydref 2001, cyflwynodd bapur ar y pwnc hwn i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes cyn ymgynghori'n eang ar y canllawiau drafft, sydd bellach wedi eu cyhoeddi ar ffurf cylchlythyr 23/02. Yn ogystal, mae wedi cyflwyno grant arbennig—£2 filiwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a £3.5 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf—i annog ffurfiau arloesol o ddarparu addysg o safon uchel mewn lleoliadau gwledig.

The First Minister: I support Jane Davidson, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, in her efforts to establish a clear policy for the Assembly and the Government with regard to rural and small schools. In October 2001, she presented a paper on this topic to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, before undertaking extensive consultation on the draft guidance, which has now been issued in the form of circular 23/02. She has also introduced a special grant—£2 million this financial year and £3.5 million for the next year—to encourage innovative ways of delivering high quality education in rural areas.

Eleanor Burnham: A ydych yn cytuno y dylai cynghorau lleol edrych ar yr effaith ar yr holl gymuned wrth ystyried cau ysgolion gwledig? Dylai fod gan ddisgyblion mewn ardaloedd gwledig yr un hawl â'r rhai mewn ardaloedd trefol i fynychu ysgol leol. Mae ysgolion mewn cymunedau gwledig yn hybu ysbryd lleol, yn galluogi disgyblion i gael eu haddysgu yn y pentref, ac yn darparu canolbwynt i fywyd cymunedol.

Eleanor Burnham: Do you agree that local councils should bear in mind the effect on the whole community when they consider closing rural schools? Pupils in rural areas should have the same right to attend a local school as those in urban areas. Schools in rural communities promote community spirit, allow children to be educated in the village and provide a focal point for community life.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ydw. Dylai awdurdodau lleol ystyried y ffactorau hynny cyn penderfynu cau unrhyw ysgol. Dylent ymgynghori â'r gymuned a'r rhieni ac ystyried a all yr ysgol honno gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yn effeithiol. Dylent hefyd ystyried y syniad o greu clwstwr o ysgolion bach, a fyddai'n galluogi un athro i ddysgu agwedd arbennig ar y

The First Minister: Yes. Local authorities should consider those factors before deciding to close any school. They should consult with the community and with the parents and consider whether the school can effectively deliver the national curriculum. They should also consider the idea of forming a cluster of small schools, within which one teacher could deliver a particular aspect of the

cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ym mhob ysgol yn y clwstwr. Eleni, mae Jane Davidson wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Chyngor Sir Ceredigion, sydd am arloesi gyda chlystyrau o chwech o ysgolion bach lleol. Dyna un ffordd o gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Os yw'r cynllun yn llwyddiannus, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd cynghorau sir yn ardaloedd gwledig eraill Cymru yn dangos diddordeb yn y syniad.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn derbyn bod llawer o gymunedau ar draws Cymru, yn enwedig yn Sir Fynwy a Sir Benfro, yn credu nad yw'r Cynulliad wedi rhoi arweiniad clir ynglŷn â'r polisi hwn? A wnewch ailystyried y canllawiau gan fod llawer o gymunedau yn eu hystyried yn llawer rhy wan? A wnewch gymryd y cyfrifoldeb oddi ar Jane Davidson yn y maes hwn gan ei bod yn amlwg nad yw hi'n fodlon herio Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar y mater hwn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Na wnaif. Yr ydych yn gofyn imi gymryd cyfrifoldebau oddi ar Jane Davidson ond, mewn gwirionedd, yr ydych eisiau i Jane Davidson gymryd cyfrifoldebau oddi ar awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r cyfrifoldebau hyn, yn amlwg, yn nwylo awdurdodau lleol. Yr ydym yn gosod canllawiau, ac yn gallu helpu gydag arian—fel yr wyf eisioes wedi dweud, £2 filiwn eleni a £3.5 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf—ond bydd polisïau'n amrywio o un sir i'r llall, er enghraifft rhwng Ceredigion a Sir Benfro. Mae hynny'n naturiol ac yn ddemocrataidd. Ni allwn gymryd y cyfrifoldeb oddi ar y cynghorau gan ein bod yn cytuno â Chyngor Sir Ceredigion ond yn anghytuno â Chyngor Sir Penfro. Mae'n afresymol i ddisgwyl inni gymryd y cyfrifoldeb ynglŷn â dewis ysgolion i'w cau ac ysgolion i'w cadw ar agor. Ein dyletswydd ni yw darparu digon o arian a chymorth tuag at arloesi lle nad yw'n hawdd datrys y problemau, ond lle y credwn fod potensial yn bodoli. Cyfrifoldeb democrataidd y bobl sydd wedi'u hethol gan y bobl leol i wneud y gwaith yw dewis pa ysgolion i'w cau.

Huw Lewis: Do you agree that the opposite side of the coin is too often untold? Spending per school pupil in areas such as Merthyr Tydfil is roughly half that in Ceredigion, which is largely due to the plethora of small

national curriculum. Jane Davidson has been working this year with Ceredigion County Council, which wants to work innovatively with clusters of approximately six small local schools. That is one way of delivering the national curriculum. If the scheme is successful, I am sure that other county councils in rural areas in Wales will be interested in the idea.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you accept that many communities across Wales, particularly in Monmouthshire and Pembrokeshire, feel that the Assembly has not provided clear guidance on this policy? Will you reconsider the guidelines, as many communities believe them to be far too weak? Will you take the responsibility from Jane Davidson in this area, as she is clearly unwilling to challenge the Welsh Local Government Association on this matter?

The First Minister: No. You are not asking me to take on Jane Davidson's responsibilities so much as asking Jane Davidson to take on the local authorities' responsibilities. These responsibilities are clearly within their remit. We set guidelines and can assist with funding—for example, as I have already mentioned, £2 million this year and £3.5 million next year—but policies will differ from county to county, as they do between Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. That is normal and democratic. We cannot take the responsibility from the councils because we agree with Ceredigion County Council but disagree with Pembrokeshire County Council. It is unreasonable to expect us to take responsibility for choosing which schools should close and which should remain open. Our job is to provide enough funding and to assist with innovation where there are no easy answers, but where we believe there is potential. Choosing which schools to close is the democratic responsibility of those elected by local people to do the job.

Huw Lewis: A ydych yn cytuno nad oes sôn yn ddigon aml am ochr arall y geiniog? Mae gwariant fesul disgybl ysgol mewn ardaloedd megis Merthyr Tudful tua hanner yr hyn ydyw yng Ngheredigion, sy'n

schools in Ceredigion. There is a hard-headed social justice problem here that must be addressed. If we take cognisance of an entire rural community—no-one wants schools to close—we should also weigh up the needs of the educational community of Wales as a whole.

The First Minister: Yes, but changing the educational system in Ceredigion to create a small number of larger primary schools, with pupils having to travel much longer distances to them, would affect the school transport budget. You would then ask why Ceredigion has such a huge school transport budget, funded in the main by the Assembly. The reason for that would be because we encouraged it to close its small rural schools. Although we might show a profit, we would have lost all the other aspects that make Ceredigion, I believe, the UK's most successful local education authority. I know that it struggles with different problems to Merthyr Tydfil—we all accept that. It is not the same ball game in Ceredigion; both its universities and the children of their professors and staff are a natural yeast in the community. In terms of outcomes, Ceredigion, as far as I know, is the most successful local education authority in Great Britain, so it must be doing something right.

2:40 p.m.

Nick Bourne: We have just heard the real reason why Labour is approving these school closures—it is plain and simple envy. You rightly talked about lack of consistency in local authority areas. However, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning—who has the final say—has consistently confirmed every proposal for closure. She says that she often confirms closures on educational grounds. The Estyn reports on the schools in question are invariably excellent; were you to look at it, you would see that the report on Moylegrove Primary School states that:

'It is not often that we come across a school where there are no unsatisfactory aspects in

ganlyniad yn bennaf i'r nifer uchel o ysgolion bach yng Ngheredigion. Mae problem bendant o ran cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn hyn o beth, ac y mae'n rhaid rhoi sylw iddi. Os cymerwn sylw o gymuned wledig gyfan—nid oes neb am weld ysgolion yn cau—dylem hefyd bwysu a mesur anghenion cymuned addysgol Cymru gyfan.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dylem, ond byddai newid y system addysgol yng Ngheredigion i greu nifer fach o ysgolion cynradd mwy, â'r disgyblion yn gorfod teithio'n bellach o lawer i'w cyrraedd, yn effeithio ar y gyllideb trafniadaeth ysgolion. Byddech wedyn yn gofyn pam y mae gan Geredigion gyllideb trafniadaeth ysgol mor fawr, a honno'n cael ei hariannu'n bennaf gan y Cynulliad. Y rheswm am hynny fyddai ein bod wedi'i hannog i gau ei hysgolion gwledig bach. Er y gallem arbed arian, byddem wedi colli'r holl agweddau eraill sy'n peri mai Ceredigion yw awdurdod addysg lleol mwyaf llwyddiannus y DU, fe gredaf. Gwn ei fod yn ymgodymu â phroblemau gwahanol i rai Merthyr Tudful—yr ydym oll yn derbyn hynny. Mae pethau'n wahanol yng Ngheredigion; mae ei phrifysgolion a phlant eu hathrawon a'u staff yn furum naturiol yn y gymuned. O ran canlyniadau, Ceredigion, hyd y gwn i, yw'r awdurdod addysg lleol mwyaf llwyddiannus ym Mhrydain Fawr, felly rhaid ei fod ar y trywydd iawn.

Nick Bourne: Yr ydym newydd glywed y gwir reswm pam y mae Llafur yn cymeradwyo cau'r ysgolion hyn—cenfigen ydyw a dim arall. Gwnaethoch sôn yn briodol am y diffyg cysondeb rhwng ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes—sydd â'r gair olaf—yn gyson wedi cadarnhau pob bwriad i gau. Dywed ei bod yn cadarnhau cau ysgolion ar sail addysgol yn aml. Mae adroddiadau Estyn am yr ysgolion dan sylw'n rhagorol i gyd; pe byddech yn edrych arno, gwelech fod yr adroddiad ar Ysgol Gynradd Trewyddel yn dweud:

Anaml y deawn ar draws ysgol lle nad oes agweddau anfodddhaol ar y ddarpariaeth

the provision of education’.

However, this is such a school. Therefore why did the Minister confirm its closure? Is the Government taking proper account of communities and the importance of the Welsh language? Do you agree that we need clearer guidelines?

The First Minister: No, I do not agree. You must not make a mountain out of a molehill simply because you do not approve of a decision. On average, there have been two to three rural school closures a year over the past 10 years—the last five years of Conservative Government and the first five years of Labour Government, which includes the Assembly’s first three years. There has not been much difference. Most of the closure proposals were unopposed by local people and did not come to the Assembly, or its predecessors, for decision. It is making a mountain out of a molehill to pick on one school, namely Moylegrove Primary School, and imply that hundreds of closures are taking place, when the average number of closures a year has been at the same small level of rationalisation under Labour, prior to and since the Assembly’s inception, as it was when your party was in power. You are trying to scratch a tiny bit of popularity wherever you can.

addysg.

Er hynny, mae hon yn ysgol o’r fath. Felly pam y gwnaeth y Gweinidog gadarnhau ei chau? A yw’r Llywodraeth yn rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i gymunedau a phwysigrwydd y Gymraeg? A ydych yn cytuno bod arnom angen canllawiau mwy eglur?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nac ydwyf, nid wyf yn cytuno â hynny. Ni ddylech wneud môr a mynydd o rywbeth dim ond am nad ydych yn cymeradwyo un penderfyniad. Ar gyfartaledd, caewyd dwy neu dair ysgol wledig y flwyddyn dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf—pum mlynedd olaf y Llywodraeth Geidwadol a phum mlynedd cyntaf y Llywodraeth Lafur, sy’n cynnwys tair blynedd cyntaf y Cynulliad. Ni fu llawer o wahaniaeth. Nid oedd pobl leol yn gwrthwynebu’r rhan fwyaf o’r cynigion i gau ysgolion ac ni ddaethant i’r Cynulliad, neu ei ragflaenwyr, i wneud penderfyniad arnynt. Gwneud môr a mynydd o rywbeth yw dewis un ysgol, sef Ysgol Gynradd Trewyddel, ac awgrymu bod cannoedd o ysgolion yn cael eu cau, tra bu’r nifer o ysgolion a gaewyd bob blwyddyn ar gyfartaledd ar yr un lefel isel o resymoli o dan Lafur, cyn sefydlu’r Cynulliad ac wedyn, ag yr oedd pan oedd eich plaid chi mewn grym. Yr ydych yn ceisio crafu ychydig bach o boblogrwydd ym mhle bynnag y gallwch.

Lleihau Troseddau Reducing Crime

Q8 Val Lloyd: What action is the First Minister taking to reduce crime and create safer communities in Wales? (OAQ19684)

The First Minister: The Assembly’s safer communities unit works closely with the 22 community safety partnerships in Wales. I am sure that, like me, you welcomed Edwina Hart’s announcement in her recent draft budget of a new safer communities fund with the provision of £11.2 million over the next three years, which local partnerships will be able to access.

C8 Val Lloyd: Pa gamau y mae’r Prif Weinidog yn eu cymryd i leihau troseddau a chreu cymunedau mwy diogel yng Nghymru? (OAQ19684)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae uned cymunedau diogelach y Cynulliad yn cydweithio’n agos â’r 22 o bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chi, fel minnau, wedi croesawu cyhoeddiad Edwina Hart yn ei chyllideb ddrafft ddiweddar am gronfa cymunedau diogelach newydd y darparwyd £11.2 miliwn ar ei chyfer dros y tair blynedd nesaf, y bydd y partneriaethau lleol yn gallu ei defnyddio.

Val Lloyd: I welcome the money for that fund. The neighbourhood and street wardens programme is making a positive impact in a number of communities, including some in my constituency. As well as helping to make those communities safer, it has been successful in involving local residents in a number of crime reduction initiatives. In the national evaluation of this programme, is there any indication of the overall progress?

The First Minister: I do not yet have an evaluation of the initiative's success. There are several such initiatives that provide wardens or extra police on the beat hired via Communities First or other programmes. I met two such members of the police last Saturday and was struck by their enthusiasm, which results from their involvement with the local population, from shopkeepers, children and parents, to local educational welfare officers. They are working together to try to reduce the ways in which crime flourishes in communities where crime rates are far too high.

William Graham: You will be aware of police initiatives to reduce alcohol abuse and of the link between excessive alcohol consumption and street crime and how that impinges on people who live close to city centres. Will you join me in condemning licensees who offer their customers all they can drink for £10, as such offers have dramatically increased drunkenness in the centre of Cardiff?

The First Minister: I have never heard of places offering all you can drink for £10. I am not aware of such a practice, and I have not seen reference to it in local newspapers. I have heard of places that offer all you can eat for about £5. Offering all you can drink for £10 is a considerable extension of the happy hour principle, but a happy hour could be followed by an extremely unhappy morning after.

Gwenda Thomas: Do you welcome the fact that, thanks to the Minister responsible for communities, local Communities First partnerships will now include a

Val Lloyd: Croesawaf yr arian ar gyfer y gronfa honno. Mae'r rhaglen wardeiniaid cymdogaeth a strydoedd yn cael effaith gadarnhaol mewn nifer o gymunedau, gan gynnwys rhai yn fy etholaeth i. Yn ogystal â helpu i wneud y cymunedau hynny'n fwy diogel, llwyddodd i gynnwys trigolion lleol mewn nifer o fentrau gostwng troseddu. Yn y gwerthusiad cenedlaethol o'r rhaglen hon, a oes unrhyw arwydd o'r cynnydd cyffredinol?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid oes gennyf werthusiad o lwyddiant y fenter hyd yn hyn. Mae sawl menter o'r fath sy'n darparu wardeiniaid neu heddweision ychwanegol ar rawd a gaiff eu cyflogi drwy Cymunedau yn Gyntaf neu raglenni eraill. Cyfarfûm â dau heddwad o'r fath ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf ac fe'm trawyd gan eu brwdfrydedd, sy'n ganlyniad i'w cysylltiad â'r boblogaeth leol, gan gynnwys pawb o siopwyr, plant a rhieni, i swyddogion lles addysg lleol. Maent yn cydweithio i geisio lleihau'r cyfleoedd i droseddu mewn cymunedau lle y mae'r cyfraddau troseddu'n rhy uchel o lawer.

William Graham: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o fentrau gan yr heddlu i leihau'r camddefnydd o alcohol a'r cyswllt rhwng yfed gormod o alcohol a throseddu ar y strydoedd a'r modd y mae hynny'n amharu ar bobl sy'n byw ger canol dinasoedd. A wnewch ymuno â mi i gollfarnu tafarnwyr sy'n cynnig i'w cwsmeriaid yfed cymaint ag yr hoffent am £10, gan fod cynigion o'r fath wedi arwain at gynnydd sylweddol mewn meddwod yng nghanol Caerdydd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni chlywais erioed am leoedd yn cynnig ichi yfed cymaint ag yr hoffech am £10. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o arfer o'r fath, ac ni welais gyfeirio at hynny mewn papurau lleol. Clywais am leoedd sy'n cynnig ichi fwyta cymaint ag yr hoffech am tua £5. Mae cynnig ichi yfed cymaint ag yr hoffech am £10 yn gryn estyniad ar egwyddor yr awr hapus, ond gallai awr hapus arwain at fore trannoeth y tu hwnt o anhapus.

Gwenda Thomas: A ydych yn croesawu'r ffaith, diolch i'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gymunedau, y bydd y partneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf lleol bellach yn

representative of the police, thus enabling the development of local crime prevention ideas in deprived wards?

The First Minister: As far as I am aware, the two policemen whom I came upon by accident on Saturday morning in my constituency were part of a Communities First partnership. I imagine that the same is true in many other communities that have made successful bids for Communities First funding, although it depends on the quality of the local partnership, and on crime levels in the local community. Local people know that, if you cannot reduce crime levels, you will never attract investment, and people will not want to buy or improve houses unless they are assured that crime can be reduced to a manageable level. The impression that I got on Saturday is that that is at the front of people's minds in my constituency; I am sure that that is also true of other constituencies.

cynnwys cynrychiolydd o'r heddlu, gan hwyluso datblygu syniadau lleol ar gyfer atal troseddu mewn wardiau difreintiedig?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Hyd y gwn i, yr oedd y ddau heddwys y deuthum ar eu traws ar ddamwain fore Sadwrn yn fy etholaeth i yn rhan o bartneriaeth Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Gallwn feddwl bod yr un peth yn wir am lawer o gymunedau eraill a lwyddodd yn eu cais am gyllid Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, er ei bod yn dibynnu ar ansawdd y bartneriaeth leol, ac ar y lefelau troseddu yn y gymuned leol. Mae pobl leol yn gwybod, os na allwch ostwng lefelau troseddu, na wnewch byth ddenu buddsoddiad, ac ni fydd pobl am brynu neu wella tai oni bai eu bod yn cael sicrwydd y gellir gostwng troseddu i lefel hawdd ei thrin. Yr argraff a gefais i ddydd Sadwrn oedd mai hynny sydd ym mlaen meddwl y bobl yn fy etholaeth i; yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n wir am etholaethau eraill hefyd.

Colli Swyddi yng Nghymru Job Losses in Wales

Q9 Nick Bourne: To what extent have the First Minister's priorities over the past three months focused on addressing job losses in Wales? (OAQ19660)

The First Minister: There has been a strong focus on that. I was pleased to read in the business section of the last edition of *The Sunday Times*—as I am sure you were—a description by David Smith, the economics correspondent, of how the balance of prosperity and unemployment is changing in the UK. In the fifth paragraph—

Alun Cairns *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have not called you to ask a supplementary, Alun.

The First Minister: In the fifth paragraph of his article, he says of the London area:

'Unemployment has gone up as the number of jobs has gone down. In the June-August period, the latest for which figures are available, employment in London was down by 0.5% on a year earlier. There was also a

C9 Nick Bourne: I ba raddau y mae blaenoriaethau'r Prif Weinidog dros y tri mis diwethaf wedi canolbwyntio ar fynd i'r afael â cholli swyddi yng Nghymru? (OAQ19660)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Bu ffocws pendant ar hynny. Yr oeddwn yn falch o ddarllen yn adran busnes y rhifyn diwethaf o *The Sunday Times*—fel yr oeddech chi, yr wyf yn siŵr—ddisgrifiad gan David Smith, y gohebydd economeg, o'r modd y mae'r cydbwysedd ffyniant a diweithdra'n newid yn y DU. Yn y pumed paragraff—

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf wedi galw arnoch i ofyn cwestiwn atodol, Alun.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yn y pumed paragraff o'i erthygl, dywed am ardal Llundain:

Mae diweithdra wedi codi wrth i nifer y swyddi ostwng. Yn y cyfnod rhwng Mehefin ac Awst, y diweddaraf y mae ffigurau ar gael amdano, yr oedd cyflogaeth yn Llundain yn is o 0.5% o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn cynt. Bu

drop in the wider southeast. Most other regions showed a rise, the strongest being in Wales, the east Midlands and northeast England.'

I am sure that you will join me in celebrating that.

Nick Bourne: I take no joy from the fact that unemployment is a more serious problem in London than it was when the Conservatives were in power. It is unfortunate that you have not brought yourself up to date with the report produced by Sheffield Hallam University, which demonstrates that structural unemployment in Wales is worse than it has been for some time, with an additional 100,000 people on the unemployment list. The problem is particularly serious in the Valleys and in the areas of greatest poverty.

It is a relief to hear that you have been doing something over the last three months, because that has not been apparent to many of us. I wrote to you on 2 October about Allied Steel and Wire, on which there has not been a statement or any action. I only received a reply this morning. It might or might not be a coincidence that I had tabled a question on job losses for today's Plenary. It took four weeks for you to respond. To refresh your memory, I asked you about Allied Steel and Wire's request for a grant of £800,000 for emission abatement equipment a year ago. That grant was agreed, as the request met all the criteria. However, the grant was not paid. Why was that?

The First Minister: I remember that several grants were agreed. Grants can only legally be offered for environmental improvements, research and development or freight facilities. They cannot be offered for operating or investment assistance. We offered grants wherever possible. I will write to you if I am wrong about that—as more than one grant was being offered—but my recollection is that the environmental improvement grant was not paid because of the collapse of the company, and the fact that it could not fund its share of the grant. Obviously, we cannot

gostyngiad hefyd yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr yn fwy cyffredinol. Bu cynnydd yn y rhan fwyaf o'r rhanbarthau eraill, ac yr oedd y mwyaf yng Nghymru, dwyrain canolbarth Lloegr a gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr.

Yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch hefyd yn dathlu'r ffeithiau hynny.

Nick Bourne: Nid wyf yn ymhyfrydu o gwbl yn y ffaith bod diweithdra'n broblem fwy difrifol o lawer yn Llundain nag yr oedd pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym. Mae'n anffodus nad ydych wedi cael gwybod y diweddaraf drwy ddarllen yr adroddiad a gynhyrchwyd gan Brifysgol Sheffield Hallam, sy'n dangos bod diweithdra strwythurol yng Nghymru'n waeth nag y bu ers tro, a bod 100,000 o bobl yn ychwanegol ar y rhestr ddiweithdra. Mae'r broblem yn arbennig o ddiffrifol yn y Cymoedd ac yn yr ardaloedd tlotaf.

Rhyddhad yw clywed eich bod wedi gwneud rhywbeth dros y tri mis diwethaf, oherwydd ni fu hynny'n amlwg i lawer ohonom. Ysgrifennais atoch ar 2 Hydref ynghylch Allied Steel and Wire, na fu unrhyw ddatganiad neu unrhyw weithredu yn ei gylich. Dim ond y bore yma y cefais ateb. Efallai mai cyd-ddigwyddiad oedd fy mod wedi cyflwyno cwestiwn ar golledion swyddi ar gyfer y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Cymerodd bedair wythnos ichi ateb. Er mwyn eich atgoffa, fe'ch holais ynghylch cais Allied Steel and Wire am grant o £800,000 ar gyfer offer lleihau gollyngiadau flwyddyn yn ôl. Cytunwyd ar y grant hwnnw, gan fod y cais yn bodloni'r holl feini prawf. Er hynny, ni thalwyd y grant. Pam yr oedd hynny?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cofiaf y cytunwyd ar sawl grant. Nid yw ond yn gyfreithlon cynnig grantiau ar gyfer gwelliannau amgylcheddol, ymchwil a datblygu neu gyfeusterau cludo. Ni ellir eu cynnig ar gyfer cymorth gweithredu neu fuddsoddi. Gwnaethom gynnig grantiau pryd bynnag yr oedd modd. Ysgrifennaf atoch os wyf yn anghywir ynghylch hynny—gan fod mwy nag un grant yn cael ei gynnig—ond hyd y cofiaf fi ni thalwyd y grant gwelliant amgylcheddol oherwydd cwmp y cwmni, a'r ffaith na allai dalu ei gyfran ef o'r grant.

offer a 100 per cent grant. If a company cannot meet its 50 per cent share, or whatever percentage it has to fund, a grant cannot be offered. That is my recollection of what happened in terms of Allied Steel and Wire, which is now bankrupt. It was a sad situation; the offer was made, but the company could not take it up.

Nick Bourne: That is, more or less, what was stated in your letter. The letter indicated that, over a year ago, money could not be paid over because the company was in financial difficulties. If that was the case, why has it taken so long for you to do something about it? It is just like the situation with Corus and Dewhirst. Your letter indicates that you knew over a year ago that the company had financial problems. However, nothing was done about it. Such dithering is the root of your problems. You dithered on Corus and Dewhirst and you are doing the same on Allied Steel and Wire. You must get your act together. Do not go off abroad to open mini embassies; get your priorities right and do something about the jobs situation, particularly in terms of Allied Steel and Wire.

The First Minister: Your familiarity with business seems to be as great as Ieuan Wyn Jones's familiarity with unemployment statistics. If a company cannot fund its share of a grant—it might be 50 per cent or 75 per cent—that does not mean that that company will go bankrupt. I do not know of any scheme under which you can pay a 100 per cent grant. Such a situation does not mean that a company will go bankrupt; it simply means that it is not in a sufficiently robust financial condition to pay its share of the grant. As I recall, that is what happened with Allied Steel and Wire. I do not know why you are jumping up and down about that and implying that that equates to taking no action at all, Nick. You might reconsider those words in the interest of accuracy.

2:50 p.m.

Tom Middlehurst: Will you move as

Wrth gwrs, ni allwn gynnig grant o 100 y cant. Os na all cwmni dalu ei gyfran o 50 y cant, neu ba bynnag ganran y mae'n rhaid iddo'i thalu, ni ellir cynnig grant. Felly yr wyf yn cofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn achos Allied Steel and Wire, sydd bellach yn fethdalwr. Yr oedd yn sefyllfa drist; rhoddwyd y cynnig, ond ni allai'r cwmni ei dderbyn.

Nick Bourne: Dyna a ddywedwyd yn eich llythyr, fwy neu lai. Yr oedd y llythyr yn nodi na ellid talu arian, dros flwyddyn yn ôl, oherwydd fod y cwmni mewn trafferthion ariannol. Os felly, pam y cymerodd gymaint o amser ichi wneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch? Yr un yn union oedd y sefyllfa ynghylch Corus a Dewhirst. Mae'ch llythyr yn dangos eich bod yn gwybod dros flwyddyn yn ôl fod gan y cwmni broblemau ariannol. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaed dim am hynny. Cloffi o'r fath yw gwraidd eich problemau. Gwnaethoch gloffi ynghylch Corus a Dewhirst ac yr ydych yn gwneud yr un peth yn achos Allied Steel and Wire. Rhaid ichi roi trefn ar eich pethau. Peidiwch â mynd dramor i agor llysgenadaethau bach; pennwch eich blaenoriaethau'n iawn a gwnewch rywbeth am y sefyllfa swyddi, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun Allied Steel and Wire.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'n ymddangos eich bod yr un mor gyfarwydd â busnes ag y mae Ieuan Wyn Jones ag ystadegau diweithdra. Os na all cwmni dalu ei gyfran ef o grant—gallai fod yn 50 y cant neu'n 75 y cant—nid yw hynny'n golygu yr aiff y cwmni hwnnw'n fethdalwr. Ni wn am unrhyw gynllun sy'n eich galluogi i dalu grant o 100 y cant. Nid yw sefyllfa o'r fath yn golygu yr aiff cwmni'n fethdalwr; nid yw ond yn golygu nad yw mewn cyflwr ariannol digon cadarn i dalu ei gyfran ef o'r grant. Fel yr wyf fi'n cofio, dyna'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn achos Allied Steel and Wire. Ni wn pam yr ydych yn cynhyrfu ynghylch hynny ac yn awgrymu bod hynny'n gyfystyr â pheidio â gweithredu o gwbl, Nick. Efallai y gwnewch ailystyried y geiriau hynny er mwyn sicrhau cywirdeb.

Tom Middlehurst: A wnewch gymryd

quickly as possible to reassure workers at the various Defence Aviation Repair Agency installations in Wales, not least those in my constituency at Sealand, given today's unsettling press reports regarding the future delivery of the services that it provides for the RAF? It is important that we confirm or deny that this situation might prevail in Wales. Will you promise to issue a statement to reassure those workers?

The First Minister: I am grateful to you for raising that issue. I am sure that some alarm—probably quite unnecessary—has been caused by the statement by Jack Dromey, the Transport and General Workers Union group secretary for defence matters. I am meeting him with Andrew Davies later this afternoon. I will tell him that it is not a clever idea to create alarm among the workforce when project red dragon is going ahead. I have spoken to Adam Ingram today. He issued a press release yesterday making it absolutely clear that project red dragon, which is based at St Athan, is going ahead. However, the implication was that if it did not go ahead it would have a knock-on effect at Sealand in your constituency. Statements have been made as plain as a pikestaff by Adam Ingram and Steve Hill, DARA's chief executive, that red dragon is proceeding, and that there is no reason for alarm. DARA is in a competitive situation, as is almost everybody these days. We will be in a competitive situation on 1 May next year, as nobody gets a job for life. However, it is extremely well placed to win a major share of RAF orders over the next 10 to 20 years.

Dafydd Wigley: A wnewch ailystyried yr agwedd sarhaus a ddangosoch eiliad yn ôl tuag at Jack Dromey, swyddog sydd yn uchel ei barch o fewn yr undebau. Nid oes amheuaeth na fyddai wedi codi'r mater hwn o ansicrwydd ynglŷn â dyfodol hyd at 3,000 o swyddi yn Sain Tathan ac yn Sir y Fflint, oni bai fod ganddo le i bryderu. A ydych wedi nodi sylwadau Aelod Seneddol Bro

camau mor fuan â phosibl i dawelu meddwl y gweithwyr yng ngwahanol sefydliadau'r Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn yng Nghymru, ac yn anad neb y rhai hynny yn fy etholaeth i yn Sealand, yng ngolwg yr adroddiadau cythryblus yn y wasg heddiw ynghylch y dull o ddarparu'r gwasanaethau y mae'n eu rhoi i'r Llu Awyr Brenhinol yn y dyfodol? Mae'n bwysig inni gadarnhau neu wadu y gallai'r sefyllfa hon fodoli yng Nghymru. A wnewch addo rhoi datganiad i dawelu meddwl y gweithwyr hynny?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am godi'r mater hwnnw. Yr wyf yn sicr bod y datganiad gan Jack Dromey, ysgrifennydd grŵp materion amddiffyn Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol, wedi peri rhywfaint o ddychryn—a hynny'n gwbl ddiangen yn ôl pob tebyg. Byddaf yn cwrdd ag ef gydag Andrew Davies yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma. Byddaf yn dweud wrtho nad yw'n syniad call creu braw ymysg y gweithlu pan fo prosiect draig goch yn mynd yn ei flaen. Yr wyf wedi siarad ag Adam Ingram heddiw. Cyhoeddodd ddatganiad i'r wasg ddoe a'i gwnaeth yn gwbl glir y bydd prosiect draig goch, sydd wedi'i leoli yn Sain Tathan, yn mynd yn ei flaen. Fodd bynnag, y goblygiad oedd os nad âi hwnnw yn ei flaen y câi effaith ddilynol ar Sealand yn eich etholaeth chi. Mae Adam Ingram a Steve Hill, prif weithredwr DARA, wedi datgan mor eglur â golau dydd fod prosiect draig goch yn mynd yn ei flaen, ac nad oes rheswm i ddychryn. Mae DARA mewn sefyllfa gystadleuol, fel y mae pawb bron y dyddiau hyn. Byddwn ni mewn sefyllfa gystadleuol ar 1 Mai y flwyddyn nesaf, gan nad oes neb yn cael swydd am oes. Fodd bynnag, mae mewn sefyllfa arbennig o dda i ennill y rhan fwyaf o archebion yr Llu Awyr Brenhinol dros y 10 i 20 mlynedd nesaf.

Dafydd Wigley: Will you reconsider the contemptuous attitude that you showed just now towards Jack Dromey, an official who is held in high regard by the union movement. There is no doubt that he would not have raised this issue of uncertainty about the future of up to 3,000 jobs in St Athan and in Flintshire if he did not have cause for concern. Have you noted the

Morgannwg, a ddisgrifiodd hyn fel trychineb? Os mai dyma yw eu dehongliad hwy o'r sefyllfa, sut allwch gymryd agwedd mor ysgafn tuag at y broblem hon? Oni fyddai colli 3,000 o swyddi yn tanseilio agweddau canolog eich rhaglen economaidd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddai, pe bai sail i'r stori. Yr ydych yn colli eich tymer mewn dwy eiliad er mwyn ceisio creu rhywbeth o ddim byd, ac wedyn yn dweud fy mod yn cymryd hynny'n rhy ysgafn. Ni allaf ond ailadrodd geiriau Adam Ingram y bore yma:

'There is no threat to St Athan or Sealand, and I condemn unreservedly the scare tactics being used, which can only create alarm in the minds of those who work at DARA. The MOD will continue to look at how to obtain the best services at the best quality and price to meet our front-line needs. DARA is still very much part of that process'.

Member of Parliament for the Vale of Glamorgan's comments, who has described this as a disaster? If this is their interpretation of the situation, how can you take such a cavalier attitude towards this problem? Would the loss of 3,000 jobs not undermine the central aspects of your economic programme?

The First Minister: It would were there any basis to the story. You lose your temper in two seconds in order to try to make something out of nothing, and then say that I am taking it too lightly. I can only reiterate Adam Ingram's words this morning:

Nid oes bygythiad i Sain Tathan nac i Sealand, a cholffarnaf yn llwyr y tactegau dychryn a ddefnyddiwyd, na allant ond creu braw ym meddwl y rhai sy'n gweithio yn DARA. Bydd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn dal i ystyried sut i gael y gwasanaethau gorau o'r ansawdd gorau ac am y pris gorau i ddiwallu ein hanghenion rheng flaen. Mae DARA yn dal i fod â rhan fawr yn y broses honno.

Datganiad ar Gynllun Iaith Gymraeg Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government Welsh Language Scheme

The Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language (Jenny Randerson): I am delighted to confirm that the Welsh language scheme for the Welsh Assembly Government was unanimously approved by the Welsh Language Board at its open board meeting on 4 October 2002. I perhaps need to emphasise the words, 'for the Welsh Assembly Government', because this scheme does not cover the functions carried out by the Presiding Office, neither does it cover individual Assembly Members. The scheme was prepared in line with section 21 of the Welsh Language Act 1993. The responsibilities of the Assembly under that section have been delegated to me as the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language. I prepared the scheme with the agreement of Cabinet colleagues.

The Assembly Government consulted widely on a draft version of the scheme between 13 May and 5 July this year. We carefully

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg (Jenny Randerson): Yr wyf yn falch o gadarnhau bod y cynllun iaith Gymraeg ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i gymeradwyo'n unfrydol gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yng nghyfarfod agored ei fwrdd ar 4 Hydref 2002. Efallai fod angen imi bwysleisio'r geiriau 'ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru', oherwydd nid yw'r cynllun hwn yn ymdrin â'r swyddogaethau a gyflawnir gan Swyddfa'r Llywydd, ac nid yw'n cynnwys Aelodau unigol y Cynulliad ychwaith. Paratowyd y cynllun yn unol ag adran 21 o Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993. Mae cyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad dan yr adran honno wedi'u dirprwyo i mi fel y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg. Paratwis y cynllun gyda chydsyniad fy nghyd-aelodau yn y Cabinet.

Ymgynghorodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eang ar fersiwn drafft o'r cynllun rhwng 13 Mai a 5 Gorffennaf eleni. Gwnaethom

considered the comments received and amended the scheme accordingly. I am pleased to say that the comments were largely supportive. The final version of the scheme, together with a report on the consultation, was then presented to the Welsh Language Board for approval. As I said, the board approved the scheme on 4 October. The scheme and report are available on the Assembly's website.

The new scheme replaces the former Welsh Office scheme, which the Assembly Government inherited and has been operating until now. The Assembly Government chose to produce the new scheme to show its commitment to the Welsh language and to provide our Welsh speaking customers with a clear indication of the level of service they can expect from us. The scheme is based on the principle contained in the Welsh Language Act 1993 and the Government of Wales Act 1998 that the Welsh and English languages should be treated on a basis of equality. The scheme sets out how the Assembly Government will give effect to that principle in all that it does that is relevant to the people of Wales.

The scheme has three distinct elements. First, it notes the services in Welsh that others can expect when they deal with the Assembly Government. This covers all forms of contact with us. This might be direct contact, for example, by letter, telephone or in person, or it might be indirect contact by seeing our signs and advertisements or receiving our products and materials. Secondly, there is a commitment on behalf of the Assembly Government to exercise its strategic role and influence in a manner that fully reflects the bilingual nature of Wales. Therefore, the Government and its staff will give due weight to Welsh language considerations across policy areas. This covers advice we give to others, funding conditions, and supervising and evaluating services provided by others. This element of the scheme is a key addition compared to the previous Welsh Office scheme and signals the Assembly Government's determination to mainstream Welsh language issues. Thirdly, the scheme contains administrative measures to facilitate compliance with the scheme, because the Government recognises the need for robust

ystyried y sylwadau a ddaeth i law yn ofalus a newid y cynllun yn unol â hynny. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud mai sylwadau cefnogol a gafwyd yn bennaf. Yna, cyflwynwyd fersiwn terfynol y cynllun, ynghyd ag adroddiad ar yr ymgynghoriad, i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i'w gymeradwyo. Fel y dywedais, cymeradwyodd y bwrdd y cynllun ar 4 Hydref. Mae'r cynllun a'r adroddiad ar gael ar wefan y Cynulliad.

Mae'r cynllun newydd yn disodli cynllun y gyn Swyddfa Gymreig, a etifeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac a weithredwyd hyd yma. Dewisodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gynhyrchu cynllun newydd i ddangos ei hymrwymiad i'r Gymraeg ac i ddangos yn eglur i'n cwsmeriaid Cymraeg y lefel o wasanaeth y gallant ei ddisgwyl gennym. Mae'r cynllun yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor a geir yn Neddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 a Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 y dylid trin y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn gyfartal. Mae'r cynllun yn nodi sut y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi'r egwyddor honno ar waith ym mhob dim a wnaiff sy'n berthnasol i bobl Cymru.

Mae tair elfen wahanol i'r cynllun. Yn gyntaf, mae'n nodi'r gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg y gall eraill eu disgwyl wrth ymwneud â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn ymdrin â phob math o gysylltiad â ni. Gallai fod yn gysylltiad uniongyrchol, er enghraifft, drwy lythyr, dros y teleffon neu'n bersonol, neu gallai fod yn gysylltiad anuniongyrchol drwy weld ein harwyddion a'n hysbysebion neu dderbyn ein cynhyrchion a'n deunyddiau. Yn ail, mae ymrwymiad ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i arfer ei rôl strategol a dylanwadu mewn modd sy'n llwyr adlewyrchu natur ddwyieithog Cymru. Gan hynny, bydd y Llywodraeth a'i staff yn rhoi pwys dyladwy ar ystyriaethau sy'n ymwneud â'r Gymraeg ym mhob maes polisi. Mae hynny'n cynnwys y cyngor a roddwn i eraill, amodau cyllido, a goruchwyllo a gwerthuso gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan eraill. Mae'r elfen hon o'r cynllun yn ychwanegiad allweddol o'i gymharu â chynllun blaenorol y Swyddfa Gymreig ac mae'n dangos penderfyniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i roi materion sy'n ymwneud â'r Gymraeg yn y

arrangements to ensure its successful implementation and review. This covers issues such as staffing, training, providing guidelines and briefings for Assembly Government staff, monitoring and reporting.

The new scheme is comprehensive and challenging. It reflects the particular role and circumstances of the Assembly Government and contains far-reaching objectives. Do not just take my word for it—that view is endorsed by the Welsh Language Board, which stated:

‘It is a thorough scheme, which...will create a progressive agenda across all service areas in Wales, and within the Assembly itself’.

The board also described the scheme as,

‘an important catalyst in the work of driving the Welsh agenda forward over the coming years’.

As well as being a practical demonstration of the Assembly Government’s commitment to the Welsh language, the scheme also contributes to the Government’s broader policy aspirations for the Welsh language. The scheme reflects the Assembly Government’s intention to create the right conditions in which the Welsh language can grow and flourish. On that point, I will shortly be publishing the Welsh Assembly Government’s action plan for the Welsh language. The action plan will be a comprehensive strategy for the language and will involve a blend of policies designed to support the language across the range of Assembly Government ministerial portfolios. The action plan will contain concrete measures in support of the language, which will be linked to budget allocations.

Although the scheme and the action plan are separate entities, there is a good deal of common ground between them. This is particularly the case in terms of mainstreaming the language and ensuring

brif ffrwd. Yn drydydd, mae’r cynllun yn cynnwys mesurau gweinyddol i hwyluso cydymffurfiaid â’r cynllun, gan fod y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod bod angen trefniadau cadarn i sicrhau y caiff ei weithredu a’i adolygu’n llwyddiannus. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â materion fel staffio, hyfforddi, darparu canllawiau a briffiadau ar gyfer staff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, monitro ac adrodd.

Mae’r cynllun newydd yn un cynhwysfawr ac ymestynnol. Mae’n adlewyrchu rôl ac amgylchiadau penodol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac mae’n cynnwys amcanion pell-gyrrhaeddol. Peidiwch â chymryd fy ngair i am hynny’n unig—ategir y farn honno gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, a ddywedodd:

Mae’n gynllun trylwyr, a fydd ... yn creu agenda gadarnhaol ym mhob maes gwasanaeth yng Nghymru, ac yn y Cynulliad ei hun.

Dywedodd y bwrdd hefyd fod y cynllun,

yn gatalydd pwysig yn y gwaith o hybu agenda’r Gymraeg dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Yn ogystal â bod yn brawf ymarferol o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i’r Gymraeg, mae’r cynllun yn cyfrannu hefyd at ddyheadau polisi mwy cyffredinol y Cynulliad ar gyfer y Gymraeg. Mae’r cynllun yn adlewyrchu bwriad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i greu’r amodau priodol i’r Gymraeg gael tyfu a ffynnu. Ar y pwynt hwnnw, cyn hir byddaf yn cyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y Gymraeg. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu’n strategaeth gynhwysfawr i’r iaith ac yn cynnwys cymysgedd o bolisiau sydd â’r bwriad o gynnal yr iaith ar draws amrediad portffolios Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu’n cynnwys mesurau pendant i gefnogi’r iaith, a gysylltir â dyraniadau cyllideb.

Er bod y cynllun a’r cynllun gweithredu’n endidau ar wahân, mae llawer iawn o dir cyffredin rhwng y ddau. Mae hynny’n arbennig o wir yng nghyd-destun rhoi’r iaith yn y brif ffrwd a sicrhau bod yr holl feysydd

that all policy areas take responsibility for its wellbeing. Mainstreaming was a major theme in the Culture Committee's policy review of the Welsh language. The scheme will also make a significant contribution to elements of the action plan by ensuring opportunities for the public to use the language.

Owen John Thomas: Yr oedd sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gyfle i unioni'r difaterwch a ddangoswyd yn draddodiadol gan y gwasanaeth sifil, a ystyriwyd gan lawer yn llais San Steffan ym mharc Cathays. Yr oedd llunio'r cynllun iaith hwn yn gyfle arbennig i ddatgan strategaeth, i lunio amcanion ac amserlen er mwyn cynyddu defnydd unig iaith frodorol Cymru yng ngweinyddiaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr oedd yn gyfle i gynyddu'r ffigur truenus o 3 y cant o siaradwyr Cymraeg o blith staff o 3,500 yn y Cynulliad. Yr oedd yn gyfle i gael gwared ar yr agwedd ddirmygus fod darparu gwasanaeth Cymraeg yn golygu cyfieithu llythyrau i'r Gymraeg, gan adael i'r cyhoedd aros hyd at chwech wythnos am ateb. Yr oedd hefyd yn gyfle i osod targedau a blaenoriaethau clir am recriwtio a hyfforddi staff fel y gallai pob adran drafod materion ar lafar ac ar bapur, yn y naill iaith swyddogol neu'r llall.

3:00 p.m.

Sut, felly, y mae'r cynllun yn ymateb i'r cyfleoedd amlwg hyn? Sut y mae'n cwrdd ag egwyddorion y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, sef, cyfle cyfartal, tryloywder, didwylledd a datblygu cynaliadwy? Mae'r rhagymadrodd i'r cynllun yn cyfeirio at ymgynghori o fewn y gwasanaeth sifil, gyda'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, a'r cyhoedd. Fel aelod o is-bwyllgor y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, a sefydlwyd i weithio ar y cynllun, deuthum i'r casgliad nad oedd unrhyw fwriad i greu cynllun cryf a allai roi cyfle cyfartal i'r rhai a oedd yn dymuno defnyddio'r Gymraeg. Ni thrafododd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant ddrafft terfynol y cynllun, ac, fel aelod o'r is-grŵp, ni chlywais am natur, lleoliad, nac ymateb i unrhyw ymgynghoriad â'r cyhoedd, ac nid oeddwn yn bresennol mewn unrhyw ymgynghoriad â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg.

polisi'n ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros ei lles. Yr oedd gweithredu yn y brif ffrwd yn thema bwysig yn adolygiad polisi'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant o'r Gymraeg. Bydd y cynllun yn gyfraniad pwysig hefyd i elfennau yn y cynllun gweithredu drwy sicrhau cyfleoedd i'r cyhoedd ddefnyddio'r iaith.

Owen John Thomas: The establishment of the National Assembly was an opportunity to put right the indifference traditionally shown by the civil service, which was considered by many to be the voice of Westminster in Cathays park. Drafting this language scheme afforded a superb opportunity to put in place a strategy, to draft objectives and a timetable to increase the use of Wales's only indigenous language in the National Assembly's administration. It was an opportunity to increase the pitiful figure of 3 per cent of Welsh speakers among a staff of 3,500 in the Assembly. It was an opportunity to get rid of the contemptuous attitude that providing a service through the medium of Welsh means translating letters and making the public wait for up to six weeks for a response. It was also an opportunity to set targets and clear priorities in recruiting and training staff so that each department could discuss issues verbally and on paper, in either of the official languages.

How, therefore, does this scheme respond to these clear opportunities? How does it meet the National Assembly's principles of equality of opportunity, transparency, openness and sustainable development? The foreword to the scheme refers to consultation within the civil service, with the Culture Committee, the Welsh Language Board, and the public. As a member of the Culture Committee's sub-committee, which was established to work on this scheme, I concluded that there was no intention to create a robust scheme that would give equality of opportunity to those who wish to use Welsh. The Culture Committee did not discuss the final draft of the scheme, and, as a member of the sub-committee, I was not given details of the nature, location, or of the responses to any consultation with the public, and I was not present at any consultation with the Welsh Language Board.

Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi dangos ei fod yn gallu gweithredu'n llym wrth drafod gyda awdurdodau lleol sydd yn methu darparu cynlluniau iaith digonol ar gyfer addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Gall ofyn i gynlluniau gael eu hail-ddrafftio cyn rhoi sêl ei fendith. A oedd unrhyw ystyriaeth o'r math hwn ynghlych cynllun iaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? Mae llwyddiant unrhyw gynllun iaith—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid cynllun iaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw hwn.

Owen John Thomas: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, cynllun iaith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae llwyddiant y cynllun iaith hwn yn dibynnu ar ei allu i greu sefyllfa, drwy recriwtio ac hyfforddi, lle y bydd defnyddio'r Gymraeg yn gwbl arferol o fewn gweinyddiaeth y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae ei dargedau staffio yn annelwig, ac yn gadael i benaethiaid is-adrannau bennu'r anghenion yn ôl eu mympwyon. A gredwch, o ddifrif, y bydd y cynllun hwn yn cyrraedd ei nod?

Jenny Randerson: First, to correct your figures, the latest audit on Welsh speaking officials in the civil service, taken in December 2000, excluding those working for the Presiding Office, shows that 9 per cent of staff were able to deal with complex inquiries orally in Welsh, and that 7 per cent were able to deal with them in writing—those are complex, not simple inquiries. This shows that your figures are out of date and that the situation is already beginning to turn around, probably because of the establishment of the Assembly, but also because of a definite policy of recruiting Welsh speakers for certain positions.

You make extravagant statements about the consultation process, which was incredibly thorough. A draft of this scheme went to the Committee twice. You were a member of the sub-committee and, as someone who is so keen on this issue, I am sure that you will have noticed that significant changes have been made as a result of consultation with the sub-committee. The Welsh Language Board was consulted throughout and has approved this scheme in positive terms. Therefore, your

The Welsh Language Board has shown that it is able to take firm action in dealing with local authorities that fail to provide adequate language schemes for Welsh medium education. It can ask for schemes to be redrafted before approving them. Was any consideration of this kind given to the National Assembly's language scheme? The success of any language scheme—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not the National Assembly's language scheme.

Owen John Thomas: I apologise, the Assembly Government's language scheme. The success of this language scheme depends on its ability to create a situation, through recruitment and training, where the use of Welsh will be normalised in the Assembly's administration. However, its staffing targets are vague, and allow heads of division to identify needs according to their whim. Do you seriously believe that this scheme will achieve its objective?

Jenny Randerson: Yn gyntaf, er mwyn cywiro'ch ffigurau, mae'r archwiliad diweddaraf ar swyddogion Cymraeg yn y gwasanaeth sifil, a gynhaliwyd yn Rhagfyr 2000, heb gynnwys y rhai sy'n gweithio i Swyddfa'r Llywydd, yn dangos bod 9 y cant o'r staff yn gallu ymdrin ag ymholiadau cymhleth ar lafar yn y Gymraeg, a bod 7 y cant yn gallu ymdrin â hwy mewn ysgrifen—ymholiadau cymhleth yw'r rheini, nid rhai syml. Mae hynny'n dangos bod eich ffigurau'n hen a bod y sefyllfa eisoes yn dechrau newid, oherwydd sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn ôl pob tebyg, ond hefyd oherwydd polisi pendant o recriwtio siaradwyr Cymraeg i rai swyddi.

Gwnaethoch ddatganiadau eithafol am y broses ymgynghori, a oedd yn un hynod drwyadl. Aeth drafft o'r cynllun hwn gerbron y Pwyllgor ddwy waith. Yr oeddech yn aelod o'r is-bwyllgor ac, fel un sydd mor frwdfrydig ar y mater hwn, yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch wedi sylwi bod newidiadau pwysig wedi'u gwneud o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghori â'r is-bwyllgor. Ymgynghorwyd â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar hyd y ffordd ac mae wedi cymeradwyo'r cynllun hwn â geiriau

views depart strongly from those of the Welsh Language Board.

A new personnel strategy is being developed at present, and in terms of training, over 100 staff currently receive Welsh training. That is free of charge for people who undergo the training in working hours, and financial support is provided for those who take Welsh-language training outside working hours. I assure you that no decisions on strategy and development are ever taken on a whim.

Peter Black: I am pleased to see this scheme, as it underlines the Liberal Democrat-Labour partnership Government's commitment to the Welsh language. The £16 million pledged from the culture fund for Welsh-language development over the next three years is the icing on the cake in terms of that commitment. It is important that we promote bilingualism throughout Wales. In terms of this scheme, promotion is more sophisticated than having bilingual road signs around Wales, although those are important. Do you agree with David Davies' words on a leaflet distributed around Monmouthshire that bilingual signs for roads and hospitals are an utter waste of money?

The action plan is a scheme for the Welsh Assembly Government, not the Presiding Office, but what support is available for Assembly Members, whom this scheme does not cover? How did you decide the criteria for the three categories of prioritising documents for translation?

Jenny Randerson: First, I do not agree with David Davies. Bilingual signs are an important part of establishing our culture. It is interesting that the Wales Tourist Board stresses bilingualism's positive impact on tourists. It makes Wales a positive choice for people who find our culture interesting and different, not least because of the language.

cadarnhaol. Felly, mae'ch barn yn wahanol iawn i un Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg.

Mae strategaeth personél newydd yn cael ei datblygu ar hyn o bryd ac, yng nghyd-destun hyfforddi, mae dros 100 o'r staff yn derbyn hyfforddiant yn y Gymraeg ar hyn o bryd. Mae hynny'n rhad ac am ddim i'r rhai sy'n dilyn yr hyfforddiant yn ystod oriau gwaith, a darperir cymorth ariannol ar gyfer y rhai sy'n ymgymryd â hyfforddiant yn y Gymraeg y tu allan i oriau gwaith. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau na wneir unrhyw benderfyniad ar strategaeth neu ddatblygu'n fymrwyl byth.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn falch o weld y cynllun hwn, gan ei fod yn tanlinellu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth bartneriaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Llafur at y Gymraeg. Yr £16 miliwn a addawyd o'r gronfa ddiwylliant ar gyfer datblygu'r Gymraeg dros y tair blynedd nesaf yw'r eisin ar ben y deisen o ran yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig inni hyrwyddo dwyieithrwydd ledled Cymru. Yng nghyd-destun y cynllun hwn, mae hyrwyddo'n fwy soffistigedig na chael arwyddion ffyrdd dwyieithog o gwmpas Cymru, er eu bod yn bwysig. A ydych yn cyd-weld â geiriau David Davies mewn taflen a ddosbarthwyd o gwmpas sir Fynwy i'r perwyl bod arwyddion dwyieithog ar gyfer ffyrdd ac ysbytai'n wastraff llwyr ar arian?

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu'n un ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, nid Swyddfa'r Llywydd, ond pa gymorth sydd ar gael i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, nad ydynt wedi'u cynnwys yn y cynllun hwn? Sut y gwnaethoch benderfynu ar y meini prawf i'r tri chategori o flaenoriaethu dogfennau ar gyfer eu cyfieithu?

Jenny Randerson: Yn gyntaf, nid wyf yn cytuno â David Davies. Mae arwyddion dwyieithog yn rhan bwysig o'r gwaith o sefydlu ein diwylliant. Mae'n ddiddorol bod Bwrdd Croeso Cymru'n rhoi pwys ar yr effaith gadarnhaol a gaiff dwyieithrwydd ar dwristiaid. Mae'n gwneud Cymru'n ddewis cadarnhaol i bobl sy'n cael ein diwylliant yn ddiddorol ac yn wahanol, oherwydd yr iaith yn anad dim.

I must emphasise that this scheme does not apply to individual Assembly Members or constituency office support. It is a Government scheme concerning contact with the public. The internal working processes of the civil service—going back to one of Owen John's points—aim to mainstream work through the medium of Welsh for Welsh speakers in the civil service. Therefore translation requirements are kept to a minimum because it is better to work directly in Welsh, or bilingually, rather than to always think of Welsh as the language into which one translates. We want to move away from that image.

In annex A, at the back of the document, there is guidance on the three categories of documents: those that would always be translated, those that would not normally be translated and those to which you will apply criteria. There is a clear set of criteria, giving a points system, worked out after a pilot project that was conducted for months by civil servants who considered the documents that are translated now and how useful they are. It is a waste of time if some documents, such as press releases, are translated late. If you are to translate a press release, you must do it simultaneously. Other documents were read by so few people that the use of Welsh was almost iconic and diverted our hard-pressed and scarce translators—their skills are greatly and increasingly in demand—from translating documents that would be read by a large number of people. It was a practical set of choices, as a result of a wide consultation with civil servants and document users.

Glyn Davies: I welcome your statement. I note the unanimous support of the Welsh Language Board when it considered the plan on 4 October. Owen John Thomas's contribution was churlish and far too negative, bearing in mind your progress. We should welcome the statement. All parties in the National Assembly want to see Welsh language and culture prosper. I am not prepared to pick on individual points, which I could easily do, to introduce a degree of negativity whenever we start talking about the language—that would be self-defeating. Our unique and wonderful language and its

Rhaid imi bwysleisio nad yw'r cynllun hwn yn berthnasol i Aelodau unigol y Cynulliad neu gymorth mewn swyddfeydd etholaethol. Cynllun y Llywodraeth ydyw sy'n ymwneud â'r cysylltiad â'r cyhoedd. Mae prosesau gweithio mewnol y gwasanaeth sifil—gan fynd yn ôl at un o bwyntiau Owen John—yn ceisio rhoi gwaith drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn y brif ffrwd ar gyfer siaradwyr Cymraeg yn y gwasanaeth sifil. Felly cedwir yr angen i gyfieithu cyn lleied ag y bo modd gan ei bod yn well gweithio'n uniongyrchol yn y Gymraeg, neu'n ddwyieithog, yn hytrach na meddwl bob amser am y Gymraeg fel yr iaith y cyfieithir iddi. Yr ydym am symud oddi wrth y ddelwedd honno.

Yn atodiad A, yng nghefn y ddogfen, mae cyfarwyddyd ar y tri chategori o ddogfennau: y rhai a gyfieithid bob tro, y rhai nas cyfieithid fel arfer a'r rhai y byddid yn cymhwyso'r meini prawf atynt. Mae set eglur o feini prawf, sy'n rhoi system bwyntiau, a ddyfeisiwyd ar ôl prosiect peilot a gynhaliwyd am fisoedd gan weision sifil a ystyriodd y dogfennau a gaiff eu cyfieithu'n awr a'u defnyddioldeb. Gwastraff amser yw cyfieithu rhai dogfennau, fel datganiadau i'r wasg, yn hwyr. Os ydych i gyfieithu datganiad i'r wasg, rhaid ichi wneud hynny ar y pryd. Yr oedd dogfennau eraill yn cael eu darllen gan gyn lleied o bobl fel bod y defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn eiconaid bron ac yn tynnu ein cyfieithwyr prin a phrysur—mae galw mawr a chynyddol am eu sgiliau—oddi wrth gyfieithu dogfennau a ddarllenid gan nifer fawr o bobl. Yr oedd yn set o ddewisiadau ymarferol, o ganlyniad i ymgynghori eang â gweision sifil a defnyddwyr dogfennau.

Glyn Davies: Croesawaf eich datganiad. Nodaf gefnogaeth unfrydol Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg pan ystyriodd y cynllun ar 4 Hydref. Yr oedd cyfraniad Owen John Thomas yn anfoesgar ac yn rhy negyddol o lawer, o gofio'r cynnydd a wnaethoch. Dylem groesawu'r datganiad. Mae pob plaid yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am weld y Gymraeg a'i diwylliant yn ffynnu. Nid wyf yn barod i bigo ar bwyntiau unigol, a fyddai'n ddigon hawdd, er mwyn cyflwyno rhywfaint o negyddoldeb pryd bynnag yr ydym yn dechrau sôn am yr iaith—rhywbeth hunandrechol fyddai hynny. Mae ein hiaith

culture marks Wales out as being different, and the importance that we attach to them marks the Assembly out as being of real value to Wales.

3:10 p.m.

Occasionally, I congratulate Government Ministers when I agree with them, and I agree with your attitude towards the Welsh language. I should be willing to do that, particularly when the Government is building on the work of successive Conservative Governments over the last 20 years. This week is the twentieth anniversary of S4C, which has made a huge contribution to the recovery of the Welsh language. The development of that Welsh-language television channel depended wholly on the positive attitudes of Nicholas Edwards, William Whitelaw and the Conservative Party. A host of other major initiatives were taken under successive Conservative Governments, and when you are willing to build on that work, I will be prepared to stand up and support you and your Government.

One part of your speech to which I want to refer—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It was not a speech; it was a statement. I hope that Glyn is not making a speech either, although it is most interesting.

Glyn Davies: I will come to the question that I was building up to, Llywydd. I am interested in, and want to address, the part of your speech that referred to measuring how successful the scheme will be in practice. The same applies to your response to the Culture Committee's report. How will we ensure that our cross-cutting support for the Welsh language is translated into practice? What mechanisms will we use? Do you agree that the Culture Committee should be given an annual update? That could either be a senior civil servant representing the Government or the First Minister being questioned on how the plan is working. It must be in an open debate to translate what is the best of intentions into certain support and help for the language to prosper.

unigryw a rhyfeddol a'i diwylliant yn dangos bod Cymru'n wahanol, ac mae'r pwys a roddwn arnynt yn dangos bod y Cynulliad o werth gwirioneddol i Gymru.

O bryd i'w gilydd, llongyfarchaf Weinidogion y Llywodraeth pan gytunaf â hwy, ac yr wyf yn cytuno â'ch agwedd at y Gymraeg. Dylwn fod yn barod i wneud hynny, yn enwedig gan fod y Llywodraeth yn adeiladu ar sail y gwaith a wnaed gan y naill Lywodraeth Geidwadol ar ôl y llall dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Yr wythnos hon yw ugeinfed pen-blwydd S4C, a wnaeth gyfraniad aruthrol i adferiad y Gymraeg. Yr oedd datblygu'r sianel deledu Gymraeg honno'n dibynnu'n llwyr ar agweddau cadarnhaol Nicholas Edwards, William Whitelaw a'r Blaid Geidwadol. Cychwynnwyd llu o fentrau pwysig eraill o dan y naill Lywodraeth Geidwadol ar ôl y llall, a phan ydych yn barod i adeiladu ar sail y gwaith hwnnw, byddaf yn barod i sefyll a'ch cefnogi chi a'ch Llywodraeth.

Un rhan o'ch araith y dymunaf gyfeirio ati—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid araith ydoedd; datganiad ydoedd. Gobeithiaf nad yw Glyn yn rhoi araith ychwaith, er ei bod yn ddiddorol tu hwnt.

Glyn Davies: Deuaf at y cwestiwn yr oeddwn yn arwain ato, Lywydd. Ymddiddoraf yn y rhan o'ch anerchiad a gyfeiriodd at fesur llwyddiant y cynllun wrth ei weithredu, a dymunaf ymdrin â hynny. Mae'r un peth yn berthnasol i'ch ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant. Sut y sicrhawn y bydd ein cefnogaeth drawsbynciol i'r Gymraeg yn cael ei rhoi ar waith? Pa beirianweithiau a ddefnyddiwn? A ydych yn cytuno y dylid rhoi adroddiad blynyddol i'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant ar y datblygiadau? Gallai uwch swyddog sifil wneud hynny ar ran y Llywodraeth neu gellid holi Prif Weinidog Cymru ynghylch gweithrediad y cynllun. Rhaid i hynny ddigwydd mewn dadl agored i droi'r bwriadau gorau hyn yn gymorth a chefnogaeth bendant er ffyniant yr iaith.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you for your positive comments, Glyn. I value the fact that we generally have cross-party support for the language. The language will not flourish if we denigrate positive and sympathetic efforts to move it forward, which is what we have here. This scheme has the power to make a big difference. The document, in itself, will not achieve perfect results overnight, but we will do our best to adhere to it.

On your final point, Glyn, there will be an annual report on this. I am currently considering whether that should report progress on the Welsh language scheme and the action plan together or separately, and exactly what form it should take. I hope that it will go well beyond an annual report; it needs to be considered within all ministerial portfolios and at every level.

I agree with Glyn that the Conservative Government made a positive contribution to the legislative framework: it created S4C in 1982 and, later, made a great contribution by making it compulsory for pupils to learn Welsh in schools up to the age of 16.

David Davies: Minister, will you give way?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is getting completely out of hand. David Davies, this is a statement. Several references have been made to speeches, but this is a statement. It is neither a speech nor a debate. I would be grateful if there were no further interventions. I know that the Welsh language arouses great passions in the Conservative Party, as it does elsewhere. However, I would be grateful if the Minister could conclude her response to Glyn Davies's questions on her statement.

Jenny Randerson: On the latter point about Welsh in schools, there was a time when a few schools were exempt from having to teach Welsh to pupils up to the age of 16. However, in accordance with Conservative legislation, there were agreements as to when such exemptions would cease, and that time has come. We have a firm legislative framework, but it needs to be fleshed out by

Jenny Randerson: Diolch i chi am eich sylwadau cadarnhaol, Glyn. Trysoraf y ffaith bod gennym gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r iaith yn gyffredinol. Ni ffynna'r iaith os gwnawn ddirio ymdrechion cadarnhaol a chydymdeimladol i'w symud ymlaen, sef yr hyn sydd gennym yma. Gall y cynllun hwn wneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Ni wnaiff y ddogfen, ynddi'i hun, sicrhau canlyniadau perffaith dros nos, ond gwnawn ein gorau i lynu wrthi.

Ynghylch y pwynt olaf a wnaethoch, Glyn, bydd adroddiad blynyddol ar hyn. Ar hyn o bryd yr wyf yn ystyried a ddylai adrodd ar y cynnydd ar y cynllun iaith Gymraeg a'r cynllun gweithredu gyda'i gilydd neu ar wahân, ac ar ba ffurf yn union y dylai fod. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn mynd ymhell y tu hwnt i adroddiad blynyddol; rhaid ei ystyried o fewn portffolio pob Gweinidog ac ar bob lefel.

Cytunaf â Glyn fod y Llywodraeth Geidwadol wedi cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at y fframwaith deddfwriaethol: creodd S4C yn 1982 ac, yn ddiweddarach, gwnaeth gyfraniad mawr drwy ei gwneud yn orfodol i ddisgyblion ddysgu'r Gymraeg mewn ysgolion hyd at 16 oed.

David Davies: Weinidog, a wnewch ildio?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn mynd dros ben llestri. David Davies, datganiad yw hwn. Cyfeiriwyd sawl gwaith at areithiau, ond datganiad ydyw. Nid yw nac yn araith nac yn ddadl. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar o beidio â chael unrhyw ymyriadau pellach. Gwn fod y Gymraeg yn ennyn angerdd mawr yn y Blaid Geidwadol, fel y mae mewn eraill. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ddiolchgar os câi'r Gweinidog orffen ymateb i gwestiynau Glyn Davies am ei datganiad.

Jenny Randerson: Ynghylch y pwynt olaf am y Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, yr oedd adeg pan oedd ychydig o ysgolion wedi'u heithrio o orfod dysgu'r Gymraeg i ddisgyblion hyd at 16 oed. Fodd bynnag, yn unol â'r ddeddfwriaeth Geidwadol, yr oedd cytundebau ynghylch pa bryd y deuai eithriadau o'r fath i ben, a daeth yr adeg honno. Mae gennym fframwaith

encouraging the use of Welsh in the home and the workplace as well as in education. This scheme is the Assembly's contribution to using Welsh in the workplace and to the public's ability to use Welsh in contacts with Assembly Government services.

deddfwriaethol cadarn, ond mae angen gwisgo cnawd arno drwy hybu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn y cartref ac yn y gweithle yn ogystal ag mewn addysg. Y cynllun hwn yw cyfraniad y Cynulliad at ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn y gweithle ac at alluogi'r cyhoedd i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn ei ymwneud â gwasanaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, sut yr ydych yn bwriadu sicrhau bod swyddogion eich Llywodraeth yn gweithredu o fewn llythren ac ysbyrd y cynllun hwn? Ar sawl achlysur, y mae etholwyr wedi cwyno imi pan y dywedwyd wrthynt gan swyddogion y Cynulliad nad oes ffurflenni ar gael yn Gymraeg, neu fod rhyw Orchymyn yn cael ei ddal yn ôl oherwydd arafwch cyfieithu. A gytunwch ei bod yn bwysig, wrth greu ffurflenni neu Orchymynion, i sicrhau amser ar gyfer cyfieithu, ac na ddylai unrhyw un, boed o fewn y Llywodraeth neu'r tu allan, ddefnyddio arafwch cyfieithu fel esgus cyfleus?

Elin Jones: Minister, how will you ensure that your Government's officials keep to the letter and spirit of this scheme? I have received a number of complaints from constituents that Assembly officials have told them that forms are not available in Welsh, or that an Order is being held back, because of translation delays. Do you agree that it is important, when drawing up forms or Orders, that time for translation be built in, and that no-one, whether in the Government or elsewhere, should use translation delays as a convenient excuse?

Jenny Randerson: Prioritising translation should mean that it is not necessary to use that excuse in future. We must ensure that documents that will be read widely are translated first; they should be published in both languages simultaneously. Undoubtedly, achieving that will take some time, because staff need to be trained to ensure that they are up to speed on this. However, this scheme is realistic and should be achievable within a short timeframe. Each department will have a link person responsible for ensuring that Welsh-language issues are mainstreamed, and the issue that you have just raised should be part of that. The Welsh Language Board has considerable powers in this regard, and would notify us if the scheme were not up to scratch.

Jenny Randerson: Dylai'r blaenoriaethu ar gyfieithu olygu na fydd angen defnyddio'r esgus hwnnw yn y dyfodol. Rhaid inni sicrhau mai'r dogfennau a gaiff eu darllen yn eang a gyfieithir yn gyntaf; dylid eu cyhoeddi yn y ddwy iaith yr un pryd. Cymer gryn amser i gyflawni hynny, yn ddi-os, gan fod rhaid hyfforddi'r staff i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun hwn yn un realistig a dylai fod yn bosibl ei gyflawni o fewn cyfnod byr. Bydd gan bob adran swyddog cyswllt sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau y caiff materion y Gymraeg eu rhoi yn y brif ffrwd, a dylai'r mater yr ydych newydd ei godi fod yn rhan o hynny. Mae gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg bwerau sylweddol yn hynny o beth, a byddai yn ein hysbysu pe na bai'r cynllun gystal â'r disgwyl.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I have two changes to this week's business to report. The debate on the annual report of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, postponed from 23 October, will now take

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Mae gennyf ddau newid i fusnes yr wythnos hon i sôn amdanynt. Bydd y ddaol ar adroddiad blynyddol y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, a ohiriwyd o 23 Hydref, yn digwydd heddiw.

place today. Tomorrow, Jane Hutt will make a statement on the nutrition strategy. As for the next three weeks' business, my draft statement is as shown on the Chamberweb under supporting documents.

Finally, following the Business Committee meeting this morning, the Deputy Presiding Officer determined that, under Standing Order No. 22.5, the following Orders need not be referred to Subject Committees for extended consideration: the Education (Teachers' Qualifications and Health Standards) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2002; the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Discharge of Functions) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2002; the Children's Act 1989 and the Care Standards Act 2000 (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) (No. 2) Regulations 2002, and the General Teaching Council for Wales (Disciplinary Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2003.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf fod. A oes 10 Aelod yn cefnogi'r gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig bod y datganiad busnes yn cael ei dderbyn. Yna, caiff un Aelod o bob grŵp plaid wneud sylwadau, a gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd ymateb cyn galw pleidlais.

Carwyn Jones: Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

David Melding: Minister, I have two comments to make. First, I was relieved to hear the First Minister's response to the question on the future of project red dragon at the Defence Aviation Repair Agency. In light of the meetings that he intends to have later today, and probably during the rest of the week, can you assure us that, if there are grounds for concern, as has been suggested quite extensively in the media, time will be made available for a statement so that this issue can be discussed further? I was relieved to hear the First Minister's response today. However, this project is imperative to the future of RAF St Athan. It has been a great development for the local community and it

Yfory, bydd Jane Hutt yn gwneud datganiad am y strategaeth maethiad. Am fusnes y tair wythnos nesaf, mae fy natganiad drafft fel y'i dangosir ar we'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol.

Yn olaf, ar ôl cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes bore yma, mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r Gorchmynion a ganlyn i'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymwysterau a Safonau Iechyd Athrawon) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2002; Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Trefniadau Gweithrediaeth) (Cyflawni Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2002; Rheoliadau Deddf Plant 1989 a Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 (Rheoliadau Amrywiol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) (Rhif 2) 2002, a Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Disgyblu) (Diwygio) 2003.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are. Do 10 Members support the objection? I see that they do. Therefore, I call the Business Minister to propose that the business statement be adopted. One Member from each party group may then comment, and I will ask the Business Minister to reply before I call a vote.

Carwyn Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly adopts the business statement.

David Melding: Weinidog, mae gennyf ddau sylw i'w gwneud. Yn gyntaf, rhyddhad i mi oedd clywed ymateb Prif Weinidog Cymru i'r cwestiwn am ddyfodol prosiect draig goch yn yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn. Yng ngolwg y cyfarfodydd y mae'n bwriadu eu cael yn ddiweddarach heddiw, ac yn ystod gweddill yr wythnos yn ôl pob tebyg, a allwch ein sicrhau, os oes lle i bryderu, fel yr awgrymwyd yn eithaf helaeth yn y cyfryngau, y caiff amser ei neilltuo ar gyfer datganiad fel y gellir trafod y mater hwn ymhellach? Rhyddhad i mi oedd clywed ymateb y Prif Weinidog heddiw. Fodd bynnag, mae'r prosiect hwn yn hollbwysig i ddyfodol RAF Sain Tathan. Bu'n ddatblygiad

is essential that it be maintained.

gwych i'r gymuned leol ac mae'n hollbwysig ei gadw.

3:20 p.m.

Time should also be allocated for a debate on the NHS restructuring plans in light of the memo from Bryan Mitchell, who expresses grave reservations as to the fitness-for-purpose of the new health structures. If that issue is not debated, we will be letting down the patients of Wales badly. It was disconcerting to see so many of my own criticisms confirmed by this senior civil servant in a hard-hitting memo. I was especially concerned to read that the cost of the new systems has not yet been established, despite the Minister's assurance last week in the Health and Social Services Committee that they would not cost more than the old structures. There is clearly a contradiction here. Given that Derek Wanless will be reviewing how the health service is run in Wales, we surely must debate the new structures again. If ameliorative action has to be taken, we must set it in motion immediately. You will agree that the Finance Minister's decision to freeze future health budgets until she receives the report from Wanless now seems prudent indeed.

Dylid neilltuo amser hefyd ar gyfer dadl am gynlluniau ailstrwythuro'r GIG yng ngoleuni'r nodyn oddi wrth Bryan Mitchell, sy'n mynegi amheuon difrifol ynghylch addasrwydd y strwythurau iechyd newydd i'w pwrpas. Os na thrafodir y mater hwnnw, byddwn yn siomi cleifion Cymru'n fawr. Cefais fy anesmwytho gan y ffaith y cadarnhawyd cynifer o'm beirniadaethau fy hun gan yr uwch was sifil hwn yn ei nodyn deifiol. Parodd bryder arbennig imi ddarllen nad yw cost y systemau newydd wedi'i phennu eto, er y sicrwydd a roddodd y Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol na fyddent yn costio'n fwy na'r hen strwythurau. Mae'n amlwg bod gwrth-ddweud yn hyn o beth. O wybod y bydd Derek Wanless yn adolygu'r dull o redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, siawns na ddylem drafod y strwythurau newydd eto. Os bydd yn rhaid cymryd camau i adfer y sefyllfa, rhaid inni wneud hynny ar unwaith. Yr wyf yn sicr y cytunech fod penderfyniad y Gweinidog Cyllid i rewi cyllidebau iechyd y dyfodol hyd nes y caiff yr adroddiad gan Wanless yn un doeth iawn bellach.

Kirsty Williams: I am bemused by David Melding's contribution, especially his comments on a debate on the structure of the NHS. He did not call for such a debate in the Health and Social Services Committee last Wednesday. It seems that he has become excited by a memo that contains information about risk that is no different to information that has been publicly available since September or August on an internet site that I had the pleasure of showing his colleague how to access this morning.

Kirsty Williams: Fe'm syfrdanwyd gan gyfraniad David Melding, yn enwedig ei sylwadau am ddadl ar strwythur y GIG. Ni alwodd am ddadl o'r fath yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddydd Mercher diwethaf. Ymddengys ei fod wedi'i gynhyrfu gan nodyn sy'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am risg nad yw'n ddim gwahanol i'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd ers Medi neu Awst ar safle rhyngwyd y cefais y pleser o ddangos i'w gyd-aelod sut i'w gyrraedd y bore yma.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We will also oppose the business statement today on the grounds that the Minister has not made time available for a debate on restructuring the NHS in Wales. I have read the memo on the internet, Kirsty, and it only confirms my view that this is a serious matter. Will the Business Minister acknowledge that restructuring the health

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Byddwn ninnau'n gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes heddiw am nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi neilltuo amser ar gyfer dadl am ailstrwythuro'r GIG yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi darllen y nodyn ar y rhyngwyd, Kirsty, ac nid yw ond yn cadarnhau fy marn ei fod yn fater difrifol. A wnaiff y Trefnydd gydnabod mai

service is the major policy undertaken by his Government since the coalition was formed? If there are serious concerns about how the project is proceeding, it is right that we should have a debate in the Assembly so that we can consider that senior policy director's central concerns. Does the Business Minister recognise that what is contained in the memo contrasts with the statements consistently made by the Minister for Health and Social Services that the operational costs of restructuring could be contained within current costs? Also, few senior staff have already been appointed to the health boards, which are supposed to be operational by 1 April 2003. The memo does not tally with the Minister's assertions. Will you therefore acknowledge that there are deep concerns about this issue, not only among opposition parties in the Assembly, but also among healthcare professionals? Is it not time that the Government brought the matter to Plenary so that it can be aired publicly in the Assembly?

Carwyn Jones: It is not possible to expand further on the First Minister's comments on DARA today. If the situation were to change, I am sure that the First Minister will take cognisance of that.

It is not appropriate to have a debate on restructuring the NHS just because the leader of the opposition has discovered that the memo is on the internet. It should have been considered before now. The parts of the memo that have not been made public are not extraordinary. It uses the terms 'risk' and 'risk management', in a way that is encouraged by the National Audit Office. It should not amaze Members that, when change occurs, procedures are in place to identify any potential pitfalls. Those pitfalls are then addressed. That must be the sensible way forward. As regards holding a debate on this matter, the situation has not changed. Despite what those within and outside this Chamber are making of the memo, it is not extraordinary and does not merit our holding a sudden or urgent debate on this matter.

ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd yw'r prif bolisi y mae ei Lywodraeth wedi ymgymryd ag ef ers ffurfio'r glymblaid? Os oes pryderon difrifol ynghylch y modd y mae'r prosiect yn mynd rhagddo, mae'n iawn inni gael dadl yn y Cynulliad fel y gallwn ystyried pryderon canolog yr uwch gyfarwyddwr polisi hwnnw. A yw'r Trefnydd yn cytuno bod yr hyn a geir yn y nodyn yn gwahaniaethu oddi wrth y datganiadau a wneir yn gyson gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y gellir cynnwys costau gweithredol yr ailstrwythuro o fewn y costau cyfredol? Hefyd, ychydig o'r staff uwch sydd wedi'u penodi i'r byrddau iechyd hyd yn hyn, ac maent i fod ar waith erbyn 1 Ebrill 2003. Nid yw'r nodyn yn cydfynd â haeriadau'r Gweinidog. A wnewch chi gydnabod felly fod pryderon dwys ynghylch y mater hwn, nid yn unig ymysg y gwrthbleidiau yn y Cynulliad, ond hefyd ymysg gweithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol? Onid yw'n bryd i'r Llywodraeth ddod â'r mater gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn fel y gellir ei wyntyllu'n gyhoeddus yn y Cynulliad?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes modd ymhelaethu ar sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog am DARA heddiw. Pe byddai'r sefyllfa'n newid, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn cymryd sylw o hynny.

Nid yw'n briodol cael dadl ar ailstrwythuro'r GIG dim ond am fod arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi darganfod bod y nodyn ar y rhyngwyd. Dylai fod wedi'i ystyried cyn hyn. Nid yw'r rhannau o'r nodyn a ddatgelwyd i'r cyhoedd yn rhai anarferol. Mae'n defnyddio'r geiriau 'risg' a 'rheoli risg', mewn modd a gymhellir gan y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol. Ni ddylai beri syndod i'r Aelodau, pan fo newid yn digwydd, fod gweithdrefnau ar waith i ganfod unrhyw beryglon posibl. Ymdrinnir â'r peryglon hynny wedyn. Dyna'r ffordd synhwyrol ymlaen. O ran cynnal dadl ar y mater hwn, nid yw'r sefyllfa wedi newid. Er gwaethaf yr hyn a wneir o'r nodyn hwn, gan rai y tu mewn a'r tu allan i'r Siambr hon, nid yw'n anarferol ac nid yw'n galw am gynnal dadl sydyn neu frys ar y mater hwn.

*Cynnig: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 22.
Motion: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 22.*

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

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

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Alun Cairns: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 6. It relates to a debate scheduled for 5 November on the launch of the innovation action plan. The Economic Development Committee has not had a chance to comment on or to discuss this plan, despite a commitment by the Minister for Economic Development to bring it to Committee and involve us in it. I am concerned that this plan is to be debated in Plenary next week, as that is to disregard the Assembly's recognised procedures and fly in the face of consensus politics.

The Presiding Officer: That is not a point of order for me. That point could have been made in response to the business statement. In future, you might raise such matters with the person from your party group who is called by the Presiding Officer to respond to the business statement. I want to ensure that

Alun Cairns: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6. Mae'n ymwneud â dadl a amserlennwyd ar gyfer 5 Tachwedd ar lansio'r cynllun gweithredu arloesedd. Ni chafodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gyfle i wneud sylw am y cynllun neu ei drafod, er gwaethaf ymrwymiad gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd i'w roi gerbron y Pwyllgor a'n cynnwys yn y broses. Achos pryder imi yw bod y cynllun hwn i'w drafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos nesaf, gan fod hynny'n diystyru gweithdrefnau cydnabyddedig y Cynulliad ac yn mynd yn groes i wleidyddiaeth gonsensws.

Y Llywydd: Nid pwynt o drefn i mi yw hwnnw. Gallesid bod wedi gwneud y pwynt hwnnw mewn ymateb i'r datganiad busnes. Yn y dyfodol, dylech godi materion o'r fath gyda'r aelod o'ch grŵp a elwir gan y Llywydd i ymateb i'r datganiad busnes. Dymunaf sicrhau nad ydym yn dyblygu

we do not duplicate in points of order matters that would be more appropriately raised elsewhere on the agenda. I recommend that Members study the relevant Standing Order on responses to the business statement to note the procedure that should be followed. It appears that we will have regular objections to the business statement between now and next May.

Phil Williams: Point of order. Standing Order No. 6.13 states that

‘having regard to any guidance which the Assembly may adopt’

the Presiding Officer may:

‘determine the order in which amendments which arise in the same place in the motion are taken’.

There is no guidance on the order of voting on amendments to different parts of a motion, and it is the practice for amendments to be listed in the order of the words that are amended. That means that if an amendment that affects certain parts of the motion is carried, subsequent amendments that affect those parts automatically fall and the Assembly is denied its right to express its view on them. In theory, this could arise this afternoon in relation to the minority party debate. Surely, it would be better practice to present amendments for voting in such an order that, whatever the result of a vote, subsequent amendments could, wherever possible, still be voted on. I recognise that, given the voting balance in the present Chamber, such votes are usually hypothetical. However, it is always best to resolve procedural problems when there is not a hot issue to address. Will you, Presiding Officer, advise the Assembly on how to plug the gap in Standing Orders?

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful for that point of order. As you will recollect, this matter was raised following several meetings I had about the calling of amendments. I have reviewed the guidance and have requested that the Business Committee examine the matter. A paper will be presented to the

materion mewn pwyntiau o drefn y byddai'n fwy priodol eu codi dan eitemau eraill ar yr agenda. Argymhellaf y dylai Aelodau astudio'r Rheol Sefydlog berthnasol ar ymatebion i'r datganiad busnes er mwyn nodi'r weithdrefn y dylid ei dilyn. Ymddengys y cawn wrthwynebiadau rheolaidd i'r datganiad busnes o hyn i fis Mai nesaf.

Phil Williams: Pwynt o drefn. Dywed Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13 fod y Llywydd

‘ar ôl rhoi sylw i unrhyw ganllawiau y gall y Cynulliad eu mabwysiadu’

yn gallu:

‘penderfynu ym mha drefn y dylid ymdrin â gwelliannau sy'n codi yn yr un lle yn y cynnig’.

Nid oes canllawiau ynghylch trefn pleidleisio ar welliannau i wahanol rannau o gynnig, a'r arfer yw rhestru gwelliannau yn nhrefn y geiriau a gaiff eu newid. Mae hynny'n golygu, os derbynnir gwelliant sy'n effeithio ar rai rhannau o'r cynnig, fod gwelliannau dilynol sy'n effeithio ar y rhannau hynny'n methu'n awtomatig ac y naceir hawl y Cynulliad i fynegi barn arnynt. Mewn egwyddor, gallai hynny ddigwydd y prynhawn yma gyda'r ddadl plaid leiafrifol. Siawns nad arfer gwell fyddai cyflwyno gwelliannau ar gyfer pleidleisio yn y fath drefn, lle bynnag y bo modd, fel y gellid dal i bleidleisio ar y gwelliannau dilynol, beth bynnag oedd canlyniad y bleidlais. Yr wyf yn cydnabod, o ystyried y cydbwysedd pleidleisio yn y Siambr bresennol, fod pleidleisiau o'r fath yn ddamcaniaethol fel arfer. Fodd bynnag, mae bob amser yn well datrys problemau trefniadol pan nad oes pwnc llosg i'w drafod. A wnewch chi, Lywydd, gynghori'r Cynulliad ynghylch y modd i lenwi'r bwlch yn y Rheolau Sefydlog?

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y pwynt o drefn hwnnw. Fel y cofiwch, codwyd y mater hwn ar ôl sawl cyfarfod a gefais ynghylch galw gwelliannau. Yr wyf wedi adolygu'r canllawiau ac wedi gofyn i'r Pwyllgor Busnes archwilio'r mater. Cyflwynir papur i'r Pwyllgor Busnes, a fydd

Business Committee, which will propose a revision of the existing guidance and considers various models adopted in parliamentary bodies for the selection, calling and proposing of amendments. These various procedures will be reviewed and, subject to the advice that I receive, we will adopt the procedure that meets with the wishes of, hopefully, all Assembly Members. The fact that it is done one way somewhere else does not mean that we have to do it that way here. There are varying precedents in different European parliamentary bodies, and it is important that we take advice and agree on what is most appropriate for the National Assembly.

3:30 p.m.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.28 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took to the Chair at 3.28 p.m.*

Adroddiad Blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru Annual Report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before I call the Business Minister, Members will note that a minority party debate, which I must protect, follows the next item. That leaves an hour for the next two debates, so I appeal for short speeches.

I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly notes the annual report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman for 2001-02, which was laid in Table Office on 17 July 2002, with personal copies provided to all Assembly Members. (NDM1187)

This is my first debate as Minister for Open Government on the annual report of the Welsh Administration Ombudsman. It is also Sir Michael Buckley's last annual report as Welsh Administration Ombudsman before he retires from public office next month. The ombudsman and his or her staff provide an essential service, not only to the citizens of Wales, but also to the National Assembly and those bodies that fall within our jurisdiction.

yn cynnig adolygu'r canllawiau presennol ac sy'n ystyried y gwahanol fodelau a fabwysiadwyd mewn cyrff seneddol ar gyfer dethol, galw a chynnig gwelliannau. Adolygir y gwahanol weithdrefnau hynny ac, yn amodol ar y cyngor a gaf, byddwn yn mabwysiadu'r weithdrefn sydd, gobeithio, yn gwireddu dymuniadau holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Nid yw'r ffaith ei fod yn cael ei wneud mewn modd penodol yn rhywle arall yn golygu bod rhaid i ni wneud yr un modd. Mae amryw o gynseiliau mewn gwahanol gyrff seneddol Ewropeaidd, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cymryd cyngor ac yn cytuno ar yr hyn sy'n fwyaf priodol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn imi alw ar y Trefnydd, fe wêl Aelodau fod dadl plaid leiafrifol, y mae'n rhaid imi ei gwarchod, yn dilyn yr eitem nesaf. Mae hynny'n rhoi awr ar gyfer y ddwy ddadl nesaf, felly apelïaf am areithiau byr.

Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Cynigïaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru ar gyfer 2001-02, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Gorffennaf 2002, ac y dosbarthwyd copïau personol ohono i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad. (NDM1187)

Hon yw fy nadl gyntaf fel y Gweinidog dros Lywodraeth Agored ar adroddiad blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru. Hwn hefyd yw adroddiad blynyddol olaf Syr Michael Buckley fel Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru, cyn iddo ymddeol o weinyddiaeth gyhoeddus y mis nesaf. Mae'r ombwdsmon a'i staff yn darparu gwasanaeth hollbwysig, nid yn unig ar gyfer dinasyddion Cymru, ond hefyd ar gyfer y Cynulliad

In identifying areas of difficulty, and in giving us an opportunity to put matters right, the ombudsman helps to improve the standard of service that we provide. Sir Michael Buckley acknowledges that his office has a good working relationship with the National Assembly, which can only benefit public administration in Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government attaches great value to that.

It is a requirement of Standing Orders that the National Assembly debate the ombudsman's annual report, but the Assembly also has an opportunity to scrutinise ombudsmen's reports on investigations where a complaint is upheld. Both the report and the Assembly Government's draft response go to the relevant Subject Committee for consideration and comment. This year, the ombudsman does not draw on any main themes in the report, which makes my task of opening this debate today difficult. There is little to say at this stage, but a debate is welcome. The fact that the ombudsman has not identified any particular areas of concern about the standard of service that we provide is encouraging. I therefore take this opportunity to focus my comments on the volume and types of complaints received. The number of complaints received by the ombudsman remains fairly static. I am sure that we would all prefer to see an annual reduction in the numbers of complaints received, not least because we continue to work towards improving the standard of service that we provide to the citizens of Wales. *Nid da lle gwellir gwell* as they say in Welsh: there is always room for improvement. However, it is preferable that the numbers of complaints remain static than that they should increase.

It is encouraging to note that complaints relating to agriculture, for example, no longer head the league table for the most number of complaints received, and I welcome the ombudsman's recognition that that is most likely due to the better handling of complaints and the independent appeals mechanism introduced for farmers in Wales last year. I remember when I set that up that farmers and all those involved in agriculture welcomed it. I assure Assembly Members

Cenedlaethol a'r cyrff hynny sydd o dan ein hawdurdodaeth. Drwy ganfod meysydd sy'n peri anhawster, a thrwy roi cyfle inni gywiro pethau, mae'r ombwdsmon yn helpu i wella safon y gwasanaeth a ddarparwn. Mae Syr Michael Buckley yn cydnabod bod perthynas weithio dda rhwng ei swyddfa ef a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac mae hynny'n sicr o fod er budd gweinyddiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n beth gwerthfawr iawn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Un o ofynion y Rheolau Sefydlog yw bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn trafod adroddiad blynyddol yr ombwdsmon, ond caiff y Cynulliad gyfle hefyd i archwilio adroddiadau'r ombwdsmon ar ymchwiliadau lle y cefnogir cŵyn. Aiff yr adroddiad ac ymateb drafft Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gerbron y Pwyllgor Pwnc perthnasol fel y gall eu hystyried a gwneud sylwadau arnynt. Eleni, nid yw'r ombwdsmon yn cyfeirio at unrhyw brif themâu yn yr adroddiad, sy'n peri bod fy nhasg wrth agor y ddadl hon heddiw'n un anodd. Ychydig sydd i'w ddweud ar hyn o bryd, ond mae dadl i'w chrosawu. Mae'r ffaith nad yw'r ombwdsmon wedi canfod unrhyw feysydd penodol sy'n peri pryder ynghylch safon y gwasanaeth a ddarparwn yn galonogol. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn felly i sôn yn benodol am nifer a math y cwynion a gafwyd. Mae nifer y cwynion a gafodd yr ombwdsmon yn dal i fod yn eithaf cyson. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddai'n well gan bawb ohonom weld gostyngiad bob blwyddyn yn nifer y cwynion sy'n dod i law, a hynny'n anad dim am ein bod yn dal i weithio i wella safon y gwasanaeth a ddarparwn ar gyfer dinasyddion Cymru. Nid da lle gellir gwell, fel y dywedir. Er hynny, mae'n well bod nifer y cwynion yn aros yn gyson na'i fod yn cynyddu.

Calonogol yw nodi nad cwynion sy'n ymwneud ag amaethyddiaeth, er enghraifft, yw'r mwyaf niferus erbyn hyn, ac yr wyf yn falch bod yr ombwdsmon yn cydnabod mai'r rheswm mwyaf tebygol am hynny yw'n ffordd well o drafod cwynion a'r system apelau annibynnol a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer ffermwyr yng Nghymru y llynedd. Cofiaf fod ffermwyr a phawb a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag amaethyddiaeth wedi croesawu hwnnw pan sefydlais ef. Sicrhaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad ein

that we are conscious of the need to maintain and improve standards, which means continuously questioning the standard of service that we provide.

The amendment that has been tabled adds nothing to the main motion. It is implied in the motion that we will take great care to note the ombudsman's report. In many ways, I can give the assurance that what the amendment proposes is included in the motion. The amendment's value is debatable, and given that it appears to be superfluous, we cannot support it. We do not disagree with its fundamental message, but it is superfluous.

William Graham: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes with care the comments made by the Welsh Administration Ombudsman in the report.

The Welsh Conservative group welcomes Michael Buckley's last report and records our appreciation of his work during the time he has held office. We acknowledge his comment that it has been a positive move for public administration in Wales that complaints which were previously in the jurisdiction of the parliamentary commissioner for administration, and were dealt with in London, have, since the Assembly's establishment, largely been dealt with in Cardiff. We also acknowledge that his staff's work is accepted as impartial, objective and of the highest professional standard, by the public, its representatives—who seek to use the ombudsman's services—and by the bodies that are complained against.

In the report for 2000-01 we noted the measures taken to improve efficiency in processing matters that were submitted to the administration ombudsman service. That is clearly reflected in the latest report, which highlights that, although the number of new complaints received was 14 per cent more than in the previous year, the number of cases cleared increased by 47 per cent.

bod yn ymwybodol o'r angen i gynnal a gwella safonau, sy'n golygu cwestiynu yn barhaus safon y gwasanaeth a ddarparwn.

Nid yw'r gwelliant a gyflwynwyd yn ychwanegu dim at y prif gynnig. Mae'n ymhyg yn y cynnig y byddwn yn nodi adroddiad yr ombwdsmon yn ofalus iawn. Ar lawer ystyr, gallaf roi sicrwydd bod yr hyn y mae'r gwelliant yn ei gynnig wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynnig. Mae gwerth y gwelliant yn amheus, a chan ei fod yn ymddangos yn ddiangen, ni allwn ei gefnogi. Nid ydym yn anghytuno â'i neges sylfaenol, ond mae'n ddiangen.

William Graham: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

yn nodi'n ofalus y sylwadau a wnaeth Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru yn yr adroddiad.

Mae grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n croesawu adroddiad olaf Michael Buckley ac yn cofnodi ein gwerthfawrogiad o'i waith yn ystod ei gyfnod yn y swydd. Cydnabyddwn ei sylw mai cam cadarnhaol ar gyfer gweinyddiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru yw bod cwynion a oedd gynt o dan awdurdodaeth y comisiynydd seneddol dros weinyddu, ac a gâi eu trafod yn Llundain, wedi'u trafod yng Nghaerdydd gan mwyaf ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod gwaith ei staff yn cael ei dderbyn fel gwaith sy'n ddiduedd, yn wrthrychol ac o'r safon broffesiynol uchaf, gan y cyhoedd, ei gynrychiolwyr—sy'n dymuno defnyddio gwasanaethau'r ombwdsmon—a chan y cyrff y ceir cwynion yn eu herbyn.

Yn yr adroddiad am 2000-01 gwnaethom nodi'r camau a gymerwyd i wella effeithlonrwydd y broses o ddelio â materion a gyflwynwyd i wasanaeth yr ombwdsmon gweinyddiaeth. Adlewyrchir hynny'n amlwg yn yr adroddiad diweddaraf, sy'n tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod nifer yr achosion a gliriwyd wedi codi 47 y cant, er bod nifer y cwynion newydd a ddaeth i law yn 14 y cant yn fwy nag yn y flwyddyn flaenorol.

The report highlights the need to raise public awareness of the precise nature of the complaints that should be directed to the ombudsman service. Mr Buckley illustrates that by pointing out that, as in previous years, about a third of the complaints he received were directed to him inappropriately and concerned bodies that were outside his jurisdiction.

In addition, many cases were submitted to him prematurely. He reports that, for many cases concerning the actions of local authorities, complainants are initially advised to contact the local government ombudsman. Acting on that advice often results in the service concluding that a formal investigation was not appropriate: initial examinations reveal no evidence of maladministration resulting in an unremedied injustice. However, it should be emphasised that even in such cases there is value in a complainant having his or her grievance examined by an impartial and objective caseworker who is satisfied that there is no reason to believe that the body against which the complaint was made was at fault.

We ask the Assembly to note with care the report's comments, specifically paragraph 3.2, which states:

'As in previous years, the majority of the complaints my office received were against the National Assembly.'

We must not be complacent and hide behind the fact that the majority of those complaints eventually proved to be unfounded. That is made abundantly clear in paragraph 4.1, in which the ombudsman reports:

'During 2001-02 my office completed seven investigations, six of which concerned the National Assembly for Wales.'

The seventh investigation was the first investigation of a complaint against a body other than the National Assembly. We need to heed those comments and act on them.

The Welsh Assembly Government has

Mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at yr angen i hybu ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o union natur y cwynion y dylid eu cyfeirio i wasanaeth yr ombwdsmon. Mae Mr Buckley yn egluro hynny drwy nodi bod tua thraean o'r cwynion a gafodd wedi'u cyfeirio ato'n amhriodol, fel yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol, a'u bod yn ymwneud â chyrrff a oedd y tu allan i'w awdurdodaeth.

Yn ogystal â hynny, cyflwynwyd llawer o achosion iddo'n rhy gynnar. Dywed fod yr achwynwyr, mewn llawer o achosion sy'n ymwneud â gweithredoedd awdurdodau lleol, yn cael eu cynghori yn y lle cyntaf i gysylltu â'r ombwdsmon dros lywodraeth leol. Y canlyniad yn aml, o ddilyn y cyngor hwnnw, yw bod y gwasanaeth yn dod i'r casgliad nad oedd ymchwiliad ffurfiol yn briodol: nid yw'r ymchwiliadau dechreuol yn dangos unrhyw dystiolaeth o gamweinyddu sy'n arwain at anghyfiawnder sydd heb ei gywiro. Er hynny, dylid pwysleisio, hyd yn oed mewn achosion o'r fath, ei bod yn fuddiol cael archwilio cwyn oddi wrth achwynydd gan weithiwr diduedd a gwrthrychol sy'n fodlon nad oes rheswm dros gredu bod bai ar y corff y gwnaed y gŵyn yn ei erbyn.

Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad nodi sylwadau'r adroddiad yn ofalus, a pharagraff 3.2 yn benodol, sy'n dweud:

'Yn yr un modd â'r blynyddoedd blaenorol, roedd y mwyafrif o'r cwynion a dderbyniodd fy swyddfa yn erbyn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.'

Rhaid inni beidio â bod yn ddifater a chuddio y tu ôl i'r ffaith bod y mwyafrif o'r cwynion hynny wedi profi'n ddi-sail yn y pen draw. Gwneir hynny'n gwbl amlwg ym mharagraff 4.1, lle y dywed yr ombwdsmon:

'Yn ystod 2001-02, cwblhaodd fy swyddfa saith ymchwiliad, yr oedd chwech ohonynt yn ymwneud â Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.'

Y seithfed ymchwiliad oedd yr un cyntaf i gŵyn yn erbyn corff heblaw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Rhaid inni roi sylw i'r sylwadau hynny a gweithredu'n unol â hwy.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi

announced that it will not bring into effect the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 until January 2005. Those provisions will establish a statutory right of access to information held by public bodies. Such lack of action, from an administration that is supposedly committed to open, accountable government, will hinder the public quest for information, and may cause a further increase in the number of cases submitted to the ombudsman.

We welcome the review of the public sector ombudsman services in Wales following the Colcutt report, which reviewed the service provision in England. I hope, as said in the debate on last year's report, for a recommendation to introduce legislation that will allow the Welsh administration ombudsman to be afforded powers to impose penalties that would ensure that organisations react to the findings of his statutory investigations. A letter of apology and a cheque for a few hundred pounds is not sufficient compensation for the mental anguish and strain of pursuing a grievance. Only when the ombudsman has the ability to force organisations to adhere to his recommendations, or to impose penalties with real bite on the agencies that are found to be at fault, will we have an ombudsman with a department that will effectively oversee a reduction in maladministration in Wales's public bodies.

Kirsty Williams: I welcome the opportunity to debate this report, which is in line with the Assembly's commitment to openness and transparency in government. Debating this report offers us an opportunity to consider how the Assembly can improve its performance in dealing with people across Wales. I put on record the Welsh Liberal Democrats' thanks to Michael Buckley, not only for this report, but for his long service to Wales; we wish him well in his retirement next month. We also thank his staff for their work on often complex and long cases, which they deal with efficiently.

As the Member who represents the largest rural constituency, I welcome the comments relating to the independent appeals mechanism for farmers. Much of my time is taken up in considering complaints and issues

cyhoeddi na fydd yn rhoi darpariaethau'r Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 ar waith tan Ionawr 2005. Bydd y darpariaethau hynny'n sefydlu hawl statudol i weld gwybodaeth sy'n cael ei dal gan gyrff cyhoeddus. Bydd diffyg gweithredu o'r fath, gan weinyddiaeth sydd i fod yn ymroddedig i lywodraeth agored ac atebol, yn llesteirio ymchwil y cyhoedd am wybodaeth, a gallai beri cynnydd pellach yn nifer yr achosion a gyflwynir i'r ombwdsmon.

Croesawn yr adolygiad o wasanaethau ombwdsmyr y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ar ôl adroddiad Collcutt, a adolygodd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn Lloegr. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, fel y dywedwyd yn y ddadl ar adroddiad y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, y ceir argymhelliad i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth a fydd yn caniatáu rhoi pwerau i ombwdsmon gweinyddiaeth Cymru i bennu cosbau a fyddai'n sicrhau bod cyrff yn ymateb i ganfyddiadau ei ymchwiliadau statudol. Nid yw llythyr o ymddiheuriad a siec am ychydig o gannoedd o bunnoedd yn ddigon o iawndal am y gofid meddwl a'r straen o ddilyn cwyn. Dim ond pan gaiff yr ombwdsmon y gallu i orfodi cyrff i gadw at ei argymhellion, neu i gosbi'n llym asiantaethau y ceir eu bod ar fai, y cawn ombwdsmon sydd ag adran a fydd yn rheoli'n effeithiol gostyngiad mewn camweinyddu yng nghyrrff cyhoeddus Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Croesawaf y cyfle i drafod yr adroddiad hwn, sy'n unol ag ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i weithredu agored a thryloyw wrth lywodraethu. Mae'r ddadl ar yr adroddiad hwn yn gyfle inni ystyried sut y gall y Cynulliad wella'i berfformiad wrth ddelio â phobl ledled Cymru. Rhoddaf ar gof a chadw ddiolch Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru i Michael Buckley, nid yn unig am yr adroddiad hwn, ond am ei wasanaeth hir i Gymru; dymunwn yn dda iddo yn ei ymddeoliad y mis nesaf. Yr ydym hefyd yn diolch i'w staff am ymdrin yn effeithlon ag achosion sy'n aml yn hir ac yn gymhleth.

Fel yr Aelod sy'n cynrychioli'r etholaeth wledig fwyaf, croesawaf y sylwadau sy'n ymwneud â'r system apelau annibynnol ar gyfer ffermwyr. Byddaf yn treulio llawer o'm hamser yn ystyried cwynion a materion sy'n

arising from the vast array of paperwork that faces farmers. The independent appeals mechanism has been useful in reassuring farmers that they have an opportunity for their case to be considered in a transparent, fair and open way. That is clearly reflected in the ombudsman's report. I also welcome the fact that the ombudsman and his office are not resting on their laurels, but are setting themselves challenging targets for next year in how quickly they are able to complete reports and respond to individual complaints. That is to be welcomed.

Dafydd Wigley: Ategaf y diolchiadau i Syr Michael Buckley a'i staff am eu gwaith. Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb ar gyfraniad Kirsty Williams. Mae ganddi brofiad uniongyrchol o'r problemau sydd yn wynebu ffermwyr. Yr oeddwn innau hefyd yn ymwybodol o'u problemau o ganlyniad i'r cwynion yn fy etholaeth yn y gorffennol. Mae'n debyg, Carwyn, bod y gwelliant a welwyd erbyn hyn yn adlewyrchu perfformiad y Gweinidog blaenorol—ceir llai o gwynion yn awr. Ni ddywedoch hynny, ond dyna'r neges.

O ran gwaith yr ombwdsmon, mae dau neu dri o bwyntiau yn codi o safbwynt diffyg dealltwriaeth y cyhoedd. Yn gyntaf, beth yn union yw rôl yr ombwdsmon a pha bwerau sydd ganddo? Pryd y mae'n briodol neu'n amhriodol i fynd at yr ombwdsmon? Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, y dryswch hwn sydd yn arwain at gwynion amherthnasol yn dod i swyddfa'r ombwdsmon. Daeth mater gerbron y Pwyllgor Archwilio wythnos diwethaf a oedd hefyd wedi mynd at yr ombwdsmon. Mae dryswch ymhlith y cyhoedd ynglŷn â lle i gyfeirio cwyn. Dylem ystyried sut i wneud hynny'n gliriach.

Yn ail, a oes digon o weithredu yn sgîl adroddiadau ombwdsmon? Os yw pobl wedi mynd i'r drafferth o gwyno, a bod yr ombwdsmon wedi canfod bod sail i'r gŵyn honno, rhaid sicrhau bod pobl yn dod i wybod am hynny. Byddai hynny'n fanteisiol nid yn unig o safbwynt yr unigolyn sydd yn teimlo ei fod wedi cael cam, ond o safbwynt gweinyddiaeth yn gyffredinol. Bydd hynny, gobethio, yn helpu i osgoi digwyddiad o'r fath yn y dyfodol.

codi o'r casgliad anferth o waith papur y mae ffermwyr yn ei wynebu. Bu'r system apelau annibynnol yn fodd defnyddiol i gysuro ffermwyr fod ganddynt gyfle i'w hachos gael ei ystyried mewn modd tryloyw, teg ac agored. Adlewyrchir hynny'n glir yn adroddiad yr ombwdsmon. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith nad yw'r ombwdsmon a'i swyddfa'n gorffwys ar eu bri, ond yn gosod targedau ymestynnol iddynt hwy eu hunain ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf o ran eu gallu i gwblhau adroddiadau ac ymateb i gwynion unigol yn gyflym. Mae hynny i'w groesawu.

Dafydd Wigley: I echo the thanks to Sir Michael Buckley and his staff for their work. I listened with interest to Kirsty's contribution. She has direct experience of the problems facing farmers. I was also aware of their problems due to the complaints received in my constituency in the past. The improvement, Carwyn, probably reflects the previous Minister's performance—there are fewer complaints now. You did not mention that, but that is the message.

On the ombudsman's work, two or three issues arise in terms of the public's lack of understanding. First, what exactly is the ombudsman's role and what powers does he or she have? When is it appropriate or inappropriate to approach the ombudsman? As was said earlier, this confusion is what leads to irrelevant complaints coming before the ombudsman. A matter that had gone to the ombudsman also came before the Audit Committee last week. There is confusion among the public about where to direct complaints. We must consider how to make that clearer.

Secondly, are appropriate steps taken in response to ombudsman reports? If people have gone to the trouble of complaining, and the ombudsman has found that there is substance to that complaint, we must ensure that people are informed of that decision. That would be beneficial not only from the point of view of the individual who feels that he or she has been wronged, but from the point of view of administration as a whole. That will, hopefully, help to avoid such occurrences in the future.

Yn drydydd, a ddaw amser pan fydd yn rhaid edrych ar ddatblygiad y gyfundrefn ombwdsmon yng Nghymru? A yw wedi datblygu o safbwynt gwaith cyffredinol llywodraeth ganolog, llywodraeth leol, a gwaith y sector iechyd? Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn edrych ar y posibilrwydd o ailstrwythuro rhan o waith yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yng Nghymru a'r Swyddfa Archwilio er mwyn gweld lle y gellid uno'r swyddogaethau hynny—mae'n bosibl y bydd angen deddfu ar gyfer hynny. Efallai y byddai'n addas ar rhyw bwynt, yn sgîl sefydlu'r Cynulliad, datganoli a'r gyfundrefn newydd yng Nghymru, i ystyried yr holl broses o safbwynt yr ombwdsmon hefyd. Cefnogwn y cynnig, ond nid y gwelliant, gan nad yw'n ychwanegu unrhyw beth at y ddadl.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I begin by joining in the tributes that have been paid to Sir Michael Buckley for establishing an office in Wales that has developed its own best practices to best meet the needs and circumstances of Wales.

Ynglŷn â phwerau'r ombwdsmon yng Nghymru, mae ganddo bŵer dros faterion a ddatganolwyd, yr arferai ombwdsmon Senedd Llundain ddelio â hwy. Bydd trafodaeth ynglŷn â dyfodol yr ombwdsmon, a bydd y Cynulliad yn cymryd rhan yn yr ymgynghori er mwyn cyflwyno'i farn i bobl Cymru. Rhaid inni sylweddoli y bydd rôl yr ombwdsmon yn newid yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, ac mae hynny yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd.

There are no other matters to which I need to refer, apart from re-emphasising what I originally said. I request that the division bell be rung.

3:40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 6.21 three Members must support the request that the bell be rung. Do three Members support that request? I see that they do. Clerk, please ring the bell.

Thirdly, will the development of the ombudsman system in Wales need to be considered? Is it developed in terms of the general work of central government, local government, and the work of the health sector? At present, we are considering the possibility of restructuring part of the work of the Auditor General in Wales and the Audit Office to see where we can bring these two functions together—legislation may be needed for that. It may be appropriate at some point, in light of the establishment of the Assembly, devolution and the new system in Wales, to consider this whole process from the ombudsman's point of view also. We support the motion, but not the amendment, as it adds nothing to the debate.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Dechreuaf drwy ymuno yn y teyrngedau a dalwyd i Syr Michael Buckley am sefydlu swyddfa yng Nghymru sydd wedi datblygu ei harferion gorau ei hun i fodloni anghenion ac amgylchiadau Cymru yn y modd gorau.

On the ombudsman's powers in Wales, he or she has power over devolved matters, which used to be dealt with by the parliamentary ombudsman in London. There will be a debate on the future of the ombudsman, and the Assembly will take part in the consultation to present its view to the people of Wales. We must realise that the ombudsman's role will change over the next few years, and that is being considered at present.

Nid oes materion eraill y mae angen imi gyfeirio atynt, ar wahân i ailbwysleisio'r hyn a ddywedais yn wreiddiol. Gofynnaf am ganu cloch y bleidlais.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21 rhaid i dri Aelod gefnogi'r cais i ganu cloch y bleidlais. A oes tri Aelod sy'n cefnogi'r cais hwnnw? Gwelaf fod. Glerc, cenwch y gloch, os gwelwch yn dda.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 8, Ymatal 13, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1: For 8, Abstain 13, Against 28.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Graham, William
Jones, David Ian
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Jocelyn
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig (NDM1187): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1187): For 50, 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, Geraint
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Law, Peter
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal Annual Report of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 6.5, notes the annual report of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity which was laid in the Table Office on 10 October 2002. (NDM1184)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.5, yn nodi adroddiad blynyddol y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2002. (NDM1184)

I am delighted to present this report to the Assembly. It sets out the progress made in fulfilling the Assembly's duty to promote

Yr wyf wrth fy modd yn cyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn i'r Cynulliad. Mae'n nodi'r cynnydd a wnaed wrth gyflawni dyletswydd

equality of opportunity for all, not just its legal duty, but its moral duty too. The legal duty, set out in the Government of Wales Act 1998, is a key aspect of the vision for devolved government. The work of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity has been vital in driving that forward.

I pay tribute to the Committee and to Edwina Hart, my predecessor as Chair, for the commitment and hard work demonstrated, and for the level of consensus maintained in the Committee's approach. That remains the case. The contribution of the Committee's standing witnesses—namely the Commission for Racial Equality, the Disability Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission—has been invaluable. The Committee is grateful to the many other individuals and organisations that have provided advice and given evidence.

The Committee has considered a wide range of issues over the year, before and since my becoming Chair. It has considered matters relating to the Assembly's internal processes, to the operation of organisations under the Assembly's remit, and issues relating to the wider community in Wales. I will take this opportunity to draw attention to some of the key issues that the Committee has considered and, where possible, set out how the Committee is taking them forward.

The Committee has given extensive consideration to the processes whereby public appointments are made, with the aim of ensuring broader representation across the community, particularly among people from minority ethnic backgrounds, people with a disability, and women. The Committee also took a close interest in the mainstreaming equality in public appointments action plan, and discussed it in detail. I am pleased to say that, following an extensive consultation, I have now written to the First Minister, asking him to formally approve the action plan.

Particular attention has also been paid to tackling the pay gap between men and

y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal i bawb, nid yn unig ei ddyletswydd gyfreithiol, ond ei ddyletswydd foesol hefyd. Mae'r ddyletswydd gyfreithiol, a nodir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn agwedd allweddol ar y weledigaeth ar gyfer llywodraeth ddatganoledig. Bu gwaith y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal yn hollbwysig wrth ffrw ymlaen â hynny.

Talaf deyrnged i'r Pwyllgor ac i Edwina Hart, fy rhagflaenydd fel Cadeirydd, am yr ymroddiad a'r gwaith caled a amlygwyd, ac am raddau'r consensws a gadwyd yn null gweithredu'r Pwyllgor. Mae felly o hyd. Bu cyfraniad tystion sefydlog y Pwyllgor—sef y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol, y Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd a'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal—yn amhrisiadwy. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn ddiolchgar i'r llu o unigolion a chyrrff eraill sydd wedi darparu cyngor ac wedi rhoi tystiolaeth.

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi ystyried amrediad eang o faterion dros y flwyddyn, cyn imi ddod yn Gadeirydd ac ar ôl hynny. Mae wedi ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â phrosesau mewnol y Cynulliad, gweithrediad cyrff y mae'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt, a materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gymuned ehangach yng Nghymru. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i dynnu sylw at rai o'r materion allweddol y mae'r Pwyllgor wedi'u hystyried a, lle y bo modd, i nodi sut y mae'r Pwyllgor yn bwrw ymlaen â hwy.

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi ystyried yn helaeth y prosesau o wneud penodiadau cyhoeddus, gyda'r amcan o sicrhau cynrychiolaeth ehangach ar draws y gymuned, yn enwedig ymysg pobl o gefndiroedd lleiafrifol ethnig, pobl sydd ag anabledd, a menywod. Ymddiddorodd y Pwyllgor yn fawr yn y cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer rhoi cydraddoldeb yn y brif ffrwd mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus, ac fe'i trafodd yn fanwl. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud fy mod bellach wedi ysgrifennu at Brif Weinidog Cymru, ar ôl ymgynghoriad helaeth, gan ofyn iddo gymeradwyo'r cynllun gweithredu'n ffurfiol.

Rhoddyd sylw penodol hefyd i ymdrin â'r bwch tâl rhwng dynion a menywod, sy'n dal

women, which remains unacceptably high, particularly in Wales, and among part-time workers. In July last year, an informal reference group was established, chaired by David Melding, to oversee the development of a campaign on equal pay in partnership with the Assembly, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Wales TUC. The campaign was formally launched on 7 March this year, in Cardiff, Swansea and Llandudno. Mobile exhibitions have travelled all over Wales to increase awareness of pay equity. The work continues on the campaign with a series of public sector seminars for the education, health, and local government sectors, all of which have been arranged for the end of the year.

The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 came into force in April 2001 and placed a general duty on public authorities to eliminate racial discrimination—a proactive role in many ways. It also confers enforcement powers on the Commission for Racial Equality. The Committee considers that the Act is a powerful tool to remove the evil of racial discrimination and has taken an interest in the implementation of its requirements in Wales. Consideration has also been given to the Assembly's race equality scheme and reviewing that scheme will be prioritised in terms of regular reviews, with the first at the Committee's November meeting. The Committee is also committed to assessing the race equality schemes produced by the Assembly sponsored public bodies.

During the course of the year, the Committee welcomed Roger McKenzie's report, 'Lifting Every Voice: A Report and Action Plan to address Institutional Racism at the National Assembly for Wales'. It was welcomed as a useful mechanism for addressing inequality, particularly issues of racial equality in the Assembly. The Committee has also encouraged the implementation of the report's recommendations by the Assembly. In January and June, the Committee received reports from the Permanent Secretary on the progress achieved in implementing the action plan to take forward the report's recommendations, and the Committee

i fod yn annerbyniol o fawr, yn enwedig yng Nghymru, ac ymysg gweithwyr rhan amser. Ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd, sefydlwyd grŵp cyfeirio anffurfiol, a David Melding yn gadeirydd arno, i oruchwyllo'r gwaith o ddatblygu ymgyrch ar dâl cyfartal ar y cyd â'r Cynulliad, y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal a Chyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru. Lansiwyd yr ymgyrch yn ffurfiol ar 7 Mawrth eleni, yng Nghaerdydd, Abertawe a Llandudno. Mae arddangosfeydd teithiol wedi mynd ar hyd a lled Cymru i hybu ymwybyddiaeth o degwch mewn tâl. Mae'r gwaith ar yr ymgyrch yn parhau a threfnwyd cyfres o seminarau sector cyhoeddus ar gyfer y sectorau addysg, iechyd, a llywodraeth leol, y cynhelir pob un ohonynt ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn.

Daeth y Ddeddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000 i rym yn Ebrill 2001 gan ei gwneud yn ddyletswydd gyffredinol ar awdurdodau cyhoeddus i ddileu gwahaniaethu ar sail hil—rôl ragweithiol ar lawer ystyr. Mae hefyd yn rhoi pwerau gorfodi i'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol. Mae'r Pwyllgor o'r farn bod y Ddeddf yn offeryn pwerus i ddileu mellith gwahaniaethu ar sail hil ac mae wedi ymddiddori yng ngweithrediad ei gofynion yng Nghymru. Ystyriwyd cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol y Cynulliad hefyd a rhoddir blaenoriaeth i adolygu'r cynllun hwnnw yng nghyd-destun yr adolygiadau rheolaidd, a bydd y cyntaf yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor yn Nhachwedd. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi ymrwymo hefyd i asesu'r cynlluniau cydraddoldeb hiliol a gynhyrchir gan y cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn, croesawodd y Pwyllgor adroddiad Roger McKenzie, 'Codi Pob Llais: Adroddiad a Chynllun Gweithredu i ymdrin â Hiliaeth Sefydliadol yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'. Fe'i croesawyd fel peirianwaith defnyddiol i ymdrin ag anghydraddoldeb, yn enwedig materion sy'n ymwneud â chydraddoldeb hiliol yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r Pwyllgor hefyd wedi annog y Cynulliad i roi argymhellion yr adroddiad ar waith. Yn Ionawr a Mehefin, cafodd y Pwyllgor adroddiadau oddi wrth yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol ar y cynnydd wrth roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar waith er mwyn bwrw ymlaen ag argymhellion yr adroddiad, ac

continues to take a close interest in progress and will receive an update at its meeting in November. We are also pleased that Roger McKenzie will be giving his assessment of the implementation at the Committee's December meeting.

3:50 p.m.

The Committee has been keen to see that the Assembly uses its position as a purchaser to encourage those it contracts with to implement practices that further equality of opportunity. Suppliers are invited to sign up to a voluntary code of practice that has been developed and which will create a database of suppliers that are prepared to support the Assembly's core values of equality of opportunity, sustainable development and social inclusion. We will continue to monitor developments, and we will continue to encourage Assembly sponsored public bodies to adopt the code. The Committee is also investigating whether the principles of the code can be applied to those receiving Assembly grants.

An active interest has also been taken in improving access to polling stations to ensure that there are no barriers to participation in the democratic process. The Committee met the Commission on Local Government Electoral Arrangements, the Electoral Commission and the Welsh Local Government Association to discuss ways in which access for disabled people could be improved. It is also considering the planning for Assembly elections in 2003, which will be discussed at November's meeting.

In light of concerns on the treatment of asylum seekers in Wales, the Committee has decided to investigate the issue. Although asylum is not a devolved matter, it touches on matters of Assembly responsibility, such as the provision of health services. In July last year, the Committee took evidence from a range of organisations representing asylum seekers' interests and those who provide services to them. The Committee felt that the interests of asylum seekers were best met by integrating them into the community rather than through the establishment of accommodation centres. Particular concerns

mae'r Pwyllgor yn dal i ymddiddori'n fawr yn y cynnydd a bydd yn cael gwybod am y datblygiadau diweddaraf yn ei gyfarfod yn Nhachwedd. Yr ydym hefyd yn falch y bydd Roger McKenzie yn rhoi ei asesiad ef o'i weithrediad yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor yn Rhagfyr.

Bu'r Pwyllgor yn awyddus i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn defnyddio'i statws fel prynwr i annog y rhai y mae'n gosod contractau â hwy i roi arferion ar waith sy'n hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal. Gwahoddir cyflenwyr i dderbyn cod ymarfer gwirfoddol sydd wedi'i ddatblygu a fydd yn creu cronfa ddata o gyflenwyr sy'n barod i gefnogi gwerthoedd craidd y Cynulliad o gyfle cyfartal, datblygu cynaliadwy a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Byddwn yn parhau i gadw golwg ar y datblygiadau, a byddwn yn parhau i annog y cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad i fabwysiadu'r cod. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn ymchwilio hefyd i ganfod a oes modd cymhwyso egwyddorion y cod at y rhai sy'n derbyn grantiau'r Cynulliad.

Ymddiddorwyd yn frwd hefyd mewn gwella hygyrchedd gorsafoedd pleidleisio i sicrhau nad oes dim i atal cyfranogiad yn y broses ddemocrataidd. Cyfarfu'r Pwyllgor â'r Comisiwn ar Drefniadau Etholiadol Llywodraeth Leol, y Comisiwn Etholiadol a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i drafod dulliau o hwyluso mynediad ar gyfer pobl anabl. Mae hefyd yn ystyried y cynllunio ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 2003, a drafodir yn y cyfarfod yn Nhachwedd.

Yng ngolwg y pryderon ynghylch triniaeth ceiswyr lloches yng Nghymru, mae'r Pwyllgor wedi penderfynu ymchwilio i'r mater hwn. Er nad yw llochesu'n fater a ddatganolwyd, mae'n cyffwrdd â materion sy'n gyfrifoldeb i'r Cynulliad, fel darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd. Fis Gorffennaf y llynedd, derbyniodd y Pwyllgor dystiolaeth gan amryw o gyrff sy'n cynrychioli buddiannau ceiswyr lloches a'r rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer. Teimlai'r Pwyllgor mai'r dull gorau o ofalu am fuddiannau ceiswyr lloches yw eu hintegreiddio yn y gymuned yn hytrach na

were expressed about the difficulties with the voucher system and the practice of holding asylum seekers at Cardiff HM prison. Edwina Hart raised these issues with Lord Rooker, the Home Office Minister responsible at the time, and the Committee continues to follow developments in this matter with some interest. I am pleased to say that asylum seekers are no longer placed in Cardiff prison.

The Committee further considered the UK Government's implementation of race and employment directives, taking representations from equality organisations. In response to the consultation, the Committee highlighted concerns that a hierarchy of right would develop if the proposals remained as they were, with different issues given different degrees of protection. We have also welcomed the development of an equality awareness training strategy for Assembly Members and staff. Compulsory equality training for all Assembly staff, which was rolled out this year, represents an important step forward in mainstreaming equality issues. The Committee encourages Assembly Members to undertake equality training, and the previous Chair wrote to all party business managers requesting that they only appoint members who have had equality training to selection panels. We have also considered draft Cadw guidance on access to historic buildings, in liaison with the Disability Rights Commission and Disability Wales. Their expertise has been tapped to develop guidance on access for the future.

In the coming year, the Committee will continue to work on the issues I have highlighted. I have mentioned the equal pay campaign, the race equality schemes and the implementation of 'Lifting Every Voice' as being particular priorities. The Committee is, at present, beginning its work into the review of service provision for gypsy travellers—probably the most difficult community in terms of providing services. It is among the most disadvantaged groups in Wales. We must accept that. The review will consider

thruw sefydlu canolfannau lletya. Mynegwyd pryderon penodol ynghylch yr anawsterau gyda'r system talebau a'r arfer o ddal ceiswyr lloches yng ngharchar EM Caerdydd. Cododd Edwina Hart y materion hynny gyda'r Arglwydd Rooker, y Gweinidog yn y Swyddfa Gartref a oedd yn gyfrifol ar y pryd, ac mae'r Pwyllgor yn dal i ddilyn y datblygiadau yn y mater hwn â chryn ddiddordeb. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud nad yw ceiswyr lloches bellach yn cael eu lleoli yng ngharchar Caerdydd.

Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor hefyd y gweithredu ar gyfarwydddebau hil a chyflogaeth gan Lywodraeth y DU, gan gymryd sylwadau gan gyrrff cydraddoldeb. Mewn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad, tynnodd y Pwyllgor sylw at y pryderon y byddai hierarchaeth hawliau'n datblygu pe byddai'r cynigion yr aros fel yr oeddent, gan roi gwahanol raddau o amddiffyniad i wahanol faterion. Yr ydym hefyd wedi croesawu datblygu strategaeth hyfforddi ymwybydiaeth cydraddoldeb i Aelodau a staff y Cynulliad. Mae'r hyfforddiant gorfodol mewn cydraddoldeb i holl staff y Cynulliad, a weithredwyd eleni, yn gam pwysig ymlaen o ran rhoi materion cydraddoldeb yn y brif ffrwd. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn annog Aelodau'r Cynulliad i ymgymryd â hyfforddiant mewn cydraddoldeb, ac ysgrifennodd y Cadeirydd blaenorol at reolwyr busnes yr holl bleidiau gan ofyn iddynt benodi ond yr aelodau hynny a gafodd hyfforddiant mewn cydraddoldeb i'r paneli dethol. Yr ydym hefyd wedi ystyried canllawiau drafft gan Cadw ar fynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol, mewn cysylltiad â'r Comisiwn Hawliau Anabledd ac Anabledd Cymru. Gwnaed defnydd o'u harbenigedd i ddatblygu canllawiau ar fynediad at y dyfodol.

Yn y flwyddyn i ddod, bydd y Pwyllgor yn parhau i weithio ar y materion y tynnais sylw atynt. Yr wyf wedi sôn am yr ymgyrch tâl cyfartal, y cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol a gweithredu 'Codi Pob Llais' fel blaenoriaethau penodol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Pwyllgor yn dechrau ar ei waith ar yr adolygiad o'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau i sipsiwn crwydrol—y gymuned fwyaf anodd o ran darparu gwasanaethau, yn ôl pob tebyg. Mae ymysg y grwpiau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni dderbyn hynny.

services currently provided to them. I commend the report and look forward to an interesting debate.

4:00 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: Eiliaf ddiolchiadau'r Gweinidog i Edwina Hart fel cyn-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor. Arweiniodd waith y Pwyllgor mewn ffordd glodwiw. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn gytŵn ar hynny. Bu'n ddiuedd a diffuant ac mae ei hegni a'i hymrwymiad yn enghraifft dda i'r Cynulliad o ran sut y dylem wthio'r agenda cyfle cyfartal yn ei blaen. Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, llwyddodd aelodau'r Pwyllgor i wneud i lawer o bobl deimlo'n anghysurus ar adegau, a dyna oedd ein swyddogaeth. Arweiniodd Edwina Hart ni mewn ffordd hollol briodol. Bydd yn anodd llanw ei hesgidiau, er y dangosodd Carwyn Jones eisoes ei fod yn olynydd teilwng.

Yr oeddwn am godi sawl pwynt manwl heddiw ond, oherwydd bod amser yn brin, yr wyf yn fodlon eu rhoi o'r neilltu a'u codi gyda'r Gweinidog rywbryd eto, efallai mewn cyfarfod Pwyllgor.

The Assembly has made great strides forward in the past three years with regard to promoting equality of opportunity. However, we still face enormous challenges. The Minister has already referred to the inquiry that the Committee is taking forward in its review of policy relating to gypsy travellers in Wales. This will be a controversial, but extremely important review. Many Committee members share my surprise at some of the information that we have already received. I am confident that we can make some positive and far-reaching recommendations. However, some of them may not be easy to put into practice.

A great deal of positive policy has been made in terms of providing appropriate training and support for staff. We must now ensure that the Assembly's commitments are translated into real action on the ground by Assembly sponsored public bodies, local government and communities. Those groups in our society that have historically suffered prejudice and discrimination have high expectations of the Assembly. They also have

Bydd yr adolygiad yn ystyried y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar eu cyfer ar hyn o bryd. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad ac edrychaf ymlaen at ddadl ddiddorol.

Helen Mary Jones: I second the Minister's thanks to Edwina Hart as the former Committee Chair. She steered the Committee's work expertly. I am sure that we are all agreed on that. She was impartial and sincere, and her energy and commitment is a good example to the Assembly as to how we take forward the equality of opportunity agenda. Over the past year, Committee members succeeded in making many people feel uncomfortable at times, and that was our role. Edwina Hart's leadership was entirely appropriate way. She will be a tough act to follow, although Carwyn Jones has already shown that he is a worthy successor.

I intended to raise several detailed points today but, since we are pressed for time, I am prepared to put them aside and raise them with the Minister another time, perhaps in a Committee meeting.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi cymryd camau bras ymlaen yn y tair blynedd diwethaf o ran hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal. Er hynny, yr ydym yn wynebu heriau aruthrol o hyd. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio eisoes at yr ymchwiliad y mae'r Pwyllgor yn ei gynnal yn ei adolygiad o bolisi sy'n ymwneud â sipsiwn crwydrol yng Nghymru. Bydd hwn yn adolygiad dadleuol, ond pwysig tu hwnt. Mae llawer o aelodau'r Pwyllgor wedi'u synnu, fel minnau, gan beth o'r wybodaeth a gawsom eisoes. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y gallwn wneud argymhellion cadarnhaol a phellgyrhaeddol. Fodd bynnag, efallai y bydd rhai na fyddant yn hawdd eu gweithredu.

Gwnaed llawer iawn o bolisi cadarnhaol o ran darparu hyfforddiant a chymorth priodol i'r staff. Rhaid inni sicrhau'n awr y caiff ymrwymadau'r Cynulliad eu troi'n weithredu gwirioneddol yn y maes gan y cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol a chymunedau. Mae'r grwpiau hynny yn ein cymdeithas sy'n dioddef gan ragfarn a gwahaniaethu ers amser maith yn disgwyl pethau mawr gan y

legal rights under the Government of Wales Act 1998 that exceed the rights of others in the UK and Europe. The Assembly must ensure that it does not let those groups down in terms of delivering in communities for fear of their judgment, the judgment of history and, perhaps, of judicial review.

Eleanor Burnham: I will also curtail my comments. I pay tribute to Edwina's tireless work and welcome Carwyn's contribution. However, the Liberal Democrats still believe that discrimination remains a major problem in Wales and across the UK. Prejudice, be it based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or religion, is all too prevalent. These issues are sometimes brushed under the carpet or ignored as mere political correctness. However, creating equality of opportunity in Wales affects the lives of the majority of its people.

Last year, the Equal Opportunities Commission issued a report identifying—more than 30 years after the Equal Pay Act 1970—that women's hourly earnings in Wales are, on average, still 13 per cent lower than those of men. That gap increases to 36 per cent for the 47 per cent of Welsh women who work part-time. Given that nearly half of Welsh women are employed in part-time jobs, the figures are particularly disturbing. In Wales, only 58 per cent of the non-white population is employed compared with 69 per cent of the white population. Non-white women in Wales suffer a double discrimination in their employment as they generally earn significantly less than their white male counterparts.

Welsh women have also been significantly under-represented in Westminster. I am glad to see that that has not been replicated at the Assembly. I am proud of the fact that the Liberal Democrats have an equal representation. For the anoraks among us, only New Zealand can claim to have a higher representation of women in its Cabinet.

Cynulliad. Mae ganddynt hawliau cyfreithiol hefyd dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 sy'n amgenach na hawliau eraill yn y DU ac Ewrop. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad sicrhau nad yw'n siomi'r grwpiau hynny wrth fynd â'r maen i'r wal mewn cymunedau rhag ofn iddynt ei farnu, rhag ofn i hanes ei farnu ac, efallai, rhag ofn adolygiad barnwrol.

Eleanor Burnham: Fe gwtogaf fi hefyd fy sylwadau. Talaf deyrnged i waith diflino Edwina a chroesawaf gyfraniad Carwyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dal i gredu bod gwahaniaethu'n parhau'n broblem fawr yng Nghymru a ledled y DU. Mae rhagfarn, boed yn seiliedig ar hil, ethnigrwydd, rhyw, tueddiad rhywiol neu grefydd, yn rhy gyffredin o lawer. Weithiau caiff y materion hyn eu hysgubo o'r golwg neu eu hanwybyddu a'u hystyried yn fawr mwy na chywirdeb gwleidyddol. Er hynny, mae creu cyfle cyfartal yng Nghymru'n effeithio ar fywyd y rhan fwyaf o'i phobl.

Y llynedd, cyhoeddodd y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal adroddiad a nododd—fwy na 30 mlynedd ar ôl pasio Deddf Tâl Cyfartal 1970—fod enillion yr awr menywod yng Nghymru'n dal i fod 13 y cant yn is na rhai dynion, ar gyfartaledd. Mae'r bwlch hwnnw'n cynyddu i 36 y cant yn achos y 47 y cant o fenywod Cymru sy'n gweithio'n rhan amser. O wybod bod ymron i hanner menywod Cymru wedi'u cyflogi mewn swyddi rhan amser, mae'r ffigurau hynny'n arbennig o boenus. Yng Nghymru, dim ond 58 y cant o'r boblogaeth liw sydd wedi'i gyflogi o'i gymharu â 69 y cant o'r boblogaeth wyn. Mae menywod lliw yng Nghymru'n profi gwahaniaethu dwbl yn eu cyflogaeth gan eu bod, yn gyffredinol, yn ennill llai o lawer na'u cymheiriaid gwrywaidd gwyn.

Mae menywod Cymru wedi'u tangynrychioli'n sylweddol yn San Steffan hefyd. Yr wyf yn falch o weld nad yw hynny wedi'i ailadrodd yn y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn falch o'r ffaith bod gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gynrychiolaeth gyfartal. Ar gyfer y casglwyr ystadegau yn ein mysg, dim ond Seland Newydd a all honni bod ganddi gynrychiolaeth uwch o fenywod yn ei Chabinet.

Despite efforts made over the years, Wales is far from being a country that offers equal opportunities for all. The figures depressingly show that white, middle-class men earn more than their counterparts, even though they have the same jobs. Other forms of discrimination continue to plague our societies and the problem is deep-rooted. No government can tackle such a problem in a short space of time. It will take years, perhaps even generations, for equality of opportunity to become a reality in Wales. However, that is the ultimate aim that we all desire. If the issue is given thorough attention, as it is by the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, we hope to reduce and, ultimately, eliminate this problem. We must not rest on our laurels but continue to work hard to improve equal opportunities throughout Wales.

David Melding: I add my thanks to the former Chair of the Committee, Edwina Hart, who led it in exemplary fashion and established it as a useful, cross-cutting Committee. I am sure that when the Assembly was established, many people thought that a Committee on Equality of Opportunity would not have a sufficiently vigorous role to play in the Assembly's affairs. That has not proven to be the case. In fact, it has led the way in many of its reviews and in the conduct of its work. I have enjoyed my membership of the Committee since its inception. There has been stability of membership, which has helped, but other Members have come and gone and been involved more generally in the work of equality of opportunity.

I was pleased to lead the equal pay campaign, and I thank my fellow Committee members for giving me that opportunity. It was an excellent team including outside experts, particularly from Wales TUC and the Equal Opportunities Commission. I pay great tribute to them. The events have so far been successful. There will now be a range of seminars and conferences, particularly in the higher education and health sectors and in local government and the general private sector. They will roll out the equal pay message and what business sense it makes in terms of recruiting and retaining key staff.

Er gwaethaf yr ymdrechion dros y blynyddoedd, mae Cymru ymhell o fod yn wlad sy'n cynnig cyfle cyfartal i bawb. Mae'n drist bod y ffigurau'n dangos bod dynion gwyn, dosbarth canol yn ennill mwy na'u cymheiriaid, er eu bod yn yr un swyddi. Mae mathau eraill o wahaniaethu'n dal i flino ein cymdeithasau ac mae'r broblem yn un sylfaenol. Ni all yr un llywodraeth fynd i'r afael â'r fath broblem mewn cyfnod byr. Cymer flynyddoedd, cenedlaethau hyd yn oed o bosibl, i wireddu cyfle cyfartal yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r nod derfynol yr ydym oll yn ei dymuno. Os rhoddir sylw astud i'r mater hwn, fel y mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal yn ei wneud, yr ydym yn gobeithio lleihau'r broblem hon a'i dileu yn y pen draw. Rhaid inni beidio â gorffwys ar ein bri ond parhau i weithio'n galed i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal ledled Cymru.

David Melding: Ychwanegaf fy niolch i i gyn-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor, Edwina Hart, a'i harweiniodd yn rhagorol a'i sefydlu'n Bwyllgor defnyddiol, trawsbynciol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod llawer a gredai, pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad, na fyddai rôl ddigon bywiog i Bwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal ym musnes y Cynulliad. Profwyd fel arall. Mewn gwirionedd, mae wedi arloesi mewn llawer o'i adolygiadau ac yn ei ddull o weithio. Yr wyf wedi mwynhau bod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor ers ei sefydlu. Bu'r aelodaeth yn sefydlog, a bu hynny o gymorth, ond mae Aelodau eraill wedi mynd a dod ac wedi cymryd rhan mwy cyffredinol ym maes cyfle cyfartal.

Yr oeddwn yn falch o arwain yr ymgyrch tâl cyfartal, a diolchaf i'm cyd-aelodau ar y Pwyllgor am roi'r cyfle hwnnw i mi. Yr oedd yn dîm rhagorol a oedd yn cynnwys arbenigwyr allanol, yn enwedig o Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru a'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal. Talaf deyrnged fawr iddynt. Bu'r digwyddiadau'n llwyddiannus hyd yn hyn. Yn awr bydd amrediad o seminarau a chynadledau, yn enwedig yn y sectorau addysg uwch ac iechyd ac mewn llywodraeth leol a'r sector preifat cyffredinol. Byddant yn rhoi'r neges am dâl cyfartal ar led ac yn dangos ei bod yn gwneud synnwyr busnes o

ran recriwtio a chadw staff allweddol.

On public appointments, I continue to be concerned about the lack of Welsh-speakers on health bodies, particularly in areas of Wales where there is a majority of Welsh speakers. Some health bodies still have no Welsh speakers on their boards, which is unsatisfactory. It has taken the Committee some time to verify the situation. Some bodies have been dilatory in terms of providing us with the information that we have needed.

My second concern relates to voluntary training for Assembly Members in equal opportunities. This is important for those Members who are involved in public appointments. However, I think that we will find that of all the Members who are on public appointment panels, most have not received equal opportunities training. If those people were working in the private sector, in large organisations, they would not be allowed to have responsibility for recruitment. It does not make business sense to involve people in recruitment who have not been trained in the wider issues of how to recruit effectively from among the general population.

On the review on gypsy travellers, I was fortunate to be involved in the recruitment of the special advisers to this review, and it was a worthwhile exercise. We have now started to review public services, in particular, and refer to education and health specifically. It is already apparent that services to this vulnerable group of people are inadequate. Some of the other general issues that we must touch on, particularly about safe and proper sites, will be much more controversial. However, we all agree that the provision of public services is important to all people in the population—

David Davies: While the majority of gypsy travellers are no doubt responsible people, several people—and I can think of some in my own constituency—have suffered a great deal due to the antics of gypsy travellers in their vicinity.

Ynghylch penodiadau cyhoeddus, yr wyf yn dal i fod yn bryderus ynghylch prinder siaradwyr Cymraeg mewn cyrff iechyd, yn enwedig mewn rhannau o Gymru lle y mae mwyaf o siaradwyr Cymraeg. Mae rhai cyrff iechyd yn dal i fod heb unrhyw siaradwyr Cymraeg ar eu byrddau, ac mae hynny'n anfoddfaol. Cymerodd gryn amser i'r Pwyllgor wirio'r sefyllfa. Bu rhai cyrff yn hwyrfydig wrth ddarparu'r wybodaeth yr oedd arnom ei hangen.

Mae'r ail bryder sydd gennyf yn ymwneud â hyfforddiant gwirfoddol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad mewn cyfle cyfartal. Mae hynny'n bwysig i'r Aelodau hynny sy'n ymwneud â phenodiadau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, credaf y cawn fod y rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau hynny sydd ar baneli penodiadau cyhoeddus heb dderbyn hyfforddiant mewn cyfle cyfartal. Pe byddai'r bobl hynny'n gweithio yn y sector preifat, mewn cyrff mawr, ni chaniateid iddynt fod yn gyfrifol am recriwtio. Nid oes synnwyr busnes mewn cynnwys mewn recriwtio pobl sydd heb eu hyfforddi yn y materion ehangach o sut i recriwtio'n effeithiol o blith y boblogaeth gyffredinol.

Ynghylch yr adolygiad o sipsiwn crwydrol, bûm yn ffodus o gael cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o recriwtio'r ymgynghorwyr arbennig ar gyfer yr adolygiad hwn, ac yr oedd yn ymarfer buddiol. Yr ydym bellach wedi dechrau adolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn benodol, ac yn cyfeirio at addysg ac iechyd yn enwedig. Mae eisoes yn amlwg bod y gwasanaethau ar gyfer y grŵp hwn o bobl sy'n agored i niwed yn annigonol. Bydd rhai o'r materion cyffredinol eraill y mae'n rhaid inni ymdrin â hwy, yn enwedig ynghylch safleoedd diogel a phriodol, yn fwy dadleuol o lawer. Er hynny, yr ydym oll yn cytuno bod darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn bwysig i bawb yn y boblogaeth—

David Davies: Er bod y rhan fwyaf o sipsiwn crwydrol yn ddi-os yn bobl gyfrifol, mae nifer o bobl—a gallaf feddwl am rai yn fy etholaeth i—wedi dioddef yn fawr oherwydd castiau sipsiwn crwydrol yn y cyffiniau.

David Melding: Anti-social elements exist in all social groups.

Tom Middlehurst: Especially among the Tories.

David Melding: I am not sure to what the Member refers, but I shall move quickly on without reflecting further on his point.

We have also considered access for physically disabled people, which springs to most people's minds when asked to say something about equal opportunities. It is important because although it has been on the agenda for the longest time, it still needs a great deal of work to be resolved. We will face another election to this Assembly in May, and we are not assured that most polling stations will be accessible to physically disabled people. If any of you have been involved in taking people with a physical disability to vote when they cannot get into the polling station, you will be aware of the indignities to which they are subjected, which is unpleasant for them. Similarly, access to historical buildings and museums needs to be improved. We have considered that.

4:10 p.m.

Finally, the subject of asylum seekers has shown the work of the Committee at its best. It does not have a partisan edge, and members agree on many issues and adopt a consensus position. We considered this and felt that the Government's policy of dispersal was the correct one rather than pursuing a policy of concentrating asylum seekers in a few centres. I ask the UK Government to re-adopt the policy of dispersal. I am particularly concerned about the possible proposal to turn Sully hospital into an asylum centre. That would be inappropriate and I express my thanks to Edwina Hart for taking this up and expressing our concerns to the UK Government.

Lorraine Barrett: David Melding has said everything that I intended to say, so my contribution will be short.

David Melding: Ceir elfennau gwrthgymdeithasol ym mhob grŵp cymdeithasol.

Tom Middlehurst: Yn enwedig ymysg y Toriaid.

David Melding: Nid wyf yn sicr at beth y mae'r Aelod yn cyfeirio, ond symudaf ymlaen yn gyflym heb ystyried ei bwynt ymhellach.

Yr ydym hefyd wedi ystyried mynediad ar gyfer pobl sydd ag anabledd corfforol, sy'n codi ym meddyliau'r rhan fwyaf o bobl pan ofynnir iddynt ddweud rhywbeth am gyfle cyfartal. Mae'n bwysig oherwydd er y bu ar yr agenda'n hwyaf, mae angen llawer iawn o waith o hyd i'w ddatrys. Byddwn yn wynebu etholiad arall i'r Cynulliad hwn ym mis Mai, ac nid ydym wedi cael sicrwydd y bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r gorsafoedd pleidleisio'n hygyrch i bobl sydd ag anabledd corfforol. Os bu unrhyw un ohonoch yn gysylltiedig â mynd â phobl sydd ag anabledd corfforol i bleidleisio a hwythau'n methu â mynd i'r orsaf bleidleisio, gwyddoch sut y cânt eu gorfodi i ddioddef eu hamharchu, sy'n beth annymunol iddynt. Yn yr un modd, rhaid gwella mynediad i adeiladau hanesyddol ac amgueddfeydd. Yr ydym wedi ystyried hynny.

Yn olaf, mae mater ceiswyr lloches wedi dangos gwaith y Pwyllgor ar ei orau. Nid oes naws bleidiol iddo, ac mae'r aelodau'n cytuno ar lawer o faterion ac yn ymgymryd â safbwynt consensws. Gwnaethom ystyried hyn a theimlo mai polisi'r Llywodraeth o wasgaru oedd yr un cywir yn hytrach na dilyn polisi o grynhoi ceiswyr lloches mewn ychydig o ganolfannau. Gofynnaf i Lywodraeth y DU ailfabwysiadu'r polisi gwasgaru. Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch y cynllun posibl i droi ysbyty Sili'n ganolfan nodedd. Byddai hynny'n amhriodol a mynegaf fy niolch i Edwina Hart am godi hyn a mynegi ein pryderon i Lywodraeth y DU.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae David Melding wedi dweud popeth y bwriadwn ei ddweud, felly bydd fy nghyfraniad yn un byr.

Like others, I pay tribute to the former Committee Chair, Edwina Hart. She hit the ground running and is a difficult act to follow, but I say to Carwyn Jones that he has done an excellent job in taking up the reins as Chair. I know that you have the confidence of the various equality commissions that support the Committee as well as its members. We look forward to continuing the work with you.

It is one of the most interesting Committees of which I am a member. We work in a cross-party and non-partisan way, as David said. We take on some of the most challenging issues, such as those relating to gypsy travellers. We have all had the same experiences as David Davies and some of us must balance our views when considering the fact that children and women are affected—they are human beings and there are health issues to deal with. This issue will be a challenge for all of us on the Committee.

I thank representatives of the various equality commissions—the Disability Commission, Equal Opportunities Commission, the Commission for Racial Equality and the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Forum, which has joined us around the table. I particularly thank Edwina Hart for supporting the establishment of that forum. For the first time in the UK, there is now an organisation to support them as individuals in their communities.

David Davies: Is anything being done for the heterosexual community of which I am a member, because we never seem to hear much about its rights?

Lorraine Barrett: The day that people throw mud, excrement and eggs at your front door, call you names as you walk to the shops and make your life an utter misery because of your sexual preference, I will set up a forum to support you.

Without the expertise of the equality commissions that sit around the table with us, we certainly could not undertake our work. I support David Melding on equality training and I am still convinced that David and I, and

Fel eraill, talaf deyrnged i gyn-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor, Edwina Hart. Bwriodd iddi ar ei hunion ac anodd yw llanw'i hesgidiau, ond dywedaf wrth Carwyn Jones ei fod wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol wrth gymryd at yr awenau fel Cadeirydd. Gwn fod y gwahanol gomisiynau cydraddoldeb sy'n cynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor yn ymddiried ynoch, yn ogystal â'r aelodau. Edrychwn ymlaen at barhau i weithio gyda chi.

Hwn yw un o'r Pwyllgorau mwyaf diddorol yr wyf yn aelod ohono. Yr ydym yn gweithio mewn modd trawsbleidiol ac amhleidiol, fel y dywedodd David. Yr ydym yn ymgymryd â rhai o'r materion mwyaf ymestynnol, fel y rhai sy'n ymwneud â sipsiwn crwydrol. Yr ydym oll wedi cael yr un profiadau â David Davies a rhaid i rai ohonom bwysu a mesur ein barn o gofio bod hyn yn effeithio ar blant a menywod—maent yn fodau dynol a cheir materion iechyd y mae'n rhaid ymdrin â hwy. Bydd y mater hwn yn her i bawb ohonom ar y Pwyllgor.

Diolchaf i gynrychiolwyr y gwahanol gomisiynau cydraddoldeb—y Comisiwn Anabledd, y Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal, y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol a'r Fforwm Lesbiaidd, Hoyw a Deurywiol, sydd wedi ymuno â ni wrth y bwrdd. Diolchaf yn arbennig i Edwina Hart am gefnogi sefydlu'r fforwm hwnnw. Am y tro cyntaf yn y DU, mae corff i'w cefnogi fel unigolion yn eu cymunedau.

David Davies: A wneir rhywbeth dros y gymuned wahanrywiol yr wyf fi'n aelod ohoni, gan ei bod yn ymddangos nad ydym byth yn clywed llawer am ei hawliau?

Lorraine Barrett: Pan fydd pobl yn dechrau taflu llaid, carthion ac wyau at eich drws ffrynt chi, yn galw enwau arnoch wrth ichi gerdded i'r siopau ac yn troi'ch bywyd yn ddiflastod llwyr oherwydd eich tueddiad rhywiol, gwnaf sefydlu fforwm i'ch cefnogi.

Heb arbenigedd y comisiynau cydraddoldeb sy'n eistedd wrth y bwrdd gyda ni, mae'n sicr na allem wneud ein gwaith. Cefnogaf David Melding ynghylch hyfforddiant mewn cydraddoldeb a daliaf mai David a minnau, a

possibly Helen Mary Jones are the only Members who have received several training sessions, although I may be wrong. However, the information that we have received in the Committee indicates that there was a momentum towards training some time ago, but that it may have fallen off the agenda.

Much of our work has shaken up the Assembly's civil service. The Permanent Secretary and his staff now have a much bigger workload on their desks. I pay tribute to him and his staff for taking on the challenges raised in some of the reviews and reports that the Committee has produced. This is ground-breaking work, from which other bodies can learn. Judging from the comments that I receive, particularly from the voluntary sector, we can be proud of ourselves. We must not be complacent. As I think Eleanor Burnham said earlier, there is still much work to be done. However, all Committee members are committed and I look forward to the next few months leading up to May, and hopefully beyond, when we can continue our work to improve the lives of everyone in Wales.

Owen John Thomas: Croesawaf gamau a mentrau sylweddol y Pwyllgor dros y flwyddyn, ond hoffwn fynegi gair o rybudd ynghylch gwireddu ei fwriadau.

Dywedodd aelodau o grŵp lleiafrifol ethnig wrthyf yn ddiweddar eu bod yn clywed llawer gan y Cynulliad, Llywodraeth San Steffan a'r cyngor lleol am fentrau newydd i'w helpu, ond nad ydynt yn cael gwybod sut i gael gafael ar y cymorth hwnnw, heb sôn am sut i elwa ohono. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog sawl gwaith pa ymdrech a wnaethpwyd i ymateb i adroddiad lleol a ddangosodd fod dros 90 y cant o Somaliaid gwrywaidd ifanc Caerdydd yn ddiwaith. Yr wyf yn dal i ddisgwyl ei ateb.

Eto yng Nghaerdydd, ddydd Sadwrn cyn diwethaf, cynhaliais gymhorthfa yn y Drenewydd—Butetown. Yr oedd yn llawn o bobl o sawl cefndir lleiafrifol ethnig. Yr oeddent yn tynnu sylw at ddiffygion yn yr adnoddau cymunedol a'r gwasanaethau lleol yn yr hen Drenewydd. Mae siopau a fflatiau

Helen Mary Jones o bosibl, yw'r unig Aelodau a gafodd sawl sesiwn hyfforddi, er y gallwn fod yn anghywir. Fodd bynnag, mae'r wybodaeth a gawsom yn y Pwyllgor yn dangos bod ysgogiad i hyfforddi beth amser yn ôl, ond y gallai fod wedi diflannu o'r agenda.

Mae llawer o'n gwaith wedi procio gwasanaeth sifil y Cynulliad. Mae gan yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a'i staff lwyth gwaith mwy o lawer ar eu desgiau erbyn hyn. Talaf deyrnged iddo ef a'i staff am wynebu'r heriau a godwyd yn rhai o'r adolygiadau a'r adroddiadau a gynhyrchedd y Pwyllgor. Gwaith arloesol yw hwn, y gall cyrff eraill ddysgu oddi wrtho. A barnu yn ôl y sylwadau a gaf, yn enwedig gan y sector gwirfoddol, gallwn ymfalchïo yn ein gwaith. Rhaid inni beidio â bod yn ddifater. Fel y dywedodd Eleanor Burnham yn gynharach, yr wyf yn credu, mae llawer o waith i'w wneud eto. Fodd bynnag, mae holl aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn ymroddedig ac edrychaf ymlaen at yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf hyd at fis Mai, ac ar ôl hynny gobeithio, pan allwn barhau â'n gwaith i wella bywyd pawb yng Nghymru.

Owen John Thomas: I welcome the important initiatives put in place by the Committee over the year, but I want to sound a note of caution about realising its intentions.

Members of an ethnic minority group recently told me that they hear a great deal from the Assembly, the Westminster Government and the local council about new initiatives to help them, but they are not given information on how to obtain that assistance, not to mention how to benefit from it. I have asked the First Minister several times what efforts have been made to respond to a local report that revealed that over 90 per cent of young male Somalis in Cardiff are unemployed. I am still awaiting his response.

Again in Cardiff, the Saturday before last, I held a surgery in Butetown. It was full of people from various ethnic minority backgrounds. They drew attention to the deficiencies in community resources and local services in old Butetown. Shops and flats are boarded up, there is a neglected field

â'u ffenestri dan goed, mae cae yng nghanol y gymuned heb ei drin ac yn llawn chwyn a sbwriel, maent ar fin colli'r unig wasanaeth bws sy'n mynd i bob rhan o'r dref ac i ysbyty'r Mynydd Bychan ac mae ceir gweithwyr swyddfeydd yn llenwi eu strydoedd yn eu rhwystro rhag parcio y tu allan i'w cartrefi. Maent yn teimlo eu bod yn cael eu cwmpasu a'u gwasgu o'u cynefin gan ddatblygiadau drud newydd, ac maent yn gweld eu hen gymuned unigryw yn cael ei hesgeuluso, efallai er mwyn i'w cartrefi gael eu disodli gan fwy o fflatiau drud. Dyna eu pryderon.

Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd, Weinidog, i sicrhau y caiff cynlluniau a dyheadau'r Pwyllgor eu gwireddu, yn arbennig yn yr etholaeth lle y lleolir y Cynulliad?

Alun Cairns: Almost every Member who has spoken thusfar has also been a member of the Committee; it has been one of the most self-congratulatory debates I have heard. However, I also congratulate both Chairs of the Committee—Carwyn Jones, the current Chair, and Edwina Hart, the previous Chair—and recognise their contributions.

Owen John Thomas: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: No, we are short of time. There is no doubt that the Assembly Government has placed much emphasis on its achievements in relation to equality of opportunity. We heard that the Cabinet has a gender balance—Eleanor Burnham said that only one other Government in the world has more women Cabinet members than the Assembly does. There is some credit in that and it should, no doubt, be recognised. *[Interruption.]* I hope that my comments are received in the positive way that they are intended, Dirprwy Lywydd, rather than how they are construed by some Members on occasion.

The report recognises the policy of equality in appointing and remunerating public appointees. Again, some credit is due in relation to that policy. However, with credit goes responsibility when matters do not go according to plan. I hope that the Committee—but directly the Assembly

in the middle of the community which is overgrown with weeds and strewn with rubbish, they are about to lose the only bus service that travels to every part of town and to the Heath hospital and office workers' cars fill their streets preventing them from parking outside their homes. They feel that they are being surrounded and squeezed out of their environment by expensive new developments, and they see their unique old community being neglected, perhaps in order for their homes to be replaced by more expensive flats. Those are their concerns.

What steps are you taking, Minister, to ensure that the Committee's plans and aspirations are realised, particularly in the ward where the Assembly is situated?

Alun Cairns: Mae bron bob Aelod a gyfrannodd hyd yn hyn wedi bod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor hefyd; mae'n un o'r dadleuon mwyaf hunanglodforus a glywais. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf finnau'n llongyfarch dau Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor—Carwyn Jones, y Cadeirydd presennol, ac Edwina Hart, y Cadeirydd blaenorol—ac yn cydnabod eu cyfraniadau.

Owen John Thomas: A wnewch ildio?

Alun Cairns: Na wnaif, yr ydym yn brin o amser. Nid oes dwywaith nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi pwyslais mawr ar ei chyflawniadau ym maes cyfle cyfartal. Clywsom fod cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau yn y Cabinet—dywedodd Eleanor Burnham mai dim ond un Llywodraeth arall yn y byd sydd â mwy o fenywod yn aelodau o'i Chabinet na'r Cynulliad. Mae rhywbeth i'w ganmol yn hynny ac yn ddiau fe ddylid ei gydnabod. *[Torri ar draws.]* Gobeithiaf y bydd fy sylwadau'n cael eu derbyn yn unol â'u bwriad cadarnhaol, Ddirprwy Lywydd, yn hytrach nag yn y modd y cânt eu dehongli gan rai Aelodau weithiau.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod y polisi o gydraddoldeb wrth benodi a thalu'r rhai a benodir i swyddi cyhoeddus. Unwaith eto, dylid rhoi rhywfaint o ganmoliaeth mewn cysylltiad â'r polisi hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfrifoldeb ynghlwm wrth ganmoliaeth pan nad yw materion yn mynd yn ôl y

Government—will accept responsibility for the make-up of task and finish groups. Since May 1999, 83 task and finish groups have been established. They are key influencers of Government policy, yet rarely does a task and finish group attend Committee meetings for discussion—certainly not Economic Development Committee meetings—for elected Members to have some influence over them. They are key bodies that influence the Government's agenda and policy decisions in Wales. In my experience of task and finish groups, the relevant Minister has accepted 99 per cent, if not 100 per cent, of their recommendations. Of the 83 task and finish groups established since May 1999, 791 members were men, and only 397 were women. In relation to the make-up of those groups, we should not forget that Ministers appoint people to them. Appointees do not go through an interview process; Ministers decide whom to appoint. That flies in the face of the principle of equality of opportunity expressed in the Government of Wales Act 1988, which states that the Assembly should act:

'with due regard to the principle that there should be equality of opportunity for all people.'

When I asked for a list of task and finish group members, not only did it take three months for me to get the details, but it was not possible to give me information about any measures that had been taken to prevent conflict of interest, despite the fact that many of those appointed were active in the two governing parties. That is a matter of concern, particularly when minutes are not published, agendas are not open and elected Assembly Members cannot play a part in the policy process because of the Committee structure and because Ministers have not invited Committees to become fully involved in the process.

4:20 p.m.

Peter Black: I note with interest your

bwriad. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor—ond Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arbennig—yn derbyn cyfrifoldeb am wneuthuriad y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen. Ers Mai 1999, sefydlwyd 83 o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen. Mae eu dylanwad ar bolisi'r Llywodraeth yn allweddol, ond anaml y bydd grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen yn dod i gyfarfodydd Pwyllgor i gael trafodaeth—yn sicr nid i gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd—fel y gall yr Aelodau etholedig gael rhywfaint o ddylanwad arnynt hwy. Maent yn gyrrff allweddol sy'n dylanwadu ar agenda'r Llywodraeth a phenderfyniadau ar bolisi yng Nghymru. Yn fy mhrofiad i o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen, mae'r Gweinidog perthnasol wedi derbyn 99 y cant, os nad 100 y cant, o'u hargymhellion. O blith y 83 o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen a sefydlwyd ers Mai 1999, yr oedd 791 o'r aelodau'n ddyinion, a dim ond 397 yn fenywod. Mewn cysylltiad â gwneuthuriad y grwpiau hynny, ni ddylem anghofio mai'r Gweinidogion sy'n penodi'r aelodau. Nid yw'r rhai a benodir yn mynd drwy broses cyfweld: y Gweinidogion sy'n penderfynu pwy i'w benodi. Mae hynny'n mynd yn groes i egwyddor cyfle cyfartal a fynegir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, sy'n datgan y dylai'r Cynulliad weithredu:

gan roi sylw dyladwy i'r egwyddor y dylid cael cyfle cyfartal i bawb.

Pan ofynnais am restr o aelodau grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen, nid yn unig y bu'n rhaid imi aros am dri mis i gael y manylion, ond nid oedd modd rhoi unrhyw wybodaeth i mi am unrhyw gamau a gymerwyd i atal gwrthdaro rhwng buddiannau, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod llawer a benodwyd yn weithgar yn y ddwy blaid lywodraethol. Mae hynny'n peri pryder, yn enwedig gan nad yw cofnodion yn cael eu cyhoeddi, nad yw'r agendâu'n agored ac nad yw Aelodau Cynulliad etholedig yn gallu chwarae rhan yn y broses bolisi oherwydd y strwythur Pwyllgorau ac am nad yw'r Gweinidogion wedi gwahodd y Pwyllgorau i gymryd rhan lawn yn y broses.

Peter Black: Mae'n ddi-ddorol eich bod yn

advocacy of positive discrimination when appointing members of task and finish groups. Would you apply the same principles to the Conservative Party?

Alun Cairns: Peter Black misses the whole point—[*Interruption.*] If the Assembly Government, and Peter, as its advocate, is prepared to claim credit for one matter, then it must accept the responsibility for inequality. I was glad to hear the Minister, and some Members, acknowledge that work has been done but that we need to do more. Given that, and in a positive spirit, I hope that the Committee will investigate task and finish groups to establish why there is not a gender balance and fair representation of ethnic minorities among appointees. These groups are appointed by Ministers personally. Ministers decide who should be members and who should not. I hope the Committee will investigate that. There is not a gender balance, with almost 70 per cent of members being men and 30 per cent women.

Carwyn Jones: What can I say in response to that? I thank Alun for his compliments; I may put them in my election leaflets.

It is awkward for a party group composed entirely of men to demand the investigation of the gender balance on task and finish groups. That point was well made by Peter Black. If there is a gender imbalance on—

David Davies: We do not claim credit for the gender balance of our party. We want to change it and it is important that we do so. However, you should not claim credit for a situation that is clearly discriminatory, given that you are appointing many more men than women to task and finish groups. It is not jobs for the boys and girls under New Labour: it is jobs for the boys.

Carwyn Jones: It is undoubtedly jobs for the boys under the Welsh Conservative Party. We can see that in the Chamber.

dadlau dros wahaniaethu cadarnhaol wrth benodi aelodau o grwpiau gorchwyl a gorfffen. A fyddech am gymhwyso'r un egwyddorion at y Blaid Geidwadol?

Alun Cairns: Mae Peter Black wedi camddeall y pwynt yn llwyr—[*Torri ar draws.*] Os yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a Peter, fel un sy'n dadlau drosti, yn barod i hawlio clod am un mater, rhaid iddi wedyn dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb am anghydraddoldeb. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed y Gweinidog, a rhai o'r Aelodau, yn cydnabod bod gwaith wedi'i wneud ond bod rhaid inni wneud rhagor. Gan hynny, ac mewn ysbryd cadarnhaol, gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor yn ymchwilio i'r grwpiau gorchwyl a gorfffen i ddarganfod pam nad oes cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau a chynrychiolaeth deg i leiafrifoedd ethnig ymysg y rhai a benodir. Penodir y grwpiau hyn gan y Gweinidogion yn bersonol. Y Gweinidogion sy'n penderfynu pwy a gaiff fod yn aelod a phwy na chaiff. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor yn ymchwilio i hynny. Nid oes cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau, gan fod ymron i 70 y cant o'r aelodau'n ddynion a 30 y cant yn fenywod.

Carwyn Jones: Beth y gallaf ei ddweud mewn ymateb i hynny? Diolchaf i Alun am ei ganmoliaeth; efallai y byddaf yn ei ddyfynnu yn fy nhaflenni etholiad.

Mae'n beth chwithig i grŵp plaid sy'n cynnwys dynion yn unig fynnu ymchwiliad i'r cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau mewn grwpiau gorchwyl a gorfffen. Gwnaeth Peter Black y pwynt hwnnw'n dda. Os oes anghydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau ar—

David Davies: Nid ydym yn hawlio clod am y cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau yn ein plaid. Yr ydym am newid hynny ac mae'n bwysig inni wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylech hawlio clod am sefyllfa sy'n amlwg yn wahaniaethol, gan eich bod yn penodi mwy o ddynion nag o fenywod i'r grwpiau gorchwyl a gorfffen. Nid swyddi i'r bechgyn a'r merched ydyw dan Lafur Newydd: swyddi i'r bois ydyw.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n sicr yn swyddi i'r bois dan Blaid Geidwadol Cymru. Gallwn weld hynny yn y Siambr.

If there is a gender imbalance on task and finish groups, then that illustrates the scale of the problem. If it is the case that there is a gender imbalance in the pool of people from which task and finish group appointees are chosen, then we must ensure that more women are available for appointment to the groups. That is a serious point that we can all address.

I thank the majority of Members for the consensus shown in the debate. It is important that we all understand that the issue at hand goes beyond party politics. A number of matters have been drawn to my attention. David Melding made reference to the lack of Welsh speakers in some public bodies. That issue has been raised before and needs to be addressed. The matter of access to polling stations must also be addressed. However, I am aware of disquiet among organisations representing disabled people and concern that the issue of disabled access to polling stations is being used as an excuse to close them instead of them being adapted for disabled access. That causes me trepidation. I have heard of that occurring in many parts of Wales. I hope that the need to adapt and the cost of adapting polling stations is not used as an excuse to close them.

The Committee is embarking on what is perhaps its most important task, namely, how best to deliver services to gypsy travellers. We heard the voice of prejudice in David Davies: that gypsy travellers are a nuisance and cause problems. In every part of society, among all peoples and in all countries, there are those who cause problems and who break the law. People are not more likely to break the law because of their racial background or because of where they come from.

David Davies: Will you give way?

Carwyn Jones: I was trying desperately to provoke you, so yes I will.

David Davies: While some gypsy travellers may be perfectly responsible, quite a high proportion of those whom I deal with in my constituency do not behave responsibly. Your Committee may like to address itself to those

Os oes anghydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau yn y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen, mae hynny'n dangos maint y broblem. Os oes anghydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau yn y gronfa o bobl y dewisir y rhai a benodir i grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen ohoni, rhaid inni sicrhau bod rhagor o fenywod ar gael i'w penodi i'r grwpiau. Mae hynny'n bwynt difrifol y gallwn oll ei gofio.

Diolchaf i'r rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau am y consensws a amlygwyd yn y ddatl hon. Mae'n bwysig i bob un ohonom ddeall bod y mater dan sylw yn amgenach na gwleidyddiaeth plaid. Tynnwyd nifer o faterion i'm sylw. Cyfeiriodd David Melding at y prinder siaradwyr Cymraeg mewn rhai cyrff cyhoeddus. Codwyd y mater hwnnw o'r blaen a rhaid ymdrin ag ef. Rhaid ymdrin hefyd â mynediad i orsafoedd pleidleisio. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r anesmwythyd ymysg cyrff sy'n cynrychioli pobl anabl a'r pryder bod mynediad i bobl anabl i orsafoedd pleidleisio'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel esgus i'w cau yn hytrach na'u haddasu ar gyfer mynediad i'r anabl. Mae hynny'n peri anesmwythyd i mi. Clywais i hynny ddigwydd mewn sawl rhan o Gymru. Gobeithiaf na ddefnyddir yr angen i addasu a chost addasu gorsafoedd pleidleisio yn esgus i'w cau.

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cychwyn ar ei dasg bwysicaf o bosibl, sef canfod y dull gorau o ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer sipsiwn crwydrol. Clywsom lais rhagfarn o enau David Davies: fod sipsiwn crwydrol yn niwsans ac yn achosi problemau. Ym mhob rhan o gymdeithas, ac ymysg yr holl bobloedd ac ym mhob gwlad, ceir rhai sy'n achosi problemau ac yn torri'r gyfraith. Nid yw pobl yn fwy tebygol o dorri'r gyfraith oherwydd eu cefndir hiliol neu man eu geni.

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Carwyn Jones: Yr oeddwn yn ymdrechu'n daer i'ch pryfocio, felly gwnaf.

David Davies: Er bod rhai sipsiwn crwydrol yn gwbl resymol o bosibl, mae cyfran eithaf mawr o'r rhai y byddaf yn ymdrin â hwy yn fy etholaeth i'n rhai nad ydynt yn ymddwyn yn gyfrifol. Efallai y carai'ch Pwyllgor roi

people who have suffered as a result of their antics.

Carwyn Jones: Once again, I am reminded that the Conservative Party has many members who have been found out in wrongdoing, and that one of its former members is in jail. Does that mean that the Conservative Party as an organisation has a predilection and a propensity for crime? That is the conclusion that could be drawn from that false evidence, in the same way that you, David, draw conclusions about gypsy travellers. It is a ludicrous proposition, based not on evidence but on prejudice. The National Assembly stands firm against racism, sexism and prejudice. We stand firmly behind those in our society who are discriminated against. Where there is bigotry, where individuals display prejudice or attack others because of the colour of their skin, that brings shame not just on those individuals but on society as a whole. When I hear of people in Wales being attacked because of their skin colour, it shames everybody in this Chamber. We must cut out this blight on society. There are people whose minds are too poisoned or too narrow to accept that, in our society in 2002, a myriad of cultures exists, and that they add up to something far greater. It adds to our society. If people are discriminated against—and we know that they are—and suffer in employment in terms of pay, or cannot get a job simply because of their appearance or racial background, that weakens society as a whole. That is what this debate is about. It is true that there was consensus in the debate. However, there is a serious edge to it. If we let the poison of prejudice grow in society, then all people in Wales will suffer, not just those who are the subject of prejudice. The Committee is determined not to allow that to happen and to eradicate prejudice.

Alun Cairns: I applaud your comments in that respect. Will you, and the Committee, investigate the make-up of task and finish groups to ensure gender and ethnicity balance?

Carwyn Jones: We will investigate any area

sylw i'r bobl hynny a ddiodefodd o ganlyniad i'w castiau.

Carwyn Jones: Unwaith eto, cofiaf fod gan y Blaid Geidwadol lawer o aelodau y datgelwyd eu drwgweithredoedd, a bod un o'i chyn-aelodau yn y carchar. A yw hynny'n golygu bod y Blaid Geidwadol fel corff yn hoffi ac yn tueddu at droseddu? Dyna'r casgliad y gellid dod iddo ar sail y gamdystiolaeth honno, yn yr un modd ag yr ydych chi, David, yn dod i gasgliadau am sipsiwn crwydrol. Mae'n osodiad chwerthinllyd, sy'n seiliedig ar ragfarn ac nid ar dystiolaeth. Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn sefyll yn gadarn yn erbyn hiliaeth, rhywiaeth a rhagfarn. Safwn yn gadarn o blaid y rhain yn ein cymdeithas y gwahaniaethir yn eu herbyn. Lle ceir rhagfarn, lle mae unigolion yn rhagfarnu neu'n ymosod ar eraill oherwydd lliw eu croen, mae hynny'n dwyn cywilydd nid yn unig ar ben yr unigolion hynny ond ar gymdeithas gyfan. Pan glywaf am ymosod ar bobl yng Nghymru oherwydd lliw eu croen, mae'n codi cywilydd ar bawb yn y Siambr hon. Rhaid inni ddileu'r felltith hon ar gymdeithas. Mae pobl y mae eu meddwl wedi'u gwenwyno gormod neu'n rhy gul i dderbyn bod myrdd o ddiwylliannau'n bodoli yn ein cymdeithas yn 2002, a'u bod gyda'i gilydd yn gwneud rhywbeth llawer mwy. Mae'n ychwanegu at ein cymdeithas. Os gwahaniaethir yn erbyn pobl—a gwyddom fod hynny'n digwydd—ac os ydynt yn dioddef yn eu gwaith yng nghyd-destun tâl, neu'n methu â chael swydd ddim ond oherwydd eu hymddangosiad neu eu cefndir hiliol, mae hynny'n gwanhau'r gymdeithas gyfan. Dyna ddiben y ddadl hon. Mae'n wir bod consensws yn y ddadl. Er hynny, mae agwedd ddifrifol arni. Os gadawn i wenwyn rhagfarn dyfu yn y gymdeithas, bydd holl bobl Cymru'n dioddef, nid yn unig y rhai y rhagfarnir yn eu herbyn. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn benderfynol o beidio â chaniatáu i hynny ddigwydd ac o ddileu rhagfarn.

Alun Cairns: Cymeradwyaf eich sylwadau yn hynny o beth. A wnewch chi, a'r Pwyllgor, ymchwilio i aelodaeth y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen i sicrhau cydbwysedd o ran y rhywiau ac ethnigrwydd?

Carwyn Jones: Ymchwiliwn i unrhyw faes

where there is a difficulty. However, to use that—

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Carwyn Jones: No. To equate that with trying to bring justice into the lives of people who are harrassed, attacked or murdered is not—

David Davies: Will you give way?

Carwyn Jones: With pleasure.

David Davies: Is this not just another case of one rule for everyone else and a different rule for the Assembly? You are not even prepared to investigate the clear evidence of discrimination in the membership of your own task and finish groups. You do not practice what you preach, Minister.

Carwyn Jones: I will not accept lectures on anti-discrimination measures from David Davies. His views are so unevolved that I can see his knuckles dragging on the ground from here—if that is not an insult to our predecessors on this planet. Quite simply, we stand for the provision of opportunities for all people in Wales. We stand resolutely against prejudice and bigotry. That is what this debate is about. I ask Members to support the report.

lle y ceir anhawster. Fodd bynnag, mae defnyddio hynny—

Alun Cairns: A wnewch ildio?

Carwyn Jones: Na wna. Nid yw cyfystyru hynny â cheisio dod â chyfiawnder i fywyd pobl a aflonyddir, yr ymosodir arnynt ac a lofruddir—

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Carwyn Jones: Â chroeso.

David Davies: Onid yw hyn yn un enghraifft arall o un rheol i bawb arall a rheol wahanol i'r Cynulliad? Nid ydych hyd yn oed yn barod i ymchwilio i'r dystiolaeth amlwg o wahaniaethu yn aelodaeth eich grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen eich hunain. Nid ydych yn dilyn eich pregeth eich hun, Weinidog.

Carwyn Jones: Ni dderbyniaf bregeth ar fesurau gwrthwahaniaethu gan David Davies. Mae ei farn mor annatblygedig fel y gallaf weld ei figyrnau'n llusgo ar y llawr o'r fan hon—os nad yw hynny'n sen ar ein rhagflaenwyr ar y blaned hon. Yn gwbl syml, safwn dros ddarparu cyfleoedd i bawb yng Nghymru. Safwn yn gadarn yn erbyn rhagfarn. Dyna ddiben y ddadl hon. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r adroddiad.

*Cynnig (NDM1184): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1184): For 46, 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
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice

Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Law, Peter
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru) Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)

Sefyllfa Irac The Iraq Situation

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendment 2 in the name of Carwyn Jones.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliant 2 yn enw Carwyn Jones.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf fod

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose that

1. y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar Lywodraeth y DU:

1. the National Assembly calls on the UK Government:

a) i dynnu'n ôl ei chefnogaeth i unrhyw bosibilrwydd neu fygythiad o ragymosod yn filwrol ar Irac ac i dderbyn y gallai ymosodiad o'r fath fod yn groes i siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig;

a) to withdraw any support for a possible and threatened pre-emptive military attack against Iraq and to accept that such an attack may well be in breach of the UN charter;

b) i weithio gydag aelodau eraill y Cenhedloedd Unedig i geisio penderfyniad ar ddychwelyd yr arolygwyr arfau i Irac; ac

b) to work with other members of the United Nations to secure a resolution on the return of weapons inspectors to Iraq; and

c) i ddefnyddio'i dylanwad i geisio datrys y gwrthdaro rhwng Israel a'r Palestinaid,

c) to use its influence to secure a resolution of the conflict between Israel and the

Palestinian people;

2. y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn credu hefyd y byddai gweithredu milwrol unochrog yn erbyn Irac yn effeithio'n ddifrifol ar ddiogelwch y Dwyrain Canol ac yn taro economi Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig yn sylweddol. (NDM1186)

2. the National Assembly further believes that unilateral military action against Iraq would have a profound impact on the security of the Middle East and would have a significant impact on the economy of Wales and the United Kingdom. (NDM1186)

Ni fyddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan na gwelliant 2 yn enw Carwyn Jones. Gan fod un grŵp yn y Cynulliad yn credu na ddylem drafod y mater hwn, fe egluraf yn fyr pam ei bod yn bwysig inni neilltuo amser yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i drafod materion rhyngwladol. Mae adran 33 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn rhoi'r hawl inni drafod y mater hwn. Fel y noda'r Ddeddf:

We will not support amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan or amendment 2 in the name of Carwyn Jones. As one group in the Assembly is of the view that we should not discuss this issue, I will explain briefly why it is important that time is given to discussing international issues in the National Assembly. Section 33 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 gives us the right to discuss this issue. As stated in the Act:

Gall y Cynulliad ystyried, a gwneud sylwadau priodol ynghylch, unrhyw fater sy'n effeithio ar Gymru.

'The Assembly may consider, and make appropriate representations about, any matter affecting Wales.'

Yr wyf yn siomedig ynglŷn ag agwedd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, am iddynt fod mor frwd i'r Cynulliad drafod terfysgaeth ryngwladol y llynedd. Gwnaeth David Melding a Glyn Davies gyfraniadau pwysig i'r ddadl honno.

I am disappointed by the attitude of the Welsh Conservatives, as they were so keen for the Assembly to discuss international terrorism last year. David Melding and Glyn Davies made important contributions to that debate.

Agoraf y ddadl hon bron flwyddyn i'r diwrnod yr agorais ddadl ar derfysgaeth ryngwladol wedi erchylltra 11 Medi a'r bomio yn Affganistan. Dywedais bryd hynny fod digwyddiadau 11 Medi wedi newid llawer o bethau, gan gynnwys agweddau pobl tuag at derfysgaeth. Dywedais ein bod bellach yn byw mewn byd bach, ac y gallai gweithred derfysgol ddigwydd mewn unrhyw ran o'r byd. Y weithred ddiweddaraf, wrth gwrs, oedd y gwarchae mewn theatr yn Moscow.

I open this debate almost a year to the day on which I opened a debate on international terrorism following the atrocities of 11 September and the bombing in Afghanistan. I said at that time that the events of 11 September had changed many things, including people's attitude towards terrorism. I said that we now live in a small world, and that a terrorist act could be perpetrated in any part of the world. The latest act, of course, was the siege at a theatre in Moscow.

Yr ydym bellach yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd cryf o ymosodiad milwrol ar Irac. Datganodd Arlywydd yr Unol Daleithiau, George Bush, yn glir mai newid llywodraeth y wlad—neu *regime change*—yw ei amcan. Mae gwrthwynebiad cryf ledled y byd i'r bwriad hwnnw. Bu protestiadau yn Washington, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rhufain a Tokyo yr wythnos diwethaf, a bu protestiadau yng Nghaerdydd a Llundain yn ddiweddar hefyd. Bu cannoedd o filoedd o

We now face the strong possibility of a military attack on Iraq. The President of the United States, George Bush, has clearly stated his aim to bring about regime change in that country. There is strong opposition throughout the world to that intention. There were protests in Washington, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome and Tokyo last week, and there have been recent protests in Cardiff and London. Hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the streets

bobl yn cerdded y strydoedd mewn protest yn erbyn rhyfel y credant ei fod yn anghyfiawn.

Er gwaethaf *dossier* Tony Blair, ni chawsom unrhyw dystiolaeth fod Irac yn fygythiad uniongyrchol i'r Unol Daleithiau a gwledydd Prydain. Dim ond tua 10 y cant o'r gallu milwrol a oedd ganddi cyn rhyfel y Gwlff sydd bellach ym meddiant Irac, ac mae'n amheus a allai ymosod yn llwyddiannus ar unrhyw wladwriaeth orllewinol.

Even in the immediate aftermath of the atrocities of 11 September, when the eyes of the world were on military action in Afghanistan, the President of the United States, George Bush, had made clear his intentions towards Iraq. He wanted to see Saddam Hussein removed from power, and was ready to use unilateral military action to do so, if necessary.

We are of the view—as is everyone in the Chamber and in Wales in general, I am sure—that Saddam Hussein heads an evil regime. He has launched murderous attacks on his own people. However, at least our view has been consistent. We held this view even when western Governments treated Saddam Hussein as an ally, and when they were arming him to the teeth in the war against Iran. It seems that it was only when the United States' economic interests were threatened that Iraq became an enemy.

The danger now is that the world could be heading towards a completely different approach to security issues, with the notion of the pre-emptive strike replacing the cold war doctrines of deterrence and containment.

4:30 p.m.

Glyn Davies: I have listened with interest to your comments. Do you really believe that the United States' current position on this is based solely on its economic interests, and that the events of 11 September have nothing to do with it?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I believe that the events of 11 September are not relevant to the United States' intention to attack Iraq; the

to protest against what they believe to be an unjust war.

Despite Tony Blair's dossier, we are yet to see evidence that Iraq poses a direct threat to the United States and the countries of Britain. Only about 10 per cent of the military capability that Iraq had prior to the Gulf war remains, and it is doubtful whether it could launch a successful attack on any western state.

Hyd yn oed yn union yn sgîl y trychinebau ar 11 Medi, pan oedd llygaid y byd ar weithredu milwrol yn Affganistan, yr oedd Arlywydd yr Unol Daleithiau, George Bush, wedi rhoi ar ddeall beth oedd ei fwriadau ynghylch Irac. Yr oedd am weld symud Saddam Hussein o lywodraeth, ac yr oedd yn barod i ddefnyddio grym milwrol unochrog i wneud hynny, os oedd angen.

Yn ein barn ni—ac ym marn pawb yn y Siambr ac yng Nghymru'n gyffredinol, yr wyf yn siŵr—mae Saddam Hussein yn ben ar lywodraeth ddrygionus. Mae wedi ymosod yn fileinig ar ei bobl ei hun. Fodd bynnag, o leiaf y bu ein barn ni'n gyson. Hon oedd ein barn ni hyd yn oed pan oedd Llywodraethau'r gorllewin yn trin Saddam Hussein fel cynghreiriad, a phan oeddent yn ei arfogi'n llawn yn y rhyfel yn erbyn Iran. Ymddengys mai dim ond pan oedd bygythiad i fuddiannau economaidd yr Unol Daleithiau y daeth Irac yn elyn.

Y perygl yn awr yw y gallai'r byd gymryd agwedd gwbl wahanol at faterion diogelwch, gyda'r syniad o ymosodiad rhagataliol yn cymryd lle athrawiaethau'r rhyfel oer o atal a ffrwyno.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf wedi gwrandao gyda diddordeb ar eich sylwadau. A ydych yn credu o ddifrif fod safbwynt presennol yr Unol Daleithiau ar hyn wedi'i seilio'n gyfan gwbl ar ei buddiannau economaidd, ac nad oes a wnelo digwyddiadau 11 Medi ddim ag ef?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf nad yw digwyddiadau 11 Medi'n berthnasol i fwriad yr Unol Daleithiau i ymosod ar Irac; nid yw'r

two issues are not related. There was international condemnation, which we all shared, of the events of 11 September. However, the intention to attack Iraq is not supported by the same international coalition. I believe that that is an important consideration. The way in which the United States of America is pursuing its approach of a pre-emptive strike on Iraq could cause dramatic changes throughout the world. That is why I believe the world will be a much more dangerous place, unless the international community puts the brakes on the United States' intention.

President Bush signalled a change of approach, from deterrence and containment to a pre-emptive strike, in a speech to the United States Military Academy in June. He said that the doctrine of deterrence and containment would no longer hold true in all circumstances, and that he was now entitled to promote a new doctrine, namely that of the pre-emptive strike.

What is alarming about the notion of a pre-emptive strike is that it was introduced without any debate or discussion in the international community. President Bush thinks that the United States of America, because of its military might, can simply change the rules of engagement. That, in our view, is dangerous. Surely we have the right to call on the United States to answer the allegation that that could well be in breach of the United Nations charter and, therefore, illegal in international law.

There has been an international outcry against President Bush's plans to launch a pre-emptive strike against Iraq. Our worries were compounded when Tony Blair made it clear that he backed George Bush, saying that Britain was ready to pay a 'blood price' to maintain its relationship with America. That phrase has, rightly, sent shivers down our spines.

Today, we want the Assembly to vote on a motion opposing the notion of a pre-emptive strike. That is why we do not support the Government's amendment, which seeks to avoid a vote on the issue by removing point 1(a) of the motion. In fact, six Labour Assembly Members and one Liberal

ddau fater yn gysylltiedig. Bu collfarnu rhyngwladol ar ddigwyddiadau 11 Medi, ac yr oeddem oll yn gytûn â hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni cheir yr un fath o glymblaid ryngwladol o blaid y bwriad i ymosod ar Irac. Credaf fod hynny'n ystyriaeth bwysig. Mae'r modd y mae Unol Daleithiau America'n paratoi ymosodiad rhagataliol ar Irac yn un a allai beri newidiadau dramatig ledled y byd. Dyna pam y credaf y bydd y byd yn lle peryclach o lawer, os na fydd y gymuned ryngwladol yn ffrwyno bwriad yr Unol Daleithiau.

Nododd yr Arlywydd Bush y newid yn ei ddull gweithredu, o atal a ffrwyno i ymosodiad rhagataliol, mewn araith i Academi Filwrol yr Unol Daleithiau ym Mehefin. Dywedodd na fyddai'r athrawiaeth o atal a ffrwyno'n sefyll o dan bob amgylchiad o hynny ymlaen, a bod hawl ganddo bellach i hyrwyddo athrawiaeth newydd, sef ymosodiad rhagataliol.

Yr hyn sy'n frawychus am y syniad o ymosodiad rhagataliol yw iddo gael ei gyflwyno heb unrhyw ddatlau neu drafod yn y gymuned ryngwladol. Mae'r Arlywydd Bush yn credu bod Unol Daleithiau America, dim ond oherwydd ei grym milwrol, yn cael newid rheolau brwydro. Mae hynny'n beryglus, yn ein barn ni. Siawns nad oes gennym hawl i alw ar yr Unol Daleithiau i ateb y cyhuddiad y gallai hynny fod yn groes i siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig ac, felly, yn anghyfreithlon dan gyfraith ryngwladol.

Bu protest ryngwladol yn erbyn bwriad yr Arlywydd Bush i gychwyn ymosodiad rhagataliol yn erbyn Irac. Ychwanegwyd at ein pryderon pan roddodd Tony Blair ar ddeall ei fod yn cefnogi George Bush, gan ddweud bod Prydain yn barod i dalu 'pris mewn gwaed' i gynnal ei pherthynas ag America. Mae'r geiriau hynny, yn briodol, wedi gyrru iasau ar hyd ein hasgrwn cefn.

Heddiw, dymunwn i'r Cynulliad bleidleisio ar gynnig sy'n gwrthwynebu'r syniad o ymosodiad rhagataliol. Dyna pam nad ydym yn cefnogi gwelliant y Llywodraeth, sy'n ceisio osgoi pleidlais ar y pwnc drwy ddileu pwynt 1(a) y cynnig. Mewn gwirionedd, mae chwe Aelod Cynulliad Llafur ac un o

Democrat Assembly Member have signed a statement of opinion opposing the use of a pre-emptive strike against Iraq. I invite them to join us today in voting against the amendment and supporting the original motion.

There is no agreement among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council over the wording of a new resolution on the return of weapons inspectors to Iraq. This centres on the United States' central demand that the resolution should countenance the immediate use of force against Iraq if Saddam Hussein fails to co-operate with United Nations weapons inspectors. Both France and Russia currently oppose this form of words and, in our view, they are right to do so.

We agree that there is urgent need for the weapons inspectors to return to Iraq. However, the resolution should not be used as a cover to launch a pre-emptive strike. There is also a danger that an attack on Iraq will destabilise the entire region. A land war on Iraq will inevitably lead to the deaths of thousands of innocent people. The Oxford Research Group estimates that 10,000 civilians would die from conventional warfare alone. Have the innocent not suffered enough already in Iraq?

Opposition to the United States in the middle east would certainly increase, running the risk of regular terrorist reprisal attacks for many years. Some are already saying that, if the United States were to go to war against Iraq, defeat the country and ensure a regime change, the United States military would maintain a presence in the middle east for 20 years. Would this not invite other parts of the middle east to resent that presence and initiate reprisal attacks? Given the significant problems in the middle east, should we not direct all our efforts at ending the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians? Should not the whole international community be working towards a lasting settlement? The problem is awful and intractable, and we should do everything possible to reach a settlement rather than run the risk of destabilising the entire region.

Aelodau Cynulliad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi arwyddo datganiad o farn sy'n gwrthwynebu defnyddio ymosodiad rhagataliol yn erbyn Irac. Fe'u gwahoddaf i ymuno â ni heddiw i bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant a chefnogi'r cynnig gwreiddiol.

Nid oes cytundeb ymysg aelodau parhaol Cyngor Diogelwch y Cenhedloedd Unedig ynghylch geiriad penderfyniad newydd a fyddai'n caniatáu i'r arolygwyr arfau ddychwelyd i Irac. Mae hyn yn troi o gylch galwad ganolog yr Unol Daleithiau y dylai'r penderfyniad gymeradwyo defnyddio grym ar unwaith yn erbyn Irac os yw Saddam Hussein yn methu â chydweithredu ag arolygwyr arfau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig. Mae Ffrainc a Rwsia'n gwrthwynebu'r ffurf eiriau hon ac, yn ein barn ni, maent yn iawn wrth wneud hynny.

Yr ydym yn cytuno bod angen brys i'r arolygwyr arfau ddychwelyd i Irac. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylid defnyddio'r penderfyniad fel esgus i gychwyn ymosodiad rhagataliol. Mae perygl hefyd y bydd ymosod ar Irac yn dadsefydlogi'r rhanbarth cyfan. Mae'n anochel y bydd rhyfel ar dir yn erbyn Irac yn arwain at farwolaeth miloedd o bobl ddiniwed. Mae'r Oxford Research Group yn amcangyfrif y byddai 10,000 o sifiliaid yn marw oherwydd rhyfela confensiynol yn unig. Onid yw'r diniwed wedi dioddef ddigon yn Irac eisoes?

Byddai'r gwrthwynebiad i'r Unol Daleithiau yn y dwyrain canol yn sicr o gynyddu, gyda'r perygl o ymosodiadau dial rheolaidd gan derfysgwyr am flynyddoedd lawer. Mae rhai'n dweud eisoes, os âi'r Unol Daleithiau i ryfel yn erbyn Irac, a threchu'r wlad a sicrhau newid llywodraeth, y byddai lluoedd yr Unol Daleithiau'n cynnal presenoldeb yn y dwyrain canol am 20 mlynedd. Oni fyddai hynny'n cymell rhannau eraill o'r dwyrain canol i ddal dig oherwydd y presenoldeb hwnnw a chychwyn ymosiadau dial? O wybod am y problemau sylweddol yn y dwyrain canol, oni ddylem gyfeirio ein holl ymdrechion at ddod â'r ymladd rhwng Israel a'r Palestinaid i ben? Oni ddylai'r gymuned ryngwladol gyfan weithio i sicrhau ardrefniant parhaol? Mae'r broblem yn un ofnadwy ac anhydrin, a dylem wneud popeth a ellir i gael ardrefniant yn hytrach na mentro

dadsefydlogi'r rhanbarth cyfan.

4:40 p.m.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod nifer o Aelodau am gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Mae'n gwbl briodol inni drafod y mater hwn yn y Cynulliad. Wedi'r cwbl, dyma'r unig gorff democrataidd sydd gennym yng Nghymru, ac mae'n bwysig bod llais Cymru yn cael ei glywed yn glir. Mae mwyafrif pobl Cymru yn gwrthwynebu ymosodiad milwrol ar Irac, a dylid adlewyrchu hynny drwy dderbyn y cynnig hwn heddiw. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad bwerau o ran materion amddiffyn na materion rhyngwladol, ond ni fyddem yn cyflawni ein dyletswydd i bobl Cymru pe na baem yn mynegi ein safbwynt yn glir ar un o'r pynciau pwysicaf sy'n wynebu'r byd.

Nick Bourne: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Delete all after '*the National Assembly*' and replace with:

while wishing to encourage Her Majesty's Government to seek to combat international terrorism through alliances and the United Nations, recognises:

a) that the National Assembly for Wales does not possess responsibility for foreign affairs; and

b) that the time and efforts of the National Assembly would be better spent on seeking to improve public services for the benefit of the people of Wales.

I listened with interest to the Plaid Cymru leader's perfectly well-crafted speech, much of which I disagreed with. I part company with him on the appropriateness of the motion at this juncture. When we discussed Afghanistan a year ago, the situation was different because there were issues that had immediate impact on Wales. These involved civil defence issues, communal issues relating to violence against Muslims and mosques, and economic issues. This is not the case at present. The motion's reference to Israel and Palestine is particularly unfortunate because it seems to suggest that the situation in Iraq, with its totalitarian regime, is somehow excused by the failure to

I am aware that several Members wish to contribute to this debate. It is wholly appropriate for us to discuss this matter in the Assembly. After all, this is Wales's only democratic institution, and it is important that the country's views are expressed clearly. The majority of people in Wales oppose a military attack on Iraq, and that opposition should be reflected by today's motion being carried. The Assembly does not have powers as regards defence or international affairs, but we would not be fulfilling our obligation to the people of Wales were we not to outline clearly our standpoint on one of the most important matters facing the world.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Dileu popeth ar ôl '*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*' a rhoi, yn lle hynny:

er yn dymuno annog Llywodraeth Ei Mawrhydi i geisio trechu terfysgaeth ryngwladol trwy gynghreiriau a'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, yn cydnabod:

a) nad oes gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gyfrifoldeb dros faterion tramor; a

b) y byddai'n fwy buddiol defnyddio amser ac egni'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i geisio gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus er budd pobl Cymru.

Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb ar araith gwbl greffus arweinydd Plaid Cymru, a minnau'n anghydweld â llawer ohoni. Anghytunaf ag ef ar briodoldeb y cynnig ar yr adeg hon. Pan wnaethom drafod Affganistan flwyddyn yn ôl, yr oedd y sefyllfa'n wahanol gan fod materion a oedd yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar Gymru. Yn eu plith yr oedd materion amddiffyn sifil, materion cymunedol a oedd yn ymwneud â thrais yn erbyn Moslemeiaid a mosgiau, a materion economaidd. Nid felly y mae ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r cyfeiriad yn y cynnig at Israel a Phalesteina'n arbennig o anffodus gan ei bod yn ymddangos ei fod yn awgrymu bod y sefyllfa yn Irac, â'i llywodraeth unbenaethol, yn cael ei

address the issue of Israel and Palestine. That is not remotely the case. Our democratic representatives should, of course, debate these matters.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Nick Bourne: Your leader was heard without interruption, and I intend to be heard in the same way. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘He took interventions.’]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Nick Bourne: I will take an intervention later.

As Ieuan Wyn Jones acknowledged, this democratic institution does not have power over defence matters and foreign affairs. The 40 Welsh Members of Parliament took the opportunity to air this issue in Westminster on 24 September.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The 40 Welsh MPs have no way of influencing decisions made in Westminster. However, the voice of Wales can be heard in this national forum for debate, and rightly so.

In terms of your comment on Israel and the Palestinians, are you telling us that America is not in a position to influence the situation and force Israel to consider the rights of Palestinians?

Nick Bourne: Perhaps you were not listening, but I do not think that the words ‘America’ or ‘United States’ crossed my lips. I said that we have no power over international affairs or defence. Your leader said the same, but perhaps you were not listening to him either. Westminster has those powers. You are being defeatist if you think that 40 Welsh MPs are not listened to in Westminster. I am sure that that was not the case.

This debate’s faults do not all lie with Plaid Cymru. They have been contributed to, in no small measure, by Rhodri Morgan as a result of the way in which he has conducted his

hesgusodi rywsut gan y methiant i ymdrin â mater Israel a Phalesteina. Mae hynny ymhell o fod yn wir. Dylai ein cynrychiolwyr democrataidd drafod y materion hyn, wrth gwrs.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: Gwrandawyd ar eich arweinydd chi heb ymyriad, a bwriadaf gael gwrandawriad yn yr un modd. [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: ‘Derbyniodd ymyriadau.’]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Nick Bourne: Derbyniaf ymyriad yn ddiweddarach.

Fel y cydnabu Ieuan Wyn Jones, nid yw’r sefydliad democrataidd hwn yn meddu ar bwerau dros faterion amddiffyn a materion tramor. Achubodd y 40 Aelod Seneddol o Gymru ar y cyfle i wyntyllu’r mater hwn yn San Steffan ar 24 Medi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nid oes gan y 40 AS o Gymru unrhyw fodd i ddylanwadu ar benderfyniadau a wneir yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, gellir clywed llais Cymru yn y fforwm dadlau cenedlaethol hwn, ac yn briodol felly.

Ynghylch eich sylw am Israel a’r Palestinaid, a ydych yn dweud wrthym nad yw America’n gallu dylanwadu ar y sefyllfa a gorfodi Israel i ystyried hawliau’r Palestinaid?

Nick Bourne: Efallai nad oeddech yn gwrandao, ond ni chredaf fy mod wedi ynganu’r geiriau ‘America’ neu ‘Unol Daleithiau’. Dywedais nad oes gennym bŵer dros faterion rhyngwladol neu amddiffyn. Dywedodd eich arweinydd yr un peth, ond efallai nad oeddech yn gwrandao arno ef ychwaith. Mae San Steffan yn meddu ar y pwerau hynny. Yr ydych yn wngalon os credwch na wrandewir ar 40 AS o Gymru yn San Steffan. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oedd hynny’n wir.

Nid ar Blaid Cymru y mae’r holl fai am ddiffygion y ddadl. Cyfrannwyd atynt, yn helaeth iawn, gan Rhodri Morgan oherwydd ei ddull o arwain ei Lywodraeth. Mae’n

Government. He offers crypto-nationalism by creating a Minister for Wales Abroad and opening embassies around the world. That has contributed to the idea that we have power over foreign issues when we do not have that power. Over the last three and a half years, many Members, from all parties, have tried, with a measure of success, to make the Assembly relevant and show that we can make a difference by making relevant contributions in relevant debates on the areas over which we have power. This has been dealt a blow by Plaid Cymru's motion. We know that Plaid Cymru dreams of an independent Wales that has membership of the United Nations and embassies around the world. However, it is not living in the real world. If it were to return to planet earth it would remember that we do not have power over these issues. Therefore we should concentrate on those over which we do.

Cynog Dafis: You are repeating the point.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Nick Bourne: It is an important point, which some Members of Plaid Cymru do not seem to have grasped. If Cynog Dafis has grasped the point, I am pleased and would urge him to reflect upon it when he votes. We have power over public services. Many people in the area that Cynog and I represent will know all about the problems with hospital waiting lists, rural decline and employment. I do not know what happens in his surgeries, but people do not visit mine to go on about the issues referred to in this motion. They want to discuss bread-and-butter issues. Plaid Cymru claims to speak on behalf of the people of Wales and tells us that it knows how they feel.

Cynog Dafis *rose*—

Nick Bourne: I will not give way.

I am not sure how Plaid Cymru knows what the views of the people of Wales are on this issue; it asserts what it believes to be their

cynnig cuddgenedlaetholdeb drwy greu Gweinidog dros Gymru Dramor ac agor llysgenadaethau o gwmpas y byd. Mae hynny wedi cyfrannu at y syniad bod gennym bŵer dros faterion tramor a ninnau heb y pŵer hwnnw. Dros y tair blynedd a hanner diwethaf, mae llawer o Aelodau, o'r holl bleidiau, wedi ceisio, gyda rhyw raddau o lwyddiant, i wneud y Cynulliad yn berthnasol a dangos ein bod yn gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth drwy roi cyfraniadau perthnasol mewn dadleuon perthnasol ar y meysydd y mae gennym bŵer drostynt. Mae cynnig Plaid Cymru wedi rhoi ergyd i hynny. Gwyddom fod Plaid Cymru yn breuddwydio am Gymru annibynnol sy'n aelod o'r Cenhedloedd Unedig a chanddi llysgenadaethau o gwmpas y byd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n byw yn y byd go iawn. Pe deuai'n ôl i'r ddaear byddai'n cofio nad oes gennym bŵer dros y materion hynny. Felly dylem ganolbwyntio ar y rhai y mae gennym bŵer drostynt.

Cynog Dafis: Yr ydych yn ailadrodd y pwynt.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n bwynt pwysig, y mae'n ymddangos nad yw rhai Aelodau o Blaid Cymru wedi'i ddeall. Os yw Cynog Dafis wedi deall y pwynt, yr wyf yn falch ac yr wyf yn ei annog i ystyried hynny pan yw'n pleidleisio. Mae gennym bŵer dros wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bydd llawer o bobl yn yr ardal y mae Cynog a minnau'n ei chynrychioli'n gwybod am y problemau ynghylch rhestrau aros ysbytai, dirywiad gwledig a chyflogaeth. Ni wn beth sy'n digwydd yn ei gymorthfeydd ef, ond nid yw pobl yn dod i'm rhai i i drafod y materion y mae'r cynnig hwn yn cyfeirio atynt. Maent am drafod y materion ymarferol. Mae Plaid Cymru'n honni ei bod yn siarad ar ran pobl Cymru ac yn dweud wrthym ei bod yn gwybod am eu teimladau.

Cynog Dafis *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: Nid ildiaf.

Nid wyf yn sicr sut y gŵyr Plaid Cymru beth yw barn pobl Cymru am y mater hwn; mae'n datgan yr hyn y mae'n credu yw eu barn, ond

views, but there is no way of knowing. That is different from knowing what the real state of opinion is. Matters relating to the subject of this debate are decided at Westminster. We should focus on issues relevant to the Assembly and to the people of Wales. Plaid Cymru should honour the devolution settlement and ensure that this issue is raised by its representatives in Westminster. That is the proper place for it to be aired. This is our reason for proposing amendment 2, which I urge Members to support.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose amendment 2 in my name. Delete all after 'UK Government' in the first line and replace with:

a) to continue its work with other members of the United Nations to secure a resolution on the return of weapons inspectors to Iraq and to ensure that any military action taken against Iraq is governed by the terms of the UN Charter; and

b) to continue its efforts to secure a resolution of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinian people.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I ask Members to limit their speeches to five minutes so that all those who wish to contribute can do so.

John Griffiths: In debating this major crisis in world affairs, which threatens to make an already dangerous situation—from which neither Wales nor any other country is immune—much worse, the Assembly should add its voice to those counselling great caution and care to avoid a further downward spiral into terrorism, conflict, war and instability. To precipitate military action against Iraq without new United Nations authorisation would cause grave loss of life and destruction, heap much further misery on the long-suffering Iraqi people and create even more bitterness against the west among people the world over, producing mindsets and ideas likely to result in further terrorism.

War must be a last resort, undertaken only when there is no alternative. The case for war

nid oes modd gwybod. Mae hynny'n wahanol i wybod beth yw'r wir farn. Penderfynir ar y materion sy'n ymwneud â phwnc y ddadl hon yn San Steffan. Dylem ganolbwyntio ar faterion sy'n berthnasol i'r Cynulliad a phobl Cymru. Dylai Plaid Cymru barchu'r ardfniant datganoli a sicrhau y caiff y mater hwn ei godi gan ei chynrychiolwyr yn San Steffan. Dyna'r lle priodol i'w wyntyllu. Dyma ein rheswm dros gynnig gwelliant 2, yr anogaf yr Aelodau i'w gefnogi.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiau welliant 2 yn fy enw i. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Lywodraeth y DU' yn y llinell gyntaf a rhoi, yn lle hynny:

a) i barhau â'i gwaith gydag aelodau eraill y Cenhedloedd Unedig i geisio cael penderfyniad ar anfon yr arolygwyr arfau yn ôl i Irac ac i sicrhau bod unrhyw ymgyrch filwrol yn erbyn Irac yn cydymffurfio â thelerau Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig; a

b) i barhau â'i hymdrechion i ddatrys yr anghydfod rhwng Israel a'r Palestinaid.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gyfyngu eu hareithiau i bum munud fel y gall pawb sy'n dymuno cyfrannu wneud hynny.

John Griffiths: Wrth drafod yr argyfwng mawr hwn ym materion y byd, sy'n bygwth gwaethygu'n ddirfawr sefyllfa sydd eisoes yn un beryglus—nad yw Cymru nac unrhyw wlad arall yn ddiogel rhagddi—dylai'r Cynulliad ychwanegu ei lais ef at y rhai sy'n argymhell pwyll a gofal mawr i osgoi disgyn ymhellach i derfysgaeth, gwrthdaro, rhyfel ac ansefydlogrwydd. Byddai gweithredu milwrol byrbwyll yn erbyn Irac heb awdurdodiad newydd gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn peri lladd a dinistr difrifol, yn achosi dioddefaint pellach i bobl hirymarhous Irac ac yn creu hyd yn oed mwy o chwerwder yn erbyn y gorllewin ymysg pobl ym mhedwar ban y byd, gan greu cyfeiriad meddwl a syniadau sy'n debygol o arwain at ragor o derfysgaeth.

Ni ddylid ond troi at ryfel pan fo pob dim arall wedi methu. Ni phrofwyd yr achos dros

has not been established. Iraq is not threatening to attack the United States or Europe, no substantial link with Al-Qaeda has been established, and no compelling evidence has been produced to suggest that Iraq has new weapons of mass destruction or the capability to produce them. That Saddam Hussein is a brutal and ruthless tyrant, leading one of the most repressive regimes in existence, is beyond doubt. However, regime change is essentially a matter for the people of Iraq.

The way forward must be through the United Nations. Imperfect though it is, it decides, expresses and implements the view of the world community. It exists for good reasons and is not there to be used when it is convenient, and sidelined or ignored when it is not.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You referred to the role of the United Nations, and I hope that you would agree that this is a definitive time for the organisation. Do you also agree that the United Nations is no more than the sum of its constituent parts? It is not a body that exists outside its members. It is what those countries make of the United Nations that is important. If the United Nations were used to promote world peace and stability rather than defend the personal interests of countries, it would be an effective body.

John Griffiths: I accept your point, Rhodri. Unless the United Nations is used properly by its members, it will lose status and credibility and, eventually, the world might be left without a body able to deal with issues relating to international conflict, peace and stability, which means that we would all lose out.

4:50 p.m.

Great efforts are being made to formulate a new United Nations resolution, necessary to express the United Nations' current view and will. Such a resolution should ensure that independent weapons inspectors return to Iraq, to ensure that it is not developing weapons of mass destruction. If the Iraqi Government obstructs this process, or fails to

ryfel. Nid yw Irac yn bygwth ymosod ar yr Unol Daleithiau neu Ewrop, ni phrofwyd bod unrhyw gysylltiad pendant ag Al-Qaeda, ac ni ddangoswyd unrhyw dystiolaeth gryf i awgrymu bod gan Irac arfau newydd i beri dinistr helaeth neu'r gallu i'w gwneud. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw Saddam Hussein yn unben bwystfilaidd a didosturi, sy'n arwain un o'r llywodraethau mwyaf gormesol sy'n bod. Er hynny, mater i bobl Irac yn y bôn yw newid llywodraeth.

Rhaid symud ymlaen drwy'r Cenhedloedd Unedig. Er ei amherffeithed, mae'n penderfynu, yn mynegi ac yn gweithredu barn cymuned y byd. Mae rhesymau da dros ei fodolaeth ac nid yw yno i'w ddefnyddio pan fo hynny'n gyfleus, a'i ddiystyru neu ei anwybyddu fel arall.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gwnaethoch gyfeirio at rôl y Cenhedloedd Unedig, a gobeithiaf y byddech yn cytuno bod hon yn adeg ddiffiniol i'r corff hwnnw. A ydych hefyd yn cytuno nad yw'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn fwy na swm ei rannau cyfansoddol? Nid yw'n gorff sy'n bodoli y tu allan i'w aelodau. Yr hyn a wnaiff y gwledydd hynny o'r Cenhedloedd Unedig sy'n bwysig. Pe defnyddid y Cenhedloedd Unedig i hyrwyddo heddwch byd a sefydlogrwydd yn hytrach nag i amddiffyn buddiannau gwledig unigol, byddai'n gorff effeithiol.

John Griffiths: Derbyniaf eich pwynt, Rhodri. Os na ddefnyddir y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn briodol gan ei aelodau, bydd yn colli'i statws a'i hygredded ac, yn y pen draw, gallai'r byd gael ei adael heb gorff sy'n gallu delio â materion sy'n ymwneud â gwrthdaro, heddwch a sefydlogrwydd rhyngwladol, sy'n golygu y byddem oll ar ein colled.

Mae ymdrechion mawr yn cael eu gwneud i fformiwleiddio penderfyniad newydd gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, sydd ei angen er mwyn mynegi barn ac ewyllys bresennol y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Dylai penderfyniad o'r fath sicrhau bod arolygwyr arfau annibynnol yn dychwelyd i Irac, i ofalu nad yw'n datblygu arfau dinistr helaeth. Os yw

co-operate, the United Nations should then consider what action is necessary. In addition, all countries should co-operate with the United Nations to find a solution to the destabilising and terrible conflict between Israel and the Palestinian people.

There is great opposition in Wales, in the UK as a whole and across the globe to precipitate military action. The Assembly should support that opposition. In the current post-cold war world order, the United States of America has a huge responsibility, and unrivalled military strength, as the world's only super-power. The United Kingdom Prime Minister has done an important job in moderating the views of some of the more hawkish elements in the United States administration. However, if the USA proceeds to propose unilateral military action against Iraq without new United Nations authorisation, the UK Government should play no part in that action and should not offer it any support. It would be a disaster for the people of Iraq, a disaster for world peace and freedom from terrorism, a disaster for stability in the middle east and a disaster for the United Nations.

Jocelyn Davies: I will talk about the current policy of the US and UK Governments of imposing sanctions against the Iraqi people. We can only predict the effect of any military action on the Iraqi nation, but we can say with certainty that, at this moment, UK foreign policy is causing suffering and death in Iraq, particularly among children. The Save the Children Fund has described the sanctions as a silent war on Iraq's children, and, whether the United States and Britain launch a military campaign next spring or not, that silent war will continue.

The sanctions have been in place for 12 years. In 1999, a panel of humanitarian experts appointed by the UN Security Council concluded that the sanctions were causing enormous deprivation. In June last year, Human Rights Watch, which is recognised as one of the world's leading non-governmental organisations, said that the

Llywodraeth Irac yn rhwystro'r broses hon, neu'n methu â chydweithredu, dylai'r Cenhedloedd Unedig ystyried wedyn pa gamau sydd eu hangen. Yn ogystal â hynny, dylai'r holl wledydd gydweithredu â'r Cenhedloedd Unedig i ganfod ateb i'r gwrthdaro ofnadwy ac ansefydlogol rhwng Israel a'r Palestiniaid.

Mae gwrthwynebiad mawr yng Nghymru, yn y DU gyfan a ledled y byd i weithredu milwrol byrbwyll. Dylai'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r gwrthwynebiad hwnnw. Yn y byd sydd ohoni ar ôl y rhyfel oer, mae cyfrifoldeb aruthrol gan Unol Daleithiau America, a grym milwrol dihafal, fel yr unig archbŵer yn y byd. Mae Prif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig wedi gwneud gwaith pwysig wrth gymedroli barn rhai o'r elfennau mwyaf hebogaidd yng ngweinyddiaeth yr Unol Daleithiau. Fodd bynnag, os aiff UDA yn ei blaen i gynnig gweithredu milwrol unochrog yn erbyn Irac heb awdurdodiad newydd gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ni ddylai Llywodraeth y DU chwarae unrhyw ran yn y gweithredu hwnnw ac ni ddylai gynnig unrhyw gymorth. Byddai'n drychineb i bobl Irac, yn drychineb i heddwch byd a rhyddid oddi wrth derfysgaeth, yn drychineb i sefydlogrwydd yn y dwyrain canol ac yn drychineb i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig.

Jocelyn Davies: Siaradaf am bolisi presennol Llywodraethau'r Unol Daleithiau a'r DU o osod sancsiynau yn erbyn pobl Irac. Ni allwn ond proffwydo effaith unrhyw weithredu milwrol ar genedl yr Iraciaid, ond gallwn ddweud yn sicr fod polisi tramor y DU yn peri dioddefaint a marwolaeth yn Irac ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig ymysg plant. Mae Cronfa Achub y Plant wedi galw'r sancsiynau'n rhyfel distaw yn erbyn plant Irac, a pha un a fydd yr Unol Daleithiau a Phrydain yn cychwyn ymgyrch filwrol y gwanwyn nesaf ai peidio, bydd y rhyfel distaw hwnnw'n parhau.

Mae'r sancsiynau ar waith ers 12 mlynedd. Yn 1999, daeth panel o arbenigwyr dyngarol a benodwyd gan Gyngor Diogelwch y Cenhedloedd Unedig i'r casgliad bod y sancsiynau'n achosi amddifadedd aruthrol. Ym mis Mehefin y llynedd, dywedodd Human Rights Watch, a gydnabyddir yn un o gryff anllywodraethol mwyaf blaenllaw y

west should stop pretending that sanctions are not causing the dire public health crisis that millions of Iraqis are facing. If the testimony of the United Nations humanitarian panel and the Human Rights Watch is not close enough to home, in February 2001, CAFOD, the British Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, said that the sanctions were 'humanly catastrophic, morally indefensible and politically ineffective'. Sanctions are a failed policy and they must be changed.

The sanctions were imposed in our name in August 1990, three weeks after Iraq invaded Kuwait. They continue today, although we must recognise that, over the years, there has been a considerable relaxation of the terms of some sanctions. However, relaxation has only occurred as a result of international pressure and never as a reward for Iraqi compliance with UN Security Council resolutions. Against this backdrop, further military action is unacceptable. The 1991 offensive against Iraq deliberately destroyed the civilian infrastructure that supported public health. The electricity sector was key in this offensive. The Geneva convention prohibits attacks on objects and installations that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, but it happened nevertheless. Without electricity you cannot purify the water supply, sewage cannot be treated, water-borne diseases flourish and hospitals cannot function. The economic sanctions that followed have ensured that such vital infrastructure has never been rebuilt. Infant mortality is high, with 70 per cent of such deaths occurring as a direct result of the lack of clean water. Some estimate that sanctions have already claimed hundreds of thousands of lives.

The sanctions regime has been extremely punitive, highly indiscriminate and has had a devastating effect on the Iraqi civilian population, especially children. It is said that the sanctions have led to an increase in corruption, bribery, theft, begging and prostitution, and adult illiteracy in the country has more than doubled—from 20 per cent to 42 per cent. These are the people we

byd, y dylai'r gorllewin roi'r gorau i gymryd arno nad yw'r sancsiynau'n achosi'r argyfwng iechyd cyhoeddus enbyd y mae miliynau o bobl Irac yn ei wynebu. Os nad yw tystiolaeth panel dyngarol y Cenhedloedd Unedig a Human Rights Watch yn ddigon agos atom, yn Chwefror 2001, dywedodd CAFOD, yr Asiantaeth Gatholig Brydeinig dros Ddatblygu Tramor, fod y sancsiynau'n drychinebus i bobl, yn foesol anghyfiawnadwy ac yn wleidyddol aneffeithiol. Mae'r sancsiynau'n bolisi a fethodd a rhaid eu newid.

Gosodwyd y sancsiynau yn ein henw ni yn Awst 1990, dair wythnos wedi i Irac ymosod ar Kuwait. Maent yn parhau heddiw, er bod rhaid inni gydnabod bod telerau rhai sancsiynau wedi'u llacio'n sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r llacio ond wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i bwysau rhyngwladol ac ni ddigwyddodd erioed fel gwobr i Irac am gydymffurfio â phenderfyniadau Cyngor Diogelwch y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, mae gweithredu milwrol pellach yn annerbyniol. Yn y cyrch ar Irac yn 1991 cafodd y seilwaith sifil sy'n cynnal iechyd cyhoeddus ei ddinistrio'n fwiadol. Yr oedd y sector trydan yn allweddol i'r cyrch hwn. Mae cytundeb Genefa yn gwahardd ymosodiadau ar bethau a gosodiadau sy'n anhepgor ar gyfer parhad y boblogaeth sifil, ond digwyddodd er hynny. Heb drydan ni ellir puro'r cyflenwad dŵr, ni ellir trin carthion, mae clefydau a gludir gan ddŵr yn ffynnu ac ni all ysbytai weithredu. Mae'r sancsiynau economaidd a ddilynodd wedi sicrhau na chafodd seilwaith hanfodol o'r fath ei ailadeiladu. Mae llawer o farwolaethau ymysg babanod, ac mae 70 y cant o farwolaethau o'r fath yn digwydd o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i ddiffyg dŵr glân. Mae rhai'n amcangyfrif bod y sancsiynau eisoes wedi lladd cannoedd o filoedd o bobl.

Bu'r gyfundrefn sancsiynau'n gosbol tu hwnt, yn dra anwahaniaethol a chafodd effaith ddinistriol ar boblogaeth sifil Irac, yn enwedig plant. Dywedir bod y sancsiynau wedi arwain at gynnydd mewn llygredd, llwgrwobrwyo, dwyn, cardota a phuteindra, ac mae'r anllythrennedd ymysg oedolion yn y wlad yn fwy na dwywaith yr hyn ydoedd—cynnydd o 20 y cant i 42 y cant. Dyma'r bobl

imagine might rise up against an iron-fist dictatorship.

The change to 'smart' sanctions has also failed to resolve the humanitarian crisis and does not provide a long-term solution for the Iraq situation. I conclude by quoting *The Economist*—the international journal of business—which, in April 2000, said, about the sanctions, that a generation is being crushed in Iraq. Thousands are dying and thousands more are leading stunted lives, storing up bitter hatred for the future. If western governments were systematically killing Iraqi children by air-strikes, it would be intolerable—they should find their existing policy just as unacceptable.

Mick Bates: This debate is a good opportunity for us to express a view from Wales. Unlike the Conservatives, the Welsh Liberal Democrats have no problem with a debate on the prospect of war in Iraq. Any war, or even the prospect of it, will have consequences for Wales—for the Welsh members of the armed forces and for our economy. For this reason, we will not support amendment 1.

When considering the issue of attacking Iraq, we must take into account three factors: first, whether we have the legal right to launch an attack against Iraq; secondly, we must consider the lives that will be saved and lost as a result of such an attack; and thirdly, we must consider its consequences for the Iraqi people, the region and the world. The UN charter clearly states that no sovereign state or states have the right to remove the government of another state. The concept of regime change is incompatible with international law. However much we despise the world's worst dictators, the principles of international law must be upheld. Only the UN has the authority to remove the government of a sovereign state, and that in the rarest of situations.

The UK is a sovereign state. We decide our foreign policy position and, if we disagree with George Bush, then so be it. Menzies Campbell, and the Liberal Democrat Party as a whole, has been a major source of effective

yr ydym yn tybio y byddant yn codi yn erbyn unbennaeth haearnaidd.

Mae troi'r sancsiynau'n rhai 'clyfar' hefyd wedi methu â datrys yr argyfwng dyngarol ac nid yw'n cynnig ateb tymor hir i'r sefyllfa yn Irac. Terfynaf drwy ddyfynnu o *The Economist*—y cylchgrawn busnes rhyngwladol—a ddywedodd am y sancsiynau, yn Ebrill 2000, fod cenhedlaeth yn cael ei sathru yn Irac. Mae miloedd yn marw a miloedd yn rhagor yn byw bywyd crebachlyd, gan feithrin casineb chwerw at y dyfodol. Pe byddai llywodraethau'r gorllewin yn lladd plant Iracaid yn systematig drwy gyrchoedd awyr, ni ellid goddef hynny—dylent gael bod eu polisi presennol yr un mor annerbyniol.

Mick Bates: Mae'r ddadl hon yn gyfle da inni fynegi barn o Gymru. Yn wahanol i'r Ceidwadwyr, nid oes gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru unrhyw wrthwynebiad i ddadl ar y rhagolwg am ryfel yn Irac. Bydd unrhyw ryfel, neu hyd yn oed ragolwg am ryfel, yn effeithio ar Gymru—ar aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog o Gymru ac ar ein heconomi. Oherwydd hynny, ni chefnogwn welliant 1.

Wrth ystyried pwnc ymosod ar Irac, rhaid inni gadw tri ffactor mewn cof: yn gyntaf, a oes gennym hawl gyfreithiol i ymosod ar Irac; yn ail, rhaid inni ystyried y bywydau a gaiff eu hachub a'u colli o ganlyniad i ymosodiad o'r fath; ac yn drydydd, rhaid inni ystyried ei ganlyniadau i bobl Irac, y rhanbarth a'r byd. Mae siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn datgan yn glir nad oes gan unrhyw wladwriaeth neu wladwriaethau sofran hawl i ddileu llywodraeth gwladwriaeth arall. Mae'r cysyniad o newid llywodraeth yn anghyson â chyfraith ryngwladol. Er cymaint yr ydym yn ffieiddio unbenaidd gwaethaf y byd, rhaid cadw at egwyddorion cyfraith ryngwladol. Dim ond y Cenhedloedd Unedig sydd â'r hawl i ddileu llywodraeth gwladwriaeth sofran, a hynny yn y sefyllfaoedd mwyaf anarferol.

Mae'r DU yn wladwriaeth sofran. Yr ydym yn penderfynu ar ein safbwynt ar bolisi tramor ac, os anghytunwn â George Bush, boed felly. Bu Menzies Campbell, a Phlaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fel cyfangorff, yn

and constructive opposition in Westminster. Our position commands the public support—no UN support, no war. If we had not nailed our colours to the mast and made our case, it is doubtful whether Tony Blair would now be focusing so much attention on the role of the United Nations. If Blair is influencing Bush to achieve UN support, then that is only because of the pressure placed on Blair himself.

The doctrine of a pre-emptive strike is, at the very least, on shaky ground when it comes to international law. What is certain is that no sovereign state can make that claim unilaterally. Saddam Hussein is undoubtedly one of the world's worst and most brutal dictators. Emma Nicholson and Cynog Dafis have campaigned hard over the years to establish the truth about the murder of Kurds in northern Iraq and of marsh people in the south. I am sure that all parties will continue that fight. During the last Gulf war, roughly 250,000 Iraqis were killed, most of whom were civilians. If fighting in order to reach Baghdad is the objective, then a similar loss of life is not unlikely. To undertake such an attack without United Nations support would not only be illegal and reckless, it would be morally wrong.

The way forward has to be to challenge Saddam on his promise to allow weapons inspectors unfettered access. We must drop the sanctions on everything but military equipment. According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the sanctions have resulted in the deaths of over 500,000 children. The fact that we are even discussing war proves that the sanctions have been ineffective, with the Iraqi people suffering while Saddam's grip on power becomes stronger. Stopping vital food and medicines from reaching the people of Iraq has been one of the main causes of anti-western feeling across the middle east. It is high time that these sanctions were ended.

Our position is clear—no United Nations support, no war. It appears to me that Plaid Cymru's position is that, irrespective of what

bwysig fel ffynhonnell gwrthwynebiad effeithiol ac adeiladol yn San Steffan. Mae'r cyhoedd yn cefnogi ein safbwynt—dim cefnogaeth gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, dim rhyfel. Pe na fyddem wedi gwrthod ildio a dadlau ein hachos, mae'n amheus a fyddai Tony Blair yn rhoi cymaint o sylw'n awr i rôl y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Os yw Blair yn dylanwadu ar Bush i sicrhau cefnogaeth y Cenhedloedd Unedig, nid yw hynny ond am fod pwysau wedi'u rhoi ar Blair ei hun.

Mae athrawiaeth yr ymosodiad rhagataliol ar dir sigledig, a dweud y lleiaf, o ran cyfraith ryngwladol. Yr hyn sy'n sicr yw na all yr un wladwriaeth sofran hawlio hynny'n unochrog. Nid oes dwywaith nad Saddam Hussein yw un o unbeniaid gwaethaf a chreulonaf y byd. Mae Emma Nicholson a Cynog Dafis wedi ymgyrchu'n galed dros y blynyddoedd i ddarganfod y gwir am lofruddio Cwrddiaid yng ngogledd Irac a phobl y corsydd yn y de. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yr holl bleidiau'n parhau â'r frwydr honno. Yn ystod y rhyfel diwethaf yn y Gwlff, lladdwyd tua 250,000 o Iraciaid, a'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn sifiliaid. Os mai ymladd er mwyn cyrraedd Baghdad yw'r amcan, nid yw'n annhebygol y collir nifer tebyg o fywydau. Nid yn unig y byddai ymgymryd ag ymosodiad o'r fath heb gefnogaeth y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn anghyfreithlon ac yn fyrbwyll, byddai hefyd yn foisol anghywir.

Y ffordd ymlaen yw herio Saddam ar ei addewid i ganiatáu mynediad di-rwystr i arolygwyr arfau. Rhaid inni dynnu'r sancsiynau oddi ar bopeth heblaw offer milwrol. Yn ôl Cronfa Argyfwng Rhyngwladol Plant y Cenhedloedd Unedig, mae'r sancsiynau wedi arwain at farwolaethau dros 500,000 o blant. Mae'r ffaith ein bod hyd yn oed yn trafod rhyfel yn profi i'r sancsiynau fod yn aneffeithiol, a bod pobl Irac wedi dioddef tra bo gafael Saddam ar rym yn cryfhau. Atal bwyd a meddyginiaethau hanfodol rhag cyrraedd pobl Irac fu un o brif achosion y teimlad gwrthorllewinol ledled y dwyrain canol. Mae'n hen bryd terfynu'r sancsiynau hyn.

Mae ein safbwynt yn glir—dim cefnogaeth gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, dim rhyfel. Ymddengys i mi mai safbwynt Plaid Cymru

the UN says, there should not be war under any circumstances. That is the mirror image of George Bush's position, as he is calling for war whatever the UN says.

yw na ddylid cael rhyfel dan unrhyw amgylchiadau, ni waeth beth a ddywed y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Mae hynny'n gwbl groes i safbwynt George Bush, gan ei fod ef yn galw am ryfel, ni waeth beth a ddywed y Cenhedloedd Unedig.

5:00 p.m.

Amendment 2 states that the legality of war, as decided upon by the UN, is central to any position on a possible attack on Iraq. It is on that basis of respect for the United Nations that we support amendment 2 and oppose the motion as it stands.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn datgan bod cyfreithlondeb rhyfel, fel y'i penderfynir gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, yn hanfodol i unrhyw safbwynt ar ymosodiad posibl ar Irac. Ar y sail honno o barch tuag at y Cenhedloedd Unedig yr ydym yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 ac yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig fel y mae.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae rhai adegau pan fyddaf yn eithriadol o falch fy mod yn Aelod o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, ac mae'r ddadl hon a'r ddadl ar y bwriad i ymosod ar Affganistan yn achosion o'r fath. Mae'r safbwyntiau a fynegir yn y Siambr hon yn wahanol i'r rhai a glywir yn San Steffan, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael cyfle i fynegi safbwynt pobl Cymru. Gwn nad oes gan y Cynulliad rym yn y mater hwn, ond mae ganddo gyfrifoldeb i adlewyrchu barn pobl Cymru—dyna swyddogaeth gwleidyddion etholedig.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: There are certain occasions on which I feel extremely proud to be a Member of the National Assembly for Wales, and this debate and the debate on the intention to attack Afghanistan are two such occasions. The viewpoints expressed in this Chamber are different to those voiced in Westminster, and it is important that we have the opportunity to express the views of the people of Wales. I know that the Assembly does not have power over this area, but it has a responsibility to reflect the views of the people of Wales—that is the function of elected politicians.

Atgoffaf yr Aelodau i Martin Luther King, yn ystod yr ymgyrchoedd dros gyfiawnder hiliol yn America, ddweud wrth bobl America bod drygioni yn bodoli yn y byd nid oherwydd gweithredoedd pobl ddrygionus ond oherwydd bod pobl dda yn aros yn dawel ac yn peidio â mynegi eu barn. Credaf fod hynny'n berthnasol i'r sefyllfa hon. Yr hyn sydd dan drafodaeth yw penderfyniad America i weithredu fel plismon y byd, a hynny er mwyn amddiffyn ei buddiannau ei hun.

I remind Members that, during the civil rights campaigns in America, Martin Luther King told the people of America that evil exists in the world not because of the acts of evil people but because good people remain silent and do not speak out. I believe that that is relevant to this situation. What we are discussing is America's decision to operate as the world's policeman, and to do so in order to protect its own interests.

Geraint Davies: Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Rhodri, i mi gael cyfle yn gynharach eleni i ymweld â'r Lan Orllewinol a chwrdd â llawer o bobl, gan gynnwys nifer o arweinwyr. Gwelais yno lawer o ddiodefaint ac anobaith. O ran ymladd terfysgaeth, a gytunwch y byddai'n llawer gwell i Bush a Blair ganolbwyntio ar ddatrys y sefyllfa rhwng y Palestinaid a'r Israeliaid mewn modd cyfiawn, yn hytrach na pharatoi am

Geraint Davies: You will be aware, Rhodri, that I had the opportunity earlier this year to visit the West Bank and meet many people, including several leaders. While there, I witnessed much suffering and despair. In terms of fighting terrorism, do you agree that it would be much better for Bush and Blair to concentrate on resolving the situation between the Palestinians and the Israelis in a just manner, rather than prepare for an unjust

ryfel anghyfiawn yn erbyn trigolion Irac?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Awgrymais hynny wrth arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru. Dyna un sefyllfa lle gallai America ddefnyddio ei dylanwad i ddatrys yr hyn a fu'n broblem ers degawdau. Gallai America bwyso ar Israel i gydnabod hawliau'r Palestinaid ac i weithredu penderfyniadau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig. A yw'n fodlon gwneud hynny? Nac ydyw, gan nad yw hynny'n cyfateb â buddiannau'r Unol Daleithiau.

Mae pawb yn y Siambr yn cytuno bod Saddam Hussein yn unben creulon a gyflawnodd weithredoedd o greulondeb enbyd yn erbyn ei bobl ei hun. Fodd bynnag, a yw Saddam Hussein yn fwy o berygl heddiw nag ydoedd ddegawd yn ôl? A yw'n beryclach na phan y defnyddid ef fel cynghreiriad yn erbyn yr hyn a ystyriai America a Phrydain fel bygythiad o ran ffundamentaliaeth Islamaidd, ac fel cynghreiriad yn erbyn dylanwad comiwnyddiaeth? O ran yr hyn y mae'n ei gynrychioli, yr un ydyw Saddam Hussein heddiw â phan oedd America a Phrydain yn ei gefnogi ddegawd yn ôl.

Delyth Evans: A gytunwch mai'r ateb i'ch cwestiwn yw nad ydym yn gwybod a yw Saddam Hussein yn fwy o berygl heddiw nag ydoedd 10 mlynedd yn ôl oherwydd iddo rwystru'r ymdrechion i archwilio ei arfau? Mae Prif Weinidog Prydain yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd yr angen i gael mynediad i Irac er mwyn gweld beth sy'n digwydd yno. Dyna y mae Tony Blair yn ceisio'i gyflawni ar hyn o bryd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydym oll am weld ailsefydlu'r drefn o arolygu arfau Saddam Hussein. Fodd bynnag, atgoffaf Delyth o'r hyn a ddywedodd Scott Ritter, y cyn brif arolygydd arfau, sef bod gwaith yr arolygwyr wedi gwneud llawer mwy i leihau'r bygythiad gan Saddam Hussein nag unrhyw ymosodiad gan dad yr Arlywydd Bush presennol. Dywedodd y cyn-Arlywydd, Bill Clinton, yr un peth. Nid oes tystiolaeth fod bygythiad uniongyrchol ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y byddai unrhyw Aelod yn cefnogi'r hyn y mae Saddam Hussein yn ei wneud yn ei wlad ei hun na'r hyn y mae'n ceisio ei wneud yn y byd.

war against the people of Iraq?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I suggested that to the leader of the Welsh Conservatives. That is one situation in which America could use its influence to solve what has been a problem for decades. America could put pressure on Israel to acknowledge the rights of the Palestinian people and to implement the resolutions of the United Nations. Is it willing to do that? No, as that is not in the United States' interest.

Everyone in the Chamber agrees that Saddam Hussein is a cruel dictator who has committed acts of terrible cruelty against his own people. However, is Saddam Hussein more dangerous today than he was a decade ago? Is he more dangerous than when he was used as an ally against what America and Britain considered to be the threat of Islamic fundamentalism, and as an ally against the influence of communism? In terms of what he represents, Saddam Hussein is the same today as when America and Britain supported him a decade ago.

Delyth Evans: Do you agree that the answer to your question is that we do not know whether Saddam Hussein is more dangerous than he was 10 years ago because he has obstructed attempts to inspect his weapons? The Prime Minister emphasises the need to have access to Iraq so that we can see what is happening there. That is what Tony Blair is trying to achieve at present.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We all want to see the regime of inspecting Saddam Hussein's weapons reinstated. However, I remind Delyth of the comments of Scott Ritter, the former chief weapons inspector, who said that the work of the inspectors has done much more to diminish the risk posed by Saddam Hussein than any attack by the present President Bush's father. Former President, Bill Clinton, has said the same. There is no evidence that there is a direct threat at present. That is not to say that any Member would support what Saddam Hussein does in his own country or tries to do in the world.

Beth am ein cynghreiriad yn y mater hwn? Bydd Armeniaid yn ymweld â'r Cynulliad yfory. Gofynnwch iddynt hwy a ydynt yn gysurus â'r ffaith mai Twrci yw un o'n cynghreiriaid yn y frwydr yn erbyn terfysgaeth ac yn erbyn Irac. A ydym yn teimlo'n gysurus ynglŷn â record Twrci ar hawliau dynol? Y gwir amdani yw, yn anffodus, ein bod yn gweld dro ar ôl tro, nid yn unig America, ond gwledydd eraill hefyd, yn ceisio amddiffyn eu buddiannau eu hunain yn y byd. Y mae'n awr ddiffiniadol i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig. Dyma'r adeg i bob gwlad ac i bawb sydd yn credu mewn heddwch a sefydlogrwydd yn ein byd gefnogi'r Cenhedloedd Unedig a chaniatáu iddo ddatrys y broblem hon unwaith ac am byth. Os na ddigwydd hynny, symudwn tuag at sefyllfa o ansefydlogrwydd byd-eang, a chyfrannwn at y broses honno.

Christine Chapman: The next few months will be a testing time for us all. Without doubt, Saddam Hussein is a threat to peace. However, little can be gained from rushing headlong into a war that few people want or can afford. That is why we need to work with the United Nations, which can ensure an integrated approach. By abiding by a UN resolution, we are more likely to achieve a balanced view, which is vital if peace is to be longstanding. A recent survey of British Asians showed the extent to which there is opposition to war among Muslims and other ethnic groups. That is no accident. The language that the United States uses to talk about conflict, that it is somehow a crusade, does not help either. It only serves to increase racial tension in Britain. Any talk, therefore, of military action must take account of the possible after-effects on people in the UK.

I do not rule out military action, but it must be approached carefully and as a last resort. The US Government is over-enthusiastic about war, perhaps stimulated for the wrong reasons. I am glad that Tony Blair is helping to temper that approach. This should not be interpreted as anti-American sentiment, because many ordinary Americans are

What about our allies in this matter? Armenians will visit the Assembly tomorrow. Ask them whether they are happy that Turkey is one of our allies in the war on terrorism and against Iraq. Are we comfortable with Turkey's record on human rights? The truth of the matter is, unfortunately, that we see time and again, not only America, but also other countries, trying to protect their own interests in the world. It is a defining moment for the United Nations. Now is the time for all countries and for everyone who believes in world peace and stability to support the United Nations and allow it to resolve this problem once and for all. If that does not happen, we will move towards a situation of world-wide instability, and we contribute to that process.

Christine Chapman: Bydd yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf yn gyfnod anodd i bawb ohonom. Yn ddi-os, mae Saddam Hussein yn fygythiad i heddwch. Er hynny, ychydig sydd i'w ennill drwy ruthro'n bendramwnwgl i ryfel y mae ychydig am ei gael neu'n gallu ei fforddio. Dyna pam y mae'n rhaid inni weithio gyda'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, sy'n gallu sicrhau dull gweithredu integredig. Drwy gadw at benderfyniad gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, yr ydym yn fwy tebygol o gael safbwynt cytbwys, sy'n hollbwysig os yw heddwch i fod yn hirsefydlog. Mae arolwg diweddar o Asiaid Prydeinig yn dangos graddau'r gwrthwynebiad i ryfel ymysg Moslemiaid a grwpiau ethnig eraill. Nid damwain mo hynny. Nid yw'r iaith a ddefnyddia'r Unol Daleithiau i sôn am ymladd, ei fod rywsut yn groesgad, yn gymorth ychwaith. Nid yw ond yn cynyddu'r tyndra hiliol ym Mhrydain. Felly os sonnir am weithredu milwrol, rhaid ystyried yr ôl-ffeithiau posibl ar bobl yn y DU.

Nid wyf yn diystyru gweithredu milwrol, ond rhaid mynd yn ei gylch yn ofalus ac ar ôl i bob dim arall fethu. Mae Llywodraeth yr Unol Daleithiau'n orselog ynghylch rhyfel, wedi'i ysgogi gan y rhesymau anghywir o bosibl. Yr wyf yn falch bod Tony Blair yn helpu i dymheru'r ymagwedd honno. Ni ddylid dehongli hynny'n deimlad gwrth-

equally as appalled by what the Bush Government is doing in their name. Let us be clear about the consequences. Bill Clinton warned recently:

'I do not care how precise your bombs are, when you send them off, innocent people die'.

Who can forget scenes from the Gulf war, including the American bombing of the Al-Amiriya bunker in Baghdad, where between 300 and 400 women and children died? At the time, that was dismissed as Iraqi propaganda. However, six months later, after reporting restrictions, or possibly censorship, was lifted, it was left to one independent reporter to make sense of the unedited CNN footage and of the terrible carnage that had occurred. He wrote:

'Nearly all the bodies were charred into blackness, in some cases the heat had been so great that entire limbs were burned off... Among the corpses were those of at least six babies and 10 children most of them so severely burned that their gender could not be determined.'

War has a cost. We ought to remember that. We must work to get the weapons inspectors back in, but why not go further? Let us consider other peaceful methods. I welcome the growing influence of the group, Indict, chaired by Ann Clwyd MP, which has collected evidence of Iraqi war crimes. Holding Saddam to account for his war crimes, as has happened with Milosevic, would set the right tone for any future regime change. I welcome that this alternative way, which would help the Iraqi people, is now gaining in support, not just in the UK but across the Atlantic.

David Ian Jones: As the newest Assembly Member, still finding my feet, I have been impressed by a few matters here, including the wonderful technology and the organisation of the Assembly, which is of the highest possible standard. I have also been

Americanaidd, gan fod llawer o Americanaid cyffredin yn cael eu dychryn i'r un graddau gan yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Bush yn ei wneud yn eu henw. Gadewch inni ddeall y canlyniadau. Rhybuddiodd Bill Clinton yn ddiweddar:

Nid oes gwahaniaeth gennyf pa mor fanwl gywir yw aneliad eich bomiau, pan ydych yn eu gyrru, mae pobl ddiniwed yn marw.

Pwy a all anghofio'r hyn a welwyd yn rhyfel y Gwlff, gan gynnwys bomio daearddy Al-Amiriya yn Baghdad gan yr Americanaid, lle y bu farw rhwng 300 a 400 o fenywod a phlant? Ar y pryd, wfftiwyd hynny fel propaganda Iracaidd. Fodd bynnag, chwe mis yn ddiweddarach, ar ôl codi'r cyfyngiadau ar ohebu, neu sensoriaeth o bosibl, un gohebydd annibynnol a ymgwymerodd â'r gwaith o wneud synnwyr o ffilm anolygedig CNN a'r lladdfa ofnadwy a ddigwyddodd. Ysgrifennodd:

Yr oedd bron yr holl gyrff wedi'u llosgi'n ddu, ac mewn rhai achosion bu'r gwres mor boeth fel bod darnau cyfan o'u cyrff wedi'u llosgi oddi arnynt...

Yn eu mysg yr oedd cyrff o leiaf chwe baban a 10 plentyn a'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt wedi'u llosgi cyn waethed fel na ellid pennu eu rhyw.

Mae pris i'w dalu am ryfel. Dylem gofio hynny. Rhaid inni weithio i fynd â'r arolygwyr arfau yn ôl, ond beth am fynd ymhellach? Gadewch inni ystyried dulliau heddychlon eraill. Croesawaf ddylanwad cynyddol y grŵp Indict, dan gadeiryddiaeth Ann Clwyd AS, sydd wedi casglu tystiolaeth am droseddau rhyfel yn Irac. Byddai gwneud Saddam yn gyfrifol am ei droseddau rhyfel, fel y digwyddodd yn achos Milosevic, yn baratoad priodol ar gyfer unrhyw newid llywodraeth yn y dyfodol. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y dull amgen hwn, a fyddai'n helpu pobl Irac, yn ennill cefnogaeth yn awr, nid yn unig yn y DU ond ar draws môr Iwerydd.

David Ian Jones: Fel yr Aelod Cynulliad mwyaf newydd, sy'n dal i geisio cael fy nhraed oddi tanaf, mae rhai pethau yma wedi gwneud argraff arnaf, gan gynnwys y dechnoleg wych a threfniadaeth y Cynulliad, sydd o'r safon uchaf posibl. Gwnaed argraff

impressed by the high standard of debate in this Chamber. In that context, I am surprised that Plaid Cymru initiated this debate today, not because I am critical of the quality of the debate, or the sincerely held convictions expressed, but because it is not relevant to the purpose of the Assembly. This place is not the General Assembly of the United Nations nor is it the Palace of Westminster. We have, as the leader of the opposition concedes, no devolved responsibility for foreign affairs or for defence. Nothing that we can say in this Chamber can make one iota of difference to the situation of the Kurds, the Marsh Arabs, the Shiites or the rest of the residents of that benighted country who are suffering under the heel of a particularly nasty dictator.

5:10 p.m.

Cynog Dafis: I point out that Turkish Kurds and Armenians from across the world are extremely grateful to Members of this Assembly for having registered their view and taken their side. Therefore, you should not imagine for a minute that what we say here carries no weight—it certainly does and is significant.

David Ian Jones: My point was not that people are ungrateful for what we are doing here today, but whether or not it is relevant to the people of Wales. The truth is that it is not.

The leader of the opposition complained recently that the Assembly Government had reduced its status to that of a glorified county council. My friendship with Ieuan Wyn Jones goes back 30 years, and he will know that it is with the utmost respect that I say that discussing this motion has reduced this Assembly to the status of a debating society. I fear that in this high-tech Assembly, connected to the worldwide web and to television, our words will disappear down the wires, into the ether, ultimately meaningless, useless and futile.

Helen Mary Jones: I speak in favour of the motion and in particular against amendment 1. The Welsh Conservatives have told us today that we should not be holding this debate and that we should confine our discussions to matters of direct concern to the people of Wales. I can assure the last speaker

arnaf hefyd gan safon uchel y dadlau yn y Siambr hon. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, synnaf fod Plaid Cymru wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw, nid am fy mod yn feirniadol o ansawdd y cyfraniadau, neu ddiffuantrwydd y daliadau a fynegwyd, ond am nad yw'n berthnasol i bwrpas y Cynulliad. Nid Cynulliad Cyffredinol y Cenhedloedd Unedig mo'r lle hwn na Phalas Westminster. Fel y mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn cyfaddef, nid oes gennym gyfrifoldeb datganoledig dros faterion tramor na dros amddiffyn. Ni all dim a ddywedwn yn y Siambr hon wneud yr un iot o wahaniaeth i sefyllfa'r Cwrdiaid, Arabiaid y Corsydd, y Shiiaid na gweddill trigolion y wlad anffodus honno sy'n dioddef dan rym unben arbennig o gas.

Cynog Dafis: Tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith bod Cwrdiaid ac Armeniaid Twrciaidd ledled y byd yn ddiolchgar dros ben i Aelodau'r Cynulliad hwn am roi eu barn ar glawr a'u cefnogi. Felly, ni ddylech feddwl am eiliad nad oes unrhyw bwys i'r hyn a ddywedwn yma—mae'n sicr ac mae'n bwysig.

David Ian Jones: Y pwynt a wneuthum oedd nid bod pobl yn anniolchgar am yr hyn a wnawn yma heddiw, ond a yw'n berthnasol i bobl Cymru. Y gwir yw nad ydyw.

Cwynodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn ddiweddar fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ei ddarostwng i statws cyngor sir mawreddog. Yr wyf yn gyfaill i Ieuan Wyn Jones ers 30 mlynedd, a bydd yn gwybod fy mod yn dweud gyda'r parch mwyaf fod trafod y cynnig hwn wedi darostwng y Cynulliad hwn i statws cymdeithas drafod. Yn y Cynulliad uwch-dechnolegol hwn, â'i gysylltiadau â'r we fyd-eang a theledu, ofnaf y bydd ein geiriau'n diflannu i lawr y gwifrau, i'r awyr ac yn y pen draw y byddant yn ddiystyr, yn ddi-fudd ac yn ofer.

Helen Mary Jones: Siaradaf o blaid y cynnig ac yn benodol yn erbyn gwelliant 1. Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi dweud wrthym heddiw na ddylem gynnal y ddadl hon ac y dylem gyfyngu ein trafodion i faterion sydd o ddiddordeb uniongyrchol i bobl Cymru. Gallaf sicrhau'r siaradwr

and many others that there is one group of citizens in this nation whose day-to-day lives are hugely affected by the threat of an attack on Iraq and the whole so-called war against terrorism, namely the Muslim community. This debate is relevant to them and if we lack power, we do not lack the responsibility to speak out. We all know of the increase in racist attacks against Muslims that occurred immediately after the tragic events of 11 September last year. These attacks seem to have decreased somewhat, but they have not ceased.

In June, nine months after 11 September, Welsh Muslim families, including elders in my constituency, were attacked, abused and spat at and had alcohol poured on their clothing as they left their mosque. They were devastated. These families have lived for 20 years and longer in that part of town and told me that they had never before faced racist insults, let alone physical assault. What shocked them most was that their attackers used the language of the war against terrorism. They were called terrorists and reference was made to Al-Qaeda. I will not repeat exactly what was said.

In this case, the offenders have been apprehended and prosecuted and I congratulate Dyfed-Powys police on how this matter was handled. However, the ongoing anti-Islamic rhetoric of George W. Bush and his cohorts—in fairness, other leaders have made efforts to distance themselves from the worst of it—continues to create a climate in Wales whereby loathsome racists feel that they can creep out of the woodwork and assault and abuse our fellow Muslim citizens or anyone who they feel they can put into the same category. This international climate makes our Muslim citizens feel deeply unsafe and often disenfranchised. I cannot claim to speak for them, but I have been listening to them. Many Muslims in Wales perceive the threat to Iraq to be part of an international campaign to discredit the Islamic world. One can see why they think so. Did Bush not use the word ‘crusade’ in the early days of his so-called war, as Christine Chapman has rightly reminded us? They also perceived the

diwethaf a sawl un arall fod un grŵp o ddinasyddion yn y wlad hon y mae'r bygythiad o ymosodiad ar Irac a'r holl ryfel yn erbyn terfysgaeth, fel y'i gelwir, yn effeithio'n aruthrol ar eu bywydau bob dydd, sef y gymuned Foslemaidd. Mae'r ddadl hon yn berthnasol iddynt hwy ac, er nad yw'r pŵer gennym, mae gennym gyfrifoldeb i godi llais. Gwyddom oll am y cynnydd yn yr ymosodiadau hiliol yn erbyn Moslemaidd yn union ar ôl y digwyddiadau trychinebus ar 11 Medi y llynedd. Ymddengys fod yr ymosodiadau hynny wedi lleihau i ryw raddau, ond nid ydynt wedi peidio.

Ym Mehefin, naw mis ar ôl 11 Medi, ymosodwyd ar deuluoedd Moslemaidd Cymreig, gan gynnwys henuriaid yn fy etholaeth i, gan eu sarhau, poeri arnynt ac arllwys alcohol ar eu dillad wrth iddynt adael eu mosg. Cawsant eu hysgwyd yn ddirfawr. Mae'r teuluoedd hyn yn byw ers 20 mlynedd a mwy yn y rhan honno o'r dref a dywedasant wrthyf iddynt erioed wynebu sarhad hiliol o'r blaen, heb sôn am ymosodiad corfforol. Yr hyn a roddodd yr ysgytwad mwyaf iddynt oedd bod y sawl a ymosododd arnynt wedi defnyddio iaith y rhyfel yn erbyn terfysgaeth. Fe'u galwyd yn derfysgwyr a chyfeiriwyd at Al-Qaeda. Nid ailadroddaf beth yn union a ddywedwyd.

Yn yr achos hwn, mae'r troseddwyd wedi'u dal a'u herlyn a llongyfarchaf heddlu Dyfed-Powys ar y modd y trafodwyd y mater hwn. Er hynny, mae rhethreg wrth-Islamaidd barhaus George W. Bush a'i ddilynwyr—er tegwch, mae arweinyddion eraill wedi ceisio ymbellhau oddi wrth y gwaethaf ohoni—yn parhau i greu hinsawdd yng Nghymru lle y mae hilwyr atgas yn teimlo y gallant ddangos eu hwynebau a sarhau ac ymosod ar ein cyddinasyddion Moslemaidd neu unrhyw un y teimlant eu bod yn gallu'u rhoi yn yr un categori. Mae'r hinsawdd ryngwladol hon yn peri i'n dinasyddion Moslemaidd deimlo'n annigol iawn ac yn ddifreiniedig yn aml. Ni allaf honni siarad ar eu rhan, ond bŵm yn gwrandao arnynt. Mae llawer o Foslemaidd yng Nghymru'n ystyried y bygythiad i Irac yn rhan o ymgyrch ryngwladol i ddifriō'r byd Islamaidd. Gall rhywun weld pam eu bod yn meddwl felly. Oni ddefnyddiodd Bush y gair 'croesgad' yn nyddiau cynnar ei ryfel honedig, fel y mae Christine Chapman wedi

grasping for oil beneath the anti-terrorist rhetoric.

Many Welsh Muslims loathe Saddam Hussein. They share our revulsion at the atrocities he continues to commit against his own people. They have condemned his aggression against his neighbours. Indeed, they, like us, condemned his regime at a time when the American Government was funding and supporting it. However, they know that a pre-emptive attack would only increase the desperate suffering of the Iraqi people, and enable Saddam Hussein to continue to blame the west for that suffering. They know that such an attack would risk creating a conflagration in the middle east and beyond.

The Muslim community in Wales is appalled by the hideous acts of terrorism committed by violent criminals who abuse the name of Islam for their own ends. However, they know, as we do, that there can never be real peace without justice. While the west continues to appear to condone the oppression of the Palestinian people there will always be the danger that some young Muslims will be seduced into terrorism as an alternative to a legitimate protest. The Muslim community in Wales questions how one can wage war against terrorism. Terrorists are criminals to be hunted down and punished, not soldiers against whom a war can be waged.

Many of our Muslim fellow citizens feel under pressure, threatened and isolated. They feel that the majority community is being encouraged to distrust them. They feel that we do not understand their world-view, and do not want to. Therefore, let us, their democratically elected representatives, send them a message today. Let us tell them that those who claim to speak for us on the world stage do not speak for Wales. Let us, their elected representatives, show that we will not tolerate attempts to divide the world into Muslims and others. Let us show them that we reject any pre-emptive strike against Iraq as unjustified, much as we deplore and loathe Saddam's regime. Let us show them that we

ein hatgoffa'n briodol? Gwnaethant hefyd weld y crafangu am olew y tu ôl i'r rhethreg wrthderfysgol.

Mae llawer o Foslemaid Cymru'n casáu Saddam Hussein. Rhannant ein ffeidd-dod tuag at ei anfadweithiau y mae'n dal i'w cyflawni yn erbyn ei bobl ei hun. Maent wedi collfarnu ei ymosodedd yn erbyn ei gymdogion. Yn wir, fel ninnau, gwnaethant gollfarnu ei lywodraeth ar adeg pan oedd Llywodraeth America'n ei hariannu a'i chefnogi. Er hynny, gwyddant na fyddai ymosodiad rhagataliol ond yn gwaethygu dioddefaint enbyd pobl Irac, ac yn galluogi Saddam Hussein i barhau i fwrw'r bai ar y gorllewin am y dioddefaint hwnnw. Gwyddant y byddai ymosodiad o'r fath yn debygol o greu sefyllfa ymfflamychol yn y dwyrain canol a'r tu hwnt.

Mae'r gymuned Foslemaidd yng Nghymru wedi'i dychryn gan weithredoedd terfysgol erchyll troseddwy'r treisgar sy'n camddefnyddio enw Islam i'w dibenion eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, gwyddant hwy, fel ninnau, na ellir byth gael heddwch gwirioneddol heb gyfiawnder. Tra bo'r gorllewin yn dal i ymddangos ei fod yn esgusodi'r ormes ar y Palestinaid bydd perygl bob amser y caiff rhai Moslemaid ifanc eu harwain ar gyfeiliorn i derfysgaeth yn hytrach nag i wrthdystio cyfiawn. Mae'r gymuned Foslemaidd yng Nghymru'n holi sut y gall rhywun ryfela yn erbyn terfysgaeth. Troseddwy'r yw terfysgwyr y dylid dod o hyd iddynt a'u cosbi, nid milwyr y gellir rhyfela yn eu herbyn.

Mae llawer o'n cyd-ddinasyddion Moslemaidd yn teimlo eu bod dan bwysau, o dan fygythiad ac ar wahân. Teimlant i'r gymuned fwyafrifol gael ei hannog i'w drwgdybio. Teimlant nad ydym yn deall eu golwg ar y byd, nac yn dymuno gwneud hynny. Felly, gadewch inni, fel y sawl a etholwyd i'w cynrychioli'n ddemocrataidd, anfon neges atynt heddiw. Gadewch inni ddweud wrthynt nad yw'r sawl sy'n honni siarad ar ein rhan ar lwyfan y byd yn siarad dros Gymru. Gadewch i ni, eu cynrychiolwyr etholedig, ddangos na wnawn oddef ymdrechion i rannu'r byd yn Foslemaid ac eraill. Gadewch inni ddangos iddynt ein bod yn gwrthod derbyn bod cyfiawnhad dros

seek a long-term resolution to the problems and conflicts of the middle east, based on economic and national justice.

Let us show that we are listening to our Muslim fellow citizens in Wales and elsewhere. I urge the Assembly, especially those Labour and Liberal Members who know in their hearts that the UK Government is wrong, to support this motion and reject the amendments.

Lorraine Barrett: I cannot support Plaid Cymru's motion, particularly because of point a. However, I support amendment 2, because the UN Charter is important. I wish to share my view on America and President Bush.

Everything must be done to prevent an all-out war on Iraq. Saddam Hussein is a dangerous leader, but he is not the only one in the world. He needs to be dealt with, but not at the expense of slaughtering thousands of innocent people. We must all hope for a UN resolution that will enable the weapons inspectors to go into Iraq. Any attack should only be undertaken as an absolute last resort, and only if supported by the UN.

President Bush frightens me. I am sure that Tony Blair has been a restraining influence on him, and I hope he continues to exert that influence. I am convinced that Bush believes he is playing sheriff in a cowboy film. I have every sympathy with those that were affected by the horrors—and they were horrors—of 11 September. The pictures that flashed across the world will stay with us forever. However, I have other pictures in my mind that will stay with me forever, such as Hiroshima. The effect of that atomic bomb was equivalent to 100 twin towers, but we do not have the same amount of photographic and cinematic material to remind us of it. The other picture in my mind is of a young girl with her skin burning and peeling following a napalm attack on her village during the shameful Vietnam war.

ymosodiad rhagataliol yn erbyn Irac, er cymaint yr ydym yn gresynu at lywodraeth Saddam ac yn ei chasáu. Gadewch inni ddangos ein bod yn ceisio ateb tymor hir i'r problemau a'r gwrthdaro yn y dwyrain canol, ar sail cyfiawnder economaidd a chenedlaethol.

Gadewch inni ddangos ein bod yn gwranddo ar ein cyd-ddinasyddion Moslemaidd yng Nghymru ac mewn mannau eraill. Anogaf y Cynulliad, yn enwedig yr Aelodau Llafur a Rhyddfrydol hynny a wŷr yn eu calonnau fod Llywodraeth y DU yn anghywir, i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn a gwrthod y gwelliannau.

Lorraine Barrett: Ni allaf gefnogi cynnig Plaid Cymru, yn benodol oherwydd pwynt a. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cefnogi gwelliant 2, gan fod Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn bwysig. Dymunaf rannu fy marn i am America a'r Arlywydd Bush.

Rhaid gwneud pob dim i atal rhyfel caled yn erbyn Irac. Mae Saddam Hussein yn arweinydd peryglus, ond nid ef yw'r unig un yn y byd. Mae angen delio ag ef, ond nid ar draul lladd miloedd o bobl ddiniwed. Rhaid inni oll obeithio y ceir penderfyniad gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig a wnaiff alluogi'r arolygwyr arfau i fynd i Irac. Ni ddylid ond ymosod wedi i bob dim arall fethu, a dim ond os yw'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn cefnogi hynny.

Mae'r Arlywydd Bush yn codi braw arnaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod Tony Blair wedi bod yn ddylanwad ataliol arno, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn parhau â'r dylanwad hwnnw. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod Bush yn credu ei fod yn chwarae rhan y siryf mewn ffilm gowbois. Mae gennyf bob cydymdeimlad â'r rhai a effeithiwyd gan erchyllterau 11 Medi—ac erchyllterau oeddent. Bydd y lluniau a fflachiodd ar draws y byd yn aros gyda ni am byth. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf luniau eraill yn fy meddwl a fydd yn aros gyda mi am byth, fel Hiroshima. Yr oedd effaith y bom atomig hwnnw'n gymaint â 100 o dyrau dwbl, ond nid oes gennym gymaint o ddeunydd ffotograffig a sinematig i'n hatgoffa. Y llun arall sydd gennyf yn fy meddwl yw un o ferch ifanc â'i chroen yn llosgi ac yn pilio ar ôl cyrch napalm ar ei phentref yn ystod rhyfel cywilyddus Fiet-

nam.

I mention these things because America is no innocent abroad. We should be careful about echoing America's war cries. This is not a simple situation. The history is complicated. Those shouting the loudest have played the biggest role in creating many of the conflicts around the world that, in one way or another, have led us to where we are now. We need to take a big, deep breath, and hope that everyone gets behind UN resolutions to which we can all sign up.

Soniaf am y pethau hyn am nad rhyw ddiniweityn yw America. Dylem fod yn ofalus ynghylch adleisio rhyfelgriodded America. Nid sefyllfa syml yw hon. Mae'r hanes yn gymhleth. Y rhai sy'n gweiddi uchaf sydd wedi chwarae'r rhan fwyaf wrth greu llawer o'r gwrthdrawiadau o gwmpas y byd sydd wedi ein harwain, un ffordd neu'r llall, at y sefyllfa bresennol. Rhaid inni ddal ein hanadl yn hir, a gobeithio y bydd pawb yn cefnogi penderfyniadau gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig y gallwn oll gytuno arnynt.

5:20 p.m.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I have listened carefully to the comments made during this debate, and I have studied the original motion carefully, as well as amendment 2, tabled in my name. That amendment strengthens and clarifies the original motion because it indicates clearly that any action taken against Iraq must be governed by the UN Charter, whereas the original motion sought to condemn action that might be in breach of the UN Charter. Therefore, the amendment strengthens the sentiments that already exist in the first motion.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n astud ar y sylwadau a wnaed yn ystod y ddadl hon, ac wedi astudio'r cynnig gwreiddiol yn ofalus, yn ogystal â gwelliant 2, a gyflwynwyd yn fy enw i. Mae'r gwelliant hwnnw'n cryfhau ac yn rhoi gwedd eglurach ar y cynnig gwreiddiol gan ei fod yn nodi'n glir bod rhaid i unrhyw gamau yn erbyn Irac gael eu llywodraethu gan Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig, tra yr oedd y cynnig gwreiddiol yn ceisio collfarnu camau a allai fod yn groes i Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Gan hynny, mae'r gwelliant yn cryfhau'r teimladau a geir eisoes yn y cynnig cyntaf.

We must accept that there has been a great deal of duplicity and hypocrisy in international diplomacy and politics. We only have to look at history to understand that that is so. We saw what happened in the United States and what it has done abroad, we saw what happened in the Soviet Union and what it did in the countries that it considered to be its satellites. A pre-emptive strike may or may not be against the UN Charter. However, it is impossible to condemn pre-emptive strikes outright if those strikes are considered to be part of, or supported by the UN Charter.

Rhaid inni dderbyn bod llawer iawn o ddauwynebogrydd a rhagrith wedi bod mewn diplomyddiaeth a gwleidyddiaeth ryngwladol. Nid oes ond rhaid inni edrych ar hanes i ddeall ei bod felly. Gwelsom yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn yr Unol Daleithiau a'r hyn a wnaeth dramor, gwelsom yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn yr Undeb Sofietaidd a beth a wnaeth yn y gwledydd a ystyriai'n rhai dibynnol arni. Gallai ymosodiad rhagatoliol fod yn groes i Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig neu fel arall. Er hynny, amhosibl yw collfarnu ymosodiadau rhagatoliol yn llwyr os bernir bod yr ymosodiadau hynny'n rhan o Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig, neu'n cael eu cefnogi ganddi.

Throughout history, countries—

Drwy hanes, gwledydd—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am trying to follow your reasoning. Are you saying that the UN Charter would allow the US to make a pre-emptive strike against Iraq and that there are

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn ceisio dilyn eich rhesymeg. Ai dweud yr ydych y byddai Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn caniatáu i'r Unol Daleithiau wneud ymosodiad

circumstances in which that would be allowed?

Carwyn Jones: There are certain circumstances in which countries have the right to strike first when they know that they are going to be hit. In the criminal law of this country, self-defence includes the ability to hit first before you are hit.

In terms of the UN and world history, we know that the Americans were prepared to take action against missiles in Cuba and that the Soviet Union, taking up the dubious doctrine of limited sovereignty, was prepared to take action against Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1956 and 1958 because those countries were considered to be a threat to its security. We know that it has been used dubiously in the past, but that does not mean that a pre-emptive strike is wrong at all times. If a strike were sanctioned by the UN, then it might well be justified. Therefore, amendment 2 seeks to clarify the position and states that any action that takes place should be governed by the UN Charter. It is not explicit or implicit in the amendment that was put forward that there should be any action without the UN Charter or its sanction.

If we and our western allies take action against a country like Iraq, then we must be seen to do so, not only legally but morally, which is why it is so important to go through the UN to ensure that the moral authority is in place. Sanctions are difficult. The alternative to sanctions is war. When a country is in flagrant breach of a resolution and has thrown out weapons inspectors, what else can you do? If it did not act, the UN would become as toothless as the League of Nations was before the second world war. Sanctions are not an easy option. I note that many of those who opposed sanctions against Iraq were in favour of sanctions against South Africa, and rightly so. I do not criticise them for that. However, if sanctions are to be effective, they must be applied across the board. The alternative in many ways is far worse. If you do nothing, you allow someone like Saddam Hussein to cock a snook at the UN, knowing that it will do nothing. There is no question that these are unpleasant choices.

rhagataliol yn erbyn Irac a bod amgylchiadau lle y caniateid hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhai amgylchiadau lle y mae gan wledydd hawl i daro'n gyntaf pan wyddant y cânt hwy eu taro. Yng nghyfraith trosedd y wlad hon, mae hunanamddiffyn yn cynnwys y gallu i daro'n gyntaf cyn y cewch chi'ch taro.

Yng nghyd-destun y Cenhedloedd Unedig a hanes y byd, gwyddom fod yr Americanaid yn barod i gymryd camau yn erbyn taflegrau yng Nghiwba a bod yr Undeb Sofietaidd, gan ddilyn yr athrawiaeth amheus o sofraniaeth gyfyngedig, yn barod i gymryd camau yn erbyn Hwngari a Tsiecoslofacia yn 1956 a 1958 am y barnwyd bod y gwledydd hynny'n bygwth ei diogelwch. Gwyddom ei fod wedi'i ddefnyddio'n amheus yn y gorffennol, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu bod ymosodiad rhagataliol yn anghywir bob amser. Os câi ymosodiad ei awdurdodi gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, gallai fod yn gyfiawn. Felly, mae gwelliant 2 yn ceisio rhoi gwedd eglurach ar y sefyllfa a dywed y dylai unrhyw gamau gael eu llywodraethu gan Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Nid yw'n echblyg neu'n ymhlyg yn y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd y dylid cael unrhyw gamau y tu allan i Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig neu ei hawdurdodiad.

Os cymerwn ni a'n cynghreiriaid gorllewinol gamau yn erbyn gwlad fel Irac, rhaid inni gael ein gweld yn gwneud hynny nid yn unig yn gyfreithlon ond yn foesol, sef pam ei bod mor bwysig mynd drwy'r Cenhedloedd Unedig i sicrhau bod gennym yr awdurdod moesol. Mae sancsiynau'n anodd. Y dewis yn lle sancsiynau yw rhyfel. Os yw gwlad yn mynd yn gwbl groes i benderfyniad ac os yw wedi gyrru ymaith arolygwyr arfau, beth arall y gallwch ei wneud? Os na fyddai'n gweithredu, byddai'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn mynd mor ddiddannedd ag yr oedd Cynghrair y Cenhedloedd cyn yr ail ryfel byd. Nid yw sancsiynau'n ddewis hawdd. Nodaf fod llawer o'r rhai a oedd yn gwrthwynebu sancsiynau yn erbyn Irac yn bleidiol i sancsiynau yn erbyn De Affrica, ac yn briodol felly. Nid wyf yn eu beirniadu am hynny. Fodd bynnag, os yw sancsiynau i fod yn effeithiol, rhaid eu cymhwyso'n gyffredinol. Mae'r dewis arall yn waeth o lawer mewn sawl ffordd. Os na wnewch

ddim, yr ydych yn caniatáu i rywun fel Saddam Hussein wfftio'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, gan wybod na wnaiff ddim. Nid oes dwywaith nad dewisiadau annymunol yw'r rhain.

On the general situation in the middle east, there is no doubt that the root of the solution to the problem is a just settlement between the Israelis and Palestinians. If I were a Palestinian, I would rightly ask why UN Resolution 1397, which calls for the removal of Israeli forces from the West Bank, has not been implemented and why sanctions have not been enforced against Israel. That is a good question, which no-one can answer. From a Palestinian point of view, it makes you understand why certain action is taken—apart from suicide bombing, of course.

Simply to assume that a settlement between the Israelis and Palestinians would end the situation is naive. The whole point of Saddam Hussein's foreign policy is that he wishes to be seen as a hero of the Muslim world. He will seek to stir the pot in the middle east—there is no question about that. We know this because in 1991, when the Gulf war started, missiles were sent against Saudi Arabia. We all saw those pictures, and some of us were in line to be called-up—I remember it well. However, missiles were also sent against Tel Aviv, in the hope of drawing the non-belligerent Israel into the conflict, and bringing the middle east to a full conflagration. He will continue to seek to do this—there is no question about it. However, the United Nations cannot remove a government. That is clear in the United Nations charter. It must seek to ensure that its word is obeyed, and that any action taken remains within the boundaries of the charter. I believe that our amendment clarifies and strengthens the motion.

Cynog Dafis: Mae cynnal y ddadl hon wedi cael ei chyfiawnhau y prynhawn yma. Yr ydym wedi cael dadl o ansawdd uchel, ond mae'n drueni mawr bod Nick Bourne wedi penderfynu gagio'i blaid, i bob pwrpas, ar sail drefniannol gul. Os na allai'r Cynulliad fforddio awr y flwyddyn i drafod mater o bwys rhyngwladol a dyngarol fel hwn, druan ohonom. Dangosodd Helen Mary Jones ac

Ynghylch y sefyllfa gyffredinol yn y dwyrain canol, nid oes dwywaith nad gwraidd yr ateb i'r broblem yw ardrefniant cyfiawn rhwng yr Israeliaid a'r Palestiniaid. Pe byddwn i'n Balestiniad, byddwn yn iawn wrth ofyn pam nad yw Penderfyniad 1397 y Cenhedloedd Unedig, sy'n galw am dynnu lluoedd Israel o'r Lan Orllewinol, wedi'i weithredu a pham na orfodwyd sancsiynau ar Israel. Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn da, na all neb ei ateb. O safbwynt y Palestiniaid, mae'n peri ichi ddeall pam y cymerir rhai camau—ar wahân i fomio hunanleiddiol, wrth gwrs.

Naïf yw cymryd y byddai ardrefniant rhwng yr Israeliaid a'r Palestiniaid yn rhoi terfyn ar y sefyllfa. Holl ddiben polisi tramor Saddam Hussein yw ei fod yn dymuno cael ei weld yn arwr y byd Moslemaidd. Gwnaiff geisio droi'r llwy bren yn y dwyrain canol—nid oes dwywaith am hynny. Gwyddom hynny oherwydd yn 1991, pan ddechreuodd rhyfel y Gwlff, anfonwyd taflegrau yn erbyn Sawdi-Arabia. Gwnaethom oll weld y lluniau hynny, ac yr oedd rhai ohonom yn debyg o gael ein galw i'r lluoedd—cofiat hynny'n iawn. Fodd bynnag, anfonwyd taflegrau yn erbyn Tel Aviv hefyd, gan obeithio tynnu'r Israel anrhyfelgar i'r ymladd, a chynnu rhyfel ledled y dwyrain canol. Bydd yn parhau i geisio gwneud hynny—nid oes dwywaith am hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni all y Cenhedloedd Unedig ddileu llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n eglur yn siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Rhaid iddo geisio sicrhau ufudd-dod i'w air, a bod unrhyw gamau a gymerir yn aros o fewn terfynau'r siarter. Credaf fod ein gwelliant yn rhoi gwedd eglurach ar y cynnig ac yn ei gryfhau.

Cynog Dafis: The decision to hold this debate has been justified this afternoon. The standard of debate has been high, but it is a great pity that Nick Bourne decided to all intents and purposes to gag his party on a narrow procedural basis. It is a sorry state of affairs if the Assembly cannot allocate an hour a year to debate an important international and humanitarian issue. Helen

eraill fod y mater hwn yn uniongyrchol berthnasol i bobl Cymru heddiw. Gwerthfawrogaf hefyd gyfraniadau Mick Bates ac aelodau'r grŵp Llafur, gan gynnwys John Griffiths a Lorraine Barrett. Yr oeddynt yn rhagorol.

Ar welliant 2, fel grŵp yr ydym yn gwerthfawrogi'r ffaith y bu'r grŵp Llafur yn fodlon cyfaddawdu â ni i ryw raddau. Yr ydych wedi bod yn fodlon sefydlu pellter rhwng eich llinell chi a llinell y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan. Serch hynny, mae'ch gwelliant yn agored i'r posibilrwydd y gellir cyfiawnhau mynd i ryfel yn erbyn Irac ar yr adeg hon, ac ni allwn dderbyn hyn, o dan unrhyw amgylchiadau. Dyna pam bod rhaid inni bleidleisio yn erbyn eich gwelliant, ac yn erbyn cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Os eir i ryfel yn erbyn Irac, sef bwriad Bush a'i weinyddiaeth—nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny—ni fydd a wnelo â'r ffaith bod Saddam Hussein yn ddyn drwg sydd wedi cyflawni ysgelerderau yn erbyn ei bobl ei hun. Mae digon wedi gwneud hynny ac wedi cael pardwn y gorllewin—gofynnwch i Gwrdaid Twrci, neu bobl Chechnya. Ni fydd a wnelo â'r ffaith ei fod wedi gwrthod cydymffurfio â phenderfyniadau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, gan fod digon yn gwneud hynny o hyd—gofynnwch i Balestinaid y Lan Orllewinol. Os oes un peth a allai helpu i leihau terfysgaeth yn y byd heddiw, datrys problem y Lan Orllewinol fyddai hynny. Ni fyddai'n ymateb llawn i broblemau'r dwyrain canol, ond byddai'n gam aruthrol ymlaen a'r cyfraniad mwyaf hyd yn hyn.

Bydd a wnelo rhyfel yn erbyn Irac ddim byd chwaith ag arfau dinistr torfol. Bu i Delyth Evans ddweud na wyddom beth yw capasiti Saddam Hussein, ond gwrandewch ar eiriau Scott Ritter: mae'n dweud bod Irac wedi cael ei diarfogi yn sylweddol ers 1998. Mae hynny'n cynnwys ffatrïoedd a ddefnyddiwyd i gynhyrchu arfau cemegol, biolegol, a niwclear a thaflegrau balistig pellter hir, offer cysylltiedig y ffatrïoedd hynny, a mwyafswm mawr y cynhyrchion a oedd yn dod o'r ffatrïoedd hynny. Mae hynny'n taflu dŵr oer ar y syniad bod gan Saddam Hussein, ar hyn o bryd, y capasiti i ymosod, mewn unrhyw ffordd ystyrlon, ar ei gymdogion, ac yn sicr,

Mary Jones and others have shown that this issue is of direct relevance to the people of Wales. I also appreciate the contributions from Mick Bates and members of the Labour group, including John Griffiths and Lorraine Barrett. They were excellent.

On amendment 2, as a group we appreciate the fact that the Labour group has been willing to compromise to some extent. You have been willing to distance yourselves from the line taken by the Westminster Government. Despite this, your amendment leaves open the possibility that war against Iraq could be justified at this time, and we cannot accept that, under any circumstances. That is why we must vote against your amendment, and against an amended motion.

If we go to war against Iraq, as Bush and his administration intend—I have no doubt about that—it will have nothing to do with the fact that Saddam Hussein is an evil man who has committed atrocities against his own people. Many have done that and have been pardoned by the west—ask the Kurds in Turkey, or the people of Chechnya. It will have nothing to do with the fact that he has failed to comply with United Nations resolutions, as many nations continue to do so—ask the Palestinians in the West Bank. If there is one thing that could help to combat terrorism in the world today, it would be the resolution of the problem of the West Bank. It would not solve all of the problems in the middle east, but it would be a huge step forward and the biggest contribution yet.

Neither will the war on Iraq have anything to do with weapons of mass destruction. Delyth Evans said that we do not know what Saddam Hussein's capacity is, but listen to Scott Ritter's words: he says that, since 1998, Iraq has been substantially disarmed. This includes factories that were used to produce chemical, biological and nuclear arms and long-range ballistic missiles, equipment associated with those factories, and the vast majority of the products of those factories. That counters the claim that Saddam Hussein currently has the capacity to mount a meaningful attack on his neighbours, or those countries that are further away.

ar wledydd sydd ymhellach i ffwrdd.

David Davies: Os credwch fod Irac wedi'i diarfogi, pam nad yw'n caniatáu i archwilwyr wirio'r sefyllfa?

David Davies: If you believe that Iraq has been disarmed, why will it not allow inspectors to validate this?

Cynog Dafis: Oni threfnodd y Cenhedloedd Unedig hynny? Bu Hans Blix wrthi yn trefnu hynny, ond mae gofynion yr Unol Daleithiau ynglŷn ag archwilio yn ei gwneud crystal â bod yn amhosibl i Saddam Hussein ac i Irac gydymffurfio. Mae bwriad clir i osod telerau na ellir eu diwallu i greu esgus dros gael rhyfel.

Cynog Dafis: Did not the United Nations arrange that? Hans Blix arranged it, but the United States' requirements for inspections are such that it makes it almost impossible for Saddam Hussein and Iraq to comply. There is a clear intention to set terms that cannot be met so as to provide an excuse for waging war.

Ni fyddai a wnelo rhyfel yn erbyn Irac ddim byd â maeddu terfysgaeth ac Al-Quaeda. Mae digwyddiadau arswydus yr wythnosau diwethaf wedi profi yr hyn a ddylai fod yn hunan-amlwg: nid drwy fomio gwledydd tlawd megis Affganistan ac Irac yn ufflon rhacs y mae cyflawni hynny. Y mae'n fwy tebygol y bydd yn chwythu'r fflamau ac yn creu mwy o wrthdaro. Dyna yn union beth oedd pwynt John Griffiths yn ei araith wych—ein bod yn debygol o greu sbeiral o derfysg a thrais cynyddol a fydd yn gwneud drwg i bawb.

A war against Iraq would have nothing to do with defeating terrorism and Al-Quaeda. The horrific events of the last few weeks have proved what should be self-evident: that cannot be achieved by bombing poor countries such as Afghanistan and Iraq to smithereens. It is more likely that that will fan the flames and create more conflict. That was exactly John Griffiths's point in his excellent speech—we are likely to create a spiral of increasing terror and violence that will harm everybody.

Huw Lewis: Your party was the first to oppose the liberation of Afghanistan from the Taleban. Can I assume from that and from your current statements that Plaid Cymru is becoming a pacifist political party?

Huw Lewis: Eich plaid chi oedd y gyntaf i wrthwynebu rhyddhau Affganistan oddi wrth y Taleban. A allaf gymryd ar sail hynny ac ar sail eich datganiadau presennol fod Plaid Cymru'n troi'n blaid wleidyddol basiffistaidd?

Cynog Dafis: Nid yw Plaid Cymru erioed wedi cymryd safbwynt basiffistaidd. Cefnogais benderfyniad Tony Blair mewn perthynas â Kosovo—credais fod honno'n enghraifft o ymyrraeth filwrol yr oedd cyfiawnhad drosti, er nad oeddwn yn cytuno â dulliau yr Americanaid. Yr wyf o hyd yn credu inni fod yn iawn ynglŷn ag Affganistan, ac efallai y dychwelaf at hynny.

Cynog Dafis: Plaid Cymru has never taken a pacifist stance. I supported Tony Blair's decision in relation to Kosovo—I believed that that was an example of justifiable military intervention, although I did not agree with the methods employed by the Americans. I still believe that we were right about Afghanistan, and perhaps I will return to that point.

Ni fyddai a wnelo rhyfel yn erbyn Irac ddim byd â chyfiawnder; byddai a wnelo â grym imperialaidd yr Unol Daleithiau. Os oes unrhyw un yn amau hynny, darllenwch ddatganiadau diweddar gweinyddiaeth yr Unol Daleithiau—ei strategaeth ddiogelwch genedlaethol, er enghraifft. Byddai a wnelo'r rhyfel bopeth â rheoli adnoddau naturiol, yn arbennig yr olew y mae gan economi'r Unol

A war against Iraq would have nothing to do with justice; it would be about the imperial power of the United States. If anybody doubts that, read the United States administration's recent statements—its national security statement, for example. The war would have everything to do with controlling natural resources, particularly the oil for which the United States' economy has

Daleithiau syched tragwyddol amdano. Mae ar yr economi angen rywbeth tebyg i 20 miliwn barel o olew crai bob dydd. Os na chofiwch Dryweryn, cofiwch Kyoto.

such an unquenchable thirst. It needs close to 20 million barrels of crude oil every day. If you do not remember Tryweryn, remember Kyoto.

Yn Affganistan, i Huw gael deall, mae'r cynllun gan yr Union Oil Company of California i osod piben olew o Turkmenistan i gefnfor India ar gerdded unwaith eto, ar ôl iddo gael ei ohirio yng nghyfnod y Taleban. 'Mission accomplished' cyn belled â bod rhyfel Affganistan yn y cwestiwn.

For Huw's benefit, in Afghanistan the Union Oil Company of California's plan to lay an oil pipeline from Turkmenistan to the Indian ocean is once again in the offing, having been delayed by the Taleban regime. Mission accomplished, as far as the war in Afghanistan is concerned.

Irac sydd â'r cronfeydd olew mwyaf yn y byd ar ôl Saudi Arabia—

Iraq has the largest oil reserves in the world, after Saudi Arabia—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am sorry, Cynog, time has now run out. I call for a vote on the motion, and if amendment 1 is carried, amendment 2 will fall.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Cynog, mae'r amser ar ben. Galwaf am bleidlais ar y cynnig, ac os derbynnir gwelliant 1, bydd gwelliant 2 yn methu.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 42.

Amendment 1: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 42.

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jones, David Ian
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
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 2: O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 15.
 Amendment 2: For 35, Abstain 0, Against 15.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Hancock, Brian
 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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment adopted.*

Amended motion:

*the National Assembly calls on the UK
 Government:*

*a) to continue its work with other members of
 the United Nations to secure a resolution on
 the return of weapons inspectors to Iraq and*

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar
 Lywodraeth y DU:*

*a) i barhau â'i gwaith gydag aelodau eraill y
 Cenhedloedd Unedig i geisio cael
 penderfyniad ar anfon yr arolygwyr arfau yn*

to ensure that any military action taken against Iraq is governed by the terms of the UN Charter; and

b) to continue its efforts to secure a resolution of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinian people.

ôl i Irac ac i sicrhau bod unrhyw ymgyrch filwrol yn erbyn Irac yn cydymffurfio â thelerau Siarter y Cenhedloedd Unedig; ac

b) i barhau â'i ymdrechion i ddatrys yr anghydfod rhwng Israel a'r Palestinaid.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 15.
Amended Motion: For 35, Abstain 0, Against 15.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Jocelyn
Hancock, Brian
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

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

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.34 p.m.
The session ended at 5.34 p.m.*

