



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

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

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio Questions to the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration

Undebau Credyd Credit Unions

Q1 Brian Gibbons: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to promote the roll-out of credit unions in Wales? (OAQ35218)

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): We have supported the Welsh credit union strategy with £1.5 million in Assembly funding over the past three years. This extremely successful project has delivered a threefold increase in credit union membership and an increase of over 200 per cent in deposits and savings. We will continue to support credit unions in the most deprived areas of Wales over the next three years through a £1.5 million grant and bursary fund financed by Welsh Assembly and European funds.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you for that; the last part of your response answers the supplementary that I had intended to ask. Would you join me in congratulating Afan Savers in Taibach in Port Talbot, which is celebrating having 500 members, having started from scratch two or three years ago, and St Therese's, which has been operating on the Sandfields estate for many years? Afan Savers says that a problem in selling credit unions is that the term 'credit union' does not automatically ring a bell. Some people hear 'union' and think that it is to do with trade unions, others hear 'credit' and think that it is to do with the loan shark companies that prey on our most needy communities. Do you think that we need a campaign to promote credit unions so that the concept and principle are better understood?

Edwina Hart: I do not mind if people think

C1 Brian Gibbons: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r broses o roi undebau credyd ar waith yng Nghymru? (OAQ35218)

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yr ydym wedi rhoi £1.5 miliwn o gyllid y Cynulliad dros y tair blynedd diwethaf i gefnogi strategaeth undebau credyd Cymru. O dan y prosiect hynod lwyddiannus hwn mae aelodaeth undebau credyd wedi treblu a chafwyd cynnydd o dros 200 y cant mewn adneuron a chynilion. Byddwn yn parhau i gefnogi undebau credyd yn ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru dros y tair blynedd nesaf drwy grant o £1.5 miliwn a chronfa bwrseri a gyllidir gan Cynulliad Cymru a chronfeydd Ewropeaidd.

Brian Gibbons: Diolch am hynny; yr oedd rhan olaf eich ymateb yn ateb y cwestiwn atodol yr oeddwn yn bwriadu ei ofyn. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Afan Savers yn Nhaibach ym Mhort Talbot, sy'n dathlu'r ffaith bod ganddo 500 o aelodau, ar ôl cychwyn o ddim ddwy neu dair blynedd yn ôl, a St Therese, sydd wedi bod yn gweithredu ar ystad Sandfields ers blynyddoedd maith? Dywed Afan Savers mai un broblem sy'n codi wrth hyrwyddo undebau credyd yw nad yw'r term 'undeb credyd' yn un cyfarwydd iawn. Mae rhai pobl yn clywed y gair 'undeb' ac yn meddwl eu bod yn ymwneud ag undebau llafur, mae eraill yn clywed y gair 'credyd' ac yn meddwl eu bod yn gysylltiedig â'r cwmnïau o fenthycwyr diegwyddor sy'n plagio ein cymunedau mwyaf anghenus. A gredwch fod angen inni gynnal ymgyrch i hyrwyddo undebau credyd er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn deall y cysyniad a'r egwyddor yn well?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn poeni os cred pobl

that it might be a trade union, because of the collective nature of both organisations, which it is important to acknowledge. However, like you, I think that there is room to look at a campaign to highlight what credit unions do. I congratulate Afan Savers: I understand that it now has more than 500 members, which is good. It has participated in local activities and done much good work. I will consider, with the Wales Co-operative Centre, what further work we can do in terms of publicity.

Owen John Thomas: Several credit unions in Cardiff have told me that their membership has increased by 25 per cent and more since getting a grant from the Assembly. However, the grant only lasts a year. Could the grant be made on a three-year basis? With that kind of increase in membership, it is a good investment.

Edwina Hart: I have been delighted with the cross-party support in the Assembly for credit unions, because they are so positive. I will consider our system of grants and the relationship to the Wales Co-operative Centre and the work that we are undertaking. If additional help is required, it should be provided, as we must get strong credit unions in this country.

David Davies: The principle is good, but would you agree that if these unions are to lend money to individuals or business start-ups, the plans must be financially coherent? There must be safeguards to ensure that there is a good chance of the money being repaid.

Edwina Hart: When I meet credit union representatives, I find that the issue of fiscal control is clear to the volunteers and they understand what it means, because if anything goes wrong in a credit union it affects all of its members. I believe that all the necessary controls are in place.

mai undeb llafur ydyw o bosibl, oherwydd natur gydweithredol y ddau sefydliad, ac mae'n bwysig cydnabod hynny. Fodd bynnag, fel chi, credaf fod lle i ystyried ymgyrch i dynnu sylw at waith undebau credyd. Llongyfarchaf Afan Savers: deallaf fod ganddo dros 500 o aelodau erbyn hyn, sy'n beth da. Mae wedi cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau lleol ac wedi gwneud llawer o waith da. Fe wnaif ystyried, ynghyd â Chanolfan Gydweithredol Cymru, beth arall y gallwn ei wneud o ran cyhoedduswydd.

Owen John Thomas: Mae sawl undeb credyd yng Nghaerdydd wedi dweud wrthyf fod eu haelodaeth wedi cynyddu 25 y cant a mwy ers iddynt gael grant gan y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, dim ond am flwyddyn mae'r grant yn parhau. A fyddai modd rhoi'r grant am dair blynedd? O ystyried y cynnydd hwn mewn aelodaeth, mae'n fuddsoddiad da.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Cynulliad i undebau credyd wedi fy mhlesio'n fawr, am eu bod mor gadarnhaol. Byddaf yn ystyried ein system o grantiau a'r berthynas â Chanolfan Gydweithredol Cymru a'r gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud. Os oes angen rhagor o gymorth, dylid ei roi, oherwydd rhaid inni gael undebau credyd cryf yn y wlad hon.

David Davies: Mae'r egwyddor yn un dda, ond a gytunwch, os yw'r undebau yn mynd i fenthyca arian i unigolion neu fusnesau newydd, fod yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau fod yn ariannol gadarn? Rhaid defnyddio mesurau diogelu i sicrhau bod siawns dda y caiff yr arian ei ad-dalu.

Edwina Hart: Pan fyddaf yn cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr undebau credyd, caf fod gwirfoddolwyr yn deall rheolaeth ariannol a'u bod yn deall yr hyn y mae'n ei olygu, oherwydd os aiff rhywbeth o'i le mewn undeb credyd, mae'n effeithio ar bob un o'r aelodau. Credaf fod pob rheolaeth angenrheidiol ar waith.

Cyffuriau Anghyfreithlon Illegal Drugs

Q2 Catherine Thomas: Would the Minister make a progress report on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to help

C2 Catherine Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog adroddiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i

combat the influx of illegal drugs into Welsh communities? (OAQ35240)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government is supporting Operation Tarian, which is having a significant impact in disrupting the supply of class A drugs in Wales. This work includes the recent seizure of 1.7 kg of heroin and cocaine, the confiscation of £1.7 million in assets, and the disruption of 20 organised crime networks. All four Welsh police forces work rigorously to disrupt the illegal trade in drugs. This work takes place alongside conventional police operations and a variety of funding streams.

Catherine Thomas: During a recent visit to my constituency, you met several agencies which are working in partnership to help young addicts, including Youth Gateway, Arts Care, the youth offending team and the local authority housing department. Do you agree that such multi-agency working is essential if we are really committed to helping these young people and to giving them the support that they need to kick their habit?

Edwina Hart: I was delighted to undertake that visit. When I met the bodies that you mentioned, it struck me that it was a genuine partnership. Too many partnerships on this and other issues can be partnerships on paper only. I agree that we need more co-operation on that, but we also need people who are committed. All the organisations that I met in your constituency were certainly that.

Laura Anne Jones: I am concerned by recent reports about schools in Wales that have suspended pupils for possession of cannabis. It was predicted that cannabis would become a serious problem in schools after drugs laws were relaxed and cannabis was downgraded to class C. Do you believe that cannabis is becoming more of a problem for Welsh schools and is the relaxation of drugs laws to blame?

Edwina Hart: I am not sure whether I am

helpu i rwystro'r cyffuriau anghyfreithlon sy'n llifo i gymunedau Cymru? (OAQ35240)

Edwina Hart: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cefnogi Ymgyrch Tarian, sy'n cael effaith sylweddol wrth amharu ar gyflenwad cyffuriau dosbarth A yng Nghymru. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys cipio 1.7 kg o heroin a chocên yn ddiweddar, atafaelu asedau gwerth £1.7 miliwn, ac amharu ar 20 o rwydweithiau gangiau troseddwy. Mae pob un o'r pedwar heddlu yng Nghymru yn gweithio'n ddiwyd i amharu ar fasnach anghyfreithlon cyffuriau. Gwneir y gwaith hwn ochr yn ochr ag ymgyrchoedd arferol yr heddlu ac amrywiaeth o ffrydiau ariannu.

Catherine Thomas: Yn ystod ymweliad diweddar â'm hetholaeth, bu ichi gyfarfod â sawl asiantaeth sy'n gweithio mewn partneriaeth i helpu pobl ifanc sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau, gan gynnwys Porth Ieuentid, Gofal Celf, y tîm troseddwy ifanc ac adran dai'r awdurdod lleol. A gytnwch fod gwaith amlasiantaethol o'r fath yn hanfodol os ydym am fod yn wir ymrwymedig i helpu'r bobl ifanc hyn a rhoi'r cymorth y mae ei angen arnynt i roi'r gorau i gyffuriau?

Edwina Hart: Yr oeddwn yn falch o fynd ar yr ymweliad hwnnw. Pan gyfarfûm â'r cyrrff a grybwyllwyd gennyh, fe'm trawyd gan y ffaith ei bod yn bartneriaeth wirioneddol. Mae gormod o bartneriaethau sy'n ymdrin â'r mater hwn a materion eraill yn gallu bod yn bartneriaethau ar bapur yn unig. Cytunaf fod angen mwy o gydweithredu yn hynny o beth, ond mae angen pobl ymrwymedig hefyd. Yn sicr, yr oedd pob sefydliad a gyfarfûm yn eich etholaeth chi yn ymrwymedig.

Laura Anne Jones: Mae'r adroddiadau diweddar am ysgolion yng Nghymru sydd wedi gwahardd disgyblion dros dro am fod canabis yn eu meddiant yn achos pryder imi. Rhagwelwyd y byddai canabis yn dod yn broblem ddifrifol mewn ysgolion ar ôl i'r gyfraith ynglŷn â chyffuriau gael ei llacio gan israddio dosbarth canabis i ddosbarth C. A gredwch fod canabis yn dod yn fwy o broblem i ysgolion yng Nghymru ac ai'r penderfyniad i lacio'r gyfraith ynglŷn â chyffuriau yw'r rheswm dros hynny?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn

qualified to answer that question. There is an issue in schools and for school governors such as my husband. I indicated that I would consider whether there was an impact across Wales from the change to the classification of cannabis and report in due course. I am still minded to do so, should I receive further examples. I will relay your comments to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to see whether any information is being collated.

David Lloyd: Pa adnoddau ychwanegol sydd ar gael i ariannu prosiectau sydd yn trin pobl gyda phroblemau camddefnyddio cyffuriau yn y gymuned?

Edwina Hart: The budgetary provisions were set out in my papers to Committee and I will send you a note on the funds that are available.

gymwys i ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae ysgolion a llywodraethwyr ysgol fel fy ngŵr yn wynebu problem. Dywedais y byddwn yn ystyried a oedd newid dosbarth canabis yn cael effaith ledled Cymru ac y byddwn yn rhoi adroddiad maes o law. Dyna fy mwriad o hyd, os caf ragor o enghreifftiau. Cyflwynaf eich sylwadau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i weld a oes unrhyw wybodaeth yn cael ei choladu.

David Lloyd: What additional funding is available to finance projects that treat people with drug abuse problems in the community?

Edwina Hart: Nodwyd y darpariaethau cyllidebol yn fy mhapurau i'r Pwyllgor ac anfonaf nodyn ichi ar y cyllid sydd ar gael.

Adolygiad o Gynllun Partneriaeth y Sector Gwirfoddol Voluntary Sector Partnership Scheme Review

Q3 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister provide a progress report on the review of the voluntary sector partnership scheme? (OAQ35246)

Edwina Hart: I received the independent commission's findings on 31 March 2004. On 5 April, I cleared for immediate consultation the findings as presented to me by the commission. The report is available on the internet and the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee received the report at its meeting on 12 May.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware that concerns were raised about gender with regard to the distribution of a particular voluntary sector funding grant from your department recently. Will you undertake today, that, following the review and when new systems are in place, all Assembly funding streams to the voluntary sector will be monitored for their impact on gender and other equality issues?

Edwina Hart: I am delighted to give you that assurance and I am grateful that you raised these matters. There are issues about

C3 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad am hynt yr adolygiad o gynllun partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol? (OAQ35246)

Edwina Hart: Rhoddwyd canfyddiadau'r comisiwn annibynnol imi ar 31 Mawrth 2004. Ar 5 Ebrill, cymeradwyais y canfyddiadau a gyflwynwyd imi gan y Comisiwn er mwyn cynnal ymgynghoriad arnynt ar unwaith. Mae'r adroddiad ar gael ar y rhyngwyd a rhoddwyd yr adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn ei gyfarfod ar 12 Mai.

Helen Mary Jones: Fe wyddoch fod pryderon wedi'u codi ynglŷn â rhywedd yng nghyswllt grant penodol a ddosbarthwyd gan eich adran i'r sector gwirfoddol yn ddiweddar. A wnewch chi addo heddiw, yn dilyn yr adolygiad a phan fydd systemau newydd ar waith, y caiff pob un o ffrydiau ariannu'r Cynulliad i'r sector gwirfoddol eu monitro i ganfod eu heffaith ar rywedd a materion eraill sy'n ymwneud â chydraddoldeb?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn falch o roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw ichi ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am godi'r materion hyn.

organisations that we need to look at and I will take this into account when I draft new guidelines on distribution.

William Graham: We will debate the commission's final report on 8 June. Have you resolved the voluntary sector's concerns about the short period for consultation, lack of co-ordination between Assembly divisions, and complex and long documents that use obscure language?

Edwina Hart: The voluntary sector has raised these issues. It is best practice to keep to the 12-week consultation period and the use of language issue is emerging. I cannot say that these issues have been resolved, William, but we are working to resolve them and I hope that that will eventually be shown in the minutes of Voluntary Sector Partnership Council meetings.

Mick Bates: Minister, many of us work closely with the voluntary sector and one of the key unresolved issues is core funding. What actions are you taking to ensure that voluntary sector bodies can be given access to county councils, so that their core funding can be met, rather than bodies facing the annual anxiety of perpetually applying for funding, which wastes so much energy?

Edwina Hart: We do not want that annual anxiety. We need to have a three-year or possibly five-year cycle of funding. I hope that the consultation process on the commission's review will outline some of your concerns and then I can consider what I can do.

Cyfyd materion ynglŷn â sefydliadau y mae angen inni edrych arnynt a byddaf yn eu hystyried pan ddrafftiaf ganllawiau newydd ar ddsbarthu grantiau.

William Graham: Byddwn yn trafod adroddiad terfynol y comisiwn ar 8 Mehefin. A ydych wedi lleddfu pryderon y sector gwirfoddol ynglŷn â chyfnod byr yr ymgynghori, y ffaith nad yw is-adrannau'r Cynulliad yn cydgysylltu, a'r dogfennau cymhleth a hir sy'n defnyddio iaith astrus?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r sector gwirfoddol wedi codi'r materion hyn. Arfer gorau yw cadw at gyfnod ymgynghori o 12 wythnos ac mae'r broblem o ran defnydd iaith yn dod yn fwyfwy amlwg. Ni allaf ddweud bod y problemau hyn wedi'u datrys, William, ond yr ydym yn ceisio eu datrys a gobeithiaf y bydd cofnodion cyfarfodydd Cyngor Partneriaeth y Sector Gwirfoddol yn dangos hynny maes o law.

Mick Bates: Weinidog, mae llawer ohonom yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r sector gwirfoddol ac un o'r problemau allweddol sydd heb ei datrys yw arian craidd. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y gall cyrff y sector gwirfoddol gysylltu â chynghorau sir, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cael arian craiddac er mwyn osgoi'r sefyllfa lle y mae cyrff yn wynebu'r pryder o orfod gwneud ceisiadau am arian bob blwyddyn, sy'n gwastraffu cymaint o egni?

Edwina Hart: Nid ydym am weld cyrff yn wynebu'r pryder hwnnw bob blwyddyn. Mae angen inni gael cylch ariannu o dair blynedd neu bum mlynedd o bosibl. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr ymgynghoriad ar adolygiad y comisiwn yn amlinellu rhai o'ch pryderon ac yna gallaf ystyried beth y gallaf ei wneud.

Tai Fforddiadwy Affordable Housing

Q4 Janet Ryder: Will the Minister make a statement on progress made to provide access to affordable housing for local people? (OAQ35247)

Edwina Hart: I refer you to the resolution passed during the debate on affordable housing on 16 March.

C4 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y camau a gymerwyd i sicrhau bod pobl leol yn medru cael tai fforddiadwy? (OAQ35247)

Edwina Hart: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y cynnig a dderbyniwyd yn ystod y ddadl ar dai fforddiadwy ar 16 Mawrth.

Janet Ryder: Minister, it is hard for local people to access housing if none is available. You have taken steps to restrict the right to buy or right to acquire in some instances. Can you tell me how that is progressing and whether it has had an impact? Are you considering extending that restriction on the right to buy and right to acquire?

Edwina Hart: I am currently considering all options relating to affordable housing and will report to Committee.

Peter Black: One of the issues in terms of affordable housing is how you use the current stock. There is still a lot of private sector housing around Wales in poor repair. Is it possible to review the amount of money available for private sector grants to try to bring those houses into good repair, particularly in view of the fact that this year we have had a cut in the money available and that it appears that that will happen in future years?

2.10 p.m.

Edwina Hart: I hope that housing will be a priority for the Finance Minister in her discussions with me, given the excellent discussion that we had in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee on what we need for housing in the budget. It is important that we review this issue. In addition, I am interested in considering the imaginative use of voids by local authorities to deal with the housing crisis.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that the First Minister is wrong when he says that housing is no less affordable now than 30 years ago? We have the oldest housing stock in the UK, with escalating maintenance costs.

Edwina Hart: I never disagree with the First Minister. [*Laughter.*] Housing is relatively more affordable in Wales than it was at the peak of the last boom in 1989. I recognise Members' concerns about affordable

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, mae'n anodd i bobl leol gael tai os nad oes dim ar gael. Yr ydych wedi cymryd camau i gyfyngu ar yr hawl i brynu neu'r hawl i gaffael mewn rhai achosion. A allwch ddweud wrthyf beth sy'n digwydd yn hynny o beth ac a yw wedi cael effaith? A ydych yn ystyried ymestyn y cyfyngiad hwnnw ar yr hawl i brynu a'r hawl i gaffael?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn ystyried pob opsiwn ynglŷn â thai fforddiadwy ar hyn o bryd a byddaf yn cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor.

Peter Black: Un o'r materion sy'n codi o ran tai fforddiadwy yw sut y defnyddiwch y stoc bresennol. Mae llawer o dai sector preifat ym mhob rhan o Gymru mewn cyflwr gwael o hyd. A yw'n bosibl adolygu faint o arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer grantiau i'r sector preifat i geisio atgyweirio'r tai hynny, yn enwedig o gofio bod yr arian sydd ar gael wedi cael ei gwtogi eleni ac yr ymddengys y bydd hynny yn digwydd eto yn y dyfodol?

Edwina Hart: Gobeithiaf y bydd tai yn flaenoriaeth i'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn ei thrafodaethau gyda mi, o gofio'r drafodaeth ardderchog a gawsom yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ynglŷn â'r dyraniad cyllidebol sydd ei angen ar gyfer tai. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn adolygu'r mater hwn. Yn ogystal, mae diddordeb gennyf mewn ystyried y defnydd creadigol o unedau gwag a wneir gan awdurdodau lleol i ddelio â'r argyfwng o ran tai.

Brynle Williams: A gytunwch fod y Prif Weinidog yn anghywir pan ddywed nad yw tai yn llai fforddiadwy heddiw nag yr oeddent 30 mlynedd yn ôl? Gennym ni y mae'r stoc dai hynaf yn y DU, gyda chostau cynyddol i'w chynnal a'i chadw.

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf byth yn anghytuno â'r Prif Weinidog. [*Chwerthin.*] O gymharu prisiau, fe welwch fod tai yn fwy fforddiadwy yng Nghymru nag yr oeddent pan oedd yr ymchwydd mewn prisiau ar ei

housing, and I will consider all aspects of policy, as I indicated to Committee, to see if we can make some progress.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Dymunaf yn dda i chi, Weinidog, yn eich trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog Cyllid. Yr ydym oll yn derbyn bod angen cynnydd sylweddol yn eich cyllideb chi er mwyn ymdrin â rhai o'r materion yr ydym yn cytuno sydd yn angenrheidiol i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd gwledig a threfol, ac ardaloedd y Cymoedd. Gwyddoch fy mod wedi bod yn pryderu dros y misoedd diwethaf am yr uchafswm ar brisiau tai dan y cynllun cymorth i brynu cartref. A allwch roi addewid y bydd eich arolwg yn edrych ar y mater penodol hwnnw? A fyddwch yn fodlon codi'r uchafswm hwnnw y tu hwnt i'r 10 y cant sy'n cael ei arfaethu ar hyn o bryd, os cewch eich argyhoeddi bod prisiau'r farchnad yn golygu bod hynny'n angenrheidiol?

Edwina Hart: I keep the homebuy scheme under review to ensure that it meets its purpose in assisting low-cost home ownership. I make revisions as necessary; for example, we have extended the amount of equity loan available under the scheme in rural areas, from 30 to 50 per cent. I would be prepared to consider doing the same in other areas experiencing housing pressure.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i chi am hynny, ond mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn codi'r uchafswm. Mae rhai cynghorau sir yn methu defnyddio'r arian sydd ganddynt gan fod yr uchafswm presennol wedi'i osod ar lefel artiffisial o isel. A wnewch chi edrych ar hynny? Mae fy ail gwestiwn yn ymwneud â mater pwysig arall. Daw rhan o'r cyfrifoldeb dros dai fforddiadwy o dan eich portffolio chi, ond mae Gweinidogion eraill hefyd yn gyfrifol am hynny, fel Carwyn Jones, y Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb am gynllunio. Yn ogystal ag edrych ar eich portffolio eich hun, a allwch roi addewid y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cymryd gorolwg strategol o'r sefyllfa fel bod gennym becyn cynhwysfawr i'w gynnig i bobl Cymru?

anterth yn 1989. Cydnabyddaf bryderon Aelodau ynglŷn â thai fforddiadwy, a byddaf yn ystyried pob agwedd ar y polisi, fel y dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor, i weld a allwn wneud rhywfaint o gynnydd.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I wish you well, Minister, in your discussions with the Finance Minister. We all accept that a significant increase in your budget is required in order to deliver on some of the issues that we agree are necessary to provide affordable housing in rural and urban areas, and in the Valleys. You are aware that I have been concerned over the last few months about the homebuy scheme's house-price ceiling. Can you give an assurance that your review will consider that specific issue? Will you be prepared to raise that ceiling beyond the 10 per cent that is currently proposed, if you are convinced that market prices deem that this is necessary?

Edwina Hart: Adolygaf y cynllun cymorth prynu cartref yn rheolaidd er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn ateb y diben sef helpu pobl i brynu cartrefi cost isel. Yr wyf yn ei ddiwygio yn ôl yr angen; er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi cynyddu faint o arian y gellir ei fenthyg fel benthyciad ecwiti o dan y cynllun mewn ardaloedd gwledig, o 30 y cant i 50 y cant. Byddwn yn barod i ystyried gwneud yr un peth mewn ardaloedd eraill lle mae pwysau o ran tai.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Thank you for that, Minister, but it is also important that we raise the ceiling. Some county councils are unable to use the available funding as a result of the artificially low level at which the ceiling is currently set. Will you look into that? My second question relates to another important issue. Part of the responsibility for affordable housing falls within the remit of your portfolio, but other Ministers also have responsibility in this area, such as Carwyn Jones, the Minister with responsibility for planning. In addition to considering your own portfolio, can you give an assurance that the Government will take a strategic overview of the situation so that we have a comprehensive package to offer to the people of Wales?

Edwina Hart: To deal with your last point first, I am aware that the Minister is considering issues relating to planning section 106 in the context of a new technical advice note 2 for next year. That is appropriate. On your other point, I would be prepared to put many issues into the review if Members were to write to me about that.

Edwina Hart: Os caf ymdrin â'ch pwynt olaf yn gyntaf, gwn fod y Gweinidog yn ystyried materion yn ymwneud â chynllunio adran 106 yng nghyd-destun nodyn cyngor technegol 2 newydd ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae hynny'n briodol. O ran eich pwynt arall, byddwn yn barod i gynnwys llawer o faterion yn yr adolygiad pe bai Aelodau'n ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â hynny.

Rhaglen Camddefnyddio Cyffuriau 'Get Sorted' 'Get Sorted' Substance Misuse Programme

Q5 Leighton Andrews: Has the Minister received any communications from Rhondda Cynon Taf council concerning its proposed 'Get Sorted' substance misuse programme? (OAQ35126)

C5 Leighton Andrews: A yw'r Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw ohebiaeth oddi wrth gyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf ynghylch ei raglen arfaethedig 'Get Sorted' i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau? (OAQ35126)

Edwina Hart: No.

Edwina Hart: Nac ydyw.

Leighton Andrews: That is a disappointing answer, as I am sure you would agree. Would you agree that it is important, in the development of drug education programmes, that there is partnership between local government and central Government? Would you also agree that it is important not to follow a policy of 'not invented here', but to learn from other schemes from around Wales, including the drug abuse resistance education scheme already undertaken by a number of schools in Rhondda?

Leighton Andrews: Mae hwnnw yn ateb siomedig, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech. A gytunech ei bod yn bwysig, wrth ddatblygu rhaglenni addysg am gyffuriau, fod partneriaeth yn bodoli rhwng llywodraeth leol a Llywodraeth ganolog? A gytunech hefyd ei bod yn bwysig peidio â dilyn polisi o ddiystyru cynlluniau nas lluniwyd yn lleol ond yn hytrach dysgu oddi wrth gynlluniau eraill o bob rhan o Gymru, gan gynnwys cynllun addysg i wrthsefyll camddefnyddio cyffuriau, sydd eisoes ar waith mewn nifer o ysgolion yn y Rhondda?

Edwina Hart: Partnership is important. I understand that the all-Wales school programme and DARE will form part of the overall strategy within Rhondda Cynon Taf local authority. This strategy goes from the cradle up to the age of 25. We must also understand that while we do work in partnership, strategies are a matter for local discussion and implementation.

Edwina Hart: Mae partneriaeth yn bwysig. Deallaf y bydd y rhaglen ysgol i Gymru gyfan ac Addysg i Wrthsefyll Camddefnyddio Cyffuriau yn rhan o'r strategaeth gyffredinol yn awdurdod lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Mae'r strategaeth hon ar gyfer plant o'u geni hyd nes y byddant yn bobl ifanc 25 oed. Rhaid inni hefyd ddeall, er ein bod yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth, mai materion i'w trafod a'u gweithredu'n lleol yw strategaethau.

Leanne Wood: In its local election literature, New Labour in Rhondda Cynon Taf has promised residents a county-wide substance misuse programme—

Leanne Wood: Yn ei ddeunydd ar gyfer yr etholiadau lleol, mae Llafur Newydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi addo i'r trigolion y bydd yn cyflwyno rhaglen camddefnyddio sylweddau ar draws y sir—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gan y Gweinidog

has wide responsibilities, but they do not extend to Labour Party election literature.

Leanne Wood: The point is, Presiding Officer, that—

The Presiding Officer: Order. There can be no point relating to election literature.

Leanne Wood: Will you join me, Minister, in congratulating the workers of Rhondda Cynon Taf for producing the innovative 'Get Sorted' education programme, which has been informed by the most up-to-date and appropriate models of good practice and cutting-edge outreach methodology?

Edwina Hart: When I have received a copy and read it, I will let you have my comments.

Jonathan Morgan: In terms of drugs misuse and criminal offences that are linked to drug misuse, will you explain in Plenary this afternoon what positive impact, if any, the UK Government's restorative justice strategy will have in this area?

Edwina Hart: There is a big issue concerning the restorative justice strategy and what resources will be linked to it. I cannot go into all the information regarding that today, but I will be delighted if concerned Members issue a statement covering the relevant points in the restorative justice agenda to all Members.

gyfrifoldebau eang, ond nid ydynt yn ymestyn i ddeunydd etholiadol y Blaid Lafur.

Leanne Wood: Y pwynt yw, Lywydd, fod—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes pwynt y gellir ei godi ynglŷn â deunydd etholiadol.

Leanne Wood: A wnewch chi ymuno â mi Weinidog, i longyfarch gweithwyr Rhondda Cynon Taf am lunio'r rhaglen addysg arloesol, 'Get Sorted', sydd wedi cael ei llywio gan yr enghreifftiau mwyaf priodol a diweddar o arfer da a methodoleg allgymorth flaengar?

Edwina Hart: Pan fyddaf wedi cael copi ohoni a'i darllen, fe wnaif gyfleu fy sylwadau ichi.

Jonathan Morgan: O ran camddefnyddio cyffuriau a throseddau sy'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau, a wnewch chi esbonio yn y Cyfarfod Llawn y prynhawn yma pa effaith gadarnhaol, os o gwbl, y bydd strategaeth cyfiawnder adferol Llywodraeth y DU yn ei chael yn yr ardal hon?

Edwina Hart: Mae problem fawr o ran y strategaeth cyfiawnder adferol a pha adnoddau a fydd yn gysylltiedig â hi. Ni allaf fanylu ar hynny heddiw, ond byddaf yn falch os bydd yr Aelodau sy'n pryderu ynglŷn â'r mater hwn yn rhoi datganiad i bob Aelod yn cwmpasu'r pwyntiau perthnasol yn agenda cyfiawnder adferol.

Trigolion Cymdeithasau Tai Housing Association Residents

Q6 Irene James: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to make housing association residents aware of their rights and responsibilities? (OAQ35119)

Edwina Hart: A new guarantee for housing association residents was issued by the Assembly last month. It is a straightforward guide for housing association residents on their rights and responsibilities, and the service that they should expect from their landlord.

C6 Irene James: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod trigolion cymdeithasau tai yn gwybod am eu hawliau a'u cyfrifoldebau? (OAQ35119)

Edwina Hart: Cyhoeddwyd gwarant newydd i drigolion cymdeithasau tai gan y Cynulliad y mis diwethaf. Mae'n ganllaw syml ar gyfer trigolion cymdeithasau tai sy'n ymdrin â'u hawliau a'u cyfrifoldebau, a'r gwasanaeth y dylent ddisgwyl ei gael oddi wrth eu landlord.

Irene James: Do you share my concern that many housing associations do not fully honour the terms of their agreements with their tenants? It is therefore vital that residents are given the tools to address and tackle shortfalls in the services provided by their landlords.

Edwina Hart: I am aware of many concerns that Members have raised about what happens between housing associations and their tenants. I would be grateful if Members would give me any further information in this regard, so that I can take up the issues directly with the housing associations. It is important that housing associations recognise the rights, roles and responsibilities that they have towards their tenants, and that we want tenants to participate in the decisions that are made.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn cytuno y byddai modd gwella'r gwasanaeth a dderbynia preswylwyr gan eu cymdeithasau tai pe bai'r cymdeithasau yn dod at ei gilydd i rannu adnoddau, yn arbennig adnoddau gweinyddol, lle mae angen arbenigedd mawr sy'n gallu bod yn feichus yn ariannol? A ydych yn barod i edrych ar y posibilrwydd o sicrhau y gwneir gwell defnydd o'r adnoddau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd?

Edwina Hart: I would be happy for my officials to take up these matters with the housing associations in Wales. I am concerned to take up all points that Members raise about housing associations, their management, and the direction that they are taking on issues.

Eleanor Burnham: With regard to the Wrexham housing situation, do you not think that tenants should be more aware of what is on offer? How are you now advising Wrexham County Borough Council to move forward since the residents voted against the stock transfer?

Edwina Hart: I am not advising Wrexham, a unitary authority, on what to do with its housing stock. I am concerned, as I have said in the Chamber and in Committee, about the quality of information that people receive in these circumstances, and I am exploring

Irene James: A rannwch fy mhryder bod llawer o gymdeithasau tai yn methu â chadw at delerau eu cytundebau â'u tenantiaid yn llwyr? Felly mae'n hollbwysig bod gan y trigolion y gallu i ymdrin â diffygion yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan eu landlordiaid.

Edwina Hart: Gwn am lawer o'r pryderon y mae Aelodau wedi'u codi ynghylch y berthynas rhwng cymdeithasau tai a'u tenantiaid. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai Aelodau yn rhoi unrhyw wybodaeth arall am hyn imi, fel y gallaf godi'r materion yn uniongyrchol gyda'r cymdeithasau tai. Mae'n bwysig bod cymdeithasau tai yn cydnabod yr hawliau, rolau a'r cyfrifoldebau sydd ganddynt wrth ymdrin â thenantiaid, a'r ffaith ein bod am i denantiaid gymryd rhan yn y penderfyniadau a wneir.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you agree that there the service that residents receive from their housing associations could be improved if the associations got together to share resources, especially administrative resources, which require great expertise and can be a financial burden? Are you willing to consider the possibility of ensuring that better use is made of the resources that are currently available?

Edwina Hart: Byddwn yn fodlon i'm swyddogion godi'r materion hyn gyda'r cymdeithasau tai yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn awyddus i godi pob pwynt y mae Aelodau yn ei wneud ynghlŷn â chymdeithasau tai, y ffordd y cânt eu rheoli a sut y maent yn ymdrin â materion.

Eleanor Burnham: O ran y sefyllfa dai yn Wrecsam, oni chredwch y dylai tenantiaid fod yn fwy ymwybodol o'r hyn a gynigir? Pa gyngor yr ydych yn ei roi bellach i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam am sut i symud ymlaen ar ôl i'r trigolion bleidleisio yn erbyn trosglwyddo stoc?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn rhoi cyngor i Wrecsam, sef awdurdod unedol, ar yr hyn y dylai ei wneud gyda'i stoc dai. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud yn y Siambr ac yn y Pwyllgor, mae ansawdd y wybodaeth a gaiff pobl o dan yr amgylchiadau hyn yn achos pryder imi, ac

whether an independent body could help with those issues. I will come back to committee on that in due course.

yr wyf yn ymchwilio i ganfod a allai corff annibynnol helpu gyda'r materion hynny. Byddaf yn rhoi gwybod i'r Pwyllgor am hynny maes o law.

Datganoli Cyfrifoldeb am y Gwasanaeth Tân Devolution of Responsibility for the Fire Service

Q7 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of negotiations surrounding the devolution of responsibility for the fire service to the National Assembly? (OAQ35127)

C7 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hynt y trafodaethau sy'n ymwneud â datganoli'r cyfrifoldeb am y gwasanaethau tân i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? (OAQ35127)

Edwina Hart: The Fire and Rescue Services Bill, which will formally devolve responsibility for the service in Wales, has now been committed to Grand Committee in the House of Lords. As it progresses, officials are continuing discussions with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the fire and rescue service in Wales, and others to ensure that we are prepared for the formal transfer following Royal Assent. To this end, we have recently concluded consultation on our draft national framework for the fire and rescue service in Wales.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r Mesur Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub, a fydd yn datganoli'n ffurfiol y cyfrifoldeb dros y gwasanaeth yng Nghymru, bellach wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Uwch Bwyllgor yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Wrth iddo fynd ar ei hynt, mae swyddogion yn parhau â'u trafodaethau gyda Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yng Nghymru, ac eraill i sicrhau ein bod yn barod pan gaiff y cyfrifoldeb ei drosglwyddo'n ffurfiol ar ôl y Cydsyniad Brenhinol. I'r perwyl hwn, yr ydym wedi cwblhau ymgynghoriad yn ddiweddar ar ein fframwaith cenedlaethol drafft ar gyfer y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yng Nghymru.

Ann Jones: I am glad to hear that progress is being made. I applaud the initiative of promoting a culture of zero tolerance of fire death. Do you agree that to establish zero tolerance of fire death, early detection and intervention are needed, and much of this could be provided by the installation of automatic fire alarms and sprinkler systems? Premises are inspected and attendance is deemed appropriate for that building and, therefore, for that life-risk. What action can you and your officials take to ensure that the integrated risk management plans that are coming forward from Welsh fire authorities do not contain any plans to reduce attendance to buildings with automatic fire alarms? Also, how can we move forward to promote zero tolerance of fire death?

Ann Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed am hynt y Mesur. Cymeradwyaf y fenter i hyrwyddo diwylliant lle na oddefir marwolaethau oherwydd tanau o gwbl. A gytnwch fod angen dulliau o ganfod tân ac ymyrryd yn gynnar er mwyn sicrhau polisi o ddim goddefgarwch o ran marwolaethau oherwydd tanau, ac y gellid gwneud llawer i gyflawni hynny drwy osod larymau tân awtomatig a systemau taenellu? Archwilir safleoedd a phennir presenoldeb priodol ar gyfer yr adeilad hwnnw ac, felly, ar gyfer y risg honno i fywyd. Pa gamau y gallwch chi a'ch swyddogion eu cymryd i sicrhau nad yw'r cynlluniau rheoli risg integredig sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan awdurdodau tân yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, yn cynnwys unrhyw gynlluniau i leihau presenoldeb mewn cysylltiad ag adeiladau lle y mae larymau tân awtomatig? Hefyd, sut y gallwn symud ymlaen i hyrwyddo polisi dim goddefgarwch ynglŷn â marwolaethau oherwydd tanau?

Edwina Hart: Obviously you have greater expertise in this area than I, and I was

Edwina Hart: Yn amlwg, mae gennych fwy o arbenigedd yn y maes hwn na minnau, ac

delighted to see that you had zero tolerance of fire death, which is an important matter, as a statement of opinion. I will look closely at these plans, once these matters are devolved, in view of the concerns that have been expressed to me by the FBU and by Assembly Members about the need to progress policy in this area.

2.20 p.m.

Janet Ryder: Firefighters are still waiting for the implementation of their pay rise, dispute over which led to considerable industrial action a little over a year ago. We have recently seen industrial action by firefighters in England. Are we likely to see that in Wales, and what discussions have you had with brigades in Wales to ensure that our firefighters receive their pay rise without having to resort to further industrial action?

Edwina Hart: This matter is not yet devolved, but I hope that the firefighters' pay settlement will be honoured.

Catherine Thomas: You are aware that a decision has been made by the Mid and West Wales Fire Authority to remove the emergency rescue tender from Llanelli station. You are also aware that this goes against the wishes of the firefighters, the FBU, local people and local politicians. Can you, therefore, assure me that you will review this decision once the fire and rescue service is devolved, and that you will consider the membership of the fire authority, as, at present, I do not feel that it is representing the views of the community?

Edwina Hart: The plans have gone to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, because this is not a devolved matter. When these matters are devolved, I will have to consider how we can deal with the issues of public concern that have arisen with regard to the plans.

On your second point, I have guaranteed that

yr oeddwn yn falch o weld ichi gyflwyno datganiad barn ar ddim goddefgarwch o ran marwolaethau oherwydd tanau, sy'n fater pwysig. Edrychaf yn fanwl ar y cynlluniau hyn, ar ôl i'r materion hyn gael eu datganoli, yn sgîl y pryderon a fynegwyd gan Undeb y Brigadau Tân a chan Aelodau Cynulliad ynglŷn â'r angen i ddatblygu polisi yn y maes hwn.

Janet Ryder: Mae diffoddwyr tân yn dal i aros i'w codiad cyflog gael ei weithredu, yr arweiniodd yr anghydfod yn ei gylch at gryn dipyn o weithredu diwydiannol ychydig dros flwyddyn yn ôl. Yn ddiweddar yr ydym wedi gweld diffoddwyr tân yn Lloegr yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithredu diwydiannol. A ydym yn debygol o weld hynny yng Nghymru, a pha drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda'r brigadau yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod ein diffoddwyr tân yn cael eu codiad cyflog heb orfod cymryd rhan mewn gweithredu diwydiannol eto?

Edwina Hart: Nid yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli eto, ond gobeithiaf y caiff cytundeb cyflog y diffoddwyr tân ei roi ar waith.

Catherine Thomas: Fe wyddoch fod Awdurdod Tân Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru wedi penderfynu symud y peiriant achub brys o orsaf Llanelli. Fe wyddoch hefyd fod hynny'n groes i ddymuniadau'r diffoddwyr tân, Undeb y Brigadau Tân, pobl leol a gwleidyddion lleol. Felly, a allwch chi roi sicrwydd imi y byddwch yn adolygu'r penderfyniad hwn ar ôl i'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub gael ei ddatganoli, ac y byddwch yn ystyried aelodaeth yr awdurdod tân, gan nad yw'n cynrychioli safbwyntiau'r gymuned ar hyn o bryd, yn fy marn i?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r cynlluniau wedi cael eu cyflwyno i Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, am nad yw hyn yn fater datganoledig. Pan gaiff y materion hyn eu datganoli, bydd yn rhaid imi ystyried sut y gallwn ymdrin â'r materion sy'n achos pryder i'r cyhoedd sydd wedi codi o ran y cynlluniau.

O ran eich ail bwynt, yr wyf wedi gwarantu y

the three fire authorities will remain. However, I am concerned about your point on representation. I am particularly keen to see employees represented on some of these bodies, and I may well consider this issue when matters are devolved.

bydd y tri awdurdod tân yn parhau. Fodd bynnag, mae eich pwynt ynglŷn â chynrychiolaeth yn achosi pryder imi. Yr wyf yn awyddus iawn i weld cyflogeion yn cael eu cynrychioli ar rai o'r cyrff hyn, ac mae'n ddigon posibl y byddaf yn ystyried y mater hwn pan gaiff materion eu datganoli.

Arolwg Awdurdodau Lleol o Angen am Dai Local Authority Housing Needs Survey

Q8 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the local authority housing needs survey? (OAQ35129)

C8 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am arolwg yr awdurdodau lleol o'r angen am dai? (OAQ35129)

Edwina Hart: The 'Living in Wales' survey of households and dwellings is under way. It includes a continuous household survey that will provide evidence on housing needs at local authority level, following the tranche of interviews in 2006.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r arolwg o gartrefi ac anheddau, 'Byw yng Nghymru' wedi dechrau. Mae'n cynnwys arolwg parhaus o gartrefi a fydd yn rhoi tystiolaeth o'r angen am dai ar lefel awdurdodau lleol, yn dilyn y cyfweiliadau yn 2006.

Mark Isherwood: Given that there is a 46 per cent decrease in built social housing since 1997, a £3 billion and rising backlog in urgent council house repairs, a 40 per cent fall in first-time buyers in Wales, who were priced out of the market in 1997, and a 45 per cent cut in funding for affordable housing since 1997, how will local authority housing need and stock condition surveys finally turn you from a sleeping partner into an active partner, who will drive local government to deliver quality housing as the core vehicle for sustainable community regeneration?

Mark Isherwood: O gofio bod nifer y tai cymdeithasol a adeiledir wedi gostwng 46 y cant ers 1997, bod ôl-groniad o waith trwsio brys gwerth £3 biliwn ar dai cyngor a bod y swm hwnnw yn dal i godi, bod nifer y bobl yng Nghymru sy'n prynu tŷ am y tro cyntaf wedi gostwng 40 y cant, yr oedd prisiau uchel y farchnad yn 1997 wedi'u hatal rhag prynu tŷ, a bod toriad o 45 y cant yn y cyllid ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy ers 1997, sut y bydd arolygon awdurdodau lleol o'r angen am dai ac o gyflwr stoc yn eich troi o'r diwedd o fod yn bartner segur i fod yn bartner gweithredol, a fydd yn annog llywodraeth leol i ddarparu tai o safon fel y prif gyfrwng i sicrhau adfywio cymunedol cynaliadwy?

Edwina Hart: I never thought of myself as in any way being a sleeping partner of local government. I consider ours to be a genuine, awake partnership, in which we discuss the issues around housing. I expect local authorities to submit their plans so that we can identify issues in order to meet the Welsh housing quality standard by 2012. We are making every effort to do that. I have made it clear to local government that if it does not get these plans in on time, we might reconsider how we deal with funding.

Edwina Hart: Ni feddyliais erioed fy mod yn bartner segur i lywodraeth leol. Credaf fod ein partneriaeth yn un wirioneddol a byw, lle yr ydym yn trafod y materion sy'n ymwneud â thai. Disgwyliaf i awdurdodau lleol gyflwyno eu cynlluniau fel y gallwn gael nodi materion a chyrraedd safon ansawdd tai Cymru erbyn 2012. Yr ydym yn gwneud pob ymdrech i wneud hynny. Yr wyf wedi egluro i lywodraeth leol y bydd yn rhaid inni ailystyried o bosibl sut yr ydym yn ymdrin â chyllid os na fydd yn cyflwyno'r cynlluniau hyn ar amser.

Janet Davies: Several local authorities say that they cannot use the technical advice note

Janet Davies: Dywed sawl awdurdod na allant ddefnyddio'r nodyn cyngor technegol

on affordable housing because of a lack of data and proof. I understand that only a third have produced housing needs surveys. Do you think that this is acceptable?

Edwina Hart: No, I do not. Authorities have never raised that point with me. I will follow it up. If you have any information as to which authorities have raised that point with you, please bring it to me. I do not want the technical advice note to be used as an excuse.

ar dai fforddiadwy am fod prinder data a thystiolaeth. Deallaf mai dim ond traean sydd wedi paratoi arolygon o'r angen am dai. A yw hyn yn dderbyniol, yn eich barn chi?

Edwina Hart: Nac ydyw. Nid yw awdurdodau erioed wedi codi'r pwynt hwnnw gyda mi. Byddaf yn ei godi gyda hwy. Os ydych yn gwybod pa awdurdodau sydd wedi codi'r pwynt hwnnw, a wnewch chi roi'r wybodaeth honno imi. Nid wyf am i'r nodyn cyngor technegol gael ei ddefnyddio fel esgus.

Polisi'r Llywodraeth ar Gydraddoldeb Government Policy on Equality

Q9 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on Government policy on equality for lesbian, gay and bisexual people? (OAQ35232)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government fully and actively supports the rights of lesbian, gay and bisexual people and, to that end, has funded Stonewall Cymru to assist the engagement of lesbian, gay and bisexual communities. Stonewall is also a standing invitee to the Committee on Equality of Opportunity.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you agree that it is vital that no Assembly Government funding or other public funding in Wales should be given to organisations that actively campaign against equality for lesbian, gay and bisexual people? Should any allegations of such instances come to light, would you, with your overarching responsibility for equality, undertake to jointly investigate them with the Minister with responsibility for the relevant portfolio?

Edwina Hart: I am anxious to ensure that we make decisions on the money and grants that are available on the basis of the application. However, I also believe that we must consider the core equality principles that everyone in the Assembly and in Welsh civic society signs up to, and that that should also be our guide when organisations apply for money. I will develop more work on this, and I will be happy to report back to the

C9 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bolisi'r Llywodraeth ar gydraddoldeb i lesbiaid, hoywon a phobl deurywiol? (OAQ35232)

Edwina Hart: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi cefnogaeth lawn a gweithredol i hawliau lesbiaid, hoywon a phobl ddeurywiol ac, i'r perwyl hwnnw, mae wedi rhoi arian i Stonewall Cymru i helpu i ymgysylltu â chymunedau lesbiaid, hoywon a phobl ddeurywiol. Mae Stonewall hefyd yn wahoddi sefydlog i'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal.

Helen Mary Jones: A gytunwch ei bod yn hollbwysig na ddylai unrhyw arian oddi wrth Lywodraeth y Cynulliad nac unrhyw arian cyhoeddus arall yng Nghymru gael ei roi i fudiadau sy'n ymgyrchu yn erbyn cydraddoldeb i lesbiaid, hoywon a phobl ddeurywiol? Pe bai unrhyw honiadau o achosion o'r fath yn dod i'r golwg, a wnewch chi, gyda'ch cyfrifoldeb cyffredinol dros gydraddoldeb, addo ymchwilio iddynt ar y cyd â'r Gweinidog sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros y portffolio perthnasol?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud penderfyniadau ynglŷn â'r arian a'r grantiau sydd ar gael ar sail y cais. Fodd bynnag, credaf hefyd fod yn rhaid inni ystyried egwyddorion craidd cydraddoldeb y mae pawb yn y Cynulliad ac yng nghymdeithas ddinesig Cymru yn eu derbyn, ac y dylai hynny hefyd ein harwain pan fydd mudiadau yn gwneud cais am arian. Byddaf yn gwneud rhagor o waith ar hyn, a

Committee on Equality of Opportunity on it in due course. I would also be happy to take forward investigations, if Members feel that organisations that have discriminatory practices are receiving Assembly finding.

Mark Isherwood: Will you join me in welcoming the Conservative Party summit in March, which was attended by representatives of lesbian, gay and bisexual groups from across Britain and which discussed strategies to tackle homophobic bullying, the role of Government and the importance of education in promoting a healthier lifestyle? For many, the summit was the first opportunity to tell Westminster policymakers about the issues that concern them most. As Tim Yeo stated, we believe in the individual, we believe in allowing people to live their lives as they choose—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration has wide responsibilities, but they do not include Welsh Labour campaign literature for local elections and nor do they include the equality policies of the Conservative Party, marvellous though they may be.

byddaf yn fwy na pharod i roi adroddiad ar hyn i'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal maes o law. Byddwn yn barod hefyd i gynnal ymchwiliadau, os teimla Aelodau fod mudiadau a chanddynt arferion gwahaniaethol yn cael arian gan y Cynulliad.

Mark Isherwood: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu uwchgynhadledd y Blaid Geidwadol ym mis Mawrth, a fynychwyd gan gynrychiolwyr o grwpiau lesbiaid, hoywon a phobl ddeurywiol o bob rhan o Brydain ac a drafodwyd strategaethau i fynd i'r afael â bwlio homoffobig, rôl y Llywodraeth a phwysigrwydd addysg wrth hyrwyddo ffordd iachach o fyw? I lawer, yr uwchgynhadledd oedd y cyfle cyntaf i ddweud wrth y rhai sy'n llunio polisïau yn San Steffan am y materion sydd bwysicaf iddynt. Fel y dywedodd Tim Yeo, credwn yn yr unigolyn, credwn mewn caniatáu i bobl fyw eu bywydau fel y mynnont—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio lawer o gyfrifoldebau, ond nid ydynt yn cynnwys deunydd ymgyrchu Plaid Lafur Cymru ar gyfer etholiadau lleol nac ychwaith bolisïau cydraddoldeb y Blaid Geidwadol, er mor wych ydynt o bosibl.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth Questions to the Minister for Economic Development and Transport

Amcan 1 yn Rhondda Cynon Taf Objective 1 in Rhondda Cynon Taf

Q1 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of Objective 1 in Rhondda Cynon Taf? (OAQ35253)

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): By the end of April 2004, over £39 million of Objective 1 funds had been committed to 96 approved local projects in Rhondda Cynon Taf, with a total project cost of over £82.6 million. These projects have reported the creation of 210 gross new jobs and the safeguarding of 415 jobs. In addition, regional projects, supported by other partnerships, are also creating benefits in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

C1 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar hynt Amcan Un yn Rhondda Cynon Taf? (OAQ35253)

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Erbyn diwedd Ebrill 2004, yr oedd dros £39 miliwn o arian Amcan 1 wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer 96 o brosiectau lleol cymeradwy yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, gyda chyfanswm cost prosiectau o fwy na £82.6 miliwn. Yn ôl adroddiadau'r prosiectau hyn, mae 210 o swyddi newydd ychwanegol wedi'u creu ac mae 415 o swyddi wedi'u diogelu. Yn ogystal, mae prosiectau rhanbarthol, a gefnogir gan bartneriaethau eraill, hefyd yn dod â

buddiannau i Rondda Cynon Taf.

Leighton Andrews: I am grateful for that good news. Minister, are you aware of the great concern in the Objective 1 area of Rhondda Cynon Taf at the potential loss of well-paid jobs due to the possible demise of the Celtic Warriors team and the consequent loss of the jobs of the players, coaching staff and rugby development officers linked to the team? Do you agree that sport is an essential part of the tourism offer of Objective 1 areas, and that it would be sad indeed were the Celtic Warriors allowed to close?

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y newyddion da hynny. Weinidog, a ydych yn ymwybodol o'r pryder mawr yn ardal Amcan 1 Rhondda Cynon Taf ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd y caiff swyddi â chyflog da eu colli os caiff tîm y Rhyfelwyr Celtaidd ei ddiddymu ac os caiff swyddi chwaraewyr, staff hyfforddi a'r swyddogion datblygu rygbi sy'n gysylltiedig â'r tîm eu colli o ganlyniad? A gytunwch fod chwaraeon yn rhan hanfodol o'r hyn y mae ardaloedd Amcan 1 yn ei gynnig i dwristiaid, ac y byddai'n drist o beth yn wir pe bai'r Rhyfelwyr Celtaidd yn dod i ben?

Andrew Davies: Sport has a major contribution to make in terms of economic development and visitors to Wales. With the FA cup final being held in the Millennium Stadium this weekend, as well as other major sporting events in Wales, sport tourism can make a major contribution, and it benefits Objective 1 areas. I agree that sport is extremely important in terms of economic development.

Andrew Davies: Mae gan chwaraeon gyfraniad mawr i'w wneud o ran datblygu economaidd ac ymwelwyr â Chymru. A rownd derfynol cwpan FA Lloegr yn cael ei chynnal yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm y penwythnos hwn, ynghyd â digwyddiadau mawr eraill ym maes chwaraeon yng Nghymru, gall twristiaeth chwaraeon wneud cyfraniad mawr, ac mae'n dod â buddiannau i ardaloedd Amcan 1. Cytunaf fod chwaraeon yn hynod bwysig o ran datblygu economaidd.

David Lloyd: Minister, you have just given figures that show that the Rhondda Cynon Taf Objective 1 partnership has been the most successful in the whole programme to date. Will you therefore join me in congratulating all staff in Rhondda Cynon Taf on their sterling efforts in delivering this success?

David Lloyd: Weinidog, yr ydych newydd roi ffigurau sy'n dangos mai partneriaeth Amcan 1 Rhondda Cynon Taf yw'r bartneriaeth fwyaf llwyddiannus yn y rhaglen gyfan hyd yma. Felly a wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch pob aelod o staff yn Rhondda Cynon Taf am eu hymdrechion mawr wrth sicrhau'r llwyddiant hwn?

Andrew Davies: I congratulate all local partnerships that are delivering. I can now report that we have created or safeguarded 60,000 jobs through the current Objective 1 programme, and, of course, it was a Labour Government that delivered Objective 1 funding and which is ensuring that Objective 1 benefits all communities, and not just one local authority area.

Andrew Davies: Llongyfarchaf bob partneriaeth leol lwyddiannus. Gallaf nodi yn awr ein bod wedi creu neu wedi diogelu 60,000 o swyddi drwy'r rhaglen Amcan 1 bresennol, ac, wrth gwrs, Llywodraeth Lafur a sicrhoedd arian Amcan 1 ac sy'n sicrhau bod pob cymuned, ac nid un ardal awdurdod lleol yn unig yn elwa ar Amcan 1.

David Melding: Do you share my concern at the lack of investment in infrastructure, which remains a central weakness of Objective 1? Put simply, we need more road building in these deprived areas.

David Melding: A rannwch fy mhryder ynglŷn â'r diffyg buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith, sy'n dal i fod un o wendidau canolog Amcan 1? Yn syml, mae angen inni adeiladu mwy o ffyrdd yn yr ardaloedd difreintiedig hyn?

Andrew Davies: I know that you only represent part of south Wales, David, but were you to travel outside your constituency, you would see considerable investment in transport infrastructure, particularly in the south Wales Valleys. For example, in Peter Law's constituency, there is the Cwm bypass, which is a major investment and a major feat of engineering.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Although Peter Law's constituency is quite extensive, I do not think that it extends all the way into RCT.

Andrew Davies: Gwn mai dim ond rhan o dde Cymru yr ydych yn ei chynrychioli, David, ond pe baech yn teithio y tu allan i'ch etholaeth, byddech yn gweld cryn fuddsoddiad mewn seilwaith trafndiaeth, yn enwedig yng Nghymoedd y De. Er enghraifft, yn etholaeth Peter Law, adeiledir ffordd osgoi Cwm, sy'n fuddsoddiad mawr ac yn gamp beirianegol fawr.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Er bod etholaeth Peter Law yn eithaf mawr, ni chredaf ei bod yn ymestyn hyd at awdurdod Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Adfywio Canol Dinas Abertawe Revitalising Swansea City Centre

Q2 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on initiatives that the Welsh Assembly Government is taking to help revitalise Swansea city centre? (OAQ35171)

C2 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y mentrau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu gweithredu i helpu i adfywio canol dinas Abertawe? (OAQ35171)

Andrew Davies: The Welsh Assembly Government and its Team Wales partners are undertaking a range of activities to help revitalise village, town and city centres across the whole of Wales. In Swansea, we are supporting projects including the major SA1 regeneration and property improvements and transport schemes.

Andrew Davies: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'i phartneriaid yn Nhîm Cymru yn ymgymryd â nifer o weithgareddau i helpu i adfywio canol pentrefi, trefi a dinasoedd ledled Cymru. Yn Abertawe, yr ydym yn cefnogi prosiectau sy'n cynnwys prosiect adfywio mawr SA1, ynghyd â gwelliannau i eiddo a chynlluniau trafndiaeth.

Peter Black: Do you agree that Swansea council's failure to get the Castle Quays scheme off the ground was a major factor in the recent announcement by the David Evans store that it will close? How can the Welsh Assembly Government help this lethargic council kick-start this scheme and get it under way as soon as possible?

Peter Black: A gytunwch fod methiant cyngor Abertawe i roi cynllun Cei'r Castell ar waith yn ffactor mawr o ran y cyhoeddiad gan siop David Evans yn ddiweddar y bydd yn cau? Sut y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru helpu'r cyngor diegni hwn i roi cychwyn da i'r cynllun hwn a dechrau arno cyn gynted â phosibl?

2.30 p.m.

Andrew Davies: Anyone would think that there was an election in the offing. The amount of investment going into communities such as Swansea has not been experienced for a generation. Considerable Assembly Government investment is going into the City and County of Swansea, for the transformation of the old docks area into SA1 waterfront, the building of the national maritime museum, and the refurbishment of many major buildings, such as the Grand

Andrew Davies: Byddai rhywun yn dechrau amau bod etholiad ar y gorwel. Gwneir mwy o fuddsoddiad mewn cymunedau megis Abertawe nag a wnaed ers cenhedlaeth. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn buddsoddi cryn dipyn yn Ninas a Sir Abertawe, i drawsnewid hen ardal y dociau yn lannau SA1, adeiladu amgueddfa genedlaethol y glannau, ac adnewyddu llawer o adeiladau pwysig, megis Gwesty'r Grand ger yr orsaf reilffordd. Felly, wrth i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr awdurdod

Hotel by the railway station. Therefore collaboration between the Assembly Government, the local authority and the WDA, will lead to considerable transformation of Swansea city centre.

Val Lloyd: It was heartening to hear about the benefits to Swansea and about the improvements and revitalisation that is taking place. However, I am sure that you would agree that the wonderful revitalisation of the city centre not only relies on its buildings, as wonderful as they are, but also on the strength of the community's involvement, which plays its part. Therefore, would you welcome the development of the Grenfell Park, St Thomas and Port Tennant community partnership, and the work that it is contributing to the development of SA1 and the city centre?

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to do so, Val. The WDA is to be commended on the way in which it has approached the whole SA1 waterfront development, ensuring that the existing communities in St Thomas and Port Tennant are involved in the regeneration of the east side area. The work that the WDA is pioneering is an example that I would also like to see generalised, or extended, throughout the rest of Wales.

lleol a'r WDA gydweithredu, mae canol dinas Abertawe yn cael ei weddnewid gryn dipyn.

Val Lloyd: Yr oedd yn galonogol clywed am y buddiannau i Abertawe ac am y gwelliannau a'r gwaith adfywio sy'n mynd rhagddynt. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod yr adfywiad ysblennydd yng nghanol y ddinas yn dibynnu nid yn unig ar adeiladau, er mor wych ydynt, ond hefyd ar ba mor gryf yw ymwneud y gymuned, sy'n chwarae ei rhan. Felly, a wnewch chi groesawu datblygiad partneriaeth gymunedol Parc Grenfell, St Thomas a Phort Tennant, a'r gwaith y mae'n ei gyfrannu at ddatblygu SA1 a chanol y ddinas?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o wneud hynny, Val. Rhaid canmol y WDA am y ffordd y mae wedi mynd ati o ran datblygiad glannau SA1, gan sicrhau bod y cymunedau sy'n bodoli eisoes yn St Thomas a Phort Tennant yn rhan o'r broses o adfywio'r ardal ddwyreiniol. Mae gwaith arloesol y WDA yn esiampl yr hoffwn ei gweld, ar ffurf fwy cyffredinol, neu estynedig, ym mhob rhan arall o Gymru.

Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd Rail Services

Q3 Carl Sargeant: What action has the Minister taken to improve rail services in Wales? (OAQ35203)

Andrew Davies: We secured a 15-year Wales and borders franchise, which will ensure a long-term commitment to improving services. A programme of infrastructure developments is under way or planned, including station improvements in north Wales this year.

Carl Sargeant: Would you consider examining whether appropriate powers of the Strategic Rail Authority could be transferred to the Assembly, so that a robust and effective rail system could be developed? Like me, do you accept that with these powers, schemes such as rail spurs into

C3 Carl Sargeant: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cymryd i wella gwasanaethau rheilffordd yng Nghymru? (OAQ35203)

Andrew Davies: Bu inni lunio masnachfrait 15 mlynedd i Gymru a'r gororau, a fydd yn sicrhau ymrwymiad hirdymor i wella gwasanaethau. Mae rhaglen o ddatblygiadau seilwaith ar waith neu ar y gweill, gan gynnwys gwelliannau i orsafoedd yn y Gogledd eleni.

Carl Sargeant: A wnewch ystyried a ellid trosglwyddo pwerau priodol o'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol i'r Cynulliad, er mwyn sicrhau y gellid datblygu system reilffyrdd gadarn ac effeithiol? A ydych chi, fel minnau, yn derbyn y gellid, gyda'r pwerau hyn, ddatblygu cynlluniau megis llinellau

Deeside industrial estate could be developed to help maintain and strengthen economic development in my constituency of Alyn and Deeside?

Andrew Davies: As you will be aware, the Secretary of State for Transport, Alastair Darling, is currently undertaking a review of the rail industry, and we await its outcome. You will also be aware of the draft Transport Bill, which we hope will be published later this month. One power that we are looking for is the power of direction over the Strategic Rail Authority. We will need to see the outcome of that rail review before we can talk about the SRA's future shape, but we are looking for greater powers of direction over the rail industry in Wales. That will benefit not only the industry but also, primarily, rail users.

Lisa Francis: Links for rail services from west Wales tend to be eastwards. Arriva Trains's new proposal for the post-December 2005 timetable consultation will mean that, because of longer waiting times and because Carmarthen station has fewer services for waiting passengers, fewer passengers will travel by train from Pembrokeshire to Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol and London. What research did Arriva Trains carry out before it made these proposals?

Andrew Davies: Arriva Trains's consultation has led to much discussion and has excited much interest. I will discuss this with Arriva Trains at my next regular meeting with the company. I do not know what preliminary research it has undertaken, but I will take it up with Arriva Trains and write to you on that.

John Griffiths: Will you join me in welcoming agreement on a new layout for Newport rail station, which would allow for the reopening of a platform, thus increasing capacity, and dealing with one of the major problems inhibiting the establishment of the Ebbw Vale to Newport passenger rail link at the same time as the Ebbw Vale to Cardiff link?

cangen i mewn i ystad ddiwydiannol Glannau Dyfrdwy i helpu i gynnal a chryfhau datblygu economaidd yn fy etholaeth i, sef Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy?

Andrew Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth, Alastair Darling, wrthi'n cynnal adolygiad o'r diwydiant rheilffyrdd, ac yr ydym yn aros am ganlyniad yr adolygiad. Fe wyddoch hefyd am y Mesur Trafnidiaeth drafft, a gaiff ei gyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach y mis hwn, gobeithio. Un pŵer yr hoffem ei gael yw'r pŵer i gyfarwyddo'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol Mae angen inni aros am ganlyniad yr adolygiad hwnnw o'r rheilffyrdd cyn y gallwn sôn am ffurf yr awdurdod yn y dyfodol, ond yr ydym yn gobeithio cael rhagor o bwerau i gyfarwyddo'r diwydiant rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny'n fuddiol nid yn unig i'r diwydiant ond hefyd, yn bennaf, i deithwyr y rheilffyrdd.

Lisa Francis: Mae tuedd i gysylltiadau gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd o'r Gorllewin fod tua'r dwyrain. Bydd cynnig newydd Arriva Trains yn ei ymgynghoriad ar yr amserlen wedi Rhagfyr 2005 yn golygu, oherwydd yr amseroedd aros hwy a'r ffaith bod gan orsaf Caerfyrddin lai o wasanaethau ar gyfer teithwyr sy'n aros, y bydd llai o bobl yn teithio ar y trêen o sir Benfro i Abertawe, Caerdydd, Bryste a Llundain. Pa ymchwil a wnaeth Arriva Trains cyn iddo wneud y cynigion hyn?

Andrew Davies: Mae ymgynghoriad Arriva Trains wedi arwain at gryn drafodaeth ac wedi ennyn cryn ddiddordeb. Trafodaf hyn gydag Arriva Trains yn fy nghyfarfod rheolaidd nesaf â'r cwmni. Ni wn pa ymchwil gychwynnol a wnaed, ond byddaf yn codi'r pwynt gydag Arriva Trains ac yn ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â hynny.

John Griffiths: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cytundeb ar gynllun newydd gorsaf reilffordd Casnewydd, a fydd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i ailagor platfform a thrwy hynny roi mwy o le, gan ddileu un o'r rhwystrau mawr i agor cyswllt reilffordd i deithwyr rhwng Glynebwy a Chasnewydd ar yr un pryd â'r cyswllt rhwng Glynebwy a Chaerdydd?

Andrew Davies: I have had several meetings with Newport Unlimited, the regeneration company, and have attended presentations on the exciting proposed development of the railway station, which is the gateway to Wales for railway passengers. However, anything that can be done to increase the capacity of the station's infrastructure, which will allow us to enhance rail services, including the Ebbw Vale line, is to be welcomed.

Jenny Randerson: The reopening of the Ebbw Vale line is a welcome improvement to railways in Wales. However, I am concerned that you have chosen to provide Assembly funding for the development of the line via Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, rather than letting the Assembly do the work, as is the case of the Vale of Glamorgan line. Why did you decide to use the council? Given that it has a rather patchy record in terms of efficiency, what guarantees can you give that it has the capacity and experience to manage this project? What guarantees and sanctions are available to you if there are any delays in the project?

Andrew Davies: As was explained during the Economic Development and Transport Committee meeting today, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is part of a consortium of local authorities that is taking this forward. It is the leading authority, but it is working closely with me and my officials to deliver this major commitment, which will involve a transport grant from my budget and Objective 1 funding. I am confident that we will deliver that in partnership with Network Rail and other stakeholders.

Janet Davies: All Members must be pleased to see that the work to upgrade the Ebbw Vale and Vale of Glamorgan lines is moving ahead. What plans do you have to upgrade or to re-establish other lines in Wales?

Andrew Davies: You will be aware of the transport review that I have asked officials to undertake, which will consider all our transport expenditure and existing policy priorities. This includes all modes of transport, including rail. That review will be

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf wedi cael sawl cyfarfod gyda Newport Unlimited, y cwmni adfywio, ac wedi mynychu cyflwyniadau ar y datblygiad arfaethedig cyffrous ar gyfer yr orsaf reilffordd, sy'n borth i Gymru o ran teithwyr rheilffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid croesawu unrhyw beth y gellir ei wneud i sicrhau bod seilwaith yr orsaf yn gallu ymdopi â mwy o deithwyr, a fydd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl inni wella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd, gan gynnwys y llinell i Lynebwy.

Jenny Randerson: Mae ailagor llinell Glynebwy yn welliant i reilffyrdd yng Nghymru sydd i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf eich bod wedi dewis rhoi arian y Cynulliad i ddatblygu'r llinell drwy Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent, yn hytrach na gadael i'r Cynulliad wneud y gwaith, fel sy'n digwydd yn achos llinell Bro Morgannwg. Pam y penderfynasoch ddefnyddio'r cyngor? O gofio mai anghyson yw ei record o ran effeithlonrwydd, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi ei fod yn meddu ar y capasiti a'r profiad i reoli'r prosiect hwn? Pa warantau a sancsiynau sydd ar gael ichi os oes unrhyw oedi yn y prosiect?

Andrew Davies: Fel yr esboniwyd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth heddiw, mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent yn rhan o gonsortium o awdurdodau lleol sy'n datblygu'r prosiect hwn. Blaenau Gwent yw'r awdurdod sy'n arwain, ond mae'n gweithio'n agos gyda mi a'm swyddogion i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad mawr hwn, a fydd yn cynnwys grant trafndiaeth o'm cyllideb ac arian Amcan 1. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y byddwn yn cyflawni hynny mewn partneriaeth â Network Rail a rhanddeiliaid eraill.

Janet Davies: Rhaid bod pob Aelod yn falch o weld bod y gwaith o uwchraddio llinell Glynebwy a llinell Bro Morgannwg yn mynd rhagddo. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i uwchraddio neu adfer llinellau eraill yng Nghymru?

Andrew Davies: Fe wyddoch am yr adolygiad o drafnidiaeth yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ei gynnal, a fydd yn ystyried pob agwedd ar ein gwariant ar drafnidiaeth a'r blaenoriaethau polisi presennol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pob dull trafndiaeth, gan gynnwys

published shortly. It is also part of the spending review that the Finance Minister is currently undertaking. We will examine every option available to enhance rail services in Wales. However, we must take current budgets into account and consider what will happen as part of the rail industry review, which is currently being conducted by the Secretary of State for Transport.

y rheilffyrdd. Caiff yr adolygiad hwnnw ei gyhoeddi cyn hir. Mae hefyd yn rhan o'r adolygiad o wariant a gynhelir gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar hyn o bryd. Byddwn yn archwilio pob opsiwn sydd ar gael i wella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried y cyllidebau presennol a'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd fel rhan o'r adolygiad o'r diwydiant rheilffyrdd, a gynhelir ar hyn o bryd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth.

Yr Adroddiad Ewropeaidd ar Gydlyniant The European Cohesion Report

C4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr adroddiad Ewropeaidd ar gydlyniant a'i effaith ar faint o gronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd y bydd Cymru yn eu derbyn? (OAQ35180)

Q4 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the European cohesion report and its effect on the amount of European structural funds received by Wales? (OAQ35180)

Andrew Davies: The European Commission's informal proposals published in the report marked an important milestone in the debate on the future of EU regional policy. The commission's formal proposals will shortly be brought forward in the form of draft legislation. However, it does not have the final say in structural funds rules. As part of this debate, the First Minister and I, along with opposition party leaders, attended the third cohesion forum in Brussels on 10 and 11 May. The First Minister will be making a statement on the forum this afternoon.

Andrew Davies: Bu cynigion anffurfiol y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a gyhoeddwyd yn yr adroddiad yn garreg filltir bwysig yn y ddadl ar ddyfodol polisi rhanbarthol yr UE. Caiff cynigion ffurfiol y comisiwn eu cyflwyno cyn bo hir ar ffurf deddfwriaeth ddrafft. Fodd bynnag, nid gan y comisiwn y bydd y gair olaf o ran rheolau'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Fel rhan o'r ddadl hon, mynychodd y Prif Weinidog a minnau, ynghyd ag arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau, y trydydd fforwm ar gydlyniant ym Mrwsel ar 10 a 11 Mai. Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwneud datganiad ar y fforwm y prynhawn yma.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Edrychwn ymlaen yn fawr at ddatganiad y Prif Weinidog. Mawr hyderwn y bydd yn gwneud safiad ar y mater hwn, gan ei bod yn amlwg i bawb fod cynnig arbennig o dda yn yr adroddiad hwn i ardaloedd tlotaf Cymru, er ei fod yn gynnig anffurfiol. Buoch yn canu clodydd Amcan 1 a sut y bu ichi lwyddo i adnewyddu'r economi yng Nghymru mewn rhai ardaloedd drwy'r cyllid hwnnw. Oni chredwch fod yn rhaid inni ymladd i sicrhau ein bod yn cael y cronfeydd strwythurol pellach hyn i Gymru? A ydych chi a'r Prif Weinidog yn barod i wneud hynny? A yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn barod i gefnogi Cymru am unwaith yn y trafodaethau hyn er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn elwa arnynt?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We look forward to hearing the First Minister's statement. We very much hope that he will take a stand on this issue, as it is clear to everyone that this report contains an extremely good proposal for the poorest areas of Wales, although it is an informal offer. You have praised Objective 1 and the way in which you have used that funding to regenerate the economy in some areas of Wales. Do you not believe that we must fight to secure these additional structural funds for Wales? Are you and the First Minister prepared to do that? Is the Government of Wales willing, for once, to stand up for Wales in these negotiations to ensure that we benefit from them?

Andrew Davies: Not only do we stand up for

Andrew Davies: Nid yn unig yr ydym yn

Wales, but we also aim to get the best deal for Wales and to deliver for Wales. That can be seen in the management of the current structural fund programme. The European Commission has recognised that the programmes have been well managed and has awarded us an additional £65 million from the performance reserve as a result. As the First Minister has said, the commission proposes and member states dispose. This will be the outcome; the UK Government along with the other member states will discuss the issue. The negotiation process is complex and will take place over an extended period. To use Mike German's description, this is very much a game of poker. There are complex negotiations ahead, and we are only at the early stages of the game.

2.40 p.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I also attended the cohesion forum and was disappointed to hear the stance taken by the Welsh Assembly Government. I listened to the First Minister's speech—I know that we will return to this—and I did not hear him carve out a Welsh perspective. He took a United Kingdom line, rather than sending a message to the UK Government informing it of Wales's needs, to be included in negotiations. Do you agree that we need to use these proposals as a basis to ensure guaranteed funding for Wales? You were present and will know that this was not included in the First Minister's speech.

Andrew Davies: We all see or hear what we want to see or hear. I listened to the First Minister's speech and to feedback from people outside the Assembly, and opposition parties commended the First Minister on his contribution. His line was that this is a long, complex negotiation process, and something will have to give. This means that it involves a compromise. The First Minister pointed to how important European structural funds are to places like Wales, and to the contribution that they have made to the regeneration of some of our poorest communities. In all the speeches I heard during the conference, I did not hear anyone make the points that you raised. The focus was brought back to what

gwneud safiad dros Gymru, yr ydym hefyd yn anelu at gael y fargen orau i Gymru ac i gyflawni dros Gymru. Gellir gweld hynny yn y ffordd y rheolir rhaglen bresennol y cronfeydd strwythurol. Mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi cydnabod bod y rhaglenni wedi'u rheoli'n dda, ac wedi rhoi £65 miliwn ychwanegol inni o'r gronfa wrth gefn ar gyfer perfformiad o ganlyniad. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, y comisiwn sy'n cynnig, a'r aelod wladwriaethau sy'n penderfynu. Dyma beth fydd yn digwydd; bydd Llywodraeth y DU ynghyd â'r aelod wladwriaethau eraill yn trafod y mater. Mae'r broses negodi yn un gymhleth a bydd yn parhau dros gyfnod maith. Os caf ddefnyddio disgrifiad Mike German, mae hyn megis chwarae pocer. Mae trafodaethau cymhleth o'n blaenau, a megis cychwyn yr ydym.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mynychais innau y fforwm cydlyniant hefyd ac yr oeddwn yn siomedig gyda safiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yno. Gwrandewais ar araith y Prif Weinidog—gwn y byddwn yn dychwelyd at hwn—ac ni chlywais ef yn cyflwyno safbwynt Cymreig. Rhoddodd ddadl y Deyrnas Unedig, yn hytrach na chyfleu neges i Lywodraeth y DU am anghenion Cymru, i'w cynnwys yn y trafodaethau. A gytunwch fod angen inni ddefnyddio'r cynigion hyn fel sail ar gyfer sicrhau arian gwarantedig i Gymru? Buoch yn bresennol ac fe wyddoch na chafodd hynny ei gynnwys yn araith y Prif Weinidog.

Andrew Davies: Mae pob un ohonom yn gweld neu'n clywed yr hyn yr ydym am ei weld neu ei glywed. Gwrandewais ar araith y Prif Weinidog ac ar yr adborth gan bobl y tu allan i'r Cynulliad, a chanmolodd y gwrthbleidiau y Prif Weinidog am ei gyfraniad. Dywedodd fod y broses negodi hon yn un hir a chymhleth, ac y bydd yn rhaid cyfaddawdu, a fydd yn golygu rhywfaint o ildio. Nododd y Prif Weinidog pa mor bwysig yw cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd i leoedd fel Cymru, a'r cyfraniad y maent wedi ei wneud i adfywio rhai o'n cymunedau tlotaf. Yn yr holl areithiau a glywais yn ystod y gynhadledd, ni chlywais neb yn gwneud y pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u

structural funds are all about.

Nick Bourne: The First Minister should have given the same speech as the one we heard from the German Länder, in which it was made clear that this is a good starting point for the regions of Europe. It was obvious that this did not please the German federal finance minister. However, it is no good the First Minister representing Wales if he is only going to give speeches that will please the Prime Minister and the Department of Trade and Industry. This will throw away any advantage that we have in this poker game.

Andrew Davies: Not at all. Central Government will conduct negotiations, as is the case in all the other member states, and we will contribute to this process through our discussions with the UK Government, the Treasury, the DTI and with other players. The EC is well aware of our position, which has been conveyed in formal and informal discussions.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): To go back to the poker game, we need to get things out into the open, therefore can we at least turn over the first card that has been dealt? The UK Government's report says that the Government has guaranteed that the regions of Britain would not lose out as a result of the adoption of the UK's proposals on structural fund reform. What do you think that this guarantee means?

Andrew Davies: To extend the analogy of the poker game, our aim is to get the best deal for Wales by winning the game. If we were playing according to the opposition's rules, we would be turning over all our cards and displaying them to our opponents. That does not strike me as a good tactic in any game, and certainly not in discussions on the future of structural funds.

Michael German: Using this tactic would at least mean that you were in the game, Minister, as you would be showing in which

codi. Canolbwyntiwyd ar ddiben cronfeydd strwythurol.

Nick Bourne: Dylai'r Prif Weinidog fod wedi rhoi'r un araith â'r araith a glywsom gan Länder yr Almaen, lle y nodwyd yn eglur bod hwn yn fan cychwyn da i ranbarthau Ewrop. Yr oedd yn amlwg nad oedd hyn yn plesio gweinidog cyllid ffederal yr Almaen. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gwerth cael Prif Weinidog yn cynrychioli Cymru os mai dim ond rhoi areithiau a fydd yn rhyngu bodd Prif Weinidog y DU a'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a wna. Bydd hyn yn gwastraffu unrhyw fantais sydd gennym yn y gêm pocer hwn.

Andrew Davies: Dim o gwbl. Y Llywodraeth yn ganolog fydd yn cynnal y trafodaethau, fel sy'n digwydd ym mhob aelod wladwriaeth arall, a byddwn yn cyfrannu i'r broses hon drwy ein trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU, y Trysorlys, yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ac eraill. Mae'r CE yn ymwybodol iawn o'n safbwynt, sydd wedi'i gyfleu mewn trafodaethau ffurfiol ac anffurfiol.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Gan ddychwelyd at chwarae pocer, mae angen inni drafod pethau'n agored, felly a allwn droi'r cerdyn cyntaf a rannwyd o leiaf? Dywed adroddiad Llywodraeth y DU fod y Llywodraeth wedi rhoi sicrwydd na fyddai rhanbarthau Prydain ar eu colled pe bai cynigion y DU ar ddiwygio'r cronfeydd strwythurol yn cael eu mabwysiadu. Beth mae'r sicrwydd hwn yn ei olygu, yn eich barn chi?

Andrew Davies: Gan ddatblygu'r gyfatebiaeth â chwarae pocer ymhellach, ein nod yw cael y gorau i Gymru drwy ennill y gêm. Pe baem yn chwarae yn ôl rheolau'r gwrthbleidiau, byddem yn troi pob un o'n cardiau a'u dangos i'n cydchwaraewyr. Nid yw hynny'n dacteg dda mewn unrhyw gêm yn fy marn i, ac yn sicr nid mewn trafodaethau ar ddyfodol y cronfeydd strwythurol.

Michael German: Byddai'r dacteg hon o leiaf yn golygu eich bod yn rhan o'r gêm, Weinidog, gan y byddech yn dangos i ba

direction you wish to travel. This must be done when taking part in negotiation. I will ask you again: if it is a guarantee, and if we are being asked to accept on behalf of the people of Wales that we will not lose out, what does the guarantee mean?

Andrew Davies: Exactly what it says. The Treasury has said that we will not lose out as a result of its proposal. This is the position that the Treasury has taken previously. I remind you, Mike, that the Treasury has given Wales £0.5 billion above the Barnett settlement for the existing Objective 1 programme over the current three-year spending period. This is the sort of guarantee given in the past and the sort that will be given in future.

gyfeiriad yr oeddech am fynd. Rhaid gwneud hyn wrth gymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau. Gofynnaf ichi eto: os mai sicrwydd ydyw, ac os gofynnir inni dderbyn ar ran pobl Cymru na fyddem ar ein colled, beth mae'r sicrwydd yn ei olygu?

Andrew Davies: Yn union beth y mae'n ei ddweud. Mae'r Trysorlys wedi dweud na fyddwn ar ein colled o ganlyniad i'w gynnig. Dyma'r safbwynt y mae'r Trysorlys wedi'i arddel yn y gorffennol. Hoffwn eich atgoffa, Mike, fod y Trysorlys wedi rhoi £0.5 biliwn i Gymru yn ychwanegol at setliad Barnett ar gyfer y rhaglen Amcan 1 bresennol yn ystod y cyfnod gwario presennol o dair blynedd. Dyma'r math o sicrwydd a roddwyd yn y gorffennol a dyma'r math o sicrwydd a gaiff ei roi yn y dyfodol.

Cyfleoedd Economaidd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf Economic Opportunities in Rhondda Cynon Taf

Q5 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on economic opportunities in Rhondda Cynon Taf? (OAQ35152)

Andrew Davies: Within the overall economic development framework set out in 'A Winning Wales', the Assembly Government is creating the conditions that will enable the whole of Wales, including Rhondda Cynon Taf, to fulfil its economic potential. Despite a difficult period in the global economy, Wales's economic performance has been particularly good, with the employment rate in the three months to March 2004 standing at 72.6 per cent, which is an increase of 0.7 per cent over the year. The low level of claimant count unemployment has not been seen since the mid-1970s. Unemployment in Rhondda Cynon Taf has fallen by 41 per cent since 1999. That is a greater fall than for Wales as a whole.

Leighton Andrews: Do you agree that the new Porth and Rhondda Fach relief road will have a major impact on economic opportunities in Rhondda Fach? Will you confirm your commitment to the scheme and—if the council manages to make up the progress on the scheme that it has lost—will you also confirm that you will consider

C5 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gyfleoedd economaidd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf? (OAQ35152)

Andrew Davies: O fewn y fframwaith datblygu economaidd cyffredinol a nodir yn 'Cymru'n Ennill', mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn creu'r amgylchiadau a fydd yn galluogi Cymru gyfan, gan gynnwys Rhondda Cynon Taf, i gyflawni ei photensial economaidd. Er gwaethaf cyfnod anodd yn yr economi fyd-eang, mae perfformiad economaidd Cymru wedi bod yn arbennig o dda, gyda'r gyfradd gyflogaeth yn y tri mis hyd at Fawrth 2004 yn 72.6 y cant, sef cynnydd o 0.7 y cant yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ni welwyd nifer mor isel â hyn o bobl yn hawlio budd-dal diweithdra ers canol y 1970au. Mae diweithdra yn Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi gostwng 41 y cant ers 1999. Mae hynny'n fwy o ostyngiad nag i Gymru gyfan.

Leighton Andrews: A gytunwch y bydd y ffordd liniaru newydd Porth a'r Rhondda Fach yn cael effaith fawr ar gyfleoedd economaidd yn Rhondda Fach? A wnewch gadarnhau eich ymrwymiad i'r cynllun ac—os bydd y cyngor yn llwyddo i wneud iawn am yr amser a gollwyd ar y cynllun—a wnewch hefyd gadarnhau y byddwch yn

advancing additional sums in this financial year?

Andrew Davies: As you know, from our recent meeting, I and the Government are committed to delivering on this major development that will improve the transport infrastructure. In reference to David Melding's earlier question, this is a tangible achievement in terms of our commitment to improving transport infrastructure in the Rhondda Cynon Taf area. Clearly, on the allocation of the transport grant, I have to be mindful of the local authority's ability or willingness to spend that money. I have allocated the current provision of £3.9 million for 2004-05 on my and my officials' assessment of the ability of the local authority to spend that money. However, if the local authority can expedite matters and consider building it at a more advanced rate, then I will consider any further bids.

Leanne Wood: The state of the roads in Rhondda is not good. After 80 years of a Labour-controlled local authority, you should accept some responsibility for that. I inform you that the Plaid Cymru leadership of the local authority has, this week, received a brochure from Richard Attenborough showing that the Dragon International Studios Ltd project, which is set to create 1,000 jobs, is on the verge of becoming a reality. Will you join me in congratulating councillors and council workers at Rhondda Cynon Taf, who have worked so hard to bring this development to the area—a development that will, no doubt, be a superb boost to the local economy?

Andrew Davies: I will be delighted when the film studios are further progressed and I was also delighted to receive recently a personal note from Lord Attenborough thanking me and the Assembly Government for the financial assistance offered to help deliver this major project for Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: While I do not want to get involved in the public spat between Leighton Andrews and Leanne Wood, is it not the case that the only real economic opportunities in Rhondda Cynon Taf under the old Labour administration were in the

ystyried rhoi symiau ychwanegol yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon?

Andrew Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, o'n cyfarfod diweddar, yr wyf fi a'r Llywodraeth yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau'r datblygiad pwysig hwn a fydd yn gwella'r seilwaith trafniadaeth. Gan gyfeirio at gwestiwn cynharach David Melding, mae hwn yn gyflawniad gwirioneddol o ran ein hymrwymiad i wella seilwaith trafniadaeth yn ardal Rhondda Cynon Taf. Yn amlwg, o ran dyrannu'r grant trafniadaeth, rhaid imi ystyried gallu neu barodrwydd yr awdurdod lleol i wario'r arian hwnnw. Yr wyf wedi dyrannu'r ddarpariaeth gyfredol o £3.9 miliwn ar gyfer 2004-05 yn ôl fy asesiad i ac asesiad fy swyddogion o allu'r awdurdod lleol i wario'r arian hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, os gall yr awdurdod lleol ymdrin â materion yn gyflymach ac ystyried adeiladu'r ffordd yn gynt, yna ystyriaif unrhyw geisiadau eraill.

Leanne Wood: Nid yw'r ffyrdd yn y Rhondda mewn cyflwr da. Ar ôl 80 mlynedd o awdurdod lleol o dan reolaeth Llafur, dylech dderbyn peth cyfrifoldeb dros hynny. Fe'ch hysbysaf fod arweinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru yr awdurdod lleol wedi cael llyfryn oddi wrth Richard Attenborough yr wythnos hon sy'n dangos bod prosiect Dragon International Studios Cyf, y disgwylir iddo greu 1,000 o swyddi, ar fin cael ei wireddu. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch cynghorwyr a gweithwyr cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf, sydd wedi gweithio mor galed i ddenu'r datblygiad hwn i'r ardal—datblygiad a fydd, yn ddi-os, yn hwb gwyach i'r economi leol?

Andrew Davies: Byddaf yn falch iawn pan fydd mwy o ddatblygiad o ran y stiwdios ffilm ac yr oeddwn yn falch iawn hefyd o gael nodyn personol gan yr Arglwydd Attenborough yn ddiweddar yn diolch imi a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am y cymorth ariannol a gynigiwyd i helpu i gyflawni'r prosiect pwysig hwn i Gymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Er nad wyf am fod yn rhan o'r ffræe gyhoeddus rhwng Leighton Andrews a Leanne Wood, onid yw'n wir dweud mai'r unig gyfleodd economaidd gwirioneddol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf o dan yr hen weinyddiaeth Lafur oedd yn y sector

hospitality sector?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister does not have responsibility for local authority hospitality.

Janice Gregory: The proposed film studios will be in my constituency and I place on record my thanks to you and the Assembly Government for the work that has been undertaken on that. When the studios are built, transport will be a big issue; there will be an exit on the motorway, but I agree with Leanne about the state of the roads in Rhondda. I am sorry that, after five years, the Plaid-Cymru-led Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council could not improve them more. However, do you also regret, as I do, the lack of progress on the Llanharan railway station that will serve the new film studios because Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council is dragging its feet?

Andrew Davies: As I said in response to Carl Sargeant's earlier question, we are committed to improving rail services in Wales, as we are to increasing economic opportunities, particularly job opportunities. If I can answer Jonathan Morgan's question—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would not be in order for the Minister to answer a supplementary that was ruled out of order after careful consideration by the Presiding Officer.

Janet Davies: Are you aware that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council has already allocated the finance needed for the Llanharan railway station, which appears to have been held up at the planning stage from this end?

Andrew Davies: I will check that, and make the findings of that review known to all Members.

2.50 p.m.

lletygarwch?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am letygarwch awdurdodau lleol.

Janice Gregory: Yn fy etholaeth i bydd y stiwdios ffilm arfaethedig a hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i chi a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am y gwaith a wnaed yn hynny o beth. Pan gaiff y stiwdios eu hadeiladu, bydd trafnidiaeth yn fater pwysig; bydd ffordd ymadael ar y draffordd, ond cytunaf â Leanne ynglŷn â chyflwr y ffyrdd yn y Rhondda. Mae'n drueni na allai Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ar ôl pum mlynedd o dan arweiniad Plaid Cymru wella eu cyflwr yn fwy nag a wnaeth. Fodd bynnag, a ydych chi, fel minnau, yn gresynu at y diffyg cynnydd ar orsaf reilffordd Llanharan a fydd yn gwasanaethu'r stiwdios ffilm newydd am fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf yn llusgo ei draed?

Andrew Davies: Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i gwestiwn cynharach gan Carl Sargeant, yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i wella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru, yn yr un modd ag yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i gael rhagor o gyfleoedd economaidd, yn enwedig cyfleoedd gwaith. Os gallaf ateb cwestiwn Jonathan Morgan—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fyddai mewn trefn i'r Gweinidog ateb cwestiwn atodol y mae'r Llywydd wedi dyfarnu ei fod allan o drefn ar ôl ei ystyried yn ofalus.

Janet Davies: A wyddoch fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf eisoes wedi dyrannu'r cyllid sydd ei angen ar gyfer gorsaf reilffordd Llanharan, yr ymddengys bod oedi yn ei chylch ar y cam cynllunio o'r ochr hon?

Andrew Davies: Ymchwiliad i hynny, a rhoddaf wybod i bob Aelod am ganfyddiadau'r adolygiad hwnnw.

Datganiad ar Drydedd Gynhadledd y Fforwm Cydlyniant **Statement on the Third Cohesion Forum Conference**

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Last week, I delivered a keynote speech at the third cohesion forum in Brussels. That historic event brought together, for the first time since enlargement, the 25 member states of the European Union to discuss the future of EU cohesion policy. Well over 1,000 people attended, including Andrew Davies, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, the other three Welsh party leaders, Christine Gwyther, the Chair of the Economic Development and Transport Committee and Ronnie Hughes, who leads for the Welsh Local Government Association on this subject. Opening the event, the commission President, Romano Prodi, said that the structural funds proposals, and the overall EU budget proposals, were realistic, with clear political objectives driving the proposals. I formed part of a round table discussion chaired by the new Regional Affairs Commissioner, Jacques Barrot, who has replaced Michel Barnier. Barrot's agenda is unchanged from the Barnier proposals, as set out in the third cohesion report, published in February.

The theme of my contribution was 'something has got to give'. That reflects the contradictions in the positions of some member states. The 1 per cent maximum EU budget is a convenient round figure to latch onto for many finance ministers, commentators, and maybe even members of the public. If the overall EU budget for the next financial perspective will not exceed 1 per cent of EU gross national income, you cannot, at the same time, have high spending on common agricultural policy and structural funds, regardless of whether you have the proposed 50:50 split, or any other split, in structural fund spending between the old and new member states. The UK Government position is that there should be less overall spend on structural funds, with the focus almost exclusively on the new and much poorer member states. Will that position change? Will the position on the 1 per cent budget change, or will something else

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yr wythnos diwethaf, rhoddais un o'r prif areithiau yn y trydydd fforwm cydlyniant ym Mrwsel. Am y tro cyntaf ers ehangu'r undeb, yr oedd y digwyddiad hanesyddol hwnnw yn dwyn at ei gilydd y 25 aelod wladwriaeth o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd i drafod dyfodol polisi cydlyniant yr UE. Yr oedd ymhell dros 1,000 o bobl yn bresennol, gan gynnwys Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, arweinwyr tair plaid arall Cymru, Christine Gwyther, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth a Ronnie Hughes, sy'n arwain Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar y pwnc hwn. Wrth agor y digwyddiad, dywedodd Romano Prodi, Llywydd y comisiwn, fod y cynigion ar gyfer y cronfeydd strwythurol, a chyllideb yr UE yn gyffredinol, yn realistig, gydag amcanion gwleidyddol amlwg yn llywio'r cynigion. Yr oeddwn yn rhan o drafodaeth a gadeiriwyd gan y Comisiynydd Materion Rhanbarthol newydd, sef Jacques Barrot, a benodwyd yn lle Michel Barnier. Nid yw agenda Barrot yn wahanol i gynigion Barnier, fel y nodwyd yn y trydydd adroddiad cydlyniant, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror.

Thema fy nghyfraniad oedd 'rhaid cyfaddawdu'. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu'r gwrthdaro yn safbwyntiau rhai o'r aelod wladwriaethau. Mae'r uchafswm o 1 y cant o gyllideb yr UE yn ffigur crwn cyfleus i lawer o weinidogion cyllid, sylwebyddion, a hyd yn oed aelodau o'r cyhoedd ei ddefnyddio. Os na fydd cyfanswm cyllideb yr UE ar gyfer y persbectif ariannol nesaf yn fwy nag 1 y cant o incwm cenedlaethol crynswth yr UE, ni allwch, ar yr un pryd, gael gwariant mawr ar y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin a chronfeydd strwythurol, pa un a oes gennych y rhan 50:50 arfaethedig ai peidio, neu unrhyw raniad arall, mewn gwariant ar gronfeydd strwythurol, rhwng yr hen aelod wladwriaethau a'r rhai newydd. Safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU yw y dylid gwario llai yn gyffredinol ar gronfeydd strwythurol, gan ganolbwyntio bron yn gyfan gwbl ar yr aelod wladwriaethau newydd sy'n llawer tlotach. A wnaiff y safbwynt hwnnw newid? A wnaiff y

change, such as the CAP spending commitment? There will now be 12 to 18 months of extremely complex discussions, probably culminating in a deal being struck sometime towards the end of the British Presidency in the second half of 2005.

I told the forum that the recent UK decision to have a referendum on the draft EU constitution would give added brownie points to those areas of EU expenditure, such as structural funds, which have a popular resonance. The Treasury argument that, for every additional £1 of EU structural funds spending in the eligible areas of the UK, the UK's net contribution would have to rise by £1.60, was not one that could easily be used in a referendum campaign. I emphasised strongly that to prove their worth in the transformation of underperforming regions, the structural funds programmes had to demonstrate genuine European added value. What did European structural funds oblige you to do that you would not otherwise have done? I explained the importance of the current Objective 1 programme to Wales, in covering 1.9 million people out of a population of 2.9 million in an unusually complex area, comprising a mixture of livestock farming, upland rural areas and former coal and steel heavy industrial areas.

I finished in praise of Wales's generally healthy experiences of the structural funds programmes, which we wanted to share with the new member states. I quoted examples, including the setting up of Finance Wales as a people-friendly finance agency for small and medium-sized enterprises, the setting up of a technium programme to bring together higher education and business, and the Wales Tourist Board's assistance programme for small tourism operators—all of which are in the category of soft infrastructure, concentrating on people and finance and incubator buildings, rather than on concrete. However, I reiterated at the end that something would have to give, if that kind of progress was to be maintained during 2007 to 2013. I later urged the commission to ensure that statistical effect regions, of which Objective 1 Wales will presumably be one,

safbwynt ar 1 y cant o'r gyllideb newid, ynteu a wnaiff rhywbeth arall newid, megis yr ymrwymiad i wariant PAC? Yn ystod y 12 i 18 mis nesaf bydd trafodaethau hynod gymhleth, a fydd yn debygol o arwain at gytundeb erbyn tua diwedd Llywyddiaeth Prydain yn ystod ail hanner 2005.

Dywedais wrth y fforwm y byddai penderfyniad diweddar y DU i gynnal refferendwm ar gyfansoddiad drafft yr UE yn gwneud i'r rhannau hynny o wariant yr UE, megis cronfeydd strwythurol, sy'n taro tant gyda phobl, yn fwy poblogaidd. Nid oedd dadl y Trysorlys y byddai cyfraniad net y DU yn gorfod codi £1.60 am bob £1 ychwanegol o wariant cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE yn yr ardaloedd cymwys o'r DU yn un y gellid ei defnyddio'n rhwydd mewn ymgyrch refferendwm. Er mwyn i'r rhaglenni cronfeydd strwythurol brofi eu gwerth wrth drawsnewid rhanbarthau sy'n tan-berfformio, pwysleisiais yn gryf fod angen iddynt ddangos gwerth ychwanegol Ewropeaidd gwirioneddol. Beth wnaeth cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd eich gorfodi i'w wneud na fydech wedi ei wneud fel arall? Eglurais bwysigrwydd y rhaglen Amcan 1 bresennol i Gymru, wrth gwmpasu 1.9 miliwn o bobl mewn poblogaeth o 2.9 miliwn mewn ardal anarferol o gymhleth, sy'n cynnwys cymysgedd o ffermio anifeiliaid, ardaloedd o ucheldir gwledig a'r hen ardaloedd glofaol a diwydiant dur trwm.

Gorffennais drwy ganmol profiadau cadarnhaol Cymru ar y cyfan o ran y rhaglenni cronfeydd strwythurol, yr oeddem am eu rhannu gyda'r aelod wladwriaethau newydd. Cyfeiriais at enghreifftiau, gan gynnwys sefydlu Cyllid Cymru fel asiantaeth gyllid sy'n ystyriol o bobl ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, sefydlu rhaglen technium i gysylltu addysg uwch a busnesau, a rhaglen gymorth Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ar gyfer gweithredwyr twristiaeth ar raddfa fach—mae pob un ohonynt yng nghategori seilwaith meddal, sy'n canolbwyntio ar bobl a chyllid ac adeiladau meithrin, yn hytrach na choncrid. Fodd bynnag, ailadroddais ar y diwedd y byddai rhaid cyfaddawdu, os oedd y math hwnnw o gynnydd yn mynd i barhau yn ystod 2007 hyd at 2013. Yn ddiweddarach, anogais y comisiwn i sicrhau y bydd cymhwyster rhanbarthau effaith

be given adequate eligibility under the revision of the regional aid guidelines for the attraction of inward investment. The commission should already be thinking hard about giving those regions the same high-level status as full Objective 1 areas will have with regard to the maximum regional aid that can be provided. The regional aid guidelines are entirely within the competence of the commission, and so their negotiation is a different affair to the current structural funds negotiations.

My address to the forum was followed by one from the German state secretary for finance, Karl Diller, who did not think that the German federal budget could cope with the sort of increases that were suggested by the commission. This was a hard-line speech on the 1 per cent maximum issue, which left the 1,000-strong audience stunned into silence. His definition of EU solidarity was that the wealthier parts of the EU, including those that had benefited from structural funds in the past, should now support the lion's share of the funds going to the much worse-off regions of the new member states.

Speaking from the floor, the UK regional policy minister, Jacqui Smith—Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry—reiterated that the cost of the current commission proposals was too high. She noted, however, that the UK shared some common ground with the commission, particularly on simplification and greater proportionality in how programmes are managed. The commission assured delegates that the points raised during the two days of the cohesion forum would be given close consideration in finalising the draft regulations that will govern the next generation of structural funds programmes.

Commissioner Barrot underlined that he intended that these draft regulations would be brought forward before the summer, that is, before the new commission comes in. That gives him and his fellow regional affairs commissioner, Peter Balazs from Hungary, a tight deadline, especially given the need to include contributions from the other relevant

ystadegol, y bydd Cymru Amcan 1 yn un ohonynt mae'n debyg, yn ddigonol pan gaiff y canllawiau ar gymorth rhanbarthol i ddenu mewnfuddsoddi eu diwygio. Dylai'r comisiwn fod wedi dechrau meddwl o ddifrif am roi yr un statws lefel uchel i'r rhanbarthau hynny ag y bydd gan ardaloedd Amcan 1 llawn o ran uchafswm y cymorth rhanbarthol y gellir ei roi. Y comisiwn yn unig sy'n gyfrifol am lunio'r canllawiau ar gymorth rhanbarthol, felly mae eu trafod yn fater gwahanol i'r trafodaethau ar y cronfeydd strwythurol presennol.

Dilynwyd fy anerchiad i'r fforwm gan anerchiad ysgrifennydd gwladol yr Almaen dros gyllid, sef Karl Diller, a oedd o'r farn na allai cyllideb ffederal yr Almaen ymdopi â'r math o gynnydd a awgrymwyd gan y comisiwn. Yr oedd hon yn araith ddigyfaddawd ar y mater o 1 y cant ar y mwyaf, a syfrdanodd y gynulleidfa o 1,000 o bobl. Ei ddiffiniad ef o undod yr UE oedd y dylai rhannau cyfoethocaf yr UE, gan gynnwys y rhai a oedd wedi elwa ar gronfeydd strwythurol yn y gorffennol, bellach gefnogi rhannu'r rhan helaethaf o'r cronfeydd i ranbarthau tlotaf yr aelod wladwriaethau newydd.

Gan siarad o'r gynulleidfa, ailadroddodd gweinidog polisi rhanbarthol y DU, sef Jacqui Smith—y Gweinidog Gwladol yn yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant—bod costau cynigion presennol y comisiwn yn rhy fawr. Nododd, fodd bynnag, fod y DU yn cytuno â'r comisiwn mewn rhai meysydd, yn arbennig o ran symleiddio'r ffordd y caiff rhaglenni eu rheoli a mwy o gymesuredd. Rhoddodd y comisiwn sicrwydd i'r cynrychiolwyr y byddai'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn ystod deuddydd y fforwm cydlyniant yn cael eu hystyried yn fanwl wrth lunio'r rheoliadau drafft terfynol a fydd yn rheoli'r genhedlaeth nesaf o raglenni cronfeydd strwythurol.

Pwysleisiodd y Comisiynydd Barrot ei fod yn bwriadu i'r rheoliadau drafft hyn gael eu cyflwyno cyn yr haf, sef cyn i'r comisiwn newydd ddechrau. Mae hynny yn rhoi amserlen gaeth iddo ef a'i gyd-gomisiynydd dros faterion rhanbarthol, sef Peter Balazs o Hwngari, yn arbennig o gofio'r angen i gynnwys cyfraniadau gan gomisiynwyr

commissioners, Stavros Dimas, the new employment commissioner from Greece, and Mario Monti, the shortly-to-retire competition commissioner. It is widely expected that the negotiations will be lengthy, with no final decision on either the overall budget, or the structural funds package, until well into 2005. However, there will be plenty of detailed discussion about the details of how structural funds will be designed and managed post 2006. The Assembly Government will lead that debate for Wales. When the new commission and Parliament are in place later this year, we will push the key participants to complete the budget negotiations and the structural funds negotiations by the end of 2005, thereby giving 12 months for programme planning, before the new programme begins on 1 January 2007.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i chi am y datganiad hwn, oherwydd mae'n bwysig y gwneir datganiad i'r Cynulliad yn dilyn y math hwn o fforwm neu gynhadledd Ewropeaidd, lle cynrychiolir Cymru. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd hwn yn batrwm yn y dyfodol, nid yn unig pan fydd y Prif Weinidog, ond pan fydd Gweinidogion eraill hefyd, yn cynrychioli Cymru—a'r Deyrnas Gyfunol ar hyn o bryd—yn nhrafodaethau Cyngor y Gweinidogion. Mae hwn yn ddatganiad pwysig yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.

Gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, fy mod i ac eraill wedi mynegi siom nad oeddech wedi gosod allan yn glir eich safbwynt ar gynnig y comisiwn, oherwydd hwnnw yr oeddem yn y fforwm i'w drafod. Gosododd pob un o'r gwledydd a'r rhanbarthau eraill eu safbwynt yng nghyd-destun y materion y cyfeiriasoch atynt heddiw, ar wahân i chi. Yn eich cyfraniad, dywedasoch fod yn rhaid cyfaddawdu, ond ni ddywedasoch lle oeddech yn sefyll ac a oeddech yn cefnogi safbwynt y Deyrnas Gyfunol, neu safbwynt y comisiwn. Yr oeddem yn teimlo bod hwn yn llwyfan arbennig o dda i osod allan safbwynt Cymru. I ddileu unrhyw amheuaeth, nid yn unig yn ein barn ni, ond ym marn Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, mae safbwynt y comisiwn yn llawer gwell na safbwynt y Deyrnas Gyfunol.

perthnasol eraill, sef Stavros Dimas, y comisiynydd cyflogaeth newydd o wlad Groeg, a Mario Monti, y comisiynydd cystadleuaeth a fydd yn ymddeol cyn bo hir. Y disgwyliad cyffredinol yw y bydd y trafodaethau yn hirfaith, ac ni ddisgwylir penderfyniad terfynol ar naill ai'r gyllideb neu becyn y cronfeydd strwythurol tan ymhell i ganol 2005. Fodd bynnag, bydd digon o drafodaethau manwl am fanylion y ffordd y caiff cronfeydd strwythurol eu llunio a'u rheoli ar ôl 2006. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arwain y ddatl honno ar ran Cymru. Pan fydd y comisiwn a'r Senedd newydd wedi eu sefydlu yn ddiweddarach eleni, byddwn yn pwysu ar y cyfranogwyr allweddol i gwblhau'r trafodaethau cyllidebol a thrafodaethau'r cronfeydd strwythurol erbyn diwedd 2005, gan roi 12 mis ar gyfer cynllunio'r rhaglen cyn i'r rhaglen newydd ddechrau ar 1 Ionawr 2007.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank you for this statement because it is important that a statement is made to the Assembly following a European forum or conference such as this one, at which Wales is represented. I hope that this will become a pattern for the future, not only when the First Minister, but also when other Ministers represent Wales—and, currently, the United Kingdom—in discussions of the Council of Ministers. This is an important statement in that context.

You know, First Minister, that I, and others, have expressed regret that you did not set out clearly your stance on the commission's proposal, because that is what we were at the forum to discuss. All the other countries and regions, apart from you, set out their position in relation to those issues to which you referred today. In your contribution, you said that something has got to give, but you did not say where you stood and whether you supported the United Kingdom's view, or the commission's view. We felt that this was an especially good platform from which to set out Wales's position. To eliminate any doubt, not only in our opinion, but in the opinion of the Welsh Local Government Association, the commission's position is far superior to that of the United Kingdom.

Gwnaethoch ddewis enwi'r ddau Weinidog a fynegodd bryder ynglŷn â maint y gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ddweud wrthy, ac yr ydych yn gwybod hyn eisoes, fod saith aelod wladwriaeth arall wedi cyfrannu—gan gynnwys Ffrainc, yr Eidal, Groeg, y Ffindir, Portiwgal, y Weriniaeth Tsiec, a Slofacia—ac ni feirniadodd yr un ohonynt lefel y gyllideb. Mynegodd pob un gefnogaeth, mewn rhyw ffordd, i safbwynt y comisiwn. Yn ogystal â chyfraniadau'r aelod wladwriaethau, gwrandawsoch hefyd ar gyfraniadau gan ranbarthau gwledydd eraill. Yr ydych wedi sôn am safbwynt Gweinidog o Lywodraeth ffederal yr Almaen, ond ni wnaethoch sôn am yr araith, oedd yr un mor galed a miniog, a roddwyd ar ran rhanbarthau yr Almaen, ac a ddywedodd eu bod yn llwyr gefnogi safbwynt y comisiwn ar y gyllideb ac ar sicrhau arian ychwanegol i'r ardaloedd effaith ystadegol.

3.00 p.m.

Clywsoch hefyd ranbarth Walŵn yng Ngwlad Belg, maer Fienna, cynrychiolwyr awdurdodau lleol o Loegr a Chymru, i gyd yn dweud bod rhaid inni gefnogi safbwynt y comisiwn os yw Cymru i gael y fargen orau. Gwyddoch hefyd i gynrychiolwyr 14 rhanbarth effaith ystadegol, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, gyhoeddi datganiad yn Oviedo fis Mawrth eleni, a phawb yn mynegi cefnogaeth i safbwynt y comisiwn. Gobeithio, ar ryw bwynt, efallai heddiw, dywedwch lle yn union yr ydych chi, fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, yn sefyll ar gynnig y comisiwn. Gwyddom y bydd y trafodaethau yn hir, gan ddod i'w terfyn yn 2005, ond mae gennym hawl i arweiniad clir gennych. Ble yr ydych yn sefyll ar y mater: a ydych o blaid cynnig y comisiwn neu yn ei erbyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch am eich geiriau caredig, Ieuan, ond efallai mai dyna'r unig bwynt y cytunwn ni arno. Mae'n rhaid ichi ddeall—efallai eich bod chi, ond ei bod yn anghyfleus i chi ddweud—mai ergyd cyntaf y comisiwn yw hwn, ac ergyd cyntaf yn erbyn y comisiwn yw hwnnw gan y Trysorlys a'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ar ran Llywodraeth y DU. Mae yr un math o beth yn digwydd yn yr Almaen fel aelod

You chose to name the two Ministers who expressed concern about the size of the budget. However, I can tell you, and you already know this, that seven other member states contributed—including France, Italy, Greece, Finland, Portugal, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia—and not one of them criticised the level of the budget. Every one expressed support, in some way, for the commission's position. As well as the member states' contributions, you also listened to contributions from the regions of other countries. You have mentioned the opinion voiced by a Minister from Germany's federal Government, but you did not mention a speech, which was just as hard-line and scathing, made on behalf of Germany's regions, which said that they totally supported the commission's position on the budget and on ensuring additional money for the statistical-effect areas.

You also heard the Walloon region in Belgium, the mayor of Vienna, and representatives of local government from England and Wales, all state that we must support the commission's position if Wales is to secure the best deal. You also know that representatives of 14 statistical-effect regions, including the Welsh Local Government Association, issued a statement in Oviedo in March this year, in which all expressed support for the commission's position. Hopefully, at some point, perhaps today, you will say exactly where you, as First Minister of Wales, stand on the commission's proposal. We know that the negotiations will be lengthy, concluding in 2005, but we have a right to clear leadership from you. What is your stance on the matter: are you for or against the commission's proposal?

The First Minister: Thank you for your kind words, Ieuan, but that is perhaps the only point on which we will agree. You must understand—perhaps you do, but it is inconvenient for you to say so—that this is the commission's first shot, and that it is also the first retaliatory shot against the commission made by the Treasury and the Department of Trade and Industry on behalf of the UK Government. Germany is engaged

wladwriaeth. Nid yr ergyd olaf ydyw. Felly, mae amser hir cyn daw'r comiswn newydd i fodolaeth a, phan ddaw, bydd yn ceisio cael yr ochrau i agosáu i'w gilydd o ran y gyllideb, gan ofyn a all argyhoeddi Prydain Fawr a'r Almaen yn y diwedd i fynd ymhellach na'r cyfraniad o 1 y cant i gyllideb yr UE yn gyffredinol. Wrth gwrs, hyd nes y gwyddoch a fydd gan y comisiwn yr hawl dros y chwe blynedd berthanasol i fynd yn uwch nag 1 y cant o incwm cenedlaethol crynswth yr UE, nid oes gan neb syniad beth y gellir ei wario o gronfeydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd nes bod y comisiwn yn gwybod ei hun faint o'r gronfa fydd ar gael iddo. Y tu mewn i unrhyw gyfnod chwe blynedd, pan fo'r perspectif cyllidebol ganddo, mae'n gwybod mai ei arian ef ydyw i'w glustnodi at ba bynnag bwrpas. Fodd bynnag, a'r comisiwn yn y sefyllfa bresennol sy'n arwain at berspectif cyllidebol newydd sy'n dechrau 1 Ionawr 2007, nid oes ganddo arian. Gofyn am arian oddi wrth yr aelod wladwriaethau ydyw fel y bydd hwnnw ar gael iddo i'w ddsbarthu at y pwrpasau gwahanol megis y PAC a'r cronfeydd strwythurol.

Felly, mae'n llawer rhy gynnar i ddweud bod yr arian gan y comisiwn i'w ddsbarthu i ardaloedd Amcan 1 Cymru, gan na fydd gan y comisiwn yr arian nes bydd y trafodaethau ar y gyllideb—ac ai 1 y cant fydd y mwyaf neu a fydd hynny'n codi i 1.1 y cant ac ati—yn dod i ben. Yn ystod y 12 mis i 18 mis nesaf, bydd y ddwy ochr yn agosáu at ei gilydd yn raddol i weld pryd y gellir taro'r ddwy fargen, sydd eu heisiau yr un pryd, sef mater yr 1 y cant, ac a allant wedyn dderbyn, at y pwrpas hwn, y torrir drwy'r 1 y cant, ynteu a fydd yn rhaid iddynt gadw at yr 1 y cant, fydd yn golygu na fydd arian ychwanegol i'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Y Cwestiwn wedyn yw, a ellir cynnig rhannu 50 y cant o'r gyllideb rhwng ardaloedd gwannaf UE y 15 aelod wladwriaeth, fel yr oedd tan 1 Mai, neu a fydd y cyfan yn gorfod mynd i ardaloedd gwannaf yr UE o 25 aelod wladwriaeth, fydd, gan mwyaf, yn golygu'r 10 aelod wladwriaeth newydd?

Yr ydym yn pwysleisio'r hyn a ddywedodd Karl Diller gan iddo roi taw ar bawb oherwydd ffyrnigrwydd ei ddatganiad nad

in the same kind of action as a member state. It is not the final shot. Therefore, there is a long way to go before the new commission comes into being and, when it does, it will attempt to bring the two sides closer together on the budget, and it may ask whether it can eventually persuade Great Britain and Germany to go further than the 1 per cent contribution to the EU budget in general. Of course, until you know whether the commission is given the right over the relevant six years to exceed the 1 per cent of EU gross national income, no-one has any idea how much can be spent from the European Commission's funds until the commission itself knows the size of the fund available to it. Within any six-year period, once it has the financial perspective, it knows that that is its money to earmark for such and such a purpose. However, the commission in its current position, leading up to a new financial perspective that commences on 1 January 2007, has no money. It is asking for money from the member states so that it will be available to be distributed for various purposes such as the CAP and the structural funds.

Therefore, it is far too early to say that the commission has the funding to allocate to Objective 1 areas in Wales, as it will not have that money until the negotiations on the budget—and on whether 1 per cent will be the maximum or whether it will rise to 1.1 per cent and so on—are concluded. During the next 12 to 18 months, both sides will gradually draw closer together to see when these two deals, needed simultaneously, can be struck, namely the matter of the 1 per cent, and whether they can then accept, for this purpose, that the 1 per cent can be exceeded, or whether they will have to abide by the 1 per cent, which will mean no additional money for the structural funds. The question then is whether a proposal can be made to divide the 50 per cent of the budget between the weakest areas of the 15 EU member states, as it was until 1 May, or whether it will all have to go to the weakest areas of the 25 EU member states, which by and large will mean the 10 new member states?

We stress Karl Diller's remarks because he stunned everyone into silence with the ferocity of his statement that Germany could

oedd yr Almaen yn gallu fforddio mwy, na hyd yn oed ystyried mynd yn uwch nag 1 y cant. Fel y dywedodd Andrew Davies yn ei ateb i Nick Bourne yn gynharach, mae'n rhaid cofio, hyd nes y setlir y gyllideb newydd—a ninnau'n gwybod a fydd cyfanswm y gyllideb yn uwch nag 1 y cant—nad oes gan y comisiwn arian i'w ddsbarthu. Mae'r comisiwn yn gwneud ei gynigion, ond hyd nes bod yr aelod wladwriaethau yn derbyn y cynnig i fynd yn uwch na 1 y cant, penderfyniad Cyngor y Gweinidogion yw. Os ydych yn derbyn cynnig oddi wrth Cyngor y Gweinidogion, mae arian yn y banc y tu ôl iddo. Os ydych yn derbyn cynnig, yn y sefyllfa bresennol, oddi wrth y comisiwn, nid oes arian yn y banc y tu ôl iddo. Felly, wrth chwarae rhan yn y bargeinio hwn, wrth iddo agosáu—ac mae'n rhaid bod yn amyneddgar oherwydd bydd yn 12 neu 18 mis cyn ein bod yn gallu gweld siâp y fargen—mae'n rhaid inni geisio creu'r amodau a fydd yn dod â'r fantais fwyaf i Gymru ac i'r ardaloedd sydd yn llithro y tu ôl i'r gweddill o ran bod yn llewyrchus.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for this statement; it is important that we have statements on such key issues. It was a fair analysis and representation of what you said at the forum. However, my problem is that when you sat down at that conference, almost uniquely—and there were many contributions—nobody knew what your view was on the proposals contained in the third draft report. You gave an effective analysis of the problem, so 10 out of 10 for that, but, in terms of political leadership for Wales—and you were there speaking as the First Minister for Wales—you did not say, 'This represents an important starting point for Wales, and we look to the UK Government to guarantee these funds', or 'We look to the EU to deliver these funds'.

I accept that these proposals are not set in stone. It is a starting point, but every other speaker, whether they spoke from the floor or from the podium, demonstrated some acceptance, or qualified acceptance, of the proposals, or said that they did not like them. Everybody that you have mentioned demonstrated some acceptance, or in the case

not afford more, and could not even consider going above 1 per cent. As Andrew Davies said in answer to Nick Bourne, we must remember that until the new budget is settled—and we know whether the quantum budget will exceed 1 per cent—the commission does not have money to distribute. The commission makes its proposals, but until the member states have accepted the proposal to exceed 1 per cent, it is the Council of Ministers' decision. If you receive a proposal from the Council of Ministers, it has money in the bank to back it up. If you receive a proposal from the commission, under the present circumstances, there is not any money in the bank to support it. Therefore, when playing a role in this negotiation as it draws nearer—and we must be patient because it will be 12 to 18 months before we see the shape of the deal—we must try to create the conditions that will bring maximum benefit to Wales and to those areas that are falling behind the rest in terms of prosperity.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Prif Weinidog am y datganiad hwn; mae'n bwysig bod gennym ddatganiadau ar faterion allweddol o'r fath. Yr oedd yn ddadansoddiad ac yn ddehongliad teg o'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych yn y fforwm. Fodd bynnag, fy mhryder i yw, pan eisteddasoch i lawr yn y gynhadledd honno, eich bod yn un o'r ychydig rai—a chafwyd llawer o gyfraniadau—nad oedd neb yn gwybod beth oedd eich barn ar y cynigion yn y trydydd drafft o'r adroddiad. Bu ichi ddadansoddi'r broblem yn effeithiol felly marciau llawn am hynny, ond o ran arweiniad gwleidyddol i Gymru—ac yr oeddech yn siarad yno fel Prif Weinidog Cymru—ni ddywedasoch, 'Mae hwn yn fan cychwyn pwysig i Gymru, a disgwyliwn i Lywodraeth y DU warantu'r cronfeydd hyn', neu 'Disgwyliwn i'r UE ddarparu'r cronfeydd hyn'.

Derbyniad nad cynigion terfynol yw'r rhain. Mae'n fan cychwyn, ond nododd pob siaradwr arall, pa un a oeddent yn siarad o'r gynulleidfa neu o'r llwyfan, eu bod yn derbyn y cynigion i ryw raddau neu'n amodol, neu nad oeddent yn eu hoffi. Nododd pawb y cyfeiriasoch atynt eu bod yn derbyn y cynigion i raddau, neu yn achos y

of the Federal Minister from Germany, disagreed with the proposals. When you sat down, however, we did not know where you stood. This was a unique opportunity—you were the only person speaking from the podium for a regional nation of the United Kingdom—but you did not say to the UK Minister, ‘This is what Wales is looking for’. She was not made at all uncomfortable by what you were saying, and that made me uneasy, because you were there to present a case for Wales, and to at least say, ‘This is what we are looking for from the final UK position’. I accept that it will be a final UK position, but that should be a position to which Wales has made some contribution and has sought to determine how it will protect Wales. There was no evidence of that, and there is also no evidence of it in your statement. That is why I was uneasy. Therefore, I want some assurance from you that you are lobbying the UK Government and that we are seeking the sort of assistance that is predicated in this report, because nothing that was said at the conference or in the statement has reassured me on that.

The First Minister: Thank you for a relatively measured contribution, Nick. I welcome that and your kind words about how we must work together to promote a Welsh position in order to achieve the best deal for Wales.

To respond to a statement that you made to Andrew Davies 10 or 20 minutes ago, there was no doubt in my mind that I was speaking for Wales and not for the UK. I had not been asked to represent the UK Government, and it was clear to me that I was speaking for Wales, and not the UK. Jacqui Smith spoke from the floor; she was there to put forward the UK Government’s position, which she did. You have to admit, if you look at what she said and at what I said, that there was a considerable difference between our contributions, as you would expect, as Wales is a direct beneficiary region. Jacqui Smith simply said that the proposals are far too expensive and will have to be rethought, although she agreed with ideas on simplification and so on. I did not say that; I said something sharply different. I am trying

Gweinidog Ffederal o’r Almaen, ei fod yn anghytuno â’r cynigion. Pan eisteddasoch i lawr, fodd bynnag, ni wyddem beth oedd eich barn. Yr oedd hyn yn gyfle unigryw—chi oedd yr unig un a oedd yn siarad o’r llwyfan ar ran cenedl ranbarthol o’r Deyrnas Unedig—ond ni ddywedasoch wrth Weinidog y DU, ‘Dyma beth mae Cymru yn ei ddymuno’. Ni wnaed iddi deimlo’n anghyfforddus o gwbl gan yr hyn a ddywedasoch, a gwnaeth hynny i mi boeni, gan eich bod yno i gyflwyno achos ar ran Cymru, ac i ddweud, o leiaf, ‘Dyma beth a ddymunwn gan safbwynt terfynol y DU’. Derbyniaf mai safbwynt terfynol y DU fydd hwnnw, ond dylai’r safbwynt hwnnw fod yn un y mae Cymru wedi gwneud peth cyfraniad iddo ac wedi ceisio canfod sut y bydd yn diogelu Cymru. Ni chafwyd tystiolaeth o hynny, ac nid oes tystiolaeth ohono yn eich datganiad ychwaith. Dyna pam yr oeddwn yn pryderu. Felly, mynnaf sicrwydd gennych eich bod yn llobio Llywodraeth y DU a’n bod yn gofyn am y math o gymorth a gaiff ei ragweld yn yr adroddiad hwn, gan na ddywedwyd unrhyw beth yn y gynhadledd nac yn y datganiad sydd wedi tawelu fy meddwl yn hynny o beth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi am gyfraniad cymharol bwyllog, Nick. Croesawaf hynny a’ch geiriau caredig am y ffordd y dylem gydweithio i hybu safbwynt Cymru er mwyn cael y fargen orau i Gymru.

I ymateb i ddatganiad a wnaethoch i Andrew Davies 10 neu 20 munud yn ôl, nid oedd amheuaeth yn fy meddwl fy mod yn siarad dros Gymru ac nid y DU. Ni ofynnwyd imi gynrychioli Llywodraeth y DU, ac yr oedd yn amlwg imi fy mod yn siarad dros Gymru, ac nid y DU. Siaradodd Jacqui Smith o’r gynulleidfa, yr oedd yno i gyflwyno safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU, a dyna a wnaeth. Rhaid ichi gyfaddef, pe baech yn edrych ar yr hyn a ddywedodd a’r hyn a ddywedais i, bod gwahaniaethau sylweddol rhwng ein cyfraniadau, fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl, gan fod Cymru yn rhanbarth sy’n elwa’n uniongyrchol. Yr hyn a ddywedodd Jacqui Smith oedd bod y cynigion yn llawer rhy ddrud a bod angen eu hailystyried, er ei bod yn cytuno â’r syniadau ar symleiddio ac ati. Ni ddywedais hynny; dywedais rywbeth

to draw out the UK Government to help it to understand that if it does not successfully recruit more member states—people with votes—to approve repatriation, it must come up with a plan B. That is clear to everybody. So far, apart from Denmark, Sweden and Holland—and it was a Dutch idea to begin with—there have been no recruits to this position. However, there are many recruits to having the 1 per cent overall budget ceiling, which is the problem. If you get the 1 per cent budget ceiling as an absolute maximum, there is no room for much other than the UK's own proposals, which is the difficulty.

gwahanol iawn. Yr wyf yn ceisio ymestyn Llywodraeth y DU i'w helpu i ddeall os na fydd yn llwyddo i ddarbwylllo mwy o aelod wladwriaethau—pobl sydd â phleidlais—i gymeradwyo ailwladoli, rhaid iddo gynnig cynllun amgen. Mae hynny yn amlwg i bawb. Hyd yn hyn, ac eithrio Denmarc, Sweden a'r Iseldiroedd—a syniad yr Iseldiroedd oedd hyn i ddechrau—nid oes neb yn cytuno â'r safbwynt hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae sawl un yn cytuno â'r syniad o bennu uchafswm o 1 y cant o gyfanswm y gyllideb, a dyna'r broblem. Os pennir uchafswm o 1 y cant o gyfanswm y gyllideb, nid oes lle i lawer mwy ac eithrio cynigion y DU ei hun, a dyna'r anhawster.

3.10 p.m.

You asked which other countries approved or attacked the commission's proposals. They are not attacking the commission's proposals. You would not expect the French Government, as Michel Barnier is now the French Foreign Minister, to attack proposals of which he is the author. However, it is attacking them implicitly by saying that it supports the 1 per cent budget ceiling, because it also supports the common agricultural policy expenditure that has been agreed as a fixed factor. If the CAP expenditure and the 1 per cent maximum are fixed factors, then there is not much room for anything other than Gordon Brown's proposals. The way things currently stand is a nonsense. My job is to say that. Over the next 12 to 18 months something must give, which is what I have said time and again, and what I will probably have to continue to say.

Holwyd gennych pa wledydd eraill a oedd wedi cymeradwyo neu wedi beirniadau cynigion y comisiwn. Nid ydynt yn beirniadu cynigion y comisiwn. Ni fyddech yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth Ffrainc, gan mai Michel Barnier yw Gweinidog Tramor Ffrainc bellach, feirniadu cynigion aluniwyd ganddo ef. Fodd bynnag, mae'n eu beirniadu'n anuniongyrchol drwy ddweud ei bod yn cefnogi uchafswm o 1 y cant o'r gyllideb gan ei bod hefyd yn cefnogi gwariant y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin a gytunwyd fel ffactor sefydlog. Os yw gwariant y PAC a'r uchafswm o 1 y cant yn ffactorau sefydlog yna nid oes lle i unrhyw beth arall ac eithrio cynigion Gordon Brown. Fel y saif pethau ar hyn o bryd mae'n nonsens. Fy ngwaith i yw dweud hynny. Dros y 12 i 18 mis nesaf rhaid cyfaddawdu, sef yr hyn a ddywedais dro ar ôl tro, a'r hyn y bydd yn rhaid imi barhau i'w ddweud mae'n debyg.

It is clear to me that, as you said, these are opening shots. There is a long way to go. I give you the assurance that you asked for: there will be a lot of consultation, not only with the Assembly in this kind of format, but with the other parties and with the Welsh Local Government Association, which as you say is a party—I am sorry, I believe that it was Ieuan Wyn Jones who said it—to the Oviedo declaration on behalf of local authorities that are affected by the statistical effect.

Mae'n amlwg i mi, fel y dywedasoch, mai ergyd cyntaf pawb yw'r rhain. Mae cryn bellter i fynd. Rhoddaf y sicrwydd ichi yr oeddech yn ei fynnu: bydd llawer o ymgynghori, nid yn unig â'r Cynulliad ar y ffurf hon, ond gydag eraill a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, sy'n rhan o ddatganiad Ovideo fel y dywedwch—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, credaf mai Ieuan Wyn Jones a ddywedodd hynny—sef datganiad ar ran awdurdodau lleol y bydd yr effaith ystadegol yn effeithio arnynt.

Michael German: Thank you for that

Michael German: Diolch ichi am y sylw

comment, First Minister. You presented a case that the European structural funds have been good for Wales, and I believe that we would all concur with that. I do not believe that anyone would say that that was not the case, and demonstrating that was important. You mentioned opening shots, and you have displayed the problem that we face quite adequately—I believe that we all understand that repatriation is off the agenda, and that the 1 per cent ceiling is the key issue. However, we need to know not only what the best position for Wales is, but what the guarantee that we are supposedly being given by the UK Government—that we would not lose out in the 1 per cent budget—would mean.

We know some of the facts now. Your Minister for Economic Development and Transport has just told us that he believes that funding will be above Barnett, which is a relief. However, if it is only a penny above Barnett, that does not mean anything. Therefore, it is a question of relative value. On the one side, we know from your paper to the Committee on European and External Affairs that we are currently being offered €2 billion over 2007 to 2013 from the European Commission. We now know from Jacqui Smith, in response to a question Nick Bourne and I asked at the forum, that the UK Government would have to pay £28 billion more. Therefore, what would it mean if it saved £28 billion? It would mean something like £70 million a year to Wales, if you Barnettised that figure in the normal way, assuming that we continue with the normal formula. Therefore, will we get £70 million on top?

The problem is that, if there is no offer from the European Commission on the table, the amount of money that the UK Government loses and the amount of money that it is prepared to put back into the pot will decrease. Therefore, we might get nothing more than a cup of tea and a bit of sympathy by way of a guarantee. Is it not therefore in our interest, as it is in the interests of the other 18 European regions, to keep the European offer up? The Welsh Local Government Association has seen that and has gone around Europe taking the lead for

hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Cyflwynwyd achos gennyh fod y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd wedi bod o fudd i Gymru, a chredaf y byddem oll yn cytuno â hynny. Ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw un yn anghytuno â hynny, ac yr oedd dangos y ffaith hwnnw'n bwysig. Cyfeiriasoch at ergydion cyntaf, ac yr ydych wedi dangos y broblem sy'n ein hwynebu yn eithaf digonol—credaf ein bod i gyd yn deall nad yw ailwladoli ar yr agenda bellach, ac mai'r uchafswm o 1 y cant yw'r mater allweddol. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â gwybod beth yw'r safbwynt gorau i Gymru, mae angen inni wybod hefyd beth fyddai'r sicrwydd honedig a roddir inni gan Lywodraeth y DU—na fyddem ar ein colled yn y gyllideb 1 y cant—yn ei olygu.

Gwyddom rai o'r ffeithiau erbyn hyn. Mae eich Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth newydd ddweud wrthym ei fod yn credu y bydd yr arian yn uwch na Barnett, sy'n rhyddhad. Fodd bynnag, os mai dim ond ceiniog yn fwy na Barnett ydyw, nid yw'n golygu dim. Felly, mae'n ymwneud â'r gwerth cymharol. Ar yr un llaw, gwyddom oddi wrth eich papur i'r Pwyllgor ar Faterion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol mai'r hyn a gaiff ei gynnig inni ar hyn o bryd gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yw €2 biliwn o 2007 hyd 2013. Gwyddom oddi wrth Jacqui Smith erbyn hyn, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn a ofynnodd Nick Bourne a minnau yn y fforwm, y byddai angen i Lywodraeth y DU dalu £28 biliwn arall. Felly, beth fyddai'n ei olygu pe bai'n arbed £28 biliwn? Byddai'n golygu tua £70 miliwn i Gymru pe baech yn cymhwyso fformiwla Barnett at y ffigur hwnnw yn y ffordd arferol, gan gymryd yn ganiataol ein bod yn parhau â'r fformiwla arferol. Felly a gawn ni £70 miliwn yn ychwanegol?

Y broblem yw os nad oes cynnig gerbron gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, mae'r swm o arian y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn ei golli a'r swm y mae'n fodlon ei roi yn ôl yn y coffrau yn gostwng. Felly, efallai na fydd y sicrwydd yn golygu fawr ddim. Felly onid yw o fudd inni, fel y mae o fudd i'r 18 rhanbarth Ewropeaidd arall, gadw'r cynnig Ewropeaidd ar y lefel bresennol? Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi gweld hynny ac mae wedi mynd o amgylch Ewrop yn arwain dros Gymru wrth geisio cael rhanbarthau eraill i gytuno. Mae cadw'r cynnig Ewropeaidd fel y

Wales by trying to get other regions on board. Keeping the European offer up means that the guarantee must also stay up. If we say nothing and the offer goes down, then what we get in return from the UK Government is nothing on the table, which is not the best deal for Wales. How do you reconcile that position?

The First Minister: There is nothing to reconcile. You have to not only keep the European offer up, but also keep up and negotiate the UK Government offer. You must keep both those offers in play. If one of those offers drops, there is no reason for the other offer to be maintained or improved. I fear that what you believe is a strength in your argument is in fact a weakness. We could be back in the same situation as in 1999.

Labour, in effect, has accomplished three objectives in the Objective 1 stakes over the past six years—five years of the Assembly and one year of the former Welsh Office. We secured Objective 1 funding for the first time for two-thirds of Wales; we were the first regional administration—or territorial administration, to the Treasury's term—to secure funding in excess of the Barnett formula during its 25 years in existence; we received the £400 million plus, and we also received the £65 million performance reward. Those are three major achievements—two for the Assembly Government and one for its predecessor. That gives us a strong hand. However, we could be left in a difficult position, where we only have the commission's offer. It looks good on paper, as Objective 1 did in 1999, but if you do not have additional public expenditure cover and Barnett plus funding to go with it, you face the problem of having to decide whether to take money away from health, education and other front-line services in order to fund the infrastructure expenditure to help to transform, or complete the transformation of, the economy following 1 January 2007. It is crucial that we keep the UK interest in this issue and ensure that we have Barnett plus funding in order to fund the public expenditure cover that we need to help transform the economy. It is vital, therefore, that we concentrate on the Barnett plus

mae yn golygu bod yn rhaid i'r sicrwydd aros fel y mae hefyd. Os na ddywedwn ddim, a bod y cynnig yn gostwng, yna ni wnaiff Llywodraeth y DU gynnig dim yn ôl inni, ac nid dyna'r fargen orau i Gymru. Sut yr ydych yn cysoni'r sefyllfa honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes unrhyw beth i'w gysoni. Nid yn unig y mae rhaid cadw'r cynnig Ewropeaidd ar y lefel bresennol, ond hefyd cynnig Llywodraeth y DU a thrafod gyda ni i'w godi eto. Rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth i'r ddau gynnig hynny. Os bydd un o'r cynigion hynny yn gostwng, nid oes unrhyw reswm dros barhau â'r cynnig arall neu ei wella. Yr wyf yn ofni mai gwendid mewn gwirionedd yw'r hyn yr ystyriwch chi yn gryfder yn eich dadl. Gallasem fod yn ôl yn y sefyllfa yr oeddem ynddi yn 1999.

Mae Llafur, mewn gwirionedd, wedi cyflawni tri nod yn y fenter Amcan 1 dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf—pum mlynedd o dan y Cynulliad a blwyddyn o dan yr hen Swyddfa Gymreig. Sicrhawyd arian Amcan 1 gennym am y tro cyntaf ar gyfer dwy ran o dair o Gymru; ni oedd y weinyddiaeth ranbarthol gyntaf—neu weinyddiaeth diriogaethol, i ddefnyddio term y Trysorlys—i sicrhau arian a oedd y tu hwnt i fformiwla Barnett yn ystod 25 mlynedd ei bodolaeth; cawsom y swm ychwanegol o dros £400 miliwn, a chawsom y swm a ddyfarnwyd ar gyfer perfformiad o £65 miliwn. Dyna dri chyflawniad mawr—dau i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac un i'w ragflaenydd. Mae hynny yn rhoi mantais gref inni. Fodd bynnag, gallem gael ein gadael mewn sefyllfa anodd, lle nad oes gennym ond cynnig y comisiwn. Mae'n edrych yn dda ar bapur, fel y gwnaeth Amcan 1 yn 1999, ond os nad oes gennych ddarpariaeth gwariant cyhoeddus ychwanegol ac arian Barnett a mwy ochr yn ochr ag ef, yr ydych yn wynebu'r broblem o orfod mynd â'r arian o gyllideb iechyd, addysg a gwasanaethau rheng flaen eraill er mwyn ariannu'r gwariant seilwaith er mwyn helpu i drawsnewid, neu gwblhau'r broses o drawsnewid yr economi ar ôl 1 Ionawr 2007. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cadw diddordeb y DU yn y mater hwn a sicrhau bod gennym arian Barnett a mwy er mwyn ariannu'r ddarpariaeth o wariant cyhoeddus sydd ei

funding. We must persuade the Treasury to provide that, which is why I have been giving many examples of how it would be used. This is not just about money, it is not a matter of 'Well, you'll give us a quid, they'll give us £1.50, so make it £1.60 and we'll take your offer'. That is not it at all. It is about explaining what we will do with the money and how much it will contribute to transforming the weaknesses in the Welsh economy in the two-thirds of Wales that receives Objective 1 funding. That is why I was almost unique at the podium in emphasising the European gross value added when giving examples of how the funding would transform the Welsh economy. That is how we will get the Treasury and the European Commission to agree that that is how the money should be used, and why the Treasury would want to provide Barnett plus funding.

Christine Gwyther: It is important that the First Minister gave this statement. It was also important that we were seen at the top table of one of the most important conferences that we will attend during our political lives. I was proud to be part of the delegation that saw our First Minister speak at the podium. Let us not forget that. The speech went down well and the intelligence in the corridors suggested that the commission reacted positively to it. The First Minister did not blindly follow the UK Government's lead. He did not say that we would be content with the 1 per cent, and that the UK Treasury was the only game in town. That was important. He has certainly left the options for Wales open at this early stage in negotiations.

In today's Economic Development and Transport Committee meeting, we began to discuss the possible shape of the map of UK assisted areas. I worked in local government in Pembrokeshire when it was the only part of the world that I worked in that had full assisted area status. *[Interruption.]* I have gone a bit further than that now. I have seen a real difference in having a large assisted area to work within. Councils are co-operating

hangen arnom er mwyn helpu i drawsnewid yr economi. Mae'n hanfodol, felly, ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar arian Barnett a mwy. Rhaid inni berswadio'r Trysorlys i ddarparu hynny, a dyna pam yr wyf wedi bod yn rhoi llawer o enghreifftiau o sut y câi ei ddefnyddio. Nid ymwneud ag arian yn unig y mae'r mater hwn, nid yw'n fater o 'Wel, cawn bunt gennych chi, cawn £1.50 ganddynt hwy ac fe dderbyniwn eich cynnig.' Nid dyna'r pwynt o gwbl. Mae'n ymwneud ag egluro beth a wnawn â'r arian a faint y bydd yn ei gyfrannu i drawsnewid y gwendidau yn economi Cymru yn y ddwy ran o dair o Gymru sy'n cael arian Amcan 1. Dyna pam yr oeddwn yn un o'r ychydig rai ar y llwyfan a bwysleisiodd werth Ewropeaidd crynswth ychwanegol wrth roi enghreifftiau o'r ffordd y byddai'r cyllid yn trawsnewid economi Cymru. Dyna'r ffordd y cawn y Trysorlys a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i gytuno mai dyna sut y dylid defnyddio'r arian, a pham y byddai'r Trysorlys am ddarparu arian Barnett a mwy.

Christine Gwyther: Mae'n bwysig bod y Prif Weinidog wedi gwneud y datganiad hwn. Yr oedd yn bwysig hefyd inni chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn un o'r cynadleddau pwysicaf y byddwn yn ei mynychu yn ystod ein bywydau gwleidyddol. Yr oeddwn yn falch o fod yn rhan o'r ddirprwyaeth a welodd ein Prif Weinidog yn siarad o'r llwyfan. Peidied neb ag anghofio hynny. Cafodd yr araith dderbyniad da ac yr oedd y trafodaethau yn y coridorau yn awgrymu bod y comisiwn wedi ymateb yn gadarnhaol iddi. Ni ddilynodd y Prif Weinidog arweiniad Llywodraeth y DU yn ddifeddwl. Ni ddywedodd y byddem yn fodlon ar yr 1 y cant, ac mai cynnig Trysorlys y DU oedd yr unig ddewis. Yr oedd hynny yn bwysig. Yn sicr oherwydd ei weithredoedd ef nid yw Cymru yn ymrwymedig i unrhyw gynnig penodol ar ddechrau'r trafodaethau fel hyn.

Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth heddiw, dechreuasom drafod ffurf bosibl y map o'r ardaloedd a gynorthwyir yn y DU. Gweithiais mewn llywodraeth leol yn sir Benfro a honno oedd yr unig ran o'r byd y gweithiais ynddi oedd â statws ardal a gynorthwyir. *[Torri ar draws.]* Yr wyf wedi mynd ychydig ymhellach na hynny yn awr. Yr wyf wedi gweld gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol o gael

more with other councils and there is valuable partnership working. That is good for the economy and capacity building. I would strongly support you, First Minister, if you were to convey to the UK Government that we want to keep the map more or less as it is now, although perhaps with some blurring at the edges. Many people hold a contrary view, certainly in some English regions, and would prefer smaller, ward-based or county-based assisted areas. Can you give an early indication of how negotiations are going across the UK and how good a chance we have of keeping our full Objective 1 area?

3.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I will write to you if I am wrong, but it is my understanding that we will seek to keep the integrity of the present Objective 1 area, and are likely to be successful in doing so. Some of the benefits of Objective 1, and its name, could be changed by the statistical effect rules, whatever they turn out to be. Objectives 2 and 3 may also change. You are right to refer to the lobbying from English regions and big cities, which want to concentrate on ward-based activities in, for example, the weakest wards in Greater Manchester, or Greater London and so on. They want to introduce an urban dimension that does not exist at present. This was brought home to me forcibly before the rugby league cup final on Saturday, when the first words I heard on my arrival were, 'Great speech, Rhodri'. That was from one of the people that you are no doubt referring to, from big-time politics in the north of England, who wanted to emphasise the view held by some of the big metropolitan areas of northern England that a ward-based approach would be more suitable for them. I see that more as a successor to Objectives 2 and 3 rather than to Objective 1.

A criticism that I would make of Ieuan's contribution is that we must never appear to be a passive holder-out of the begging bowl. That needs to be borne in mind. The issue is not just about who will give you the most money, but about what you intend to do with

gweithio o fewn ardal fawr a gynorthwyr. Mae cynghorau yn cydweithio mwy gyda chynghorau eraill a cheir gweithio gwerthfawr mewn partneriaeth. Mae hynny yn beth da i'r economi ac adeiladu capasiti. Byddwn yn rhoi cefnogaeth gref i chi, Brif Weinidog, pe baech yn cyfleu i Lywodraeth y DU ein bod am gadw'r map fwy neu lai fel y mae ar hyn o bryd ond gydag ychydig o newidiadau i'r ffiniau. Mae gan lawer o bobl farn wahanol, yn arbennig mewn rhai rhanbarthau o Loegr, a byddai'n well ganddynt ardaloedd a gynorthwyr ar raddfa lai, er enghraifft ar sail ward neu sir. A allwch roi arwydd cynnar o sut y mae trafodaethau ar draws y DU yn datblygu a pha mor debygol ydym o gadw ein hardal Amcan 1 lawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ysgrifennaf atoch os wyf yn anghywir, ond fy nealltwriaeth yw y byddwn yn ceisio cadw'r ardal Amcan 1 bresennol yn ei chyfanrwydd, ac yn debygol o lwyddo yn hynny o beth. Gallai rhai o fanteision Amcan 1, a'i enw, newid oherwydd y rheolau ynglŷn ag effaith ystadegol, beth bynnag a fyddant. Gallai Amcanion 2 a 3 newid hefyd. Yr ydych yn iawn i gyfeirio at y lobïo gan ranbarthau Lloegr a'r dinasoedd mawr, sydd am ganolbwyntio ar weithgareddau mewn wardiau, er enghraifft, y wardiau gwannaf yng nghanol Manceinion Fwyaf, neu ganol Llundain Fwyaf, ac ati. Maent am gyflwyno dimensiwn trefol nad yw'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd. Fe'm trawyd gan hyn cyn rownd derfynol cwpan rygbi'r gynghrair ddydd Sadwrn, pan mai'r geiriau cyntaf a glywais ar ôl cyrraedd oedd, 'Araith wych, Rhodri.' Un o'r gwleidyddion lleol pwysig o Ogledd Lloegr yr ydych yn cyfeirio atyntmae'n siŵr a ddywedodd hynny. Yr oedd am bwysleisio barn rhai o ardaloedd trefol mawr gogledd Lloegr y byddai ardal ar sail ward yn fwy addas iddynt hwy. Ystyriaf hynny yn fwy fel olynydd i Amcanion 2 a 3 nac i Amcan 1.

Un feirniadaeth y byddwn yn ei gwneud o gyfraniad Ieuan yw na ddylem byth ymddangos fel rhai sy'n gofyn am gymorth yn oddefol. Rhaid cofio hynny. Nid mater o bwy a rydd y mwyaf o arian ichi ydyw, ond yr hyn y bwriadwch ei wneud â'r arian i

the money to transform the economy. We must never be passive; we must always emphasise how we intend to use the money to transform our economy, so that we never need to use the begging bowl again.

The Presiding Officer: In view of the importance of this statement, I will extend the time for it beyond the 30 minutes usually allocated for statements in order to allow all Members who wish to contribute to do so. I request succinct questions and answers.

Janet Davies: First Minister, you referred to the speech by the German secretary of state for finance, in which he referred to the needs of Land Brandenburg and said that it would be better served by a 1 per cent contribution. The following day, a representative of Land Brandenburg spoke strongly and emotionally about how the region would prefer a 1.14 per cent contribution. In the light of this, will you reconsider your view and join the other regional governments in fighting for a 1.14 per cent contribution? Or will you say that we should perhaps take the money out of CAP funding and transfer it to Objective 1 funding for the Valleys? If not, we will start out with a worse scenario.

The First Minister: That was a 'something has got to give' speech, Janet. I apologise for not mentioning you earlier as one of Wales's representatives; you were there under the Committee of the Regions heading. I saw you at the meeting, but I forgot to mention that you were among the Welsh delegation, because, in a way, you were not.

You have illustrated perfectly why I used the phrase 'something has got to give'. It may well be that the 1 per cent goes, but it will not go by much and not until late in the day. There is no way that the finance ministers will give way on the 1 per cent until sometime close to midnight on 31 December. By that time, they may have squeezed something out of the common agricultural policy commitment, and they will have squeezed out strong value-for-money commitments on what regional development is to be spent on. That is why there has been this emphasis on how the money is to be

drawsnewid yr economi. Ni ddylem fyth fod yn oddefol; rhaid inni bwysleisio bob amser sut y bwriadwn ddefnyddio'r arian i drawsnewid ein heconomi, fel na fydd angen inni ofyn am gymorth byth eto.

Y Llywydd: Oherwydd pwysigrwydd y datganiad hwn, estynnaf yr amser ar ei gyfer y tu hwnt i'r 30 munud arferol a neilltuir ar gyfer datganiadau er mwyn galluogi pob Aelod sydd am gyfrannu i wneud hynny. Gofynnaf am gwestiynau ac atebion cryno.

Janet Davies: Brif Weinidog, cyfeiriasoch at yr araith gan ysgrifennydd gwladol yr Almaen dros gyllid, pan gyfeiriodd at anghenion Land Brandenburg gan ddweud y câi ei wasanaethu'n well gan gyfraniad o 1 y cant. Y diwrnod canlynol, siaradodd cynrychiolydd o Land Brandenburg yn gryf ac yn emosïynol am y ffordd y byddai'n well gan y rhanbarth gyfraniad o 1.14 y cant. O gofio hyn, a wnewch chi ailystyried eich barn ac ymuno â'r llywodraethau rhanbarthol eraill i frwydro dros gyfraniad o 1.14 y cant? Neu a ddywedwch y dylem efallai gymryd yr arian o gronfa PAC a'i drosglwyddo i arian Amcan 1 ar gyfer y Cymoedd? Os na wnewch hynny, byddwn yn dechrau gyda senario waeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Araith yn nodi y dylid cyfaddawdu oedd hynny, Janet. Ymddiheuraf am beidio â chyfeirio atoch yn gynharach fel un o gynrychiolwyr Cymru; yr oeddech yno fel aelod o Bwyllgor y Rhanbarthau. Fe'ch gwelais yn y cyfarfod, ond anghofiais gyfeirio at y ffaith eich bod ymysg y ddirprwyaeth o Gymru, am y rheswm nad oeddech, mewn ffordd.

Yr ydych wedi dangos yn berffaith pam y dywedais fod yn rhaid cyfaddawdu. Mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd yr 1 y cant yn diflannu, ond ni fydd yn llawer llai na hynny ac ni fydd hynny tan yn ddiweddar iawn. Ni wnaiff y gweinidogion cyllid ildio o gwbl ar yr 1 y cant tan yn agos at hanner nos ar 31 Rhagfyr. Erbyn hynny, efallai y byddant wedi gwasgu rhywbeth allan o'r ymrwymiad polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, a byddant wedi gwasgu ymrwymïadau gwerth am arian cryf o ran yr hyn y dylid gwario arian datblygu rhanbarthol arno. Dyna pam y cafwyd y pwyslais hwn ar sut y dylid gwario'r arian.

spent. It could be spent on hard infrastructure, meaning a lot of concrete, a lot of money and huge bills for building six-lane highways to your local airport, and not many jobs, or it could be spent in the way that it has been in Wales: modest sums of money have been used in a multiplicity of ways to develop people-oriented infrastructure that provides many jobs and better European value for money. That is genuinely in addition to the normal work of general regional development programmes. It must be over and above the normal work. Emphasis has been placed on that, because it is the only way of justifying going over the relatively popular and easy-to-understand round figure of 1 per cent.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you for your report, First Minister. As I understand it, Germany is one of the biggest contributors to the EU budget. You reported on the shocked reaction to Karl Diller's statement, on which others have commented. How does Karl Diller's contribution change the situation in terms of negotiation on the future of cohesion funds for the UK and, more particularly, for Wales?

The First Minister: That is in the context of an argument that I was not aware of before visiting Brussels, namely that Germany is looking eastwards and stating that if the Latvians, Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and Slovacs are to have low tax rates and low corporation tax rates to provide an incentive for businesses to move out of Germany eastwards to Poland and Estonia and so on, they must not do so in the expectation that the infrastructure—which those countries cannot afford because they do not have the taxes—will be made up by German contributions to the EU funnelled through structural funds. That is now referred to as 'tax dumping'. Germany is ferocious about this; it will not allow tax dumping. It will not allow keeping the corporation tax low and then expecting the EU, or the German taxpayer indirectly through Brussels, to contribute by making good the taxes that are not being levied in that particular country. The ferocity with which the Germans hold to that argument must be clocked by everyone who thinks that this issue is easy and that it is fine and lovely for the EC to offer us money.

Gellid ei wario ar seilwaith cadarn, sy'n golygu llawer o goncrïd, llawer o arian a biliau anferth am adeiladu priffyrdd chwe-lôn i'ch maes awyr lleol, heb lawer o swyddi, neu gellid ei wario yn y ffordd y'i gwariwyd yng Nghymru: defnyddiwyd symiau cymharol fach o arian mewn ffyrdd amrywiol i ddatblygu seilwaith wedi'i anelu at bobl sy'n cynnig llawer o swyddi a gwell gwerth am arian Ewropeaidd. Mae hynny'n wirioneddol yn ychwanegol at waith arferol rhaglenni datblygu rhanbarthol cyffredinol. Rhaid iddo fod yn ychwanegol at y gwaith arferol. Rhoddwyd pwyslais ar hynny, gan mai dyna'r unig ffordd o gyfiawnhau mynd dros y ffigur cymharol boblogaidd a chymharol ddealladwy a chrwn o 1 y cant.

Brian Gibbons: Diolch ichi am eich adroddiad, Brif Weinidog. Hyd y deallaf, yr Almaen yw un o'r cyfranogwyr mwyaf i gyllideb yr UE. Bu ichi gyfeirio at yr ymateb syfrdanol i ddatganiad Karl Diller, y cyfeiriwyd ato gan eraill. Sut y mae cyfraniad Karl Diller yn newid y sefyllfa o ran trafodaeth ar ddyfodol arian cydlyniant ar gyfer y DU ac, yn bennaf, ar gyfer Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny o fewn cyddestun dadl nad oeddwn yn ymwybodol ohoni cyn ymweld â Brwsel, sef bod yr Almaen yn edrych tua'r dwyrain ac yn datgan os y caiff pobl Latfia, Gwlad Pwyl, Hwngari, Tsiecoslofacia a Slofacia drethi isel a threth gorfforaethol isel er mwyn annog busnesau i symud allan o'r Almaen ac i'r dwyrain i Wlad Pwyl ac Estonia ac ati, ni ddylent wneud hynny gan ddisgwyl y telir am y seilwaith—na all y gwledydd hynny ei fforddio gan nad oes ganddynt y trethi—drwy gyfraniadau'r Almaen i'r UE drwy gyfrwng cronfeydd strwythurol. Gelwir hynny bellach yn ddadlwytho treth. Mae'r Almaen yn ffyrnig am hyn; ni fydd yn caniatáu dadlwytho treth. Ni fydd yn caniatáu cadw'r dreth gorfforaethol yn isel ac yna disgwyl i'r UE, neu'r trethdalwr Almaenig, yn anuniongyrchol drwy Frwsel, gyfrannu drwy wneud iawn am y trethi na chânt eu codi yn y wlad benodol honno. Rhaid i bawb sydd o'r farn bod y mater hwn yn un rhwydd a'i bod yn wych bod y CE yn cynnig arian inni ystyried pa mor ffyrnig yw'r Almaenwyr ynglŷn â'r ddadl honno.

Lisa Francis: The UK Government's proposals, in the third cohesion report, state that a compensation package could reflect any exceptional circumstances. As you know, those are yet to be defined. You have adopted the habit of saying that 'something has got to give', but should not your true aim be to do your level best to convey to the Westminster Government the importance of the exceptional circumstances in Wales? I am concerned that that does not seem to have come across from the resumé of your activities at this forum.

The First Minister: It is clear that I am trying to guess what will happen at the end of 2005. The 1 per cent ceiling is probably going to have to give, but if it is adhered to, that can only be done by CAP reform money guarantees going rather than the structural funds money going. The UK Government is more than happy about that, but does not think that it can secure it.

You must then ask what are the exceptional circumstances; you then return to the answer of needing the allocation of money over and above the Barnett formula. There is no point in Wales being allocated EC money for structural funds expenditure unless it has public expenditure cover from the Treasury over and above the Barnett formula, as we won in 1999-2000, and as we must continue to win. Otherwise, that expenditure can only be made available by digging into public expenditure cover for health, education and other front-line services.

Mick Bates: As I am closely involved in community development and, in particular, capacity building, I would like to know your attitude towards that process. As I understand the situation, we will lose the LEADER funding as it will be absorbed into the CAP package. How do you propose to replace that, particularly as it has been such a useful fund for Welsh communities?

The First Minister: There are some areas of CAP funding, such as Farming Connect, LEADER funding and so on, which are vital

Lisa Francis: Mae cynigion Llywodraeth y DU, yn y trydydd adroddiad cydlyniant, yn datgan y gallai pecyn iawndal adlewyrchu unrhyw amgylchiadau eithriadol. Fel y gwyddoch, nid ydynt wedi eu diffinio eto. Yr ydych wedi mabwysiadu'r arfer o ddweud bod yn rhaid cyfaddawdu, ond oni ddylech anelu mewn gwirionedd at wneud eich gorau i gyfleu pwysigrwydd amgylchiadau eithriadol Cymru i Lywodraeth San Steffan? Yr wyf yn pryderu nad yw hynny'n ymddangos fel pe bai wedi cael ei gyfleu yn y crynodeb o'ch gweithgareddau yn y fforwm hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg fy mod yn ceisio dyfalu beth fydd yn digwydd ar ddiwedd 2005. Mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid cyfaddawdu o ran yr uchafswm o 1 y cant, ond os cedwir ato, dim ond drwy gael gwared ar warantau arian diwygio PAC yn hytrach na chael gwared ar arian y cronfeydd strwythurol y gellir gwneud hynny. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn fwy na bodlon ar hynny, ond nid yw o'r fam y bydd yn gallu ei sicrhau.

Yna rhaid gofyn beth yw'r amgylchiadau eithriadol; yna byddwch yn dychwelyd at yr ateb bod angen dyrannu arian yn ychwanegol at fformiwla Barnett. Nid oes diben dyrannu arian CE i Gymru ar gyfer gwariant cronfeydd strwythurol os nad oes ganddi arian gwariant cyhoeddus gan y Trysorlys yn ychwanegol at fformiwla Barnett, fel y cawsom yn 1999-2000, ac fel y mae'n rhaid inni barhau i'w gael. Fel arall, dim ond drwy ddefnyddio gwariant cyhoeddus ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a gwasanaethau rheng flaen eraill y gellir sicrhau'r gwariant hwnnw.

Mick Bates: Gan fy mod yn ymwneud llawer â datblygu cymunedol, ac adeiladu capasiti yn arbennig, hoffwn wybod beth yw eich agwedd at y broses honno. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, byddwn yn colli'r arian LEADER gan y caiff ei ymgorffori yn y pecyn PAC. Sut y bwriadwch gael arian yn ei le, yn arbennig gan y bu'n gronfa mor ddefnyddiol i gymunedau Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae rhai rhannau o waith ariannu PAC, megis Cyswllt Ffermio, arian LEADER ac ati, sy'n hanfodol o ran

to diversifying and moving away from an over-dependence on guaranteed production subsidies with fixed prices. That will be under huge pressure from World Trade Organisation negotiations over the next few years. Margaret Beckett was reported in the newspapers this morning as saying that she does not think that traditional CAP-type funding will survive after 2008. She is probably correct—not because of European politics, but because of world trade politics. Importantly, some funding associated with the CAP package, such as LEADER, need to survive; Farming Connect is an example of such funding. The capacity building programmes in LEADER and so on, are other examples.

amrywiaeth a symud oddi wrth orddibyniaeth ar gymorthdaliadau cynhyrchu gwarantedig â phrisiau sefydlog. Bydd pwysau enfawr ar hynny yn sgîl negodiadau Corff Masnach y Byd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Cafwyd adroddiadau yn y papurau newydd y bore yma fod Margaret Beckett wedi dweud nad oedd o'r farn y byddai arian traddodiadol ar ffurf PAC yn parhau ar ôl 2008. Hwyrach ei bod yn gywir—nid oherwydd gwleidyddiaeth Ewropeaidd, ond oherwydd gwleidyddiaeth masnach y byd. Mae'n bwysig bod rhywfaint o'r cyllid sy'n gysylltiedig â phhecyn PAC yn parhau, megis LEADER; mae Cyswllt Ffermio yn un enghraifft o'r arian hwnnw. Mae'r rhaglenni adeiladu capasiti LEADER ac ati, yn enghreifftiau eraill.

3.30 p.m.

**Datganiad ar Drafodiad Hysbysadwy o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21: Cynllun Casglu
Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru
Statement on the Notifiable Transaction under Standing Order No. 21: The Arts
Council of Wales's Collectorplan**

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): The Collectorplan scheme makes contemporary works of art available to ordinary individuals in Wales. It does so by providing them with an opportunity to have an interest-free loan to buy contemporary Welsh art and craft. Around 79 galleries in Wales currently participate in the Arts Council of Wales' Collectorplan scheme, which assists UK residents to buy original works of art and craft by living artists. Anyone visiting one of the participating galleries and wanting to buy an item for sale can obtain interest-free credit towards a single purchase or a group of purchases. The items can include paintings, silverware, ceramics, sculpture, jewellery, prints, photography or textiles. Purchasers are required to find a deposit of 10 per cent of the total cost. Gallery staff will guide them through the paperwork and submit an application to the Arts Council of Wales on their behalf. The loan will normally be approved within seven to 10 days. Loans of up to £2,000 are repayable between 10 and 15 months, depending on the size of the loan, and the minimum monthly repayment is from only £10.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Mae'r Cynllun Casglu yn sicrhau bod gweithiau celf cyfoes ar gael i unigolion cyffredin yng Nghymru. Mae'n gwneud hynny drwy roi cyfle iddynt gael benthyciad di-log i brynu gweithiau celf a chreffft cyfoes Cymreig. Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 79 o orielau yng Nghymru yn cymryd rhan yng Nghynllun Casglu Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, sy'n cynorthwyo preswylwyr y DU i brynu gweithiau celf a chreffft gwreiddiol gan artistiaid byw. Gall unrhyw un sy'n ymweld ag un o'r orielau sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun ac sydd am brynu eitem sydd ar werth gael credyd di-log tuag at brynu un eitem neu grŵp o eitemau. Gall yr eitemau gynnwys paentiadau, arianwaith, serameg, cerflunwaith, gemwaith, printiau, ffotograffau neu decstiliau. Gofynnir i brynwyr dalu blaendal o 10 y cant o gyfanswm y gost. Bydd staff yr oriel yn eu cynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith papur ac yn cyflwyno cais i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ar eu rhan. Fel arfer, cymeradwyir y benthyciad o fewn saith i 10 diwrnod. Rhaid ad-dalu benthyciadau hyd at £2,000 o fewn 10 a 15 mis, yn dibynnu ar faint y benthyciad, ac mae'r isafswm y gellir ei ad-

dal bob mis cyn lleied â £10.

There is, however, a major problem with the scheme—it is a problem of success. The scheme has been so successful in recent years that the arts council has had to turn down many applications for funding simply because the budget has run out. A loan from the Principality Building Society will almost double the total size of the fund to £1.1 million and that will mean that more people will be able to own and collect pieces of art to enjoy in their homes. The Principality Building Society has agreed with the arts council to accept a rate of return on its loan of 3 per cent—about half the normal commercial return that it would have expected. That is a welcome expansion to an extremely worthwhile project, and I confirm this afternoon that the Assembly Government will stand as guarantor for the value of the Principality loan.

The experience of the current scheme indicates that the arts council will be able to afford the 3 per cent payable to the Principality from the 4 per cent levy which it makes on participating galleries against each purchase, and which also goes towards the cost of administering the scheme. The expansion in Collectorplan will allow more galleries to be registered with the scheme and allow for a greater number of loans, but there will be no changes to the size and terms of the loans. The expanded scheme will benefit artists working and displaying in Wales, galleries in Wales and people wanting to own works of art. It is an excellent example of the private and public sectors working together to promote wider access to art. This is a notifiable transaction under Standing Order No. 21.16. The notifiable transaction involves the incurring of a contingent liability as defined by Standing Order No. 21.19, namely the guarantee of a loan from the Principality Building Society to the Arts Council of Wales.

The maximum estimated amount of the contingent liability is £500,000. I stress that that is a contingent rather than an actual liability, and significant losses are not expected to occur. The contingent liability will run to 31 July 2007. Increasing this plan

Fodd bynnag, mae problem fawr gyda'r cynllun—ei lwyddiant. Bu'r cynllun mor llwyddiannus yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf fel y bu'n rhaid i gyngor y celfyddydau wrthod nifer o geisiadau am arian gan nad oedd cyllideb ar gael. Bydd benthyciad gan Gymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality bron yn dyblu maint y gronfa i £1.1 miliwn a golyga hynny y gall mwy o bobl fod yn berchen ar ddarnau celf a'u casglu i'w mwynhau yn eu cartrefi. Daeth Cymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality i gytundeb gyda chyngor y celfyddydau i dderbyn cyfradd elw o 3 y cant ar ei benthyciad—tua hanner y gyfradd fasnachol arferol y byddai wedi ei disgwyl. Mae hynny'n ehangiad i'w groesawu i brosiect buddiol iawn, a chadarnhaf y prynhawn yma y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithredu fel gwarantwr ar gyfer gwerth benthyciad y Principality.

Mae profiad y cynllun presennol yn dynodi y gall cyngor y celfyddydau fforddio'r 3 y cant sy'n daladwy i'r Principality o'r ardoll o 4 y cant mae'n ei godi ar orielau sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun yn erbyn bob pryniant, ac sydd hefyd yn cyfrannu at y gost o weinyddu'r cynllun. Bydd ehangu'r Cynllun Casglu yn galluogi rhagor o orielau i gael eu cofrestru gyda'r cynllun a chaniatáu mwy o fenthyciadau, ond ni fydd newidiadau i faint a thelerau'r benthyciadau. Bydd y cynllun ehangach o fudd i artistiaid sy'n gweithio ac yn arddangos eu gwaith yng Nghymru, orielau yng Nghymru a phobl sydd am fod yn berchen ar weithiau celf. Mae'n enghraifft ragorol o'r sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus yn cydweithio er mwyn hybu mynediad ehangach i gelf. Mae hwn yn drafodiad hysbysadwy o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21.16. Mae'r trafodiad hysbysadwy yn cynnwys rhwymedigaeth ddibynnol fel y'i diffinir gan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21.19, sef gwarantu benthyciad gan Gymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Uchafswm amcangyfrifedig y rhwymedigaeth ddibynnol yw £500,000. Pwysleisiaf mai rhwymedigaeth ddibynnol ydyw yn hytrach na rhwymedigaeth wirioneddol, ac ni ddisgwylir y bydd colledion sylweddol. Bydd y rhwymedigaeth

will increase demand for the producers of the arts of Wales—the sculptors, painters, photographers, textile artists ceramicists, and many more, who make such a huge contribution to the culture of life in our nation.

Owen John Thomas: This is another good example of the premise that a small investment in culture can bring a big return, and, generally, it does. This is not a new scheme, but an old scheme revamped, but I welcome it, particularly the fact that the increased loan will make more paintings and sculptures available to people who are on lower incomes, not that they will not also be available to those with higher incomes. I am glad that the Principality is charging only 3 per cent on the loan, which means that we can sometimes work with the private sector when it behaves in a reasonable manner, as it obviously has done in this instance. The scheme should encourage artists and would-be artists through the selling of more of their products and by making those sales more accessible and available. However, we must make more people aware of the scheme, and I wonder, Minister, whether it will be marketed. A section of the population already knows about it and takes advantage of it, but will you move to the outer circle to include those who have not heard of the scheme? If you want to do that, and publicise the scheme, it will cost money, although I am sure that you could make a couple of appearances on television to talk about it, and you probably will, if David Davies does not beat you there by doing something outlandish. I see that he is not here. I would like to think, as I am sure many others would, that garret rooms in places such as Gwaelod-y-garth and Grangetown will become fashionable, and that young artists will start walking around Wales sporting goatee beards and wearing smocks, but perhaps I am being too fanciful. Lastly, do you agree that rent support grants, enabling up-and-coming artists to occupy studios, would do even more to promote the production and sales of works by Welsh artists?

ddibynnol yn parhau tan 31 Gorffennaf 2007. Bydd cynyddu'r cynllun hwn yn cynyddu'r galw am gynhyrchwyr celfyddydau yng Nghymru—y cerflunwyr, paentwyr, ffotograffwyr, artistiaid tecstilïau, seramegwyr, a llawer mwy, sy'n gwneud cymaint o gyfraniad i ddiwylliant bywyd ein cenedl.

Owen John Thomas: Mae hon yn enghraifft dda arall o'r rhagdybiaeth y gall buddsoddiad bach mewn diwylliant gynhyrchu elw mawr, ac, ar y cyfan, fe wna. Nid yw hwn yn gynllun newydd; hen gynllun wedi ei ailwampio ydyw, ond yr wyf yn ei groesawu, yn arbennig y ffaith y bydd y cynnydd yn y benthyriad yn sicrhau y bydd mwy o baentiadau a cherfluniau ar gael i bobl sydd ar incwm is, a byddant hefyd ar gael wrth gwrs i bobl ag incwm uwch. Yr wyf yn falch mai dim ond 3 y cant y mae'r Principality yn ei godi ar y benthyriad, sy'n golygu y gallwn gydweithio weithiau gyda'r sector preifat pan fo'n ymddwyn yn rhesymol, fel y gwnaeth yn amlwg yn yr achos hwn. Dylai'r cynllun annog artistiaid a darpar artistiaid drwy werthu mwy o'u cynnyrch a gwneud y gwerthiannau hynny yn fwy hygyrch ac ar gael i fwy o bobl. Fodd bynnag, dylem wneud mwy o bobl yn ymwybodol o'r cynllun, a holaf, Weinidog, tybed a gaiff ei farchnata. Mae carfan o'r boblogaeth yn gwybod amdano ac yn manteisio arno eisoes, ond a wnewch symud i'r cylch allanol er mwyn cynnwys y rhai nad ydynt wedi clywed am y cynllun? Os ydych am wneud hynny, a rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i'r cynllun, bydd yn costio arian, er mae'n siŵr y gallech ymddangos ar y teledu ambell waith i siarad amdano, ac mae'n siŵr y gwnewch hynny, os na fydd David Davis wedi achub y blaen arnoch drwy wneud rhywbeth anghyffredin. Gwelaf nad yw yma. Hoffwn feddwl, fel yr hoffai nifer o bobl eraill feddwl mae'n siŵr, y bydd croglofftydd mewn lleoedd megis Gwaelod-y-garth a Grangetown yn dod yn ffasiynol, ac y bydd artistiaid ifanc yn dechrau cerdded o amgylch Cymru efo locsyn bwch gafr ac yn gwisgo smociau, ond efallai fy mod yn rhy wamal. Yn olaf, a gytunwch y byddai grantiau cymorth rhent, sy'n galluogi artistiaid addawol i weithio mewn stiwdios, yn gwneud mwy byth i hybu'r gwaith o gynhyrchu a gwerthu gwaith gan artistiaid o Gymru?

Alun Pugh: You are right that this is not a new scheme, but it is a good scheme. It is not even a revamp—it is a major extension of the scheme, bringing in more galleries, artists and potential owners. The Principality Building Society has made an excellent contribution to the cultural life of our nation by taking part in this scheme. Thank you for your assistance on marketing. We will undertake some marketing; we were doing so an hour ago in a local art gallery in Cardiff bay. As you say, I hope that people will be busy in the garrets of Grangetown, and Gellifor in Clwyd West, my constituency, as a result of this scheme.

Lorraine Barrett: It is appropriate, Minister, that you are making this statement today, as it coincides with an exhibition in the Assembly of work by Vale of Glamorgan artists. I must stress that their paintings are not for sale in this building, but I think that they could well be on sale elsewhere. I welcome the expansion of this scheme—it is not a re-hash, or whatever words Owen John used. It is an exciting initiative to open up art for everyone. I endorse the Arts Council of Wales's Collectorplan, even in its original form, which ensures that art is available for the many and not the few.

I think that Owen John has read my notes, because I was going to ask if you would consider some sort of promotional campaign, so that people on lower or fixed incomes can go to places like Craft in the Bay—a co-operative across the road from here—to buy pieces of art created by artists and craftmakers from all over Wales, showing that art is an important driver in the economy of Wales. This plan will help to take art out of that elitist bracket, because so many people say that art is only for the rich or the well off.

Alun Pugh: I am looking forward to the exhibition—I did not get a chance to see it at lunch time. Jane Hutt has been busy sending e-mail invitations, and I look forward to seeing it after Plenary. Your point on low

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud nad cynllun newydd mo hwn, ond mae'n gynllun da. Nid ailwampiad ydyw hyd yn oed—mae'n estyniad sylweddol o'r cynllun, fydd yn cynnwys mwy o orielau, artistiaid a pherchnogion posibl. Mae Cymdeithas Adeiladu'r Principality wedi gwneud cyfraniad rhagorol i fywyd diwylliannol ein cenedl drwy gymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn. Diolch am eich cymorth ar farchnata. Byddwn yn gwneud rhywfaint o waith marchnata; yr oeddem yn gwneud hynny awr yn ôl mewn oriel gelf leol ym mae Caerdydd. Fel y dywedwch, gobeithiaf y bydd pobl yn brysur yng nghroglloffydd Grangetown, a Gellifor yng Ngorllewin Clwyd, fy etholaeth i, o ganlyniad i'r cynllun hwn.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae'n briodol, Weinidog, eich bod yn gwneud y datganiad hwn heddiw, gan ei fod yn cyd-daro ag arddangosfa yn y Cynulliad o waith gan artistiaid Bro Morgannwg. Pwysleisiaf nad yw eu paentiadau ar werth yn yr adeilad hwn, ond mae'n ddigon posibl eu bod ar werth yn rhywle arall. Croesawaf ehangu'r cynllun hwn—nid ailwampiad ydyw, neu pa bynnag eiriau a ddefnyddiodd Owen John. Mae'n fenter gyffrous i agor y drysau i gelf i bawb. Croesawaf Gynllun Casglu Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, hyd yn oed ar ei ffurf wreiddiol, sy'n sicrhau bod celf ar gael i'r mwyafrif ac nid y lleiafrif.

Credaf fod Owen John wedi darllen fy nodiadau, gan fy mod wedi bwriadu gofyn a fydddech yn ystyried rhyw fath o ymgyrch hyrwyddo, fel y gall pobl ar incwm is neu incwm sefydlog fynd i leoedd fel Crefft yn y Bae—menter gydweithredol ar draws y ffordd i'r fan hon—i brynu darnau o gelf a grëwyd gan artistiaid a chrefftwyr ledled Cymru, sy'n dangos bod celf yn elfen bwysig yn economi Cymru. Bydd y cynllun hwn o gymorth i wneud celf yn llai elitaidd, gan fod cymaint o bobl yn dweud mai dim ond rhywbeth i'r cyfoethog neu'r da eu byd yw celf.

Alun Pugh: Edrychaf ymlaen i'r arddangosfa—ni chefais gyfle i'w gweld amser cinio. Bu Jane Hutt yn brysur yn anfon gwahoddiadau dros yr e-bost, ac edrychaf ymlaen i'w gweld ar ôl y Cyfarfod Llawn.

incomes was well made, and the cheapest item that you can buy as a result of Collectorplan costs only £50. We are not talking about works of art costing tens of thousands of pounds; many items, as well as being of great quality, are available at reasonable prices. The prices are even more reasonable if you can split payments with an interest-free loan.

Lisa Francis: This scheme is welcome, and obviously you have said that it has become a run-away success. We know from our work in committee earlier this year on Welsh writing in English how important it is that we support new and original work. Following the same line as Owen John, how was marketing undertaken by galleries as part of this scheme, and how was it monitored and evaluated? Who were the experts that the Arts Council of Wales used when it decided which galleries were eligible for application to this scheme? You confirmed that there would be no extension to the limit of the loan available, which I believe is around £2,000, but will there be any change to the maximum repayment for the loans? Who is the Collectorplan administrator—is it the arts council, or will it appoint someone on its behalf?

Alun Pugh: On marketing, it is fair to say that we are not doing a great deal of marketing at the moment because, in the past, we have not had the capacity. As the scheme is fully subscribed with people wanting to buy works of art using interest-free loans, all the funds are fully occupied, so we do not undertake much marketing because that would just stoke up demand that cannot be satisfied.

3.40 p.m.

The limit will not change; it will remain at £2,000 and there are no plans to change it, although I am aware that, in common with many other aspects of life, there has been gradual price inflation over the years. We are not changing the terms of the loan but making the size of the total loan pot bigger. Indeed, administration for the scheme is a matter for the Arts Council of Wales.

Gwnaethoch bwynt da am incwm isel, a dim ond £50 yw pris yr eitem rataf y gallwch ei phrynu o ganlyniad i'r Cynllun Casglu. Nid ydym yn sôn am weithiau celf sy'n costio degau o filoedd o bunnoedd; mae llawer o eitemau, yn ogystal â bod o ansawdd gwych, ar gael am brisiau rhesymol. Mae'r prisiau hyd yn oed yn fwy rhesymol os gallwch rannu taliadau gyda benthyciad di-log.

Lisa Francis: Mae'r cynllun hwn i'w groesawu, ac yn amlwg dywedasoch ei fod wedi dod yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Gwyddom o'n gwaith yn y pwyllgor yn gynharach eleni ar ysgrifennu cyfrwng Saesneg yng Nghymru pa mor bwysig ydyw ein bod yn cefnogi gwaith newydd a gwreiddiol. Gan ddilyn yr un trywydd ag Owen John, sut y bu i orielau farchnata'r cynllun hwn, a sut y cafodd y gwaith marchnata ei fonitro a'i werthuso? Pwy oedd yr arbenigwyr a ddefnyddiwyd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i benderfynu pa orielau a oedd yn gymwys i wneud cais am y cynllun hwn? Bu ichi gadarnhau na fyddai estyniad i uchafswm y benthyciad sydd ar gael, sef tua £2,000 fe gredaf, ond a fydd unrhyw newid i uchafswm yr ad-daliad ar gyfer y benthyciadau? Pwy yw gweinyddwr y Cynllun Casglu—ai cyngor y celfyddydau ydyw, neu a fydd yn penodi rhywun ar ei ran?

Alun Pugh: O ran marchnata, mae'n deg dweud nad ydym yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith marchnata ar hyn o bryd gan nad ydym wedi meddu ar y capasiti yn y gorffennol. Gan y tanysgrifiwyd yn llawn i'r cynllun gyda phobl am brynu gweithiau celf gan ddefnyddio benthyciadau di-log, mae'r holl gronfeydd wedi eu defnyddio'n llawn, felly nid ydym yn gwneud llawer o waith marchnata, gan y byddai hynny yn cynyddu'r galw na ellir ei ddiwallu.

Ni fydd yr uchafswm yn newid; bydd yn parhau i fod yn £2,000 ac nid oes cynlluniau i'w newid, er fy mod yn ymwybodol, yn unol â nifer o agweddau eraill ar fywyd, y bu cynnydd graddol mewn prisiau dros y blynyddoedd. Nid ydym yn newid telerau'r benthyciad ond yr ydym yn cynyddu cyfanswm y gronfa fenthyciadau. Yn wir, mater i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yw pwy

sy'n gweinyddu'r cynllun.

Eleanor Burnham: Croesawaf innau hefyd y rhaglen wych hon sy'n hybu artistiaid ac orielau ac sy'n galluogi pobl Cymru i brynu gwaith celf i'w fwynhau yn eu cartrefi. Weinidog, a allwch sicrhau bod yr arian ychwanegol oddi wrth y Principality yn gwir ehangu'r cynllun yn hytrach nag yn cymryd lle arian cyngor y celfyddydau?

Croesawaf hefyd ymrwymiad y sector preifat, sy'n gwneud gwaith hanfodol. Gwelsom nos Lun, gyda Celfyddydau a Busnes Cymru, fod diddordeb drwy Gymru, ac mae hynny'n dda iawn. Mae Theatr Clwyd Cymru yn elwa ar arian busnes preifat, yn yr un modd ag orielau. Sawl oriel arall fydd yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun, a phwy fydd yn eu dewis? Pwy sy'n rheoli'r cynllun? Ychydig ohonom sy'n gyfarwydd â phwy sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn. Hefyd, a allwch sicrhau y bydd mwy o ddewis o ran orielau, yn enwedig yn y Gogledd? Yr wyf yn gyfarwydd ag oriel yr Academi Frenhinol Gymreig yng Nghonwy. A fydd orielau felly yn cael eu cynnwys?

Fel pawb arall, gobeithiaf y bydd mwy o hysbysebu ar y rhaglen. Dywedwch fod y rhaglen yn llwyddiannus, ond eto mae pobl yn gofyn imi sut yn union y mae'n cael ei rheoli a sut y gallant ymwneud â hi. Gobeithio y bydd y rhaglen wych hon yn parhau a chryfhau'n flynyddol.

Alun Pugh: At present, some 79 galleries participate in the scheme and, because the funds were tightly limited, there was a limit on its expansion. I hope that, as a result of this extra money flowing into the system, we can increase the number of galleries above some magic number—100 obviously springs to mind. I am not clear on the status of the north Wales gallery to which you referred, and whether it is one of the 79 galleries. I will, however, chase that up on your behalf. As a result of the scheme's expansion, the outputs will be clear. More galleries will be included, more artists will be helped and more of their special talents will be displayed in Welsh homes.

John Griffiths: Mae'r celfyddydau yng

Eleanor Burnham: I also welcome this wonderful programme, which promotes artists and galleries and enables the people of Wales to purchase works of art to enjoy in their homes. Minister, can you ensure that the additional money from the Principality truly broadens the scheme rather than replacing arts council funding?

I also welcome the private sector's commitment, which undertakes vital work. On Monday evening, with Arts and Business Wales, we saw that there is a great deal of interest throughout Wales, which is excellent. Theatr Clwyd Cymru benefits from private business funding, as do galleries. How many additional galleries will participate in the scheme, and who will select them? Who will manage the scheme? Few of us are aware of who undertakes that work. Also, can you ensure that the number of participating galleries increases, especially in north Wales? I am familiar with the Royal Cambrian Academy gallery in Conwy. Will galleries such as this be included?

Like everyone else, I hope that the programme will receive more publicity. You say that the programme is successful, and yet people ask me how exactly it is managed and how they can become involved in it. I hope that this wonderful programme continues and flourishes from year to year.

Alun Pugh: Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 79 o orielau yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun ac, oherwydd bod y cronfeydd yn gyfyngedig iawn, roedd terfyn i'r graddau y gellid ei ehangu. O ganlyniad i'r arian ychwanegol hwn yn llifo i mewn i'r system, gobeithiaf y gallwn gynyddu nifer yr orielau uwchlaw rhyw ffigur hud—mae 100 yn amlwg yn dod i'r meddwl. Nid wyf yn eglur ynglŷn â statws yr oriel yn y Gogledd y cyfeiriasoch ati, a ph'un a yw'n un o'r 79 oriel ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, âf ar drywydd hynny ar eich rhan. O ganlyniad i ehangu'r cynllun, bydd yr allbynnau'n eglur. Bydd mwy o orielau'n cael eu cynnwys, bydd mwy o artistiaid yn cael eu cynorthwyo ac arddangosir mwy o'u doniau arbennig mewn cartrefi yng Nghymru.

John Griffiths: The arts in Wales are strong.

Nghymru yn gryf. Er enghraifft, yng Nghasnewydd, mae celf gyhoeddus yn ffynnu, gyda cherfluniau stryd i'w gweld o gwmpas y ddinas. Mae'r diddordeb mewn celf yng Nghasnewydd yn gryf, ac mae'r oriel leol wedi datblygu gyda'r diddordeb mawr mewn arddangos gwaith lleol. Mae hefyd wedi llwyddo i werthu'r gwaith i bobl leol. A ydych yn cytuno y bydd ehangu'r Cynllun Casglu yn sicrhau llwyddiant i arlunwyr ledled Cymru ac, efallai, y dylai mwy o bobl fod yn ymwybodol o'r cynllun hwn?

Alun Pugh: Rhaid imi ateb yn Gymraeg. Mae llawer o ddiddordeb mewn celf yng Nghasnewydd. Cytunaf â chi ar hynny. Credaf fod y cynllun hwn yn gwella'r sefyllfa. Mae'n bwysig cefnogi artistiaid yng Nghymru.

Elin Jones: Fel pawb arall, croesawaf y cynllun hwn. Yr wyf yn gefnogwraig frwd o'r Cynllun Casglu, ac efallai y dylwn ddatgan buddiant gan fy mod wedi defnyddio'r cynllun fy hun. Er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynllun ar gael i gynifer o bobl â phosibl, mae'n hollbwysig bod Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn cynyddu'r nifer o orielau sydd yn ei ddefnyddio, yn enwedig yr orielau y cyfeiriwyd atynt eisoes, sef orielau bach, newydd mewn cymunedau mewn trefi marchnad, megis y rhai yng Ngheredigion. Byddai hynny'n sicrhau bod celfyddyd ar gael i gymaint o bobl â phosibl, oherwydd bydd pobl yn teimlo fwyaf cyfforddus yn mynd i weld, ac efallai prynu, celf o orielau yn eu cymunedau eu hunain. A wnewch, felly, weithio gyda chyngor y celfyddydau i sicrhau ei fod yn weithredol wrth fynd ati i gynyddu'r nifer sydd yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun ac i ystyried yr ystod eang o orielau sydd ar gael, yn enwedig y rhai cymunedol?

Alun Pugh: You are not alone among Members in using the scheme. Your point is important. You could view this extension to the scheme as enabling the existing network of galleries to take more applications, and I would like to see that, but you made a good point on geographical spread. I would like to see more than the current 79 galleries participating in the scheme. I agree with you entirely on that.

For example, in Newport, public art is flourishing, and street sculptures can be seen throughout the city. Interest in art in Newport is thriving, and the local gallery has developed as a result of the great interest shown in exhibiting local works. It has also succeeded in selling those works to local people. Do you agree that the expansion of the Collectorplan will ensure success for artists throughout Wales and, perhaps, that more people should be aware of this scheme?

Alun Pugh: I will have to answer in Welsh. There is a great deal of interest in art in Newport. I agree with you on that. I believe that this scheme is improving the situation. It is important to support artists in Wales.

Elin Jones: Like everyone else, I welcome this plan. I am a great fan of Collectorplan, and I should perhaps declare an interest, as I have used the Collectorplan myself. In order to ensure that the plan is accessible to as many people as possible, it is crucial that the Arts Council of Wales increases the number of galleries participating in this scheme, especially the galleries that have already been referred to, namely those small, new galleries in market town communities, such as those in Ceredigion. That would ensure that art is accessible to as many people as possible, because people will feel most comfortable going to see, and perhaps to buy, art in galleries within their own communities. Will you, therefore, work with the arts council to ensure that it is proactive in increasing the number of participating galleries and in considering the wide range of galleries that exist, especially community galleries?

Alun Pugh: Nid chi yw'r unig Aelod sy'n defnyddio'r cynllun. Mae eich pwynt yn bwysig. Gallech ystyried bod yr estyniad hwn i'r cynllun yn galluogi'r rhwydwaith presennol o orielau i dderbyn mwy o geisiadau, a hoffwn weld hynny, ond gwnaethoch bwynt da ynghylch cwmpas daearyddol. Hoffwn weld mwy na'r 79 o orielau presennol yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun. Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi ynglŷn â hynny.

Carl Sargeant: I may not appear to be the culture vulture that many other Assembly Members are, but I welcome this statement and the extension to the Collectorplan. I welcome the opportunity of having the hand of the potter's wheel or the brush of the artist in my constituency of Alyn and Deeside. Will the scheme be rolled out across the whole of Wales, including north Wales, and is there a maximum for which one collector can apply under this scheme? Will you also provide me with a list of galleries in north Wales that are participating in this plan?

Alun Pugh: I will make that list of galleries available to you and to all Members. It is not possible for a handful of individuals to scoop the entire pot. Geographically, and in terms of the size of the budget, it is important that as many people as possible are able to take advantage of the scheme. The biggest single loan that you can receive at present is £2,000. That will not increase, but once you have bought your £2,000 worth of art, repaid the loan and recycled it, you can take another loan in the future.

Laura Anne Jones: The philosophy behind this scheme and the scheme itself should be applauded. After conducting a mini survey today, which included Assembly Members, I was disappointed to find that the Collectorplan was largely unheard of. I hope that the extra money invested in the scheme will mean that it will be promoted and advertised through many media, so that all the people of Wales can be aware of it and enjoy its benefits.

Alun Pugh: I agree that not everybody was aware that this scheme exists, but I repeat what I said earlier: there is not much point in stoking up demand for a scheme where all the available resources are currently taken up. The fact that the scheme will grow and that it will have much more money means that marketing can now become a real issue. We held a marketing launch this morning, here in Cardiff bay, and I hope that the national newspaper of Wales and our broadcasting networks will have taken note of it.

Carl Sargeant: Efallai nad wyf yn ymddangos fel un â chymaint o ddiddordeb mewn diwylliant ag Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad, ond croesawaf y datganiad hwn a'r estyniad i'r Cynllun Casglu. Croesawaf y cyfle i gael llaw olwyn y crochenydd neu frwsh yr artist yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, fy etholaeth i. A gaiff y cynllun ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys y Gogledd, ac a oes uchafswm y gall un casglwr wneud cais amdano o dan y cynllun hwn? A wnewch hefyd roi rhestr imi o'r orielau yn y Gogledd sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn?

Alun Pugh: Byddaf yn anfon rhestr o'r orielau atoch chi a phob Aelod. Nid yw'n bosibl i lond dwrn o unigolion ddefnyddio'r holl gronfa. Yn ddaearyddol, ac o ran maint y gyllideb, mae'n bwysig i gynifer o bobl â phosibl allu manteisio ar y cynllun. Y benthyciad unigol mwyaf y gallwch ei dderbyn ar hyn o bryd yw £2,000. Ni fydd hynny'n cynyddu, ond unwaith y byddwch wedi prynu gwerth £2,000 o gelf, ad-dalu'r benthyciad a'i ailgylchu, gallwch drefnu benthyciad arall yn y dyfodol.

Laura Anne Jones: Dylid cymeradwyo'r athroniaeth y tu ôl i'r cynllun hwn a'r cynllun ei hun. Ar ôl cynnal arolwg bach heddiw, a oedd yn cynnwys Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yr oeddwn yn siomedig i ganfod nad oedd llawer wedi clywed am y Cynllun Casglu. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr arian ychwanegol a fuddsoddiwyd yn y cynllun yn golygu y caiff ei hyrwyddo a'i hysbysebu drwy sawl cyfrwng, er mwyn i holl bobl Cymru fod yn ymwybodol ohono a gallu mwynhau ei fanteision.

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf nad oedd pawb yn ymwybodol bod y cynllun hwn yn bodoli, ond ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach: nid oes llawer o ddiben creu galw am gynllun lle mae'r holl adnoddau sydd ar gael yn cael eu defnyddio ar hyn o bryd. Golyga'r ffaith y bydd y cynllun yn tyfu ac y bydd yn cael llawer mwy o arian y gall marchnata ddod yn fater gwirioneddol yn awr. Cynhaliwyd achlysur i lansio marchnata'r cynllun gennym y bore yma, yma ym mae Caerdydd, a gobeithiaf y bydd papur cenedlaethol Cymru a'n rhwydweithiau darlledu wedi cymryd sylw ohono.

3.50 p.m.

Rosemary Butler: I am sure that you will agree that, judging by the number of speakers today, the majority of Assembly Members feel that art should be at the heart of Government and not an added extra. I will not apologise for adding to, and repeating, what people have already said. During the past 10 years, thousands of ordinary people have had the opportunity to buy original works of art, ceramics, glass, jewellery and furniture, all created by Welsh artists. How much more satisfying is that than buying a mass-produced print at a hugely inflated price from a high-street shop?

Rosemary Butler: A barnu wrth nifer y siaradwyr heddiw, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech fod y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn teimlo y dylai celf fod wrth wraidd Llywodraeth yn hytrach nag yn elfen ychwanegol. Nid ymddiheuraf am ychwanegu at, ac ailadrodd, yr hyn a ddywedwyd gan bobl eisoes. Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae miloedd o bobl gyffredin wedi cael y cyfle i brynu gweithiau celf, serameg, gwydr, gemwaith a dodrefn gwreiddiol, oll wedi eu creu gan artistiaid o Gymru. Onid yw hynny'n rhoi llawer mwy o foddhad na phrynu print masgynrchedig am bris afresymol o ddrud o siop stryd fawr?

Collectorplan was a Welsh initiative, which I am delighted to say has been adopted in several other countries. I intended to ask you about galleries, but you have already answered that question. What is the minimum age at which young people in Wales can take advantage of this excellent scheme?

Menter Gymreig oedd y Cynllun Casglu, ac yr wyf yn hynod falch o ddweud iddi gael ei mabwysiadu mewn sawl gwlad arall. Fy mwriad oedd eich holi am orielau, ond yr ydych wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw eisoes. Beth yw'r isafswm oedran i bobl ifanc Cymru allu manteisio ar y cynllun rhagorol hwn?

Alun Pugh: The minimum age is the same as for general credit agreements in the UK. Therefore, provided that you are 18 years of age, you can take part. I agree with what you said about mass-market prints. Getting a genuine piece of work from a great Welsh artist is a much better option. At present, I am on the look out for a painting of my favourite mountain, Tryfan.

Alun Pugh: Mae'r isafswm oedran yr un faint ag ar gyfer cytundebau credyd cyffredinol yn y DU. Felly, ar yr amod eich bod yn 18 oed, gallwch gymryd rhan. Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedasoeh am brintiadau wedi eu masgynhyrchu. Mae cael gwaith celfyddyd gwreiddiol gan artist o fri o Gymru yn opsiwn llawer gwell. Ar hyn o bryd, yr wyf yn chwilio am baentiad o'm hoff fynydd, Tryfan.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. I appreciate your choice of mountain.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi eich dewis o fynydd.

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw'r ddadl nesaf, tynnaf sylw at amodau Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31.2, ar gynigion a wneir gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar gyfer is-ddeddfwriaeth.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the next debate, I draw attention to the conditions of Standing Order No. 31.2, on motions made by Assembly Members for subordinate legislation.

Noda Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31.2 fod yn rhaid i gynnig o'r math hwn enwi'r pwerau cyfreithiol y gallai'r is-ddeddfwriaeth

Standing Order No. 31.2 states that any motion of this kind must identify the legal powers under which the proposed

arfaethedig gael ei gwneud oddi tanynt. O ystyried dehongliad y Rheol Sefydlog honno, er fy mod yn derbyn bod y cynnig sydd gerbron mewn trefn ac felly yn addas i'w drafod, byddai'n fwy dymunol pe bai'r pwerau penodol o dan y ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol berthnasol wedi eu henwi, hynny yw y ddeddfwriaeth a fyddai'n galluogi diwygio Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Dosbarthiadau Defnydd) 1987.

Felly, ar gyfer y dyfodol, awgrymaf yn gryf y dylai Aelodau gysylltu â Chwnsler Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad, Peter Jones, ynglŷn â geiriad cynigion a ddaw gerbron o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31, fel eu bod yn cydymffurfio'n llwyr â gofynion y Rheol Sefydlog. Fodd bynnag, i ddibenion heddiw, cynhaliwn y ddadl fel ag y mae ar yr agenda.

Dadl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31: Cynnig i Ddiwygio Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Dosbarthiadau Defnydd) 1987
Debate under Standing Order No. 31: Proposal to Amend the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987

Helen Mary Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 31.2:

1. instructs the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside to bring forward draft subordinate legislation to amend the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 in order to make provisions for the creation of a new class specifically for second homes;

2. notes that this will provide a mechanism for local authorities to have the discretion to manage the level of second homes in areas where high numbers would lead to social problems. (NNDM1930)

We are grateful for your guidance, Presiding Officer, and we will take full account of it in our party group in future.

I propose this motion in response to the many representations that I have received from communities across my region, where the excessive development of second homes has

subordinate legislation could be made. Considering the interpretation of that Standing Order, although I accept that the motion before us is in order and is therefore appropriate for debate, it would have been preferable if it had set out the specific powers under the named relevant primary legislation, the legislation that would enable the amendment of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987.

Therefore, for the future, I strongly suggest that Members consult the Counsel to the Assembly Parliamentary Service, Peter Jones, regarding the wording of motions that are tabled under Standing Order No. 31, so that they conform totally with the requirements of the Standing Order. However, for today's purposes, we will hold the debate as it stands on the agenda.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31.2:

1. yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad i gyflwyno is-ddeddfwriaeth ddrafft i ddiwygio Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Dosbarthiadau Defnydd) 1987 er mwyn gwneud darpariaethau ar gyfer creu dosbarth newydd yn arbennig ar gyfer ail gartrefi;

2. yn nodi y bydd hyn yn rhoi dull i awdurdodau lleol gael disgrisiwn i reoli lefel yr ail gartrefi sydd mewn ardaloedd lle y byddai niferoedd uchel yn arwain at broblemau cymdeithasol. (NNDM1930)

Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am eich arweiniad, Lywydd, a byddwn yn ei ystyried yn llawn yn ein grŵp plaid yn y dyfodol.

Cynigiaf y cynnig hwn mewn ymateb i'r sylwadau niferus a gefais gan gymunedau ar draws fy rhanbarth, lle mae datblygiad gormodol o ail gartrefi wedi creu problemau

led to serious social problems. In proposing this motion I am not suggesting that second homes are inherently bad. In some cases, second home owners bring valuable revenue into communities during holiday periods. It should, however, be unnecessary to point out that too many second homes in one community can create serious social problems. However, given that some Labour Government Members appear to believe that poverty and social deprivation are not to be found north or west, or even east, of the Heads of the Valleys road, perhaps I should begin by making a few comments about the scale and nature of the problem.

cymdeithasol difrifol. Wrth gynnig y cynnig hwn, nid wyf yn awgrymu bod ail gartrefi yn hanfodol wael. Mewn rhai achosion, daw perchnogion ail gartrefi â refeniw gwerthfawr i gymunedau yn ystod gwyliau. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai fod angen pwysleisio y gall gormod o ail gartrefi mewn un gymuned greu problemau cymdeithasol difrifol. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod rhai Aelodau o'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn credu, yn ôl pob tebyg, nad oes tlodi ac amddifadedd cymdeithasol i'r gogledd, gorllewin, na hyd yn oed i'r dwyrain, o ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd, efallai y dylwn ddechrau drwy wneud rhai sylwadau ar raddfa a natur y broblem.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.54 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.54 p.m.*

In 2000, the Assembly Government's own task group on the national housing strategy reported that

Yn 2000, nododd grŵp gorchwyl Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ei hun ar y strategaeth tai genedlaethol:

'Immigration and the purchase of second homes by more affluent households has been one of the most influential factors on community structures in rural and coastal areas of Wales.'

Mewnfudo a phrynu ail gartrefi gan deuluoedd mwy cefnog fu un o'r ffactorau mwyaf dylanwadol ar strwythurau cymunedol yn ardaloedd gwledig ac arfordirol Cymru.

It went on to point out that the resultant distortion of the housing market has had a significant impact on local people's ability to access affordable homes. The percentage of this distortion that is caused by the purchase of second homes varies enormously, and is concentrated in particular communities. For example, 7 per cent of the total housing stock in Gwynedd in 2003 was second homes. However, it was 33 per cent in the ward that includes the village of Abersoch, and 25 per cent in Aberdovey. In Pembrokeshire as a whole, the figure was only 6.12 per cent, but it rose to 24 per cent in coastal areas, with further concentrations within particular communities. When there are such high levels, second home ownership ceases to be a contribution; it becomes a serious social pressure. Local families are completely priced out of the housing market in terms of buying or renting. Local services such as schools and public transport become unviable. Shops close and pubs and restaurants only operate seasonally. For the whole year, or part of it, villages are dead. The dark windows of the empty houses at

Aeth yr adroddiad yn ei flaen i nodi bod ystumiad canlynol y farchnad dai wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar allu pobl leol i brynu cartrefi fforddiadwy. Mae canran yr ystumiad hwn y mae prynu ail gartrefi yn ei achosi yn amrywio gryn dipyn, ond mae canran uchel mewn cymunedau penodol. Er enghraifft, yr oedd 7 y cant o gyfanswm y stoc tai yng Ngwynedd yn 2003 yn ail gartrefi. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y ffigur yn 33 y cant yn y ward sy'n cynnwys pentref Abersoch, ac yn 25 y cant yn Aberdyfi. Yn sir Benfro, at ei gilydd, dim ond 6.12 y cant oedd y ffigur, ond cododd i 24 y cant mewn ardaloedd arfordirol, gyda niferoedd uwch o fewn cymunedau penodol. Pan fydd lefelau mor uchel, mae perchnogaeth ail gartrefi yn peidio â bod yn gyfraniad; daw yn bwysau cymdeithasol difrifol. Mae prisiau tai ar y farchnad yn rhy ddrud o lawer i deuluoedd lleol eu prynu neu eu rhentu. Daw gwasanaethau lleol megis ysgolion a thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn annichonadwy. Mae siopau yn cau a dim ond yn dymhorol y mae tafarndai a thai bwyta ar agor. Ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyfan, neu ran ohoni, mae'r

night are a painful symbol of communities under extreme pressure. Welsh has traditionally been the language of many of those communities across Wales. If we lose them, we risk losing Welsh as a viable community language. Our nation could not tolerate that loss.

The legislation that I propose today, on its own, would not solve the crisis regarding affordable housing in rural Wales. It would not even solve the problems in those specific communities where second home ownership is already out of control. However, it would provide local authorities with a significant tool with which to further restrict the overconcentration of second homes for the future and to defend communities against the ravages of the market. I would have expected the so-called socialists on the Government benches to welcome and support that.

Carl Sargeant: I have read your proposals. Incomers are flooding the native population in small corners of Wales. Native Cantonians in Cardiff perhaps find themselves pushed out by wealthy politicians. How would you choose between a Cantonian and someone from Penymynydd?

Helen Mary Jones: That is a valid point that is well worth making. The measure that I propose today could be used to protect urban communities that were under particular pressure as well as rural communities. A local authority wanting to use this measure would have to have objective criteria to show that second-home ownership was causing problems. I will suggest shortly how that might work. It is certainly not a measure for rural Wales or for Welsh-speaking Wales only. As someone who bought her home in Canton before becoming an Assembly Member, you might say that my second home is in Trimsaran. However, I would say that my first home is in Trimsaran.

The measure that I propose would enable local authorities, through the process of developing their local development plans, to identify certain key settlements—and I hope that this will answer some of your questions,

pentrefi fel y bedd. Mae ffenestri tywyll y tai gwag gyda'r nos yn symbol poenus o gymunedau o dan bwysau aruthrol. Cymraeg fu iaith llawer o'r cymunedau hynny yn draddodiadol ledled Cymru. Os collwn hwy, mae perygl inni golli'r Gymraeg fel iaith gymunedol hyfyw. Ni allem, fel cenedl, oddef y golled honno.

Ni fyddai'r ddeddfwriaeth a gynigiau heddiw, ar ei phen ei hun, yn datrys yr argyfwng o ran tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru wledig. Ni fyddai hyd yn oed yn datrys y problemau yn y cymunedau penodol hynny lle mae perchnogaeth ail gartrefi eisoes allan o reolaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n gyfrwng sylweddol i awdurdodau lleol gyfyngu ymhellach ar nifer ormodol o ail gartrefi i'r dyfodol ac amddiffyn cymunedau rhag distryw'r farchnad. Byddwn wedi disgwyl i'r sosialwyr honedig, ar feinciau'r Llywodraeth groesawu a chefnogi hynny.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf wedi darllen eich cynigion. Mae mewnfudwyr yn cynyddu'r boblogaeth frodorol mewn corneli bach o Gymru. Caiff brodorion Treganna yng Nghaerdydd eu gwthio allan gan wleidyddion cyfoethog. Sut y byddech yn dewis rhwng brodor o Dreganna a rhywun o Benymynydd?

Helen Mary Jones: Mae hynny'n bwynt dilys sy'n werth ei wneud. Gellid defnyddio'r mesur a gynigiau heddiw i ddiogelu cymunedau trefol a oedd o dan bwysau arbennig yn ogystal â chymunedau gwledig. Byddai awdurdod lleol a oedd am ddefnyddio'r mesur hwn yn gorfod cael meini prawf gwrthrychol i ddangos bod perchnogaeth ail gartrefi yn achosi problemau. Byddaf yn awgrymu maes o law sut y gallai hynny weithio. Yn sicr, nid yw'n fesur ar gyfer Cymru wledig nac ar gyfer Cymru Gymraeg ei hiaith yn unig. Fel rhywun a brynodd ei chartref yn Nhreganna cyn dod yn Aelod Cynulliad, efallai y gallech ddweud bod fy ail gartref yn Nhrimsaran. Fodd bynnag, byddwn i'n dweud bod fy mhrif gartref yn Nhrimsaran.

Byddai'r mesur a gynigiau yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol, drwy'r broses o ddatblygu eu cynlluniau datblygu lleol, i nodi rhai aneddiadau allweddol—a gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn ateb rhai o'ch cwestiynau, Carl—lle y

Carl—in which there would be a presumption against granting permission for changing a permanent home into a second home. This process would be subject to wide consultation and an appeal could be made to the Assembly if there was significant local opposition. One would not envisage that to be a widely used power and local authorities would have to justify any decision on a presumption against granting permission with objective evidence on the scale of second home ownership and the problems that it was causing in a particular community. Surely, the basis of the planning system and the whole reason for its existence is to enable political intervention in the market, either to defend the natural environment or communities against inappropriate development.

The measure that I propose today is hardly radical or revolutionary. It simply extends that capacity for local political intervention to enable defence against one further pressure. The opposition expressed by Labour Members to this measure has surprised me. The Tories oppose it, which is small wonder. However nice the masks that some of them choose to wear, particularly within the Assembly perhaps, they believe in leaving the market to get on with it. That is a logical, although not a particularly helpful, position. *[Interruption.]* Jonathan, you are welcome to make an intervention. Those of us who are old enough to remember what it was like to live in Wales under Thatcher will know what happens when you do not intervene in market forces. On the other hand, Labour politicians have in the past been prepared to support the idea of using the planning system to limit second home ownership where appropriate. The House of Commons Welsh Affairs Select Committee, when considering rural housing, supported the idea in 1994-95. As recently as the first Assembly, Labour members of the Culture Committee backed a call for such a measure in the course of its review of the Welsh language. It would be sad to have to conclude that the governing party's change of heart was driven either by an unwillingness to do something slightly complex and potentially controversial to protect communities where, on the whole, its core support is not strong, or by its fear of taking a step that might be seen to undermine the Chancellor of the Exchequer's shameful

byddai rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn rhoi caniatâd i newid cartref parhaol yn ail gartref. Byddai'r broses hon yn destun ymgynghoriad eang a gellid apelio i'r Cynulliad os oedd cryn wrthwynebiad yn lleol. Ni fyddai rhywun yn rhagweld llawer o ddefnydd ar y pŵer hwnnw a byddai awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod cyfiawnhau unrhyw benderfyniad ar dybiaeth yn erbyn rhoi caniatâd gyda thystiolaeth wrthrychol ynglŷn â graddfa perchnogaeth ail gartrefi a'r problemau yr oedd yn eu hachosi mewn cymuned benodol. Onid sail y system gynllunio a'r rheswm dros ei bodolaeth yw galluogi ymyrraeth wleidyddol yn y farchnad naill ai i amddiffyn yr amgylchedd naturiol neu gymunedau rhag datblygiad amhriodol?

O'r braidd bod y mesur a gynigiai heddiw yn radical neu'n chwyldroadol. Yn syml, mae'n ymestyn y gallu i ymyrryd yn wleidyddol ac yn lleol fel y gellir amddiffyn rhag un math arall o bwysau. Mae'r gwrthwynebiad a fynegwyd gan Aelodau Llafur i'r mesur hwn wedi fy synnu. Mae'r Torïaid yn ei wrthwynebu, sy'n fawr o syndod. Waeth pa mor ddymunol yw'r masgiau y mae rhai ohonynt yn dewis eu gwisgo, yn arbennig o fewn y Cynulliad efallai, credant mewn rhoi rhwydd hynt i'r farchnad. Mae hynny'n agwedd resymegol, er nad yw'n arbennig o ddefnyddiol. *[Torri ar draws.]* Jonathan, mae croeso ichi wneud ymyrryd. Bydd y rhai ohonom sy'n ddigon hen i gofio sut beth oedd byw yng Nghymru o dan lywodraeth Thatcher yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd pan nad ymyrrwch yng ngrymoedd y farchnad. Ar y llaw arall, mae gwleidyddion Llafur yn y gorffennol wedi bod yn barod i gefnogi'r syniad o ddefnyddio'r system gynllunio i gyfyngu ar berchnogaeth ail gartrefi lle y bo'n briodol. Cefnogodd Pwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar Faterion Cymreig, wrth ystyried tai gwledig, y syniad yn 1994-95. Mor ddiweddar â'r Cynulliad cyntaf, cefnogodd aelodau Llafur y Pwyllgor Diwylliant alwad am fesur o'r fath yn ystod ei adolygiad o'r iaith Gymraeg. Byddai'n drueni gorfod dod i'r casgliad i newid meddwl y blaid lywodraethol gael ei lywio naill ai gan amharodrwydd i wneud rhywbeth ychydig yn gymhleth a dadleuol o bosibl i ddiogelu cymunedau lle nad yw ei chefnogaeth graidd, ar y cyfan, yn gryf, neu

encouragement of second home ownership for investment purposes. I urge Labour Members, particularly those who still call themselves socialists or who have direct experience of the problems caused by overdevelopment of second home ownership, to examine their consciences and to consider supporting this motion. I am asking for a small interference in the market to protect beleaguered communities.

gan ei hofn o gymryd cam a allai gael ei ystyried yn un sy'n tanseilio anogaeth warthus Canghellor y Trysorlys o berchnogaeth ail gartrefi at ddibenion buddsoddiad. Anogaf Aelodau Llafur, yn arbennig y rhai sy'n galw eu hunain yn sosialwyr o hyd, neu'r rhai sydd wedi cael profiad uniongyrchol o'r problemau a achosir gan orddatblygiad perchnogaeth ail gartrefi, i feddwl yn ddwys am hyn ac ystyried cefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Yr wyf yn gofyn am ymyrraeth fach yn y farchnad i ddiogelu cymunedau mewn perygl.

4.00 p.m.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I object to your last comment, Helen Mary, because I consider myself a socialist and I do not think that I need to 'examine my conscience' on this issue. It has been discussed in committee and, as Members will know, the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee recently carried out an inquiry into affordable housing. This issue was raised during our inquiry and we took the advice of the Counsel General. I am sure that you were present when that advice was discussed, but, if not, it should be noted that this is something that we cannot implement, and trying to do so would be to make it an unworkable piece of legislation.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Gwrthwynebaf eich sylw diwethaf, Helen Mary, oherwydd ystyriaf fy hun yn sosialydd ac ni chredaf fod angen imi 'feddwl yn ddwys am hyn'. Fe'i trafodwyd yn y pwyllgor ac, fel y gŵyr Aelodau, cynhaliodd Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad ymchwiliad yn ddiweddar i dai fforddiadwy. Codwyd y mater hwn yn ystod ein hymchwiliad a chawsom gyngor gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol. Yr wyf yn siŵr ichi fod yn bresennol pan drafodwyd y cyngor hwnnw, ond, os nad oeddech, dylid nodi bod hyn yn rhywbeth na allwn ei weithredu, a byddai ceisio gwneud hynny yn ei wneud yn ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth anymarferol.

If someone who sought buy a second home would have to apply for planning permission, as you would like to see, and then decides to sell the property, local buyers would not necessarily benefit, as they would have to reapply to change the planning use in order to remove the second home status and reinstate residential status. This has not been tried in law. We heard a lot of evidence from south Shropshire and Devon about various mechanisms. The legislation's quasi-judicial function delegated to local authorities gives them the ability to be restrictive. Section 106 agreements, and other parts of the Act, apply in this regard. In terms of new building, local authorities have the ability to ensure that affordable social housing is provided. This motion does not provide the most appropriate way of dealing with the issue. It is an issue and, as you said, it is an issue in Pembrokeshire, where second homes make up just under 8 per cent of the housing stock.

Pe bai rhywun a oedd yn ceisio prynu ail gartref yn gorfod gwneud cais am ganiatâd cynllunio, fel yr hoffech chi ei weld, ac yna'n penderfynu gwerthu'r eiddo, ni fyddai prynwyr lleol o reidrwydd yn elwa ar hyn, gan y byddent yn gorfod gwneud cais eto i newid y defnydd cynllunio er mwyn dileu'r statws ail gartref ac adfer statws preswyl. Nid oes neb wedi ceisio profi hyn o dan y gyfraith. Clywsom lawer o dystiolaeth o dde swydd Amwythig a Dyfnaint am ddulliau amrywiol. Rhydd swyddogaeth led-farnwrol y ddeddfwriaeth a ddirprwywyd i awdurdodau lleol y gallu iddynt fod yn gyfyngol. Mae cytundebau Adran 106, a rhannau eraill o'r Ddeddf, yn gymwys yn hyn o beth. O ran adeiladau newydd, mae gan awdurdodau lleol y gallu i sicrhau y darperir tai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy. Nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn rhoi'r ffordd fwyaf priodol o ddelio â'r broblem. Mae problem yn bodoli ac, fel y dywedaso, mae problem yn bodoli

This is not a large amount. It could be said that the figure in the national park is higher, but the park makes up a small geographical area of my constituency and of Pembrokeshire as a whole.

The issue is more one of decent wages, decent jobs and a stable economy, so that people can compete in the market. It will always be the case that between 30 and 40 per cent of people do not buy their own homes, either out of choice or because they cannot afford to do so. It is for these people that we should provide homes. There are a host of issues that need to be considered in this regard. These include the suspension of the right to buy, to which the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration referred during questions, ensuring that people have homes in the communities in which they need them, and boundary changes in villages, whereby they are not overloaded to the point of structural change.

I understand your concerns and have listened to the effects you outlined. It is true that there are numerous effects, but, looking at the education system for example, decisions relating to rural schools are not based on one village but on the whole area. This has happened to schools in my area, some of which I know you have visited. School amalgamation has not been caused by second home ownership, but by falling rolls and by the need to provide state-of-the-art facilities instead of rundown buildings. Neither is second home ownership to blame for the closure of post offices and pubs. The same is true of the Welsh language and culture. They are not being decimated, changed or altered simply because of second homes. Today's motion does not address this issue or the wider issues. You do not understand—no, I will not use the word 'understand'—you are not looking at the broader picture of what Wales needs. You are trying to limit second home ownership, which is not workable. I take the advice of the Counsel General on this subject.

Glyn Davies: The Welsh Conservatives are

yn sir Benfro, lle mae ail gartrefi yn cyfrif am ychydig o dan 8 y cant o'r stoc tai. Nid yw hon yn ganran fawr. Gellid dweud bod y ffigur yn y parc cenedlaethol yn uwch, ond mae'r parc ond yn cwmpasu ardal ddaearyddol fach o'm hetholaeth i a sir Benfro gyfan.

Mae a wnelo'r broblem yn fwy â chyflogau da, swyddi da ac economi sefydlog, fel y gall pobl gystadlu yn y farchnad. Bydd bob amser yn wir nad yw rhwng 30 a 40 y cant o bobl yn prynu eu cartrefi eu hunain, naill ai o ddewis neu am na allant fforddio gwneud hynny. Ar gyfer y bobl hyn y dylem ddarparu cartrefi. Mae lluo o broblemau y mae angen eu hystyried yn hyn o beth. Yn eu plith mae atal yr hawl i brynu, y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ato yn ystod y cwestiynau, gan sicrhau bod gan bobl gartrefi yn y cymunedau lle y maent eu hangen, a newidiadau i ffiniau mewn pentrefi, lle na cheir cymaint o dai ynddynt nes bod eu strwythur yn newid.

Deallaf eich pryderon ac yr wyf wedi gwrandao ar yr effeithiau a amlinellwyd gennych. Mae'n wir bod nifer o effeithiau, ond gan edrych ar y system addysg er enghraifft, nid yw penderfyniadau sy'n ymwneud ag ysgolion gwledig yn seiliedig ar un pentref ond ar yr ardal gyfan. Mae hyn wedi digwydd i ysgolion yn fy ardal i, yr ydych wedi ymweld â rhai ohonynt, fe wn. Ni chyfunwyd ysgolion o ganlyniad i berchnogaeth ail gartrefi, ond oherwydd llai o ddisgyblion a'r angen i ddarparu'r cyfleusterau diweddaraf yn lle hen adeiladau. Nid yw perchnogaeth ail gartrefi yn gyfrifol ychwaith am gau swyddfeydd post a thafarndai. Mae'r un peth yn wir am yr iaith Gymraeg a'i diwylliant. Ni chânt eu dinistrio, eu newid na'u haddasu oherwydd ail gartrefi yn unig. Nid yw cynnig heddiw yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn na'r materion ehangach. Nid ydych yn deall—na, ni ddefnyddiaf y gair 'deall'—nid ydych yn edrych ar y darlun ehangach o'r hyn sydd ei angen ar Gymru. Yr ydych yn ceisio cyfyngu perchnogaeth ail gartrefi, ac nid yw hynny'n gweithio. Cymeraf gyngor y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ar y mater hwn.

Glyn Davies: Nid yw Ceidwadwyr Cymru o

not in favour of Plaid Cymru's proposition and we have consistently opposed it when it has been discussed here. The first major discussion on this was in the Culture Committee under the chairmanship of Rhodri Glyn Thomas. As I recall, the Labour Party, in the able arguments put forward by Delyth Evans, who was a leading Labour spokesperson, then agreed with Plaid Cymru's position and made entirely different arguments from those made today. It was probably the one occasion when Delyth Evans—whose good sense on the Labour backbenches is still missed—and I had a serious disagreement about an issue, because I thought that the idea was wrong.

I signed up to 'Iaith Pawb', because it was a good document and I did not want one minor issue to lead to a division. However, at the same time, I made clear to the committee, and to the Chamber at a later date, that I disagreed with that particular aspect. This matter has also entered into discussions in the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee. By then, Labour had changed its mind and the majority of the committee did not accept this proposition. Helen Mary Jones made the same points in committee as she has expressed today. I have been consistently opposed to this, because I think that it is wrong.

I accept that there is a problem and I identify with what Helen Mary Jones said about the problem in a small number of communities. The first time that I encountered this problem was when I was chairman of the local planning authority in Montgomeryshire and I visited the little village of Darowen, which some of you may know, in the winter, to consider a planning application. The village was deserted. I identified quickly that there is, undoubtedly, a problem in some areas of Wales where there is a large percentage of second homes. My opposition has never been on the basis that it would be unacceptable interference in the market. Many people adopt that position, and perhaps I am putting on the mask that Helen Mary Jones mentioned earlier.

I am opposed to this proposition because I have never understood how it could work.

blaid cynnig Plaid Cymru ac yr ydym wedi ei wrthwynebu dro ar ôl tro pan gafodd ei drafod yma. Cynhaliwyd y drafodaeth gyntaf o bwys ar hyn yn y Pwyllgor Diwylliant o dan gadeiryddiaeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Os cofiaf yn iawn, cytunodd y Blaid Lafur, yn y dadleuon deallus a gyflwynwyd gan Delyth Evans, sef un o brif lefarwyr Llafur ar y pryd, â safbwynt Plaid Cymru a gwnaeth ddadleuon hollol wahanol i'r rhai a wnaed heddiw. Mae'n siŵr mai hwnnw oedd yr unig achlysur pan fu Delyth Evans—y gwelir eisiau ei synnwyr da ar feinciau cefn Llafur o hyd—a minnau yn anghytuno'n llwyr ynglŷn â mater, oherwydd yr oeddwn o'r farn bod y syniad yn un cyfeiliornus.

Ymrwymais i 'Iaith Pawb', oherwydd yr oedd yn ddogfen dda ac nid oeddwn am i un mater bach arwain at raniad. Fodd bynnag, ar yr un pryd, eglurais i'r pwyllgor, ac i'r Siambr yn ddiweddarach, fy mod yn anghytuno â'r agwedd benodol honno. Mae'r mater hwn hefyd wedi codi mewn trafodaethau ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad. Erbyn hynny, yr oedd y Blaid Lafur wedi newid ei meddwl ac nid oedd y mwyafrif o'r pwyllgor yn derbyn y cynnig hwn. Gwnaeth Helen Mary Jones yr un pwyntiau yn y pwyllgor â'r rhai a fynegodd heddiw. Bûm yn gyson yn wrthwynebus i hyn, gan fy mod yn credu fod hynny'n anghywir.

Derbyniaf fod problem a gallaf uniaethu â'r hyn a ddywedodd Helen Mary Jones am y broblem mewn nifer fach o gymunedau. Y tro cyntaf imi ddod ar draws y broblem hon oedd pan oeddwn yn gadeirydd yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yn sir Drefaldwyn ac ymwelais â phentref bach o'r enw Darowen, y gŵyr rhai ohonoch amdano efallai, yn y gaeaf, i ystyried cais cynllunio. Yr oedd y pentref yn wag. Gwelais yn gyflym fod problem mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru, yn ddiau, lle mae canran fawr o ail gartrefi. Nid wyf wedi gwrthwynebu erioed ar y sail y byddai wedi bod yn ymyrraeth annerbyniol â'r farchnad. Mae llawer o bobl yn arddel y safbwynt hwnnw, ac efallai fy mod yn gwisgo'r masg y soniodd Helen Mary Jones amdano'n gynharach.

Gwrthwynebaf y cynnig hwn oherwydd nid wyf erioed wedi deall sut y gallai weithio.

That is the issue. Even if it were legal, I cannot, for the life of me, understand how it could work. Introducing a special use class is easy, but to make it work, there would have to be some form of quota system backed up by an army of bureaucrats. At the margins, I cannot understand how it would work. It would be a 'cheats charter'. How on earth would you identify individual members of families claiming a home as a first home and not a second home? That would be a huge problem. We would be introducing a huge police force of bureaucrats, and those who are willing to cheat would get around the system in any case.

David Lloyd: You remain unmoved by the plight of Darowen, then?

Glyn Davies: That is a silly intervention. There is a problem, and I recognise that. I have also said that your party seeks to introduce an unworkable system. It is false to suggest that you can deal with the very real problems of Darowen by standing up before us and making a completely unworkable proposition, which only succeeds in salving the consciences of your core voters, whom you are appealing to—that is the real issue.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you give way?

Glyn Davies: In the spirit of reasonableness, I will take an intervention.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You stated in response to Dai Lloyd's intervention that this is unworkable. Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey said earlier that it has not been tested in law. If so, how can it be unworkable? Please tell us why it cannot work. We do not know whether or not it will work; we are proposing this as a suggested way forward to address this problem.

Glyn Davies: Until Dai Lloyd intervened, I was busy telling you how it was unworkable. Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey was referring to whether or not it was legal, which also remains to be tested. As usual, you are not listening properly and are confusing several issues.

Dyna'r broblem. Hyd yn oed os oedd yn gyfreithlon, ni allaf, yn fy myw, ddeall sut y gallai weithio. Mae cyflwyno dosbarth arbennig o ddefnydd yn hawdd, ond er mwyn gwneud iddo weithio, byddai'n rhaid cael rhyw fath o system gwota gyda llu o fiwrocratiaid wrth gefn. Ar yr ymylon, ni allaf ddeall sut y byddai'n gweithio. Byddai'n siarter i dwyllwyr. Sut ar y ddaear y byddech yn gwahaniaethu rhwng aelodau unigol teuluoedd sy'n honni bod eu cartref yn brif gartref ac nid yn ail gartref? Byddai hynny'n broblem enfawr. Byddem yn cyflwyno llu enfawr o fiwrocratiaid, a byddai'r rheini sy'n barod i dwyllo yn twyllo'r system beth bynnag.

David Lloyd: Er gwaethaf tynged Darowen yr ydych yn ddidaro felly?

Glyn Davies: Mae hynny'n ymyriad gwirion. Mae problem, a chydabyddaf hynny. Yr wyf wedi dweud hefyd bod eich plaid yn ceisio cyflwyno system na all weithio. Mae'n anghywir awgrymu y gallwch ddelio â phroblemau go iawn Darowen drwy sefyll ger ein bron a gwneud cynnig hollol anymarferol, nad yw ond yn llwyddo i leddfuo cydwybod eich pleidleiswyr craidd, yr ydych yn apelio atynt—dyna'r broblem go iawn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ildiwch?

Glyn Davies: Er mwyn bod yn rhesymol, derbyniaf ymyriad

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedasoeh mewn ymateb i ymyriad Dai Lloyd fod hyn yn anymarferol. Dywedodd Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey yn gynharach nad oes neb wedi profi hynny o dan y gyfraith. Os felly, sut y gall fod yn anymarferol? Dywedwch wrthym pam na all weithio. Ni wyddom a fydd yn gweithio ai peidio; yr ydym yn cynnig hyn fel ffordd awgrymedig ymlaen i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.

Glyn Davies: Nes i Dai Lloyd ymyrryd, yr oeddwn yn prysur ddweud wrthyhch sut yr oedd yn anymarferol. Yr oedd Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey yn cyfeirio at ba un a oedd yn gyfreithlon ai peidio, ac nid yw hynny wedi ei brofi ychwaith. Fel arfer, nid ydych yn gwrandao'n iawn ac yr ydych yn drysu sawl mater.

Since the tone of the debate has changed a little, perhaps, I will also change my tone a little—I do not like this mask of reasonableness. I am disappointed that Plaid Cymru is proposing this motion today, because whenever you see a party in trouble with the electorate and its popular support falling apart, what does it do—

4.10 p.m.

Owen John Thomas *rose*—

Glyn Davies: No, you may not intervene. It will always start to appeal to the baser instincts of its party. We hear this nonsense about independence, which appeals to those baser instincts, and the nonsense about holiday homes, because Plaid Cymru hankers after the 1960s and 1970s, when it at least had some kind of principles. It will be demanding a new Welsh language Act next. It is a party that is falling apart, and it is desperate to come up with issues that can reconnect it with its people. The Conservative Party wants a Welsh nation that is open and welcoming and proud of its language and its identity, free of the insular spitefulness that underpins today's motion by Plaid Cymru.

Lorraine Barrett: I second Glyn Davies's contribution. My problem with this proposal is the bureaucracy it would create for local planning authorities, which are under enormous pressure to determine applications within the set timescale. Helen Mary Jones's paper states that the purchase of second homes, where incomes and house prices are stagnant, has led to serious social problems for local people, who have difficulty accessing local housing. Unfortunately, she then mentions Penarth and the Vale of Glamorgan. I live in Penarth, and while there are some second homes there, research by Mark Tewdwr-Jones suggests that, in the Vale of Glamorgan in particular, there has been an overall reduction in the number of second and holiday homes in the last 10 years of 10 per cent. Penarth can absorb any second homes, particularly in the marina, because it is a vibrant town. The difficulty that people face in accessing local housing is more to do

Gan fod naws y ddadl wedi newid ychydig, efallai, newidiaf innau'r naws ychydig hefyd—nid wyf yn hoffi'r masg hwn o resymoldeb. Yr wyf yn siomedig bod Plaid Cymru yn cynnig y cynnig hwn heddiw, oherwydd pryd bynnag y gwelwch blaid mewn trafferth gyda'r etholwyr a'i chefnogaeth boblogaidd yn chwalu, beth mae'n ei wneud—

Owen John Thomas *a gododd*—

Glyn Davies: Na, ni chewch ymyrryd. Bydd bob amser yn dechrau apelio at reddfau llai anrhydeddus ei phlaid. Clywn y nonsens hwn am annibyniaeth, sy'n apelio at y greddfau llai anrhydeddus hynny, a'r nonsens am gartrefi gwyliau, am fod Plaid Cymru yn dyheu am y 1960au a'r 1970au, pan oedd ganddi ryw fath o egwyddorion o leiaf. Bydd yn mynnu Deddf Iaith newydd nesaf. Mae'n blaid sy'n chwalu, a gwnaiff unrhyw beth i feddwl am faterion a all ei hailgysylltu â'i phobl. Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol am gael Cymru sy'n agored a chroesawgar ac sy'n falch o'i hiaith a'i hunaniaeth, yn rhydd o'r malais cul sy'n sail i'r cynnig heddiw gan Blaid Cymru.

Lorraine Barrett: Ate gaf gyfraniad Glyn Davies. Fy mhroblem gyda'r cynnig hwn yw'r fiwrocratiaeth y byddai'n ei chreu i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol, sydd o dan bwysau aruthrol i benderfynu ar geisiadau o fewn yr amserlen benodedig. Mae papur Helen Mary Jones yn nodi bod prynu ail gartrefi, lle mae incwm a phrisiau tai yn ddisymud, wedi arwain at broblemau cymdeithasol difrifol i bobl leol, sydd wedi cael anhawster i gael tai lleol. Yn anffodus, mae'n sôn wedyn am Benarth a Bro Morgannwg. Yr wyf fi'n byw ym Mhenarth, ac er bod rhai ail gartrefi yno, awgryma ymchwil gan Mark Tewdwr-Jones, fod gostyngiad o 10 y cant wedi bod, ym Mro Morgannwg yn arbennig, yn nifer yr ail gartrefi a chartrefi gwyliau dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Gall Penarth ymdopi ag unrhyw ail gartrefi, yn arbennig yn y marina, oherwydd mae'n dref fywiog. Mae a wnelo'r anhawster a wyneba pobl wrth gael gafael ar

with, as Tamsin said, the right to buy and a lack of social housing. For example, the Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council did not provide sufficient social housing on the former Harbour View Estate, where there were once 300 housing units. We must address such issues.

To return to my original point, Glyn has said most of what I would have said. I can see the whole of the local authority planning system coming to a halt, as well as the Assembly's appeals system, if every second home is classed. The authority may have difficulty in proving that someone has a second home—how will the authority know if someone is living in a second home, particularly if they live outside Wales or in a different authority? It is unworkable, and this proposal is a wasted opportunity. It would be difficult to implement, both legally and practically.

Mick Bates: I am alarmed to see this unholy alliance between people who are considered to be socialists, and the errant capitalists in front of me. The resort of any scoundrel is to seek to criticise the structure of a political party. Let us return to debating the issue at hand. First, I point out the weakness of the rationale used by both parties—that there would be an over bureaucratic mechanism to implement this proposal, and it would not achieve the outcome. Those seem to be the two planks of your argument. If you can demonstrate that the bureaucracy that currently exists achieves the aim for local people, through section 106, as was mentioned by a previous speaker, then go ahead. Clearly, people are experiencing problems in being able to live in their home communities. Everybody agrees on that, but nobody is prepared to have the courage to attempt to provide a legal solution. I accept that there may be some weaknesses in the process that has been undertaken in order to gain advice from the Counsel General on the mechanism of enforcement. However, that does not throw out the principle of what is embodied in this change of use.

We must look at the principles. Everybody says that there is a problem in the heartlands with the language and with age-balanced

dai lleol fwy â'r hawl i brynu a phrinder tai cymdeithasol, fel y dywedodd Tamsin. Er enghraifft, ni ddarparodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Bro Morgannwg ddigon o dai cymdeithasol ar yr hen Harbour View Estate, lle bu 300 o unedau tai ar un adeg. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â materion o'r fath.

I ddychwelyd at fy mhwynt gwreiddiol, mae Glyn wedi dweud bron y cyfan o'r hyn y byddwn i wedi ei ddweud. Gallwn weld y system gynllunio awdurdod lleol gyfan yn cael ei llethu'n llwyr, yn ogystal â system apelïadau'r Cynulliad, os caiff pob ail gartref ei ddsbarthu. Efallai y caiff yr awdurdod anhawster i brofi bod gan rywun ail gartref—sut y bydd yr awdurdod yn gwybod os yw rhywun yn byw mewn ail gartref, yn arbennig os ydynt yn byw y tu allan i Gymru neu mewn awdurdod gwahanol? Mae'n anymarferol, ac mae'r cynnig hwn yn gyfle ofer. Byddai'n anodd ei weithredu, yn gyfreithiol ac yn ymarferol.

Mick Bates: Pryderaf i weld y gynghrair gythreulig hon rhwng pobl a ystyrir yn sosialwyr, a'r cyfalafwyr cyfeiliornus o'm blaen. Ateb unrhyw ddihiryn yw ceisio beirmiadu strwythur plaid wleidyddol. Gadewch inni ddychwelyd at drafod y mater dan sylw. Yn gyntaf, nodaf wendid y rhesymeg a ddefnyddir gan y ddwy blaid—y byddai dull gorfiwrocraidaidd i weithredu'r cynnig hwn, ac na fyddai'n cyflawni'r hyn a ddymunir. Ymddengys mai dyna yw dwy egwyddor eich dadl. Os gallwch ddangos bod y fiwrocraiaeth sy'n bodoli eisoes yn cyflawni'r nod ar gyfer pobl leol drwy adran 106, fel y soniodd siaradwr blaenorol, yna ewch yn eich blaenau. Yn amlwg mae pobl yn ei chael yn anodd byw yn eu cymunedau genedigol. Mae pawb yn cytuno ar hynny, ond nid oes neb yn barod i fod yn ddigon dewr i geisio rhoi ateb cyfreithiol. Derbynïaf fod rhai gwendidau yn y broses yr ymgwymerwyd â hi er mwyn cael cyngor gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ar y dull gorfodi. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n gwrthod egwyddor yr hyn a ymgorfforir yn y newid defnydd hwn.

Rhaid inni edrych ar yr egwyddorion. Dywed pawb fod problem yn y cadarnleoedd gyda'r iaith a chyda chymunedau cytbwys o ran

communities, but no-one is prepared to provide a solution. It is disappointing that the Welsh Conservatives and the Welsh Labour Party do not recognise that this could be part of the solution. I am not saying that it is the only answer; we need a portfolio of solutions.

Let us consider what the planning system is meant to be about, Minister. In answer to questions, I have heard you say many times that the planning system is an enabling system. It needs to enable the local decision-making process to answer the needs of the community. Let us have the appropriate solutions to meet local circumstances. If the community is dying because local people cannot afford the houses, let us address that issue. You talk about creating additional powers for local authorities. In the last Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee meeting I asked you whether local authorities had the power to purchase land specifically for affordable housing, and you said 'yes'. I have since checked, and you were right, but I cannot find one example of a local authority using that power. The fact that the power exists does not always mean that it will be used. Let us put this power in place and give people an opportunity to use it.

We looked at the committee report, and you said that that this has been debated. The lack of courage and vision that you have shown when it comes to answering the needs of communities, Minister, is appalling. The whole committee tried to reach a consensus on this, and this was part of the solution. You are not addressing the problem of how communities throughout Wales can achieve a sustainable age-balanced community. That is why this proposal is part of Welsh Liberal Democrat policy, and why we will support the principle of this change to legislation.

I plead with those Members who have communities in their constituencies where the age balance is disappearing, and which are becoming young-people-free zones: you are allowing it to happen by rejecting this type of proposal. Ask those communities if they, and the local authorities that you so proudly talk

oedran, ond nid oes neb yn barod i roi ateb. Mae'n siomedig nad yw Ceidwadwyr Cymru a Phlaid Lafur Cymru yn cydnabod y gallai hyn fod yn rhan o'r ateb. Nid dweud yr wyf mai dyna'r unig ateb; mae angen portffolio o atebion arnom.

Gadewch inni ystyried beth yw gwir ddiben y system gynllunio, Weinidog. Mewn ateb i gwestiynau, fe'ch clywais yn dweud sawl gwaith fod y system gynllunio yn system sy'n galluogi. Mae angen iddi alluogi'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau yn lleol i ddiwallu anghenion y gymuned. Gadewch inni gael yr atebion priodol i fodloni amgylchiadau lleol. Os yw'r gymuned yn marw am na all pobl leol fforddio'r tai, gadewch inni ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw. Yr ydych yn sôn am greu pwerau ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol. Yng nghyfarfod diwethaf Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, gofynnais ichi a oedd gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer i brynu tir yn benodol ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy, a dywedasoch, 'oes'. Yr wyf wedi gwirio'ch ateb ers hynny, ac yr oeddech yn gywir, ond ni allaf ddod o hyd i un enghraifft o awdurdod lleol yn defnyddio'r pŵer hwnnw. Nid yw'r ffaith bod y pŵer yn bodoli yn golygu bob amser y caiff ei ddefnyddio. Gadewch inni roi'r pŵer hwn ar waith a rhoi cyfle i bobl ei ddefnyddio.

Edrychasom ar adroddiad y pwyllgor, a dywedasoch fod hyn wedi ei drafod. Mae'r diffyg dewrder a gweledigaeth a ddangoswyd gennych pan ddaw yn fater o ateb anghenion cymunedau, Weinidog, yn gywilyddus. Ceisiodd y pwyllgor cyfan ddod i gonsensws ar hyn, ac yr oedd hyn yn rhan o'r ateb. Nid ydych yn ymdrin â'r broblem o sut y gall cymunedau ledled Cymru gyflawni cymuned gynaliadwy a chytbwys o ran oedran. Dyna pam y mae'r cynnig hwn yn rhan o bolisi Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, a pham y cefnogwn egwyddor y newid hwn i ddeddfwriaeth.

Apeliaf at yr Aelodau hynny sydd â chymunedau yn eu hetholaethau lle mae'r cydbwysedd o ran oedran yn diflannu, ac sy'n dod yn ardaloedd lle nad oes pobl ifanc: yr ydych yn gadael i hynny ddigwydd drwy wrthod y math hwn o gynnig. Gofynnwch i'r cymunedau hynny a hoffent hwy, a'r

of controlling, would like the power to encourage local people to stay in the community. Ask them that simple question, and then let us challenge the lawyers to create the legislation to answer the need, not merely throw the idea out because, in your opinion, the law would not meet this need.

Carl Sargeant: The Welsh Liberal Democrat's position is to sit on the fence—you are not proposing anything different. You are suggesting that this Plaid Cymru proposal will work. This is an unworkable project. For example, how will you manage this for a married couple living separately in two different areas, unless it is bureaucratic? How will you do it?

Mick Bates: I hope that the world is watching, because that kind of challenge reflects your lack of ambition to resolve the issue. That is a reflection on your party, unfortunately. Of course we can resolve this issue: let us put it in law and test it. Until you have tested it in law, you cannot reject the proposal.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: You are, frankly, wrong—it is not our fault that the birth rate is falling. It is certainly not my fault.

Jocelyn Davies: You have done your best.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Thank you, I have done my best. [*Laughter.*] Mick, do you not recognise that the average family in the UK has gone down from having 2.2 children to 1.8 children? That is uncomfortable for them. It is hardly our fault that children are not being born into communities. You are massaging the figures.

Mick Bates: I am not sure how to reply to that. I am certain that the First Minister will award you a medal for your efforts. Maybe we need to introduce encouragement for larger families. [*Laughter.*]

Leaving that aside, the recognition that there are fewer young people in these communities

awdurdodau lleol y soniwch mor falch am eu rheoli, gael y pŵer i annog pobl leol i aros yn y gymuned. Gofynnwch y cwestiwn syml hwnnw iddynt, ac yna gadewch inni herio'r cyfreithwyr i greu'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n diwallu'r angen, nid gwrthod y syniad am na fyddai'r gyfraith, yn eich barn chi, yn diwallu'r angen hwn.

Carl Sargeant: Safbwynt Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yw peidio ag ochri—nid ydych yn cynnig unrhyw beth yn wahanol. Yr ydych yn awgrymu y bydd y cynnig hwn gan Blaid Cymru yn gweithio. Mae hwn yn brosiect anymarferol. Er enghraifft, sut y llwyddwch i wneud hyn ar gyfer pâr priod sy'n byw ar wahân mewn dwy ardal wahanol, oni bai ei fod yn fiwrocraidd? Sut y gwnewch hynny?

Mick Bates: Gobeithiaf fod y byd yn gwylio, oherwydd mae'r math hwnnw o her yn adlewyrchu eich diffyg uchelgais i ddatrys y mater. Mae hynny'n sen ar eich plaid, yn anfodus. Gallwn, wrth gwrs, ddatrys y mater hwn: gadewch inni ddeddfu a rhoi prawf arno. Hyd nes y profwch hyn o dan y gyfraith, ni allwch wrthod y cynnig.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: A dweud y gwir, yr ydych yn anghywir—nid ein bai ni ydyw bod y gyfradd eni yn gostwng. Yn sicr, nid fy mai i ydyw.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr ydych wedi gwneud eich gorau.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Diolch ichi, yr wyf wedi gwneud fy ngorau. [*Chwerthin.*] Mick, oni chydabyddwch fod y teulu cyffredin yn y DU wedi gostwng o 2.2 o blant i 1.8 o blant? Mae hynny'n peri trafferth iddynt. Nid ein bai ni ydyw nad yw plant yn cael eu geni mewn cymunedau. Yr ydych yn ystwytho'r ffigurau.

Mick Bates: Nid wyf yn siŵr sut i ateb hynny. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn rhoi medal ichi am eich ymdrechion. Efallai fod angen inni gyflwyno anogaeth ar gyfer teuluoedd mwy. [*Chwerthin.*]

Ac anghofio hynny, mae'r gydnabyddiaeth fod llai o bobl ifanc yn y cymunedau hyn yn

reflects your understanding of the problem, and your lack of courage to find a visionary and pragmatic solution.

adlewyrchu eich dealltwriaeth o'r problem, a'ch diffyg dewrder i ddod o hyd i ateb gweledigaethol ac ymarferol.

4.20 p.m.

Alun Ffred Jones: Cyfeiriwn yn aml at Gymru fel cymuned o gymunedau. Dyna yw fy mhrofiad i, ac yr wyf wedi byw ar hyd a lled Cymru yn ystod y degawdau diwethaf. Mae perygl gwirioneddol i rai o'r cymunedau hynny am wahanol resymau. Un bygythiad yw tai haf, neu ail gartrefi. Cyfeiriodd Helen Mary ato'n barod, ond mae'n werth dyfynnu Mark Tewdwr-Jones eto. Dywed yn glir yn yr adroddiad a dderbyniwd gan y Cynulliad:

Alun Ffred Jones: We often refer to Wales as a community of communities. That is my experience, and I have lived in various parts of Wales during the past decades. There is a real threat to some of those communities for various reasons. One threat is holiday homes, or second homes. Although Helen Mary has already referred to him, it is worth quoting Mark Tewdwr-Jones again. In the report that was accepted by the Assembly, he clearly states:

'the purchase of second homes by more affluent households has been one of the most influential factors on community structures in rural and coastal tourist areas of Wales.'

prynu ail gartrefi gan deuluoedd mwy cefnog fu un o'r ffactorau mwyaf dylanwadol ar strwythurau cymunedol yn ardaloedd twristaidd gwledig ac arfordirol Cymru.

Dyna'r profiad yn etholaeth Caernarfon. Yn ardal Abersoch a Llanengan ym Mhen Llŷn, mae bron i un o bob tri thŷ yn ail gartref. Ni all neb yn y Siambr ddweud wrthyf nad yw hynny wedi cael effaith andwyol ar natur y gymuned honno. Dywed Mark Tewdwr-Jones yn yr un paragraff:

That is the experience in the Caernarfon constituency. In the Abersoch and Llanengan area of the Llŷn peninsula, nearly one in every three houses is a second home. No-one in the Chamber can tell me that that this has not had a detrimental effect on the nature of that community. Mark Tewdwr-Jones states in the same paragraph that

'this has led to distortions in the housing market.'

mae hyn wedi arwain at ystumiadau yn y farchnad dai.

Dyna'r farn a dderbyniodd y Cynulliad. Y cwestiwn yw a ydym yn barod i wneud rhywbeth amdani. Yng Ngwynedd, mae enillion cyffredinol wythnosol y pen ymhlith yr isaf yng Nghymru, ond mae'r prisiau tai yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol. Y llynedd, cododd prisiau tai Gwynedd 50 y cant, yn fwy nag unrhyw ardal arall yng Nghymru.

That is the opinion that the Assembly accepted. The question now is whether we are prepared to do something about it. In Gwynedd, the average weekly earnings per capita are among the lowest in Wales, yet house prices are above the national average. Last year, Gwynedd house prices rose 50 per cent, more than any other area in Wales.

Tystiolaeth arall o raddfa'r broblem hon yw'r cynllun cymorth i brynu cartref. Edrychais ar y manylion am y cynllun yng Ngwynedd yn ddiweddar, ac mae'n ddiddorol nodi, o ryw 40 o dai a brynwyd o dan y cynllun hwn, nid oes yr un ohonynt i'r gorllewin o Bwllheli. Mae'r prisiau uchel yn golygu nad yw pobl, hyd yn oed o dderbyn cymorth, yn gallu fforddio tai yn yr ardal. Y cwestiwn i ni, fel gwleidyddion, yw, a ydym yn barod i wneud

Further evidence of the scale of this problem is furnished by the homebuy scheme. I looked at the details of the scheme in Gwynedd recently, and it is interesting to note that, of some 40 houses purchased under this scheme, not one of them lies west of Pwllheli. The high prices mean that people, even with assistance, cannot afford houses in the area. The question for us, as politicians, is whether we are prepared to do something

rhywbeth yn ei gylch.

Mae'r ddadl dros reoli'r farchnad ail gartrefi yn glir. Clywsom y ddadl ynglŷn â rhyddid i'r unigolyn ac ati, ond mae polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dweud yn glir bod hawl gan bawb i fyw a chael cartref o fewn ei gymuned, naill ai i'w rentu neu i'w brynu'n breifat. Beth yw ystyr rhyddid yr unigolyn os na allwch brynu neu rentu tŷ o fewn eich cymuned eich hun? Dyna yw profiad gormod o bobl yn fy etholaeth. Maent yn flin gyda gwleidyddion sy'n siarad am y broblem ond sy'n fodlon gwneud dim.

Gadewch inni fod yn glir: nid dadl yn erbyn tai haf neu ail gartrefi yw hon, eithr dadl dros yr hawl a'r rhyddid i gymunedau ac awdurdodau lleol reoli'r farchnad ail gartrefi os ydynt yn dymuno gwneud hynny. Felly, nonsens yw sôn y byddai angen caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer pawb, neu hyd yn oed bob ail gartref. Ni fyddai'n weithredol ond yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle byddai'r awdurdod lleol yn nodi bod y problemau yn golygu bod rhaid cael caniatâd cynllunio. Dyna sut y byddai'n gweithio'n ymarferol.

Mae sawl siaradwr wedi dweud bod hwn yn rhy anodd a chymhleth, ond o'm profiad i dros 12 mlynedd ar bwyllgor cynllunio, nid wyf yn cytuno. Wedi'r cwbl, mae awdurdodau'r dreth incwm yn mynnu cael gwybod beth yw prif anedd pawb sy'n llanw ffurflen treth incwm. Felly, os oes y fath beth â phrif anedd, mae popeth arall yn ail gartref os nad yw'n fusnes neu'n cael ei rentu—mae'r mater yn syml. Yr ydych yn gofyn i bobl, 'a yw hwn yn ail gartref?'. Os dywedant gelwydd, gallwch fynd ar eu hôl. Gan nad ydym ond yn sôn am rai ardaloedd cyfyngedig, mae'r cynnig yn gwbl ymarferol, ac ni fyddai'n creu system fiwrocraidd gymhleth.

Drwy weithio gydag arwerthwyr tai, a defnyddio ffurflen y dreth gyngor, ni fyddai rhaid i'r cynllun hwn gostio arian mawr. Mae'n gwbl ymarferol. Mater o ewyllys wleidyddol ydyw: a ydych eisiau gwneud rhywbeth amdani? A chamu tuag yn ôl, a ydych yn cydnabod y broblem? Mae hi'n broblem, credwch chi fi. Os bydd rhywun yn fodlon dadlau yn erbyn hynny, af ag ef neu hi

about this.

The argument for controlling the second home market is clear. We heard the argument about individuals' freedom and so on, but the Assembly Government's policy clearly states that everyone has the right to live and to have a home within his or her community, either to rent or to buy privately. What is the meaning of individuals' freedom if you cannot buy or rent a house within your own community? That is the experience of too many people in my constituency. They are angry with politicians who talk about the problem but are prepared to do nothing.

Let us be clear: this is not an argument against holiday homes or second homes, but rather an argument for local communities and authorities to have the right and freedom to control the second homes market if they wish to do so. It is nonsense to say that planning permission would be needed for everyone, or even for every second home. This would only apply to those areas where the local authority notes that the problems are such that planning permission is required. That is how it would work in practice.

Several speakers have mentioned that this proposal is too difficult and complex, but from my 12 years experience on a planning committee, I disagree. After all, income tax authorities insist on knowing the main dwelling of everyone who fills in a tax return. Therefore, if such a thing as a main dwelling exists, then everything else is a second home unless it is a business or is rented out—it is a simple matter. You ask people, 'is this a second home?'. If they lie, then you can pursue them. As we are only talking about a few limited areas, the proposal is completely workable, and would not lead to a complicated bureaucratic system.

By working with estate agents, and by using the council tax form, this scheme need not cost a great deal of money. It is workable. It is a matter of political will: do you want to do something about it? Stepping back a little, do you acknowledge the problem? It is a problem, believe you me. If anyone is prepared to argue otherwise, I will take him or her to Llanengan and to Abersoch and

i Lanengan ac i Abersoch a gwnaf i'r person hwnnw siarad â phobl ifanc sy'n methu cael cartrefi yn eu hardaloedd. Y cwestiwn yw a ydym yn barod i weithredu. Cytunaf â Mick Bates: dyma gyfle inni ddangos ewyllys a dangos ein bod yn barod i fynd i'r afael ag un agwedd o'r broblem—cydnabyddaf mai un agwedd ar y broblem yn unig ydyw—i gynnal ein cymunedau yn ddifedur.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl bwysig hon.

Cefnogaf y mesur sydd ger ein bron a'r ffordd yr argymhellir y dylem ddelio â'r broblem hon.

Dogfen y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw 'Iaith Pawb', a oedd yn deillio o drafodaeth yn ein cynhadledd dair neu bedair blynedd yn ôl. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cefnogi cymunedau lleol, yn enwedig yng nghymunedau Cymraeg cefn gwlad Cymru, lle mae pobl yn debyg o gollu'r frwydr i aros yn eu cymunedau a chadw eu diwylliant a'u ffordd o fyw. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau strwythur sydd yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i gryfhau bywyd cefn gwlad, gan gynnwys cefnogaeth i greu ac annog swyddi o ansawdd a thai fforddiadwy i alluogi pobl ifanc i aros yn eu cymunedau.

Mae rhoi'r cyfle i bobl, yn enwedig pobl ifanc, brynu neu rentu yn eu cymunedau lleol yn lle dod i Gaerdydd, fel sydd wedi tueddu i ddigwydd ers i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu, yn her fawr inni. Yr wyf yn siarad â phobl ifanc ar y trê—yr wyf yn gwneud fy ngorau i siarad ag amryw o bobl—ac maent yn methu â dweud wrthyf pam y daethant i Gaerdydd a pham na allant fynd yn ôl i'w cymunedau. Byddai mynd yn ôl yn golygu colli ansawdd bywyd, ac mae'n rhaid inni eu cefnogi i fynd yn ôl i'w cymunedau lleol.

Fel y dywedais, nid oes digon o dai fforddiadwy mewn llawer o gymunedau Cymraeg, ac mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog gael gweledigaeth i alluogi awdurdodau lleol i ateb anghenion cefn gwlad. Mae'r cynllun cymorth prynu cartref yn cael ei gyllido'n llawer gwell erbyn hyn. Mae angen croesawu pobl i fyw yng nghefn gwlad, ond hefyd, mae angen eu hannog drwy'r cynllun cymorth i brynu cartref, er enghraifft.

make that person speak to the young people who cannot afford homes in their own areas. The question is whether we are prepared to act. I agree with Mick Bates: this is an opportunity for us to demonstrate our will, and show that we are prepared to tackle one aspect of the problem—and I acknowledge that it is only one aspect of the problem—to support our communities unreservedly.

Eleanor Burnham: I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak in this important debate.

I support the measure before us and the way it recommends we should deal with this problem.

'Iaith Pawb' was the Liberal Democrats' document, which emanated from one of our conference discussions three or four years ago. It is vital that we support local communities, especially in Welsh-speaking rural areas, where people are likely to lose the battle to remain in their communities and to sustain their culture and way of life. It is important to ensure a structure that enables local authorities to strengthen rural living, including assistance to create and stimulate good quality jobs and affordable housing to enable young people to remain in their communities.

Giving people, especially young people, the opportunity to buy or to rent in their local communities, instead of coming to Cardiff, which has been the tendency since the Assembly's inception, is a great challenge for us. I speak to young people on the train—I do my best to speak to a variety of people—and they cannot tell me why they have come to Cardiff or why they cannot return to their communities. Returning would mean losing quality of life, and we must support them to return to their local communities.

As I said, there is not enough affordable housing in many Welsh-speaking communities, and the Minister must have the vision to enable local authorities to meet the needs of rural areas. Funding for the homebuy scheme is now much improved. We must welcome people to live in rural areas, but we must also encourage them through the homebuy scheme, for example.

Mae hefyd angen eu hannog i ddysgu'r Gymraeg ac i gymryd rhan yn eu cymunedau Cymreig. Mae pobl sydd yn symud i Ffrainc, er enghraifft, yn gorfod dysgu Ffrangeg a byw fel Ffrancwyr—nid oes dim yn rhyfedd yn hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai pobl sydd yn dod i fyw yng Nghymru yn meddwl ei bod yn rhyfedd eu bod yn gorfod dysgu'r Gymraeg a'r ffordd Gymreig o fyw. Dylem gymryd yr amser hwn i feddwl yn fanwl am sut y gallwn alluogi pobl i wneud hyn. Mae'n hanfodol.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi rhoi amser cyffrous inni, a dylem wneud ein gorau i annog y Cymry sydd am aros yng nghefn gwlad i wneud hynny, yn enwedig pobl ifanc.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae gwranddo ar wahanol gyfraniadau i'r ddadl hon wedi bod yn ddadlennol. Yr ydym wedi gweld meddylfryd Syr Humphrey yn meddiannu'r Blaid Geidwadol a'r Blaid Lafur gan fod eu Haelodau wedi creu rhestr o resymau pam na ddylem weithredu yn y mater hwn. Pan oedd Glyn Davies yn rhedeg allan o ddadleuon credadwy, ceisiodd osgoi'r ddadl drwy ymosod ar argymhellion y blaid sydd wedi cynnig y syniad hwn sydd ger ein bron.

Gadewch inni fod yn glir: byddai'r cynnig hwn yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol sydd eisiau gweithredu ar y mater hwn i wneud hynny. Nid yw'n fwy na hynny. Y cyfan yr ydym yn gofyn amdano yw i'r Gweinidog sicrhau bod gan yr awdurdodau hynny y gallu i weithredu. Os yw awdurdodau yn credu bod hon yn broblem fawr a bod angen gweithredu, y cyfan y byddai'r Cynulliad yn ei wneud yw rhoi'r gallu iddynt wneud hynny.

Pe bai'r sefyllfa hon mor anodd i'w gweithredu ag y mae Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Glyn Davies ac eraill wedi'i ddweud, ni fyddai'r awdurdodau hyn yn ceisio'r gallu hwn i weithredu yn y ffordd hon. Mae'n amlwg bod mwy o ewyllys wleidyddol i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon mewn rhai awdurdodau yng Nghymru nag sydd i'w chael yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Y cyfan y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud yw

We must also encourage them to learn Welsh and to participate in their Welsh communities. People who move to France, for example, have to learn French and live as the French do—there is nothing strange in that. However, some people who move to Wales think that it is strange that they have to learn Welsh and a Welsh way of living. We should take this time to think in detail about how we can enable people to do this. It is crucial.

The Assembly has provided us with exciting times, and we should do our best to encourage Welsh people who want to remain in rural areas to do so, particularly our young people.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Listening to the various contributions in this debate has been enlightening. We have seen the Sir Humphrey mindset possessing the Conservative and Labour Parties as their Members have created a list of reasons why we should not act on this issue. When Glyn Davies ran out of credible arguments, he tried to avoid the debate by attacking the recommendations of the party that proposed the idea that is before us.

Let us be clear: this motion would enable local authorities that want to act on this issue to do so. It is nothing more than that. All we are asking is for the Minister to ensure that those local authorities have the power to act. If authorities believe that this is a substantial problem and that they need to act, all the Assembly would be doing is give them the power to do so.

If this situation was as difficult to implement as Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Glyn Davies and others have said, these authorities would not seek this power to take this action. It is clear that there is more political will to tackle this problem in some authorities in Wales than there is in the Government of the National Assembly for Wales. All the Government of Wales will be doing is preventing local authorities from tackling this problem in their own areas. What does

rhwystro awdurdodau lleol rhag mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yn eu hardaloedd eu hunain. Beth y mae atal awdurdodau rhag cymryd y math o gamau y maent yn dymuno eu cymryd er mwyn gwasanaethu eu hardaloedd a diogelu natur eu cymunedau yn ei ddweud am ddatganoli grym i Gymru?

4.30 p.m.

Yn anffodus, dyma'r meddylfryd y bu inni ei weld o'r cychwyn. Rhoddodd y Gweinidog ymateb hynod o wan i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cynllunio, Amgylchedd a Chefn Gwlad ar dai fforddiadwy a oedd yn cynnig dim—dim arweiniad a dim i alluogi awdurdodau lleol i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau tai fforddiadwy. Yr unig beth yr oedd yn barod i gytuno ag ef oedd yr hyn oedd eisoes yn digwydd.

Weinidog, mae problem enfawr yn bodoli yn ein cymunedau. Os nad ydych yn ymwybodol o'r broblem na all pobl gael mynediad i dai yn eu cymunedau, nid ydych yn byw yn y byd real. Mae'n broblem fawr ac nid ydych yn barod i weithredu mewn unrhyw ffordd, ac, yn yr achos hwn, yr ydych yn cael eich annog nid yn unig i beidio â gweithredu eich hun ond i atal awdurdodau lleol rhag gweithredu ar y mater hwn.

Gobeithio y bydd digon o synnwyr cyffredin yn y Siambr i sylweddoli mai un ffordd o fynd i'r afael â phroblem tai yn ein cymunedau yw hon. Mae'n ymwneud ag un mater penodol mewn modd sy'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol, sy'n deall eu cymunedau ac anghenion eu cymunedau, i weithredu. Gobeithiaf na fyddwch yn sefyll yn eu ffordd, Weinidog, ac na fyddwch yn anwybyddu'r broblem hon fel y bu ichi anwybyddu problem tai fforddiadwy yn eich ymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I have considered this motion carefully. As a socialist, I am uncomfortable with the idea that some people have two or more homes, while others do not have a roof over their heads. That applies not only in Wales but across the world. It is true that the Assembly has the power to achieve the objective of creating a separate use class for second

preventing authorities from taking the kind of steps that they want to take to serve their own areas and to safeguard the nature of their communities say about the devolution of power to Wales?

Unfortunately, this has been its mindset from the outset. The Minister gave an extremely weak response to the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee's report on affordable housing which offered nothing—no guidance and nothing to enable local authorities to tackle the problems of affordable housing. The only thing that he was willing to agree to was what was already happening.

Minister, a huge problem exists in our communities. If you are not aware of the problem that people cannot access housing in their communities, you are not living in the real world. It is an immense problem and you are not willing to take any action, and, in this case, you are being urged not only not to act yourself but also to prevent local authorities from acting on this issue.

I hope that enough common sense prevails in the Chamber to realise that this is one way of tackling the housing problem in our communities. It pertains to one specific issue in a way that enables local authorities, which understand their communities and the needs of their communities, to take action. I hope that you will not stand in their way, Minister, and will not ignore this problem as you ignored the problem of affordable housing in your response to the committee's report.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr wyf wedi ystyried y cynnig hwn yn ofalus. Fel sosialydd, mae'r syniad bod gan rai pobl ddau gartref neu fwy, a bod eraill heb do uwch eu pennau yn gwneud imi deimlo'n annifyr. Mae hynny'n berthnasol nid yn unig yng Nghymru ond ledled y byd. Mae'n wir bod gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i gyflawni'r nod o greu dosbarth defnydd ar wahân ar gyfer ail

homes, but this measure would not achieve its stated aims and would be impractical, if not impossible, to implement, which is why I will oppose it.

I will give you some idea of the background. Concern about the impact of second and holiday home ownership and the effect on rural communities and the supply of affordable housing available to meet local needs in Wales led to the Assembly Government commissioning research into second and holiday homes and the land use planning system, which was published in October 2002. The proposed change to the use classes Order was specifically examined as part of that research, and the research team concluded that such a change would result in fundamental problems in terms of definition and enforcement, thus making the proposal impractical.

As part of the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee inquiry into planning and affordable housing, the committee sought legal advice on this proposal from the Counsel General and the Counsel to the Assembly committees. Their joint advice was that the proposal presented several legal and practical difficulties, and that

‘notwithstanding such a change in the use classes Order, unless it could be demonstrated that a change from one use to the other was material in any particular case, it would be of no effect.’

That view is therefore in line with the recommendation of the second homes research, and the committee subsequently decided not to include this proposal in the inquiry report, although I concede that it was not the view of the whole committee.

As part of their recommendation to make no change to the use classes Order, the researchers on the second homes project particularly cite the problem of defining primary and secondary use in statutory planning terms. The key issue in planning terms is whether there is a material change in the use of land falling into different classes of the use classes Order, thus triggering and requiring a planning application. It would be difficult to distinguish between first and

gartrefi, ond ni fyddai'r mesur hwn yn cyflawni ei nodau datganedig a byddai'n anymarferol, os nad yn amhosibl, ei weithredu, a dyna pam y'i gwrthwynebas.

Rhoddaf beth o'r cefndir ichi. Oherwydd pryder ynghylch effaith ail gartrefi a chartrefi gwyliau a'r effaith ar gymunedau gwledig a chyflenwi tai fforddiadwy i ddiwallu anghenion lleol yng Nghymru, comisiynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ymchwil i ail gartrefi a chartrefi gwyliau a'r system cynllunio defnydd tir, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref 2002. Archwiliwyd y newid arfaethedig i'r Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd yn benodol fel rhan o'r ymchwil honno a daeth y tîm ymchwilio i'r casgliad y byddai newid o'r fath yn arwain at broblemau sylfaenol o ran diffinio a gorfodi gan wneud y cynnig felly yn anymarferol.

Fel rhan o ymchwiliad Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad i gynllunio a thai fforddiadwy, ceisiodd y pwyllgor gyngor cyfreithiol ar y cynnig hwn gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol a'r Cwnsler i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Eu cyngor ar y cyd oedd bod y cynnig yn creu sawl anhawster cyfreithiol ac ymarferol, ac

er gwaethaf newid o'r fath yn y Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd, oni ellid dangos bod newid o un defnydd i un arall yn berthnasol mewn unrhyw achos penodol, ni fyddai'n cael unrhyw effaith.

Mae'r farn honno felly yn unol ag argymhelliad yr ymchwil i ail gartrefi, ac yn dilyn hyn penderfynodd y pwyllgor beidio â chynnwys y cynnig hwn yn adroddiad yr ymchwiliad, er y cyfaddefaf nad hon oedd barn y pwyllgor cyfan.

Fel rhan o'u hargymhelliad i wneud dim newid i'r Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd, nodar ymchwilwyr ar y prosiect ail gartrefi y broblem benodol o ddiffinio defnydd o brif gartref ac ail gartref o ran cynllunio statudol. Yr hyn sy'n allweddol o ran cynllunio yw pa un a oes newid perthnasol yn y defnydd o dir yn dod o dan ddosbarthiadau gwahanol o'r Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd, gan wneud cais cynllunio yn ofynnol. Byddai'n anodd gwahaniaethu rhwng prif gartrefi ac ail

second homes because they have similar land use implications.

The cost benefit analysis that has been prepared does not explain how primary and secondary uses would be defined, nor how local planning authorities would operate the proposal in practice. In particular, how would they decide and justify what proportion of second homes would be appropriate?

David Lloyd: Should you go with Glyn Davies to Darowen would you be similarly unmoved by the plight of that village?

Carwyn Jones: No, I am not saying that. What I am saying is that this particular legislation would not help in any way, and I will explain why.

Even if it were possible in law to make a distinction between use of a property as a first or second home, proving a case against an owner would be almost impossible. There are insurmountable problems that have no solution as far as I can see. For example, individuals owning two homes can elect which is to be their principal dwelling house. A husband can buy one house in one place and a wife can buy one somewhere else, even though they are married. The two houses can be registered in different names. The same applies to any kind of partnership. Similarly, if this Order was enforced, someone could buy a house in Wales and in England, and they could designate the house in England as a second home because the use classes Order would not apply in England. That is why it is impossible to enforce this legislation. If two people are married or in a partnership, they can have two different homes, which can be principal homes. On tax, particularly income tax, the Inland Revenue wants people to designate their main home because rental incomes count in terms of calculating income tax. If there is rental income from a home, that is brought into play in terms of assessing a person's income.

Ieuan Wyn Jones *rose—*

Carwyn Jones: I will let you speak in a minute, Ieuan.

gartrefi gan fod iddynt oblygiadau defnydd tir cyffelyb.

Nid yw'r dadansoddiad cost a budd a baratowyd yn esbonio sut y byddai defnydd o brif gartrefi ac ail gartrefi yn cael eu diffinio, na sut y byddai awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn gweithredu'r cynnig yn ymarferol. Yn arbennig, sut y byddent yn penderfynu ac yn cyfiawnhau pa gyfran o ail gartrefi fyddai'n briodol?

David Lloyd: Pe baech yn mynd gyda Glyn Davies i Ddarowen a fyddech yr un mor ddidaro ynghylch tynged y pentref hwnnw?

Carwyn Jones: Na, nid dyna yr wyf yn ei ddweud. Yr hyn a ddywedaf yw na fyddai'r ddeddfwriaeth benodol hon yn helpu mewn unrhyw ffordd, ac esboniaf pam.

Hyd yn oed pe bai'n bosibl yn ôl y gyfraith i wahaniaethu rhwng y defnydd o eiddo fel prif gartref neu ail gartref, byddai profi achos yn erbyn perchennog bron yn amhosibl. Ceir problemau anorchfygol nad oes unrhyw ateb iddynt hyd y gwelaf fi. Er enghraifft, gall unigolion sy'n berchen ar ddau gartref ddewis pa un yw eu prif annedd. Gall gŵr brynu tŷ mewn un man a gall gwraig brynu un mewn man arall, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn briod. Gall y ddau dŷ gael eu cofrestru mewn enwau gwahanol. Mae'r un peth yn wir am unrhyw fath o bartneriaeth. Yn yr un modd, pe bai'r Gorchymyn hwn yn cael ei orfodi, gallai rhywun brynu tŷ yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr, a gallent ddynodi'r tŷ yn Lloegr yn ail gartref gan na fyddai'r Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd yn gymwys yn Lloegr. Dyna pam mae'n amhosibl gorfodi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon. Os yw dau berson yn briod neu mewn partneriaeth, gallant gael dau gartref gwahanol, a all fod yn brif gartrefi. O ran treth, yn arbennig treth incwm, mae Cyllid y Wlad am i bobl ddynodi eu prif gartref gan fod incwm rhent yn cyfrif wrth gyfrifo treth incwm. Os oes incwm rhent o gartrefi, ystyrir hynny wrth asesu incwm person.

Ieuan Wyn Jones *a gododd—*

Carwyn Jones: Gadawaf ichi siarad mewn munud, Ieuan.

In terms of capital gains tax, for example, if you sell a house that is not your dwelling house, that is relevant. However, if you have two people who own two homes separately, the situation becomes difficult.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is the point that I wished to make. As the Minister knows, in a number of legislative areas, designations regarding primary and secondary homes already apply. You have referred in particular to income tax and capital gains tax. There is also a situation regarding other homes in relation to council tax, where local authorities can make different designations. There are ways of dealing with this issue, as you know perfectly well, Minister. In terms of capital gains tax, you can only designate one home as a primary home. The other homes, as secondary homes, would qualify for capital gains tax on any gains. Therefore, it is being done in other areas.

Carwyn Jones: Yes, but that is on an individual basis. Two individuals can own two different homes. That is the important point. I wish to make it clear that if there are two people who are married or are partners, both can own principal homes, rather than have one principal home and one secondary home between them.

Janet Davies: I am not certain—and you may correct me—but if one partner in a marriage dies, the home would be given free of tax to the other partner. I think that I am right in saying that if they had two houses, they would be liable for 40 per cent inheritance tax when the homes were transferred.

Carwyn Jones: Capital gains tax does not apply to people who die—you said that, but others did not. Inheritance tax is used when dealing with a person's estate. It is right to say that no inheritance tax is payable on the matrimonial home. I do not wish to stray into giving people tax advice, but this is my understanding—it is some years since I dealt with this issue as a lawyer, but I hope that when sinners repent, they are forgiven.

O ran treth ar enillion cyfalaf, er enghraifft, os gwerthwch dŷ nad yw'n annedd ichi, mae hynny'n berthnasol. Fodd bynnag, os oes gennych ddau berson sy'n berchen ar ddau gartref ar wahân, mae'r sefyllfa'n anodd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dyna'r pwynt yr wyf am ei wneud. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, mewn nifer o feysydd deddfwriaethol, mae dynodiadau o ran prif gartrefi ac ail gartrefi eisoes yn gymwys. Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio yn arbennig at dreth incwm a threth ar enillion cyfalaf. Cyfyd sefyllfa hefyd o ran cartrefi eraill mewn perthynas â'r dreth gyngor, lle gall awdurdodau lleol wneud dynodiadau gwahanol. Mae ffyrdd o ddelio â'r mater hwn, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn, Weinidog. O ran treth ar enillion cyfalaf, gallwch ond dynodi un cartref yn brif gartref. Byddai'r cartrefi eraill, fel ail gartrefi, yn gymwys ar gyfer treth ar enillion cyfalaf ar unrhyw enillion. Felly, fe'i gwneir mewn meysydd eraill.

Carwyn Jones: Ie, ond mae hynny ar sail unigol. Gall dau unigolyn fod yn berchen ar ddau gartref gwahanol. Dyna'r pwynt pwysig. Hoffwn bwysleisio y gall dau berson, os ydynt yn briod neu'n bartneriaid, fod yn berchen ar brif gartrefi, yn hytrach na chael un prif gartref ac un ail gartref rhyngdynt.

Janet Davies: Nid wyf yn sicr—a gallwch fy nghywiro—ond os yw un partner mewn priodas yn marw, byddai'r cartref yn cael ei roi yn rhydd o dreth i'r partner arall. Credaf fy mod yn iawn i ddweud y byddent, pe bai ganddynt ddau dŷ, yn agored i dreth etifeddiaeth o 40 y cant pan fyddai'r cartrefi yn cael eu trosglwyddo.

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw treth ar enillion cyfalaf yn gymwys i bobl sy'n marw—fe ddywedasoeh chi hynny ond ni ddywedodd eraill hynny. Defnyddir treth etifeddiaeth wrth ddelio ag ystad person. Mae'n iawn dweud nad oes unrhyw dreth etifeddiaeth yn daladwy ar y cartref priodasol. Nid wyf am ddechrau rhoi cyngor treth i bobl, ond fel y deallaf—mae rhai blynyddoedd bellach ers imi ddelio â'r mater hwn fel cyfreithiwr, ond gobeithiaf pan fydd pechaduriaid yn edifarhau, y maddeuir iddynt.

The cost benefit analysis does not deal with the effect of enforcement costs on local authorities. First, those properties that are already second homes would not be affected. Secondly, if a second home were sold to a local person as a primary home, planning permission would have to be sought. The cost benefit analysis also recognises that the proposal would affect the local housing market, but it does not take account of how the value of controlled properties—if we can call them that—would be affected. Would existing homeowners find that their properties had reduced in value and, if so, would compensation arrangements be needed? Who would meet those compensation costs: the Assembly or local planning authorities?

Finally, the motion refers to planning authorities having the discretion to manage the level of second homes. If you establish a new class in the use classes Order, that Order is compulsory across Wales and there is no room for discretion. You would have to apply it from Sealand to Amroth. You cannot give local authorities discretion under a use classes Order. It is the wrong vehicle to use. If you make the law, it is the law across Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Bu ichi gyfeirio at eich hun fel gwleidydd sosialaidd. Byddwn yn gobeithio felly y byddech yn gweld problemau ymarferol fel rhai y dylid eu gorchfygu yn hytrach na gadael iddynt eich gorchfygu chi. Bu ichi sôn y byddai'n rhaid sefydlu dosbarth o'r fath dros Gymru gyfan. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai'n rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ei weithredu; gallent ddewis gwneud hynny neu beidio. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn dosbarthu pob math o adeiladau—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention, therefore please be brief.

4.40 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae hwn yn fesur syml, a dewis awdurdodau, os oes ganddynt broblemau, fyddai ei weithredu neu beidio.

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw cyflwyno

Nid yw'r dadansoddiad cost a budd yn delio ag effaith costau gorfodi ar awdurdodau lleol. Yn gyntaf, nid effeithid ar unrhyw eiddo sydd eisoes yn ail gartref. Yn ail, pe bai ail gartref yn cael ei werthu i berson lleol fel prif gartref, byddai angen caniatâd cynllunio. Mae'r dadansoddiad cost a budd hefyd yn cydnabod y byddai'r cynnig yn effeithio ar y farchnad dai lleol ond nid yw'n ystyried sut y byddai'n effeithio ar werth unrhyw eiddo rheoledig—os gallwn eu galw felly. A fyddai perchnogion tai presennol yn cael bod gwerth eu heiddo wedi lleihau ac, os felly, a fyddai angen trefniadau iawndal? Pwy fyddai'n talu'r costau iawndal hynny: y Cynulliad neu'r awdurdodau cynllunio lleol?

I gloi, mae'r cynnig yn cyfeirio at roi disgrisiwn i awdurdodau cynllunio reoli lefel yr ail gartrefi. Os sefydlwch ddsbarth newydd yn y Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd, mae'r Gorchymyn hwnnw yn orfodol ledled Cymru ac nid oes lle i ddisgrisiwn. Byddai'n rhaid ichi ei gymhwyso o Sealand i Lanrath. Ni allwch roi disgrisiwn i awdurdodau lleol o dan Orchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd. Dyma'r cyfrwng anghywir i'w ddefnyddio. Os ydych yn deddfu, mae'n gyfraith ledled Cymru.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You referred to yourself as a socialist politician. I would hope, therefore, that you would view practical problems as ones that should be solved rather than allowing them to overwhelm you. You said that such a class would have to be established across Wales. However, not all local authorities would have to implement it; they could choose whether or not to do so. Local authorities have categories for all kinds of buildings—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ymyriad yw hwn, felly byddwch yn gryno.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: This is a straightforward measure, where authorities, if faced with problems, would be able to decide whether or not it should be implemented.

Carwyn Jones: When legislation is

deddfwriaeth yn golygu fod gan rywun ddewis i'w gweithredu neu beidio. Os yw'r gyfraith yn dweud bod rhaid cael dosbarth newydd, rhaid i hynny ddigwydd dros Gymru gyfan. Ni fydd awdurdodau yn gallu dweud y byddant efallai'n gweithredu'r naill elfen o'r ddeddfwriaeth ond nid y llall. Nid dyma sut y mae pethau'n gweithio.

If this is your view, the use classes Order is not the right vehicle to use. You cannot pick and choose which parts of the law you are going to implement; doing so would lead you to court in a matter of minutes.

I am aware that time is short, therefore I will conclude by saying—lest it be thought that we are doing nothing to deal with the issue and just sitting back—that members of the committee will know that I have addressed all except one of its recommendations. An action plan is being drawn up to help people buy affordable housing. This is how people in rural and urban communities should be helped. We need to make sure that there is a supply of affordable housing available and not interfere in a futile way in the use classes Order. It will not work.

Helen Mary Jones: I seem to have rattled a few cages this afternoon. This issue matters, and it matters today. I was contacted yesterday by three families from one village in my region that are about to lose their privately rented homes. They are going to be sold—advertised in English magazines in England and on the continent of Europe—as holiday homes. I will not name the community or the part of the region, because it is a small community and the people concerned could be identified. The three families are going to be homeless because the local authority is powerless to protect them. This legislation seeks to provide a small tool that would protect people in this situation.

In response to Tamsin, I acknowledge that she understands and cares about the situation. I would not say for a moment that she does not. However, I was not attempting to suggest that this piece of legislation would solve the affordable housing crisis in its entirety. It would not. It is difficult to find

introduced, its implementation is not a matter of choice. If the law states that there is to be a new class, then this must be the case throughout Wales. Local authorities will not have the right to say that they may implement some aspects of the legislation and not others. This is not how things work.

Os mai dyma yw eich barn, nid y Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd yw'r cyfrwng cywir i'w ddefnyddio. Ni allwch ddeddfol a dewis pa rannau o'r gyfraith y byddwch yn eu gweithredu; byddech yn y llys o fewn dim amser.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod amser yn brin, felly deuaif i ben drwy ddweud—rhag ofn y credir nad ydym yn gwneud dim i ddelio â'r mater a'n bod yn llaesu dwylo—y bydd aelodau o'r pwyllgor yn gwybod fy mod wedi ymdrin â phob un o'i argymhellion namyn un. Mae cynllun gweithredu wrthi'n cael ei lunio i helpu pobl i brynu tai fforddiadwy. Dyma sut y dylid helpu pobl mewn cymunedau gwledig a threfol. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod digon o dai fforddiadwy ar gael a pheidio ag ymyrryd mewn ffordd ddiwerth yn y Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd. Ni fydd yn gweithio.

Helen Mary Jones: Ymddengys fy mod wedi gwylltio rhai y prynhawn yma. Mae'r mater hwn yn bwysig, ac mae'n bwysig heddiw. Cysylltodd tri theulu o'r un pentref yn fy rhanbarth â mi ddoe sydd ar fin colli eu cartrefi a rentir yn breifat. Bwriedir eu gwerthu—eu hysbysebu mewn cylchgronau Saesneg yn Lloegr ac ar gyfandir Ewrop—fel cartrefi gwyliau. Nid enwaf y gymuned na'r rhan o'r rhanbarth oherwydd mae'n gymuned fach a gellid adnabod y bobl. Bydd tri theulu yn ddigartref am nad oes gan yr awdurdod lleol y pŵer i'w diogelu. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ceisio rhoi arf fach a fyddai'n diogelu pobl yn y sefyllfa hon.

Mewn ymateb i Tamsin, cydnabyddaf ei bod yn deall ac yn pryderu am y sefyllfa. Ni fyddwn yn dweud am eiliad nad yw'n pryderu. Fodd bynnag, nid oeddwn yn ceisio awgrymu y byddai'r darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth yn datrys yr argyfwng o ran tai fforddiadwy yn llwyr. Ni fyddai'n gwneud

anything useful that you can do with secondary legislation, which is why the powers of this body are inadequate to defend our communities. However, this small piece of legislation could make a significant difference in some communities.

I will address some of the practical issues in a moment. I am sorry if I have upset my fellow former Llanfair Caereinion High School pupil, Glyn Davies. I did not mean to do that. I will deal with some of his practical objections in a moment. His position—

Glyn Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Helen Mary Jones: Of course.

Glyn Davies: I hope that you will accept that you did not upset me. Your presentation was reasonable. However, when some of your colleagues start treading on my toes, they can expect the same treatment in return.

Helen Mary Jones: Absolutely. I am sure that you will freely acknowledge that you would also receive that treatment.

In response to Lorraine Barrett's comments, it is my understanding that when the former Culture Committee debated this measure, she gave her support. I am surprised that she has changed her mind, and her speech did not explain why she has done so. I am grateful for the support of Mick Bates and Eleanor Burnham.

I turn to the practical issues. In terms of definitions, people would have to rely on a self-definition, just as they do when dealing with income tax and council tax forms. In some counties of Wales, second home owners pay less council tax than first homeowners. Work may need to be done on how to use the self-definition and, in this regard, the council tax form seems eminently sensible. However, what is lacking is the political will to do anything about it.

On enforcement, the whole planning system

hynny. Mae'n anodd dod o hyd i unrhyw beth defnyddiol y gallwch ei wneud gydag is-ddeddfwriaeth, a dyna pam mae pwerau'r corff hwn yn annigonol i amddiffyn ein cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, gallai'r darn bach hwn o ddeddfwriaeth wneud gwahaniaeth mawr mewn rhai cymunedau.

Ymdriniaf â rhai o'r materion ymarferol mewn eiliad. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os wyf wedi digio fy nghyd gyn-ddisgybl o Ysgol Uwchradd Llanfair Caereinion, Glyn Davies. Nid oeddwn yn golygu gwneud hynny. Deliaf â rhai o'i wrthwynebiadau ymarferol mewn eiliad. Yr oedd ei safbwynt—

Glyn Davies: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Helen Mary Jones: Wrth gwrs.

Glyn Davies: Gobeithiaf y derbyniwch na wnaethoch fy nigio. Yr oedd eich cyflwyniad yn rhesymol. Fodd bynnag, pan fo rhai o'ch cyd-Aelodau yn dechrau fy ngwylltio, gallant ddisgwyl yr un driniaeth yn ôl.

Helen Mary Jones: Yn hollol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech chi'n barod i gydnabod y byddech chithau hefyd yn cael yr un driniaeth.

Mewn ymateb i sylwadau Lorraine Barrett, deallaf iddi gefnogi'r mesur hwn pan gafodd ei drafod gan y cyn-Bwyllgor Diwylliant. Yr wyf yn synnu ei bod wedi newid ei meddwl, ac nid eglurodd yn ei haraith pam y gwnaeth hynny. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth Mick Bates ac Eleanor Burnham.

Trof at y materion ymarferol. O ran diffiniadau, byddai pobl yn gorfod dibynnu ar hunanddiffiniad, fel y gwnânt wrth ddelio â ffurflenni treth incwm a'r dreth gyngor. Mewn rhai siroedd yng Nghymru, mae perchnogion ail gartrefi yn talu llai o'r dreth gyngor na pherchnogion prif gartrefi. Efallai fod angen gwneud gwaith ar sut i ddefnyddio'r hunanddiffiniad, ac, yn hyn o beth, ymddengys bod ffurflen y dreth gyngor yn dra synhwyrol. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n brin yw'r ewyllys wleidyddol i wneud unrhyw beth yn ei gylch.

O ran gorfodi, gellir dadlau bod y system

is, arguably, a bureaucracy that prevents property owners from doing what they want to do with it. I am comfortable with such restrictions, provided that they are agreed by democratically elected bodies and, in this case, by local authorities that are familiar with local conditions. However, there may always be loopholes. I was interested in the Minister's obsession with married couples. He may be surprised to hear that many of us do not necessarily live as married couples, and not all married couples are obsessed with dodging tax or abusing the system, which is what he was suggesting that they would do. All planning requirements need to be enforced.

For example, people often try it on when they run small businesses from their homes. The planning system then deals with them, where that is appropriate and where their behaviour impinges on their neighbours. Therefore, I do not accept that there is a problem with definitions or with enforcement. When the Rural Affairs Select Committee in Westminster sought legal advice on this matter in 1994, it received different advice from that which the Minister relies on. Therefore, as Rhodri Glyn Thomas said, this policy needs to be tested in law.

Someone raised a point about the change of use to a family home—this happens all the time. A property used as a shop or a restaurant can be changed back into a house by applying for change of use and the same applies to those who want to change their house into a restaurant or shop. It is not rocket science; I do not claim to be a planning expert, but I am sure that we all regularly deal with these matters in our constituency and regional surgeries. To deal with the issue of discretion, quite properly, the change of use class would apply across the whole of Wales. The element of discretion comes into play when the local authority wishes to have a presumption in favour of change of use—which is what we would expect across Wales—or a presumption against change of use, which they might be able to introduce in certain communities through their local development plans.

The practical arguments can all be shot down.

gynllunio gyfan yn fiwrocratiaeth sy'n atal perchnogion eiddo rhag gwneud yr hyn y maent am ei wneud gydag ef. Nid yw cyfyngiadau o'r fath yn peri trafferth imi, ar yr amod y cytunir arnynt gan gyrff a etholir yn ddemocrataidd ac, yn yr achos hwn, gan awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfarwydd ag amodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, efallai y bydd bylchau o hyd. Yr oedd gennyf ddi-ddordeb yn obsesiwn y Gweinidog â pharau priod. Efallai y bydd yn synnu i glywed nad yw llawer ohonom o reidrwydd yn byw fel parau priod, ac nid yw pob pâr priod yn ceisio osgoi treth neu'n ceisio camddefnyddio'r system, sef yr hyn yr oedd ef yn awgrymu y byddent yn ei wneud. Mae angen gorfodi pob gofyniad cynllunio.

Er enghraifft, mae pobl yn aml yn ceisio twyllo pan fyddant yn rhedeg busnes bach o'u cartrefi. Yna mae'r system gynllunio yn delio â hwy, lle bo hynny'n briodol a lle mae eu hymddygiad yn effeithio ar eu cymdogion. Felly, ni dderbyniaf fod problem gyda diffiniadau neu orfodi. Pan geisiodd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Gwledig yn San Steffan gyngor cyfreithiol ar y mater hwn yn 1994, cafodd gyngor gwahanol i'r cyngor y mae'r Gweinidog yn dibynnu arno. Felly, fel y dywedodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas, mae angen profi'r polisi hwn o dan y gyfraith.

Cododd rhywun bwynt am newid defnydd i gartref teulu—mae hyn yn digwydd drwy'r amser. Gall eiddo a ddefnyddir fel siop neu dŷ bwyta gael ei newid yn ôl yn dŷ drwy wneud cais am newid y defnydd ac mae'r un peth yn wir i'r rhai sydd am newid eu tŷ yn dŷ bwyta neu'n siop. Nid yw'n anodd ei ddeall; nid wyf yn honni fy mod yn arbenigwr cynllunio, ond yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn delio â'r materion hyn yn rheolaidd yn ein cyngorfeydd etholaethol a rhanbarthol. Er mwyn delio â mater disgrisiwn, yn eithaf priodol, byddai'r dosbarth newid defnydd yn gymwys ledled Cymru. Daw'r elfen o ddisgrisiwn yn berthnasol pan fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn dymuno cael rhagdybiaeth o blaid newid defnydd—sef yr hyn y byddem yn ei ddisgwyl ledled Cymru—neu ragdybiaeth yn erbyn newid defnydd, y gallent ei chyflwyno efallai mewn rhai cymunedau drwy eu cynlluniau datblygu lleol.

Gall yr holl ddadleuon ymarferol gael eu

We have been given a list of excuses not to act from the Government this afternoon. The Minister tells us that he cares; he tells us that he cares about all sorts of issues and then when it comes to doing anything about them, which might be difficult, or controversial or unpopular or mean that he might annoy his real bosses, Gordon Brown and Tony Blair, he does nothing.

The Government's approach on this calls into question its commitment to rural communities and to the future of the Welsh language. This measure is not only about protecting Welsh-speaking communities—and I am grateful to Carl Sargeant for his earlier intervention, which gave me the opportunity to make that clear—but it is also about defending Welsh-speaking communities and Alun Ffred Jones mentioned the pressures that some of them face. This measure is as symbolic as it is practical. Do we want to give local authorities and communities the right to defend themselves from the market? I do. It is not a futile gesture; it is a small practical measure. If this measure is voted down by this Government, people in hard-pressed communities will conclude that it either does not care, or cannot be bothered.

chwalu. Rhoddodd y Llywodraeth restr o esgusodion am beidio â gweithredu y prynhawn yma. Dywed y Gweinidog wrthym ei fod yn pryderu; dywed wrthym ei fod yn pryderu am bob math o faterion ac yna pan ddaw'r amser i weithredu arnynt, a allai fod yn anodd, neu'n ddadleuol neu'n amhoblogaidd neu a all olygu y gallai gythruddo ei benaethiaid go iawn, Gordon Brown a Tony Blair, nid yw'n gwneud dim.

Mae ymagwedd y Llywodraeth tuag at hyn yn codi amheuon ynghylch ei hymrwymiad i gymunedau gwledig ac i ddyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae a wnelo'r mesur hwn nid yn unig â diogelu cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith—ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Carl Sargeant am ei ymyriad yn gynharach, a roddodd y cyfle imi bwysleisio hynny—ond mae a wnelo hefyd ag amddiffyn cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith a soniodd Alun Ffred Jones am y pwysau a wynebir gan rai ohonynt. Mae'r mesur hwn yn symbolaidd ac yn ymarferol. A ydym am roi'r hawl i awdurdodau lleol a chymunedau amddiffyn eu hunain rhag y farchnad? Yr wyf fi am wneud hynny. Nid yw'n arwydd ofer; mae'n fesur ymarferol bach. Os bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn gwrthod y mesur hwn, bydd pobl mewn cymunedau difreintiedig yn dod i'r casgliad nad yw'n pryderu, neu nad yw'n malio dim.

*Cynnig (NNDM1930): O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Motion (NNDM1930): For 16, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
 Motion defeated.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Irac: Dull Newydd o Ddod â'r Cylch o Drais i Ben Iraq: a New Approach to End the Cycle of Violence

Leanne Wood: I have agreed to allow John Griffiths, Mike German and William Graham to speak for a minute each.

I have been an Assembly Member for just over a year and I am disappointed and surprised that we have never discussed the Iraq war in Plenary. The last year has seen Welsh troops killed, Welsh people lose civil liberties, Welsh muslims experience islamaphobia and Welsh muslim children suffer bullying in school. Today, a contractor from Cardiff was killed in Iraq. Welsh taxpayers' money is being spent on killing and the people of Wales have been bombarded with stories in their newspapers and on their television screens, yet the National Assembly for Wales says and does nothing.

4.50 p.m.

This war is the biggest issue in the UK today, and yet Wales has no opinion. That speaks volumes. It could have been so different. Can you imagine the impact of a vote in this Assembly on the war? If we had voted to oppose this war, that would have sent a clear message to Tony Blair, which might—had

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf wedi cytuno i ganiatáu i John Griffiths, Mike German a William Graham siarad am funud yr un.

Bûm yn Aelod o'r Cynulliad ers ychydig dros flwyddyn ac yr wyf yn siomedig ac yn synnu na chawsom erioed drafodaeth am y rhyfel yn Irac mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, lladdwyd milwyr o Gymru, collodd pobl o Gymru eu iawnderau sifil, dioddefodd moslemiaid yng Nghymru islamffobia a chafodd plant moslemaidd yng Nghymru eu bwlio yn yr ysgol. Heddiw, lladdwyd contractwr o Gaerdydd yn Irac. Mae arian trethdalwyr yng Nghymru yn cael ei wario ar ladd ac mae pobl Cymru wedi gweld straeon di-rif yn eu papurau newydd ac ar eu sgriniau teledu, ond ni ddywed ac ni wna Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru unrhyw beth.

Y rhyfel hwn yw'r mater pwysicaf yn y DU heddiw, ac eto nid oes gan Gymru farn. Mae hynny'n dweud y cyfan. Gallai fod wedi bod mor wahanol. A allwch ddychmygu effaith pleidlais yn y Cynulliad hwn ar y rhyfel? Pe byddem wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn y rhyfel hwn, byddai hynny wedi anfon neges glir at

Scotland voted likewise—have stopped him doing what he did. However, the National Assembly has never taken such a vote. Why? Because the war does not fall within the National Assembly's remit. However, this war affects us all, because it is being fought in our name. Many politicians in the Assembly have been silent on this issue. Our own First Minister said that he did not know his position on the war when asked a question by a member of the public prior to the last Assembly elections. How on earth can you not know your position on this war? Those politicians who have not been prepared to distance themselves from Blair's toadying to George Bush, are just as culpable. You have blood on your hands. This war has been a catastrophe, not just for the people of Iraq, but ultimately for people all over the world.

The decision by Bush and Blair to launch a pre-emptive strike on Iraq, without a mandate from the United Nations, has made the world a much more unsafe and unstable place. Try to imagine if, after the tragic events of 11 September 2001, Bush had said 'ok, I guess we have treated you people pretty badly, and you feel angry with us. Why do we not try to talk about it?'. That would have been the mature response, but he had to be macho about it. First he went into Afghanistan—we do not hear much about that country these days, do we? Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales opposed the invasion of Afghanistan on the basis that it is innocent civilians, on the whole, whose lives are wrecked as a result of war. The pre-emptive strike on Iraq took matters to another level. There is no question that Saddam Hussein was a cruel dictator. Plaid Cymru was voicing its opposition to what Saddam was doing to the people of Iraq while the British and American Governments were still selling him arms. However, there are many leaders throughout the world who are dictators, and who treat their people badly. What was so special about this particular nasty dictator?

The reason we were given for this war was the presence of weapons of mass destruction.

Tony Blair, a allai—pe byddai'r Alban wedi pleidleisio yn yr un modd—fod wedi ei atal rhag gweithredu yn y fath fodd. Fodd bynnag, ni chynhaliodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bleidlais o'r fath erioed. Pam hynny? Am nad yw'r rhyfel yn rhan o gylch gwaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhyfel hwn yn effeithio ar bob un ohonom, gan ei fod yn cael ei ymladd yn ein henw. Bu llawer o wleidyddion yn y Cynulliad yn dawedog ar y mater hwn. Dywedodd ein Prif Weinidog nad oedd ganddo safbwynt pendant ar y rhyfel pan ofynnwyd cwestiwn iddo gan aelod o'r cyhoedd cyn etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad. Sut ar y ddaear na allwch wybod beth yw eich safbwynt ar y rhyfel hwn? Mae'r gwleidyddion hynny na fuont yn barod i ymbellhau oddi wrth ymddygiad cynffongar Blair tuag at George Bush yr un mor euog. Mae gennych waed ar eich dwylo. Bu'r rhyfel hwn yn drychineb, nid yn unig i bobl Irac, ond i bobl ledled y byd yn y pen draw.

O ganlyniad i benderfyniad Bush a Blair i lansio ymosodiad rhagataliol ar Irac, heb fandad gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig, mae'r byd yn lle llawer llai diogel a sefydlog. Dychmygwch, ar ôl digwyddiadau trasig 11 Medi 2001, pe byddai Bush wedi dweud 'iawn, yr wyf wedi eich trin yn wael, ac yr ydych yn teimlo'n ddig tuag atom. Beth am inni drafod y peth?'. Dyna fyddai'r ymateb aeddfed, ond bu'n rhaid iddo ymddwyn yn macho. Yn gyntaf, aeth i Affganistan—onid yw'n wir i ddweud nad ydym yn clywed llawer am y wlad honno erbyn hyn? Gwrthwynebodd Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales yr ymosodiad ar Affganistan ar y sail mai bywydau dinasyddion diniwed, ar y cyfan, a gaiff eu dinistrio o ganlyniad i ryfel. Aeth yr ymosodiad rhagataliol ar Irac â materion i lefel arall. Nid oes amheuaeth mai unben creulon oedd Saddam Hussein. Yr oedd Plaid Cymru yn lleisio ei gwrthwynebiad i'r hyn yr oedd Saddam yn ei wneud i bobl Irac tra yr oedd Llywodraethau Prydain ac America yn parhau i werthu arfau iddo. Fodd bynnag, mae sawl arweinydd ledled y byd yn unbeniaid, ac yn trin eu pobl yn wael. Beth oedd mor arbennig am yr unben annymunol hwn?

Y rheswm a roddwyd inni dros y rhyfel hwn oedd presenoldeb arfau distryw mawr. Ers

We have since found out that we were taken to war on the basis of lies. Whether those lies emanated from the security services, or from politicians, the result is exactly the same. Since the WMD lie has been found out, they have had to give us different reasons. They now tell us that they bombed Iraq primarily for humanitarian reasons. What is humanitarian about killing between 9,000 and 11,000 Iraqi civilians? We can only estimate those numbers because the coalition forces do not count them—they only count the number of coalition troops killed. What is humanitarian about bombing a country so that it returns to the stone age? What is humanitarian about abusing and humiliating prisoners of war? What is humanitarian about allowing one of Saddam Hussein's former elite republican guards to take over the running of Falluja? The answer is nothing. Nothing about this war is humanitarian. More importantly, that is how the people of Iraq see it, and how it is seen in the middle east. That leaves us with a question—what is the reason for the war?

The fact that Iraq has oil reserves is more than a coincidence. The fact that United States companies have been falling over themselves to win the rebuilding contracts to profit from the spoils of war is no coincidence either. The only explanation for this war is that it is an economic war—a war to control oil and a war that will open up new markets. There is much money to be made in Iraq, and there is also much to be lost. The cost of this war is rarely talked about. I am not talking about the human cost—we all know what that is. I am talking about the financial cost. In 2003, the UK Government spent £93 million on missiles and explosives; the sum of £1.2 billion was spent on emergency military activities. The Chancellor has set aside £3 billion to be used by the army after the war. The cost of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq is £5.5 billion. That is the equivalent of half the annual budget of the National Assembly. That £5.5 billion could have bought us 3,666 new state of the art primary schools, or 83 new state of the art hospitals. Think how much of the council tax bill could have been saved. Why is it that the Conservatives whinge about every penny of public money spent on regulation, and Labour tells us that there is not enough

hynny canfuom ein bod wedi cael ein tywys i ryfel ar sail celwyddau. Waeth pa un ai'r gwasanaethau diogelwch, neu wleidyddion, a oedd yn gyfrifol am y celwyddau hynny, yr un yw'r canlyniad. Ers i'r celwydd ynglŷn ag arfau ddod i'r amlwg, bu'n rhaid iddynt roi rhesymau gwahanol inni. Yn awr dywedasant eu bod wedi bomio Irac am resymau dyngarol yn bennaf. Beth sy'n ddyngarol am ladd rhwng 9,000 ac 11,000 o ddinasyddion Irac? Ni allwn ond amcangyfrif y niferoedd hynny gan nad yw lluoedd y cynghreiriaid yn eu cyfrif—dim ond milwyr y cynghreiriaid a gaiff eu lladd y maent yn eu cyfrif. Beth sy'n ddyngarol am fomio gwlad fel ei bod yn dychwelyd i'w chyflwr yn oes y cerrig? Beth sy'n ddyngarol am gam-drin a sarhau carcharorion rhyfel? Beth sy'n ddyngarol am ganiatáu i un o gyn filwyr gweriniaethol pennaf Saddam Hussein reoli yn Falluja? Dim byd. Nid oes dim byd dyngarol am y rhyfel hwn. Yn bwysicach na hynny, dyna farn pobl Irac am y rhyfel, a barn y dwyrain canol. Mae hynny'n codi cwestiwn—beth yw'r rheswm dros y rhyfel?

Mae'r ffaith bod gan Irac gronfeydd olew wrth gefn yn fwy na chyd-ddigwyddiad. Nid cyd-ddigwyddiad ychwaith yw'r ffaith y bu cwmnïau o'r Unol Daleithiau yn gwneud eu gorau glas i ennill y contractau ailadeiladu er mwyn elwa ar ysbail rhyfel. Yr unig esboniad dros y rhyfel hwn yw mai rhyfel economaidd ydyw—rhyfel i reoli olew a rhyfel a fydd yn creu marchnadoedd newydd. Mae llawer o arian i'w wneud yn Irac, ac mae llawer i'w golli hefyd. Anaml y trafodir cost y rhyfel hwn. Nid wyf yn sôn am y gost ddynol—gwyddom oll am hynny. Yr wyf yn sôn am y gost ariannol. Yn 2003, gwariodd Llywodraeth y DU £93 miliwn ar daflegrau a ffrwydron; gwariwyd £1.2 biliwn ar weithgareddau milwrol brys. Mae'r Canghellor wedi neilltuo £3 biliwn i'w ddefnyddio gan y fyddin ar ôl y rhyfel. Cost y rhyfeloedd yn Affganistan ac Irac yw £5.5 biliwn. Mae hynny'n gyfwerth â hanner cyllideb flynyddol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Gallai'r £5.5 biliwn hwnnw fod wedi prynu 3,666 o ysgolion cynradd modern, neu 83 o ysbytai newydd modern. Meddyliwch faint o fil y dreth gyngor y gellid bod wedi'i arbed. Pam mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn cwyno am bob ceiniog o arian cyhoeddus a gaiff ei gwario ar reoleiddio, ac mae Llafur yn dweud wrthym

money to fund students, to pay for pensions or decent housing, or to fund pay deals, yet we have not heard any of them complain about the cost of war? We are bound to feel the squeeze on public services in the near future. Is it not interesting to note that while the money being spent on this war is taxpayers' money, the profits to be made will go to private hands?

Opponents of this war are often accused of not caring about 'our boys out there'. Voicing opposition to the war is somehow an attack on our troops. More and more of our working-class young people will be killed as this war rumbles on and, ultimately, they will die for economic reasons. What will happen to those who survive? We only have to look at the surviving soldiers from the last gulf war to see what will happen to the troops after this war has ended. The last gulf war resulted in many suffering from gulf war syndrome, which the Government still refuses to recognise. Those soldiers were experimented upon and exposed to radiation, yet they are now on the scrap heap. We can expect the same to happen to the people now fighting on the coalition's side. Will those young people be compensated in any way? Will they be taken care of? Previous experience tells us that they will not.

This war is illegal under international law. It was carried out without the sanction of the United Nations, and it went ahead despite massive opposition from the people. It has the potential to spread throughout the middle east, destabilising the whole area, potentially plunging us all into world war three. It has to stop before things get worse. What we are seeing now in Iraq is a political problem. History has shown us that war can never bring peace—Northern Ireland, South Africa, Vietnam, the Basque Country; have we learnt nothing from these experiences? This is a political problem that needs a political solution. More fighting will only make things worse.

We should do all that we can to put pressure on the UK Government to change tack. Our

nad oes digon o arian i ariannu myfyrwyr, i dalu am bensiynau neu dai safonol, neu i ariannu cytundebau cyflog, ac eto nid ydym wedi clywed yr un ohonynt yn cwyno am gost rhyfel? Yn sicr, bydd pwysau ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol agos. Onid yw'n ddiddorol nodi, er mai arian trethdalwyr sy'n cael ei wario ar y rhyfel hwn, mai i ddwylo preifat yr aiff yr elw?

Yn aml caiff y bobl sy'n gwrthwynebu'r rhyfel hwn eu cyhuddo o beidio â phoeni am 'ein bechgyn allan yno'. Mae gwrthwynebu'r rhyfel ryw ffordd yn gyfystyr ag ymosod ar ein milwyr. Caiff nifer gynyddol o'n pobl ifanc o'r dosbarth gweithio eu lladd wrth i'r rhyfel hwn rygnu ymlaen ac, yn y pen draw, byddant yn marw am resymau economaidd. Beth fydd yn digwydd i'r rhai a fydd yn goroesi? Mae'r milwyr a oroesodd y rhyfel diwethaf yn y gwllff yn esiampl o'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd i'r milwyr ar ôl y rhyfel hwn. Mae llawer o filwyr y rhyfel diwethaf yn y gwllff yn dioddef syndrom rhyfel y gwllff, y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwrthod ei gydnabod o hyd. Arbrofwyd ar y milwyr hynny gan eu hamlygu i ymbelydredd, ond erbyn hyn maent ar y domen sbwriel. Gallwn ddisgwyl i'r un peth ddigwydd i'r bobl sydd yn awr yn brwydro ar ochr y cynghreiriaid. A roddir unrhyw fath o iawndal i'r bobl ifanc hynny? A fyddwn yn gofalu amdanynt? Yn ôl profiad y gorffennol, ni fyddwn yn gwneud hynny.

Mae'r rhyfel hwn yn anghyfreithlon o dan gyfraith ryngwladol. Fe'i cynhaliwyd heb ganiatâd y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ac fe aeth rhagddo er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad enfawr gan y bobl. Mae posibilrwydd y gallai ledaenu drwy'r dwyrain canol, gan ddadsefydlogi'r ardal gyfan ac, o bosibl, ddechrau'r trydydd rhyfel byd. Rhaid rhoi terfyn arno cyn i bethau waethygu. Problem wleidyddol yw'r hyn a welwn yn Irac yn awr. Mae hanes wedi profi na all rhyfel byth ddod â heddwch—Gogledd Iwerddon, De Affrica, Fietnam, Gwlad y Basg; onid ydym wedi dysgu unrhyw beth o'r profiadau hyn? Problem wleidyddol ydyw ac mae angen ateb gwleidyddol. Dim ond gwaethygu'r sefyllfa a wna mwy o ymladd.

Dylem gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth y DU i newid ei

troops should come home, and we should vigorously oppose sending any further troops there. We should work within the structures of the United Nations to bring peace to Iraq. We need to understand one crucial point: the US and the UK have lost this war—not only do the people of Iraq realise that, the people of Wales realise it too. Coalition troops have lost trust, which they will never now win back. All the signs show that this is turning into a modern-day Vietnam. The violence must end, and it is our responsibility to do everything that we can to end it now. [*Applause.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. There is too much clapping in the Assembly.

John Griffiths: I thank Leanne for giving me a minute of her time. Wales has had a voice in these extremely important matters through our MPs at Westminster, and I am pleased to say that many of them opposed the war, including many of my Labour colleagues. We have had a voice in that way, and it has also been debated in the Assembly on other occasions.

I believe that the war has been, and is, a catastrophe for Iraq and the wider world, which is now a much less safe, stable and secure place than it was before the conflict. We must concentrate on the way forward and, in the brief time available to me, I will say that the UN must be in the driving seat to take matters forward in Iraq. The ultimate goal is to put the Iraqis in charge of their destiny.

Michael German: I thank Leanne for bringing forward this matter, which is, undoubtedly, the gravest issue that faces our country today, one that affects everyone's lives and touches everyone's hearts. I live in a village of about 400 people, and I came home the other day and saw, pinned to a fence, a table sheet that said 'Welcome home', and gave the names of three of our boys who were back home, safe from Basra. That was three out of a village of 400 people; you can imagine, therefore, that this is touching everybody's lives. There is a deep feeling of unease around Wales, one on

hymagwedd. Dylai ein milwyr ddychwelyd, a dylem wrthwynebu'n gryf anfon unrhyw filwyr eraill yno. Dylem weithio o fewn strwythurau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig er mwyn dod â heddwch i Irac. Mae angen inni ddeall un pwynt hollbwysig: mae'r UD a'r DU wedi colli'r rhyfel hwn—nid yn unig y mae pobl Irac yn sylweddoli hynny, mae pobl Cymru yn sylweddoli hynny hefyd. Mae milwyr y cynghreiriaid wedi colli ymddiriedaeth ac ni allant byth ei hadennill. Mae'r holl arwyddion yn dangos bod y rhyfel hwn yn troi yn Fietnam i'r oes sydd ohoni. Rhaid rhoi diwedd ar y trais, ac mae cyfrifoldeb arnom i wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i roi diwedd arno yn awr. [*Curo dwylo.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae gormod o guro dwylo yn y Cynulliad.

John Griffiths: Diolchaf i Leanne am roi munud o'i hamser imi. Mae gan Gymru lais yn y materion hollbwysig hyn drwy ein ASau yn San Steffan, ac yr wyf yn falch i ddweud bod llawer ohonynt yn gwrthwynebu'r rhyfel, gan gynnwys llawer o'm cyd-aelodau Llafur. Bu gennym lais drwy hynny, ac fe'i trafodwyd hefyd yn y Cynulliad ar adegau eraill.

Credaf y bu'r rhyfel yn drychineb, a'i fod yn parhau yn drychineb, i Irac ac i'r byd ehangach, sydd bellach yn lle llawer llai diogel, sefydlog a chadarn nag yr oedd cyn y gwrthdaro. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd ymlaen ac, yn yr amser byr sydd ar gael imi, dywedaf fod yn rhaid i'r Cenhedloedd Unedig fod wrth y llyw i weithredu ar faterion yn Irac. Y nod terfynol yw rhoi'r cyfle i bobl Irac reoli eu ffawd.

Michael German: Diolchaf i Leanne am gyflwyno'r mater hwn, sef, yn ddi-os, y mater mwyaf difrifol y mae ein gwlad yn ei wynebu heddiw, un sy'n effeithio ar fywydau pawb ac yn cyffwrdd â'u calonnau. Yr wyf yn byw mewn pentref â thua 400 o drigolion, ac wrth gyrraedd adref ychydig ddiwrnodau yn ôl gwelais liain bwrdd wedi'i osod ar ffens â'r geiriau 'Croeso nôl' arno ac enwau tri o'n bechgyn a oedd wedi dychwelyd adref yn ddiogel o Basra. Yr oedd hynny'n dri mewn pentref â 400 o drigolion; felly, gallwch ddychmygu ei fod yn cyffwrdd â bywydau pawb. Mae cryn anesmwythyd yng Nghymru,

which we reflect in the way that John just did, in that it is easy to make war, but it is hard to make peace. The consequence of this is that we are now involved in a £128-million-a-month adventure in Iraq, and we are being asked to provide even more support as other countries withdraw. We should make absolutely clear that it is not in our interests to move anywhere without United Nations backing, and that we should not provide more troops to fill the gaps left by other countries. Ultimately, as soon as their country can be returned to the Iraqis, we should be trying to bring our boys home swiftly and safely.

5.00 p.m.

William Graham: Thank you for allowing me a minute of your time, Leanne.

The Welsh Conservatives believe that it was right to go to war against Saddam Hussein, but that the Government failed to plan properly for the war's aftermath. If Plaid Cymru had had its way, Saddam Hussein would still be murdering thousands of his people and posing a definite threat to international security.

In the run-up to 30 June, many questions remain unanswered. To whom will the handover be made? How will they be chosen? What role will the United Nations play, and what will be the role of the coalition before and after the handover? UN resolution 687 gave the legal authority. As John Milton remarks in 'Samson Agonisties', 'better strenuous liberty than easy bondage'.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I contribute to this debate on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. In doing so, I am aware of the concerns, which we widely share, about the position in Iraq.

As an Assembly we need to temper that concern with some recognition of our own constitutional position. We will all have views as individuals but, as Assembly Members, we are elected to a body that has no direct responsibility for the grave decisions that have had to be made. It would not add to the respect in which the Assembly

y dylem ei ystyried yn y ffordd a wnaeth John, sef ei bod yn hawdd rhyfela, ond ei bod yn anodd creu heddwch. O ganlyniad, yr ydym yn rhan o antur gwerth £128-miliwn-y-mis yn Irac, a gofynnir inni roi mwy o gymorth byth wrth i wledydd eraill dynnu yn ôl. Dylem egluro'n gadarn nad yw o fudd inni symud i unrhyw le heb gefnogaeth y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ac na ddylem ddarparu mwy o filwyr i lenwi'r bylchau a adawyd gan wledydd eraill. Yn y bôn, cyn gynted ag y gellir dychwelyd eu gwlad i bobl Irac, dylem fod yn ceisio dod â'n bechgyn adref yn gyflym ac yn ddiogel.

William Graham: Diolch ichi am roi munud o'ch amser imi, Leanne.

Cred Ceidwadwyr Cymru ei bod yn briodol dechrau rhyfel yn erbyn Saddam Hussein, ond i'r Llywodraeth fethu â chynllunio'n briodol ar gyfer effeithiau'r rhyfel. Pe byddai Plaid Cymru wedi cael ei ffordd, byddai Saddam Hussein yn parhau i lofruddio miloedd o'i bobl ac yn creu bygythiad pendant i ddiogelwch rhyngwladol.

Yn y cyfnod yn arwain at 30 Mehefin, erys llawer o gwestiynau heb eu hateb. I bwy y trosglwyddir yr awenau? Sut y cânt eu dewis? Pa ran fydd y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn ei chwarae, a beth fydd rôl y cynghreiriaid cyn trosglwyddo ac ar ôl hynny? Rhoddodd cynnig 687 y Cenhedloedd Unedig yr awdurdod cyfreithiol. Fel y noda John Milton yn 'Samson Agonisties', 'better strenuous liberty than easy bondage'.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cyfrannaf at y ddadl hon ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Wrth wneud hynny, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon, a rennir yn gyffredinol gennym, am y sefyllfa yn Irac.

Fel Cynulliad mae angen inni leddfu'r pryder hwnnw gan gydnabod, i ryw raddau, ein sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol ni. Bydd gan bob un ohonom farn fel unigolion ond, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, fe'n hetholir i gorff nad oes ganddo unrhyw gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol dros y penderfyniadau difrifol y mae'n rhaid eu gwneud. Ni fyddai pobl yn parchu'r

is held were we to appear to be taking advantage of the power that our position here provides to promote our views, without any of the responsibilities that power brings with it. From the Assembly Government's perspective, therefore, there are five main points that I will make this afternoon.

First, let us not forget that, while we are talking here, young men and women from Wales, and from all around the United Kingdom, are working in Iraq, carrying out the duties that have been asked of them. They need to know that they have the support of those of us here at home, and on behalf of the Assembly Government, I place that support on record here again today. Mike German's comments were particularly pertinent about those returning home and the feelings of their families.

Secondly, let us be clear that we also support the actions of the UK Government in ensuring that the highest standards of human rights are maintained in everything that we do in Iraq. Where there may have been breaches, they have to be investigated. The people of Iraq have suffered long and hard from a regime in which the worst abuses of human rights were practised daily. The future must be very different from that past.

Thirdly, I am sure that we would all agree that the wider future for Iraq has to lie in the establishment of a democratic, representative government in that country as soon as is possible.

Fourthly, I draw attention again to the efforts made by the UK Government and others, throughout this whole affair, to maximise the involvement of the United Nations. That involvement is as important now as at any other stage, and is likely to become even more essential as Iraq moves towards full self-government. Whatever ways might be found to assist in that process, the engagement of the UN will be a necessary and vital component.

Lastly, let us remember that conflicts in other parts of the world have some direct impacts upon us in Wales. We have an Iraqi

Cynulliad yn fwy, pe bai'n ymddangos fel pe baem yn manteisio ar y pŵer a ddarperir gan ein sefyllfa yma i hyrwyddo ein safbwyntiau, heb unrhyw rai o'r cyfrifoldebau sydd ynghlwm wrth bŵer. O safbwynt Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, felly, gwnaf bump prif bwynt y prynhawn yma.

Yn gyntaf, dylem beidio ag anghofio, wrth inni drafod yma, bod dynion a merched ifanc o Gymru, ac o bob cwr o'r Deyrnas Unedig, yn gweithio yn Irac, yn cyflawni'r dyletswyddau y gofynnwyd iddynt eu cyflawni. Mae angen iddynt wybod bod ganddynt gefnogaeth eu gwlad, ac ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, cofnodaf y gefnogaeth honno yma eto heddiw. Yr oedd sylwadau Mike German ynglŷn â'r rhai sy'n dychwelyd adref a theimladau eu teuluoedd yn arbennig o berthnasol.

Yn ail, gadewch inni fod yn glir ein bod hefyd yn cefnogi camau gweithredu Llywodraeth y DU wrth sicrhau y caiff y safonau hawliau dynol uchaf eu cynnal ym mhob peth a wnawn yn Irac. Lle yr aethpwyd yn groes i hynny, rhaid cynnal ymchwiliadau. Mae pobl Irac wedi dioddef yn sylweddol ers amser yn sgîl cyfundrefn lle y gwelwyd yr achosion gwaethaf o fynd yn groes i hawliau dynol yn feunyddiol. Rhaid i'r dyfodol fod yn wahanol iawn i'r gorffennol hwnnw.

Yn drydydd, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem oll yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i'r dyfodol ehangach i Irac fod yn seiliedig ar sefydlu llywodraeth ddemocrataidd, gynrychioliadol yn y wlad honno cyn gynted â phosibl.

Yn bedwerydd, tynnaf sylw eto at ymdrechion Llywodraeth y DU ac eraill, drwy gydol y mater hwn, i gynyddu cyfranogiad y Cenhedloedd Unedig i'r eithaf. Mae'r cyfranogiad hwnnw yr un mor bwysig yn awr ag ar unrhyw gam arall o'r broses, ac mae'n debygol o ddod yn bwysicach fyth wrth i Irac symud tuag at hunanlywodraeth lawn. Pa ffyrdd bynnag y deuir o hyd iddynt i gynorthwyo yn y broses honno, bydd cyfranogiad y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn elfen angenrheidiol a hanfodol.

Yn olaf, gadewch inni gofio bod gwrthdaro mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd yn cael rhywfaint o effaith uniongyrchol arnom ni

community here in Wales—many of them refugees from the previous regime. We have a wider number of minority ethnic communities whose members directly experience the turbulence that can be caused to local relations by conflicts overseas. We have staff in our health services, and other public services, whose lives are directly affected by what has taken place in Iraq—either through being called up to serve abroad or because they have family and friends in that country. As an Assembly Government, we have taken this issue especially seriously, because we have some real responsibilities. The First Minister leads the inter-faith forum, on which all party leaders here are represented and I, as the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, made a full statement to the Assembly earlier this year on our policies towards refugees and asylum seekers.

Of course, we need to be concerned about the future of Iraq. However, we must also demonstrate those concerns in the most practical way, by the discharge of our own responsibilities here in Wales. If today's debate helps to highlight these issues, then it will have served a valuable purpose.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

yng Nghymru. Mae gennym gymuned Iracaid yma yng Nghymru—sawl un ohonynt yn ffoaduriaid o'r gyfundrefn flaenorol. Mae gennym nifer uwch o gymunedau o leiafrifoedd ethnig y mae eu haelodau yn profi'r trafferthion y gall gwrthdaro dramor eu hachosi i gydbertnasau lleol. Mae gennym staff yn ein gwasanaethau ieuchyd, a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, yr effeithir yn uniongyrchol ar eu bywydau gan yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Irac—naill ai drwy gael eu galw i wasanaethu dramor neu oherwydd bod ganddynt deulu a ffrindiau yn y wlad honno. Fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr ydym wedi cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif, gan fod gennym rai cyfrifoldebau gwirioneddol. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn arwain y fforwm rhyng-grefyddol, lle y caiff arweinwyr pob plaid eu cynrychioli ac fe wneuthum i, fel y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, ddatganiad llawn i'r Cynulliad yn gynharach eleni ar ein polisïau tuag at ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches.

Wrth gwrs, mae angen inni bryderu am ddyfodol Irac. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni hefyd ddangos y pryderon hynny yn y ffordd fwyaf ymarferol, drwy gyflawni ein cyfrifoldebau ni yma yng Nghymru. Os bydd dadl heddiw yn helpu i amlygu'r materion hyn, bydd wedi bod o werth.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.05 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.05 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)